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Archæologia Cornu-Britannica;

OR,

AN ESSAY TO PRESERVE THE

Ancient Cornish Language;

CONTAINING

THE RUDIMENTS OF THAT DIALECT,

IN A

CORNISH GRAMMAR

AND

CORNISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

By WILLIAM PRYCE, M. D.

OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

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CONTAINING

THE RUDIMENTS OF THAT DIALECT,

IN A

CORNISH GRAMMAR

AND

CORNISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY,

COMPILED FROM A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

WHICH HAVE BEEN

INACCESSIBLE TO ALL OTHER AUTHORS.

WHEREIN

The BRITISH ORIGINAL of ſome Thouſand ENGLISH WORDS in common Uſe is demonſtrated; together with that of the PROPER NAMES of moſt TOWNS, PARISHES, VILLAGES, MINES, and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS and FAMILIES, in WALES, CORNWALL, DEVONSHIRE, and other Parts of ENGLAND.

By WILLIAM PRYCE, M. D.

OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL,

AUTHOR OF MINERALOGIA CORNUBIENSIS.

SHERBORNE, PRINTED BY W. CRUTTWELL;

AND SOLD BY

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TO

SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN, BART.

SIR,

CONVINCED as I am, that it is not in my power to heighten, in the ſmalleſt degree, the celebrity of your character, I feel myſelf, nevertheleſs, irreſiſtibly impelled to embrace this opportunity of teſtifying my profound reſpect for thoſe diſtinguiſhed virtues, with which it is adorned. And although, Sir, I have not given you the ſlighteſt intimation of my deſign, yet the well-known generoſity of your ſentiments encourages me to hope that you will pardon my preſumption in dedicating the following work to your protection; a work intended to reſcue from oblivion the Original Language of a County, which hath long prided itſelf in the name of *St. Aubyn*.

To your favour, then, Sir, I beg leave to conſign this ſingular Eſſay; and profeſſing, at the ſame time, the utmoſt veneration for the noble independency of your conduct, and the bright example of your private life, I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, Sir,

Your moſt faithful

And moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Redruth, May, 1790. WILLIAM PRYCE.

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THE

EDITOR's PREFACE.

I OWN it may appear unneceſſary to the learned at this period to attempt an inveſtigation of the high antiquity of the Britiſh language, of which the Corniſh is moſt inconteſtably a very pure dialect. The ſubject hath been already ſucceſsfully treated by many diligent and able writers, to the entire ſatisfaction of thoſe who delight in reſearches of this kind.

Yet, it muſt be acknowledged, that a local inquiry and diſquiſition into the antiquity of our Corniſh-Britiſh language has not been ſo particularly attended to as it deſerves. And as the diſcovery of an original language is the firſt and leading ſtep to the progreſſional examination of all other antiquities of a country, it follows of courſe, that the oldeſt tongue ought to be ſtudied and underſtood previouſly to our entering upon the remains and records of leſs remote ages.

On this conſideration I am inclined to believe, that a work of this tendency will be very acceptable, both to the Antiquarian and the Philologiſt; eſpecially as I can ſafely aſſert, that the old Corniſh-Britiſh, which is here diſtinguiſhed very preciſely from the modern Corniſh dialect, is the moſt pure and neareſt the original of any ſpeech now uſed in Armorica, or the northern provinces of France, Great Britain, and Ireland.

The Chaldean, Syriac, Egyptian, Arabic, Phenician, Celtic, Gauliſh, Welſh, and Corniſh languages are all derived from the original Hebrew tongue; and in their deſcent one from the other, in travelling from the Eaſt to the Weſt, have branched themſelves into ſo many different dialects from one and the ſame root.

The Hebrew and Chaldee are very nearly the ſame; and the Syriac is next to the latter. The former flouriſhed from the beginning of the world to the Babyloniſh captivity, 3400 years: But in our Saviour's time, the Jews ſpoke the Syriac language, and Chriſt and his Apoſtles converſed in it.

As from the Hebrews to the Canaanites or Phenicians, ſo from the Phenicians to the Greeks came letters and arts: And accordingly, from the Phenician character, the Greeks appear to have compoſed their letters, and the Latins progreſſively from the Greeks.

So likewiſe, our ancient and true Corniſh appears to be moſtly derived from the Greek and old Latin tongues, as it participates much of their cadence and ſoftneſs, with leſs of the guttural harſhneſs peculiar to the Hebrew and Chaldee. This is the more eaſily accounted for, as the Phenicians, about the time of the Trojan war, firſt diſcovered the Scilly Iſlands, and the weſtern ſhores of Cornwall; with the natives of which they traded for tin, and ſold it to the Greeks. The language at that time ſpoken in other parts of this iſland, having travelled acroſs a vaſt continent, was compounded and impure; and therefore we may boldly infer, that the ſuperior purity of the ancient Corniſh is chiefly to be aſcribed to its genuine introduction from the ſhores of Greece and Sidon.

It is affirmed by writers, that the inland parts of our iſland were firſt planted from the German continent, about eight hundred years after the Flood, and not from the Gauls: And indeed it is very poſſible that the body of the ſouth-weſtern part of the iſland was peopled from the Belgic and Gauliſh countries both, on account of their propinquity to our oppoſite coaſts and inlets of ſafety. Nevertheleſs, our dialect in Cornwall muſt certainly have obtained that purity, for which it is celebrated, from its immediate introduction by the Phenician navigators; eſpecially as the character and orthography are ſo greatly ſoftened, and the language is diveſted of that rough guttural pronunciation, which is retained

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to this time by the Cambro-Britons. In fact, the Corniſh and the Armoric dialects are the moſt nearly allied in character, orthography, and ſound, of any two of the Britiſh dialects. The Welſh, Iriſh, and Erſe differ from each other greatly; and the two latter differ from the Corniſh and Gauliſh very much. Indeed the Welſh is cloſely related to us, and would appear more ſo, if it were deprived of thoſe numerous combinations of conſonants, with which it is, to us, perplexed and entangled.

Hence we may eaſily account for the ſimilarity exiſting between the Corniſh and Armoric-Britiſh; for the coaſts of Bretagne, Normandy, and Picardy, are oppoſite to the ſhores of Cornwall, Devon, &c. ſo that the firſt commercial diſcoverers of thoſe lands, in their ſailing up the Britiſh Channel, had equal opportunities of communicating their Grecian and Roman dialects of the Syriac root. This is evidenced by the colloquial reſemblance to this day ſubſiſting betwixt the Corniſh on the ſouth-weſtern margin of the county, and their oppoſite neighbours at Morlaix, and other parts of Bas Bretagne, where the low French and the Corniſh ſeem almoſt one and the ſame dialect. If I had not been otherwiſe well apprized of this fact, yet my opinion would have been confirmed by what I have heard from a very old man now living at Moushole near Penzance, who, I believe, is, at this time, the only perſon capable of holding half an hour's converſation on common ſubjects in the Corniſh tongue. He tells me, that above threeſcore years ago, being at Morlaix on board a ſmuggling cutter, and the only time he was ever there, he was ordered on ſhore with another young man to buy ſome greens, and not knowing a word of French, as he thought, he was much ſurpriſed to find, that he underſtood a great part of the converſation of ſome boys at play in the ſtreet; and upon further inquiry, he found that he could make known all his wants in Corniſh, and be better underſtood than he could be at home, when he uſed that dialect. I am well ſatisfied of the fact, as he is quite an illiterate man, and could have neither the temptation nor the ingenuity to invent a ſtory ſo uſeleſs to himſelf.

So many centuries having elapſed ſince the ancient and true dialect hath been ſpoken, it is now become altogether obſolete, if not totally dead: I have therefore made a diſtinction between the ancient and modern Corniſh in ſome pieces, ſuch as the Creed, Lord's Prayer, Proper Names of Places, &c. as more notorious and uſeful for critical inſpection: And in the Vocabulary throughout, I have ſedulouſly preferred and extracted from the MSS. which I have collected, all the ancient Corniſh I could find in them, diveſted of Saxon words with Corniſh accents and terminations, impoſed by oral and illiterate tradition.

The old Britiſh language being ſuperſeded by the adoption and general cultivation of the Teutonic or Saxon tongue, in proceſs of time became unintelligible and uſeleſs in the body and bulk of this iſland, whence it was driven to the borders and extremities, ſuch as Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, where it ſtill maintains a reverence and footing among the reſpective inhabitants, in the dreſs of differing dialects. Indeed, the veneration in which it is held in Wales is ſufficiently ſhewn by the preſervation of it among the natives; many thouſands of the peaſantry ſcarcely knowing how to make themſelves underſtood, in the Saxon or Engliſh. To ſuch a height of enthuſiaſm is it revered by many of the inland inhabitants, that they hold all other ſpeech in the utmoſt contempt; preferring their own predilection with the moſt ſtubborn perverſeneſs, and ſhunning in the moſt contumacious manner every ſort of interlocution and communion with any other tongue, till overcome by the preſſure of their neceſſities, and the unavoidable intercourſe of mankind in trade and buſineſs.

Had the Corniſh been equally pertinacious with them, we ſhould not have had reaſon to lament the loſs of our native language for thoſe many ages during which it has been almoſt ſunk

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ſunk into oblivion among us; but ſuch has been the neglect of our anceſtors, and the depredation of time, that our primitive ſpeech was nearly annihilated before the Art of Printing could perpetuate the memory of it to poſterity.

So habitually inattentive were they, that many years after the diſcovery of this Art, they never adverted to the preſervation of the MSS. in their language, ſo that the only MS. extant, was that found in the Cotton Library, now about 800 years old, from which time no other MS. appears, till about the fifteenth century, when we meet with one, which exhibits three Ordinalia or Interludes taken from Holy Writ; 1. *De origine mundi*; 2. *Of the paſſion of our Lord*; 3. *Of the Reſurrection.* The originals of theſe are all in the Bodleian Library; as likewiſe one Ordinale, Of the creation of the world and the deluge, by William Jordan, of Helaſton, anno 1611. The 5th and laſt book is a poem, entitled Mount Calvary, On the paſſion and reſurrection of our Lord and Saviour. This MS. written on vellum, was given by Mr. Anſtis, Garter King at Arms, to Mr. Lhuyd; but when or by what author it was written is wholly uncertain; though this copy, by the hand writing, may alſo be attributed to the fifteenth century.

The late Rev. Dr. William Borlaſe, my learned friend and relation, received a copy of this poem (which is the beſt of the whole in the Corniſh tongue) from the Rev. Dr. Lyttleton, Dean of Exeter, afterwards Biſhop of Carliſle; which was written under the direction of Mr. Scawen, of Molinick, who ſays, "That he had long had a propoſal and a deſire for the recovery of our primitive tongue; and that at the laſt aſſizes, 1678, that he was able to be at in Lanceſton to perform his duty to his King and country, there in the Judges' chambers happened ſome ſpeech to be of things memorable in Cornwall, and particularly concerning the ancient Corniſh tongue; for the loſs or decay whereof Sir Francis North, then Lord Chief Juſtice, afterwards Lord Keeper, ſeemed to be concerned; blaming us all then preſent: Enquiring alſo whether there were any thing written in it now remaining. I told his Lordſhip, I had an old Corniſh piece long in my keeping; viz. The paſſion of Chriſt deſcribed in Corniſh heroic metre. His Lordſhip was earneſt for a ſight of it. This, ſpoken by ſuch a perſon, a ſtranger to our country, (and I having thereupon promiſed it to him, at his next coming in circuit) it put me into more ſerious thoughts concerning it than formerly.

"Accordingly I prepared it with ſome additions thereon, as well as I could, (without help of fit books, and men living, and good aſſociates by me) but then by reaſon of grievous infirmities grown upon me, in the mean time, expreſſed by ſyncopes and other diſtempers, I was not able to preſent it to his Lordſhip as I intended; together with the diſcourſe which takes it riſe from the aforementioned conference in 1678, ſince which time it hath layen upon my hands.

"I do not know any Corniſh writing elſe extant, and this hath been a long time reſerved by me as a precious relict.* How ancient it is may be in part gueſſed at, but not clearly made out by demonſtration. But as to the ſpeech itſelf preſerved in this writing, it is ſuch as the common ſpeakers of the Corniſh now uſed here, and in Wales, and Armorica do not underſtand it; nor any but ſuch as will be ſtudious in it: No more, than the common ſpeakers of the vulgar tongue of the Greeks do at this day Homer's Iliads. Words of one another, 'tis true, all thoſe three ſorts of people do underſtand alternately; not all, but moſtly ſuch as are radical. Colloquies of one another they do not enjoy, nor diſtinguiſh the ſeveral dialects; and leaſt of all do our common ſpeakers underſtand this MS. but ſuch of them as, upon ſtudy, come to the knowledge of it, commend the elegancy thereof extremely.

* By this it appears, that Mr. Scawen had never ſeen the plays before mentioned.

"If

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" If I ſhould ſay, that theſe endeavours of mine, would be totally uſeful and ſucceſsful to the recovery of the ſpeech, as ill qualified as I am, I know well it muſt be thought more vain and cenſurable in me, now at 84, than it was in Tully to attempt the Greek tongue at 60 years. For me it will ſuffice me, if I do but, *hoc digito monſtrare viam.*"——Unfortunately this was the caſe; for in the ſame year, that worthy old gentleman departed this life, and left his papers on our ſubject in a very diſordered condition, together with ſeveral others on Stannary buſineſs, he being alſo Vice-Warden of the Stannaries many years before his death.

Here a pauſe ſucceeds to any further inquiries into our ſubject for more than twenty years; when Mr. Lhuyd coming into Cornwall profeſſedly on this buſineſs, it made Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Keigwin, Mr. Gwavas, and ſeveral other Corniſh gentlemen, very ſolicitous to promote his ſucceſs, by all the aſſiſtance in their power, which was not inconſiderable, as from a ſtrong prepoſſeſſion in favour of their native language, they were exceedingly zealous in the cauſe, and diligent in their endeavours to reſtore this object of their veneration to its former honours. Accordingly we find in the correſpondence of Mr. Lhuyd and Mr. Tonkin, about the commencement of the preſent century, that Mr. Lhuyd had gone great lengths towards the formation of a Corniſh-Britiſh Vocabulary, as he ſays at the end of his Corniſh Grammar, p. 253.—That looking over the ſheets of his ſaid Grammar he muſt recall the promiſe made in his preface, p. 222, of a Corniſh-Engliſh Vocabulary, there being no room for it in that Volume of Gloſſography, and therefore muſt defer it 'till the next. Mr. Lhuyd's death about the year 1709 fruſtrated his good intention, which muſt have been the greateſt loſs to this purſuit that it ever had, or ever will meet with, on account of his profound learning and ſingular attachment to the recovery of our primitive language. In his hands, particularly fitted as he was for the undertaking, and ſupplied with every eſſential article of erudition from ſurrounding libraries, not only the recovery of this dialect would have been effected, but it would have been adorned with every elegancy and improvement, from the unceaſing labours of ſuch a conſummate Philologiſt.——

Soon after the death of Mr. Lhuyd, all his MS. collections were ſurrendered to the cuſtody of Sir Thomas Sebright, who died in 1736. His heir being a minor of tender years, and the truſtees unmindful of ſuch things as were not obviouſly and immediately connected with the benefit of their charge, thoſe collections were eventually buried, and loſt to all future publick inſpection.

Here I ſhould obſerve alſo that about the 15th year of this century, the publick expectation was turned towards Mr. Hals, of Fenton Gymps, who profeſſed a warm affection for the dialect of his country and took uncommon pains to heap together a maſs of words which he entitled *Lhadymer ay Kernow*, or the Corniſh Interpreter; which I diſcovered, ſome years ſince, by certain notices found among Mr. Tonkin's writings, to be in the cuſtody of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Mr. Tremayne, on my application, found the MS. and lent it to me for a conſiderable time.

Mr. Hals's *Lhadymer* is a moſt ſtrange hodge-podge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Britiſh words, confuſedly heaped together, and in ſuch a manner as not only to ſhew his want of method, but alſo to expoſe his great deficiency in thoſe learned languages, which he lugged in to ſupport and illuſtrate his etymology; it being common with him to write *Tempore regnum Auguſtus*; *oſtium fluvius*, *&c.* Indeed all his knowledge of thoſe languages appears to have been derived from ſome books, with which he was furniſhed by his firſt wife, the widow of one Code, a ſchoolmaſter of St. Wenn. However, as this farrago contained ſome intelligence

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intelligence not unworthy my notice, I took particular care to ſelect all that was valuable and proper for my purpoſe.

About the time of Mr. Lhuyd's demiſe, Meſſrs. Tonkin, Keigwin, and Gwavas, with other aſſociates, kept up a correſpondence in their native tongue, as well as they could, by collecting all the mottoes, proverbs, and idioms, on which they could lay their hands.

In this collection Mr. Tonkin took the lead, being determined to publiſh a Corniſh Word-Book in his then propoſed Hiſtory and Antiquities of Cornwall illuſtrated, in three volumes quarto. But being a perſon of a deſultory turn, and meeting with many vexations and difficulties in the world, he died before he had compleated the work. He left, indeed, a large maſs of MS. books, but they were thrown together without any ſort of order or connection. Had this gentleman been as happy and ſteady in his diſpoſition, as he was diſtinguiſhed by his learning and genious, his abilities would have enſured applauſe far ſuperior to the coldneſs of ſimple approbation.

Mr. Tonkin was aſſiſted in his undertaking by the critical knowledge and induſtry of William Gwavas, Eſq. who was indefatigable in collecting and aſcertaining words for his uſe and arrangement. Mr. Martin Keigwin likewiſe, and his ſon Mr. John Keigwin, both inhabitants of the little fiſhing village of Moushole, and who had ſucked in the broken dialect with their milk, were ready upon all occaſions to clear up any doubts that might ariſe, and were generally fortunate in removing thoſe difficulties, which embarraſſed the other Gentlemen.

The reſult of this coalition was an alphabetical arrangement of words; not however in the manner of the Vocabulary found in the Cotton Library, which is exceedingly devious and irregular, being written throughout in continued lines, without any reſpect to order and verbal diſtribution.—In conſequence of the death of Mr. Tonkin, this collection muſt have lain ſome time ſubject to the caprice of his deſcendants, who were illiterate women, and was therefore liable to much loſs and mutilation, till it was taken into the protection of the late Robert Hoblyn, of Nanſwhidden, Eſq. in whoſe celebrated library it met with a ſafe aſylum.—It was afterwards taken thence, and committed to my truſt by favour of the late John Quicke, Eſq. who married the relict of Mr. Hoblyn, and who, with reiterated expreſſions of his wiſh to ſee it warmed into life, conſigned it to my care for correction, additions, and publication; to which end I pledged my diligence and application, with whatever aſſiſtance I could procure from the MSS. before mentioned, together with ſome detached papers from Mrs. Veal, the daughter of Mr. Gwavas; from Mrs. Mary Uſtick, the widow of the Rev Henry Uſtick, of Breage; and from the papers of Mr. John Boſons, of Newlyn. I alſo applied to Miſs Foſs, the repreſentative of her grandfather Thomas Tonkin, Eſq. for the uſe of his other MSS. to which I had acceſs, and from which I extracted all that I could find valuable in that rich maſs of indigeſted materials.

The manuſcript ground-work of my undertaking being thus acknowledged, I muſt alſo confeſs my implicit ſubmiſſion to the works of Mr. Lhuyd, and of the late Dr. Wm. Borlaſe, who, in the interval betwixt the death of Mr. Tonkin, and his papers being delivered into my cuſtody, publiſhed at the end of his Antiquities of Cornwall an epitomiſed Vocabulary, which has furniſhed a few uſeful additions to my larger collection. It is likewiſe with ſingular ſatisfaction that I acknowledge my obligations to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of Ruan Lanyhorn, for his communications, and his criticiſms on the Britiſh language; a Gentleman, whoſe warm defence of our ancient tongue deſerves the grateful applauſe of his country.

After much conſideration how to render my performance ſo full and complete as to engage the approbation of the publick, and as the curious nature of the undertaking demands, I determined

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determined to make it a digeſt of the Corniſh-Britiſh language, by introducing in the Firſt Part the marrow of Mr. Lhuyd's Grammar, with ſome additions, in which are incorporated his inſtructions for the reading of old Britiſh MSS.——I hope this very learned Introduction to Philology, which I have reprinted at the entrance of my book, will not be found out of its place.——The Second Part contains my Vocabulary, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand words, collected and arranged from the materials already mentioned. This hath employed the labour of many years; and, perhaps, a work of a drier kind hath ſeldom been undertaken by any harmleſs drudge whomſoever.* As the whole of the Cotton Vocabulary is inſerted, I have taken care to note each word from that ancient remain, with this mark †.—The Third and laſt Part, conſiſts of the Corniſh Proper Names of Hundreds, Pariſhes, Villages, &c. with their diſtinctions of the old and modern Corniſh ſet forth in the conciſeſt manner I could adopt, ſo that the reader may, at a ſingle glance, apprehend the difference. This is followed by the Creed, Pater Noſter, and Decalogue in both Ancient and Modern Corniſh; and alſo Mottoes, Proverbs, and Sayings in the Vulgar Corniſh; with the laſt correſpondence between Mr. Lhuyd and Mr. Tonkin.

I wiſh, indeed, it had been within the compaſs of my knowledge, to have rendered the Vocabulary perfect and complete; but the ſcanty and limited materials I had to conſult rendered every hope of that kind abortive: For, according to the beſt information I have been able to procure, there are no other Corniſh MSS. to be met with any where, beſide thoſe I have already mentioned; from which I have extracted thoſe words in the Vocabulary, which are to be found in them, illuſtrated by numerous quotations from them, which are familiar to the language of ſcripture and the popular idiom.

As for the vulgar Corniſh now ſpoken, it is ſo confined to the extremeſt corner of the county, and thoſe ancient perſons who ſtill pretend to jabber it, are even there ſo few; the ſpeech itſelf is ſo corrupted; and the people too, for the moſt part, are ſo illiterate; that I cannot but wonder at my patience, and aſſume ſome merit to myſelf, for my ſingular induſtry, in collecting the words which I have accumulated from oral intelligence; eſpecially, as hardly any of the perſons, whom I have conſulted, could give a tolerable account of the orthography, much leſs of the etymology, or derivation of thoſe words, which they uſe; for they often join, or rather run, two or three words together, making but one of them all; though their pronunciation is generally correct:—As, for inſtance, "Meraſtadu," which they pronounce in one breath, as if it were a ſingle word: Whereas it is a contraction of four, "Meor 'ras tha Dew;" *Many thanks to God*; anciently written, "Maur gras tha Deu:" And, "Meraſtawhy," *Many thanks to you*; a contraction of "Maur 'ras tha why."

* See Dr. Johnſon on the word Lexicographer.

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DHAN TIZ HEGARAZ HA PEDNZHIVIK

POU KERNOU

ANNERH, EHAZ, HAG EYRYSDER VISKVETHEK.

MI a ụôr por-dhâ (Pednzhivìkio Skientek) bôz mêr an ʒŷndan ụarnav, dho îl dheuh en an le kenza-ma neb *Apolog* pŷ eſʒyzianz, rag kemeraz ụarnav dho Skrefa ha gora 'mêz Gramatek ha ʒer-levran *Kernûak*, pan nag oụ vi na ʒenez en Poụ *Kernou*, na hụâth treʒyez en an 'Ulâz-na mûi vel padzhar mîz. An guironeth yụ hemma. Mi a vev Kelmez heruedh Gorhemmen neb Arlodho ha pednzhivìkio Kembra, ha nepre erel dre ol an G'làskor-ma, dho skrefa ketella kaldzha vi, ụar an Tavaz *Brethonek* (po kotha Lavar an Enez-ma) nèpeth moy trŷ veva skrefyz arâg, ʒen an mêr-ſŷr ha 'n mêr-skientek A'hro an Deskadzher *Davies*, ha nepre erel abar'h *Brctonek Kambrîan*. Ha rag hedda an karg a kodhaz ụarnav (menzha vi po ny vendzham) dho rei an guella dyskụedhyans a ellâm dhan rena ŷnz brederez en an Koth-davazo-ma adrô an Dialekſho Brethonek erel; viz. an *Kernûak*, an Arvorek (po del yụ i kreiez ʒen a nei en *Kembra*, an *Lezauek)* ha' n *Kelezonek* po 'n *Skot-Vrethonek* ez laveryz en *Ehual-dir* an *Albau* hag en G'laſkor *Uordhyn*; ple ma kụithyz huâth (del ketep onan prederez en Kothnanz Tavazo el guelez en an Levar-ma) nyz en ydnik lîaz kanz ʒêr, mez enuêdh guîr-nàtyr pŷ lavarnanz prîez an Tavaz Brethonek. Leymmyn pan na veva na ydn lîvan 'rammàtek na huâth ʒerlevran vèth rag ụŷnyn a 'n Tavazo-ma (ſau neb levro bîan Arvorek ha Frenkek) gurèyz dŷrag, mi rykavaz me honan Kelmez dho skrefa neb 'ramàtek ha ʒerlevar rag 'oz Tavaz huei ha rag an *Godhalek*. Mi a ụon pordhâ trŷ kaldzha Triʒerio an dhêau ụlâz-ma gurèiz an ober-ma pŷlta guèl tro yụ gurèiz ʒeno vi. Mez huâth mi brediraz trŷ peva guèl neb riụ *(a)* guerraz vel guerraz veth; ha kekeffryz trŷ kaldzha an huêl bohodzhak-ma piga erel am'an dho dallah ydn dâ. Ha en kettermen-na ma neb eſperans dhebm try veddons an Lennerio Pednzivik ha maz-brezek ʒeffya e foto dho Eſtren pel-poụ, neb mar peue ʒerlevar, &c. *Kernûak* ha *Godhalek* skrefyz arâg ny vendzha veſga argrafa an papyrio hemma; ha pŷ ny koụze mez nebaz bîan adrô 'n Tavazo raglaveryz en an levar-ma pŷ kèn e vendzha dazargrafa hy Grammatèkio hay ʒerlevro e honan, mar venz gueſʒez a vêz; an della 'ryg me (ʒen an Trallyanz reizyz) dazargraf a an raggorryz 'rammatek ha'n ʒerlevran *Arvorek* pŷ *Gal-Vrethonek*.

(a) neb ſort.

Mez

Mez huâth (uar an parh aral) del ny vendzha vi rag tra vêth, kemerez uarnav dho gîl ydn bennag dra ez a uartha ma alloz; en della mi rakemera kibmiaz obba dho laveral uorth an Lenner, trez el bôz rez ŷ vî kevarvoz uorth nebaz bredery-anzo adrô 'n Tavazeth *Kernûak* dre uerraz an Tavaz *Kembrîan*, a aldzha neb bennak na odhe dravêth anŷdha, drizlebmal. An fôr' a 'rykemeraz vi dho deska an nebaz skîanzma a' n Tavazeth Kernûak, ô enrâdn dre skrefyanz dhort genauo an bôbl en Gorleuen *(b) Kernou* en enuedzhek en pleu *Yſt*; ha enràdn dre an hevelep Guerraz dhort neb Pednzhivîkio a 'rŷganz ſkrefa ragov lîaz gerrio *Kernûak:* en anuezek Mr. *John Keyguyn* a 'n Tſhei izala en *Por Enez*, Mr. *Uſticke* a 'n raglaveryz pleu *Yſt*, Mr. *James Jenkyns* a Alverton reb *Penzanz*, ha Mr. *Nicholas Boſon* a *Neulyn* en pleu Paul. Mez me a gavaz an Radn guella a 'm Dŷſkaz dhort trei levar skrefyz Kernûak, gorryz en ma dhûla gen an Mêr-barrhyz ha'n Mêr-uordhyz Dâz en Dheu Sir *Jonathan Trelauny* Iſpak *Kar-êſk*; ha 'n merskientek ha 'n merletryz bednzhivik *John Anſtis*, Eſq. uŷnyn a 'n Senezerrio Pou *Kernou* en *Loundrez*, ha 'n raglaveryz Mr. *Keiguyn*, neb dre Orphennyaz an raghanuyz Iſpak a 'ryg traylia an levrouma dhan Zouznak; hag yu heb paro vêth, barnyz an skienteka a 'n ûz nei en Tavazeth *Kernûak*. Auôz an trei skref-levro aurtha, Mr. *Anſtis* a gavaz neb 'Erlevran *Brethonek*, dorn-skrefyz aban lîas ûzo, en Levarva *Cotten* en *Loundrez*, ha (del 'ryg e bŷprŷz herudh e volenezeth vaz uar an hevelep ahozhono kenz hag udzhe) e 'ryg skrîfa dhŷmmo uarnŷdha *(c)*. Pan 'ryguelaz an levar, mi a ueyan por-dha tro nag ô e gerlevran *Kembrîan* herudh e hano Ladin (skrefyz en termen deuedhaz) *Vocabularium Wallicum*; mez gerlevran *Kernûak*, an dra (herudh ma tybyanz) vedh reyz dhŷmmo gans keniffar Lenner Brethonek 'ra medra uar traillianzo an gerrio Ladin-ma, *viz.* Angelus, *Ail*; Stella, *ſteren*; Membrum, *ezel*; Supercilium, *abranz*; Collum, *conna*; Palatum, *ſtefenic*; Mentum, *elzet*; Tibia, *eleſker*; Vitricus, *altro*; Regina, *Ruivanes*; Vulgus, *pobel ziogo*; Puer, *floh*; Senex, *coth*; Mercator, *guiccur*; Prora, *ſturrag*; Umbra, *ſcod*; Milvus, *ſcoul*; Bufo, *croinoc*; Rana, *guilſchin*; Paſſer, *golvan*; Pullus, *Ydhnuac*; Scomber, *brethyl*; Lucius, *Denſhoc dour*; Vulpes, *louuern*; Urſus, *Ors*; Scrofa, *guis*; Echinus, *ſort*; ha lîas gerrio erel nag idzhanz aſuonfys emesk nei Tîz *Kimbra*. Mi a uon pordhâ trŷ kaldzha uŷnyn tibiaz, a hedda gen moy 'uîrhevlepter tr'el an gerlevran bîan Brethonek-ma boz *Arvorek* po Brethonek Pou *Lezou* en *Vrink*; Rag ma an Dialek hedda nêz dhodho; ha en uîr ma lîaz gêr anŷdha laveryz huâth byz an dedhma gen Tîz *Lezau* ſŷl na idzhanz iuzyz lebmyn en pou *Kernou*. Mez an kambdybianz hedda eu gorryz kèr, heb poan vraz, pan rauelan nei, bôz Skrepher an gerlevran-na pan vydh faut dhodho gerrio *Brethonek*, a skrefa alêr gerrio Zouznak kôth ragta, gen rei dhodhanz, nep termen, diuadh *Kernûak*, ha nag odzha a tûn gerrio avêz an Frenkek del a vendzha e heb mar, po veva e *Brethyn Arvorek*. Lebmyn an rema ha 'n hevelep idzhanz an gerrio anŷdha, kemeryz vêz dhort an *Koth-Zouznak*. Comes, *Yurl*; Lector, *Redior*; Hamus, *hyc*; Fiala, *harfel*; Saltator, *lappior*; Sartor, *ſeuyad*; Contentioſus, *ſtrivor*; Spinther, *broach*; Fibula, *ſtreing*; Raptor,

(b) Pou Ueſt. *(c)* *Bibl. Cot. Veſpas.* A. 14.

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Raptor, *robbior*; Noctua, *hule*; Halec, *herring*; Pratum, *bidin*; Lagena, *kanna*; Trutta, *trud.* An urma del na aldzha *Brethyn Arvorek* vêth, boz Skrefyaz an zerlevran-ma, an della n' aldzha dên vêth *Kembrîan* y skrefa. Rag mar peva e *Kembrîan* e vendzha, hep pel brederyanz skrepha; *Darlhennydh, Breyr, bax, telyn* [po *krûth*] *neidiur, gunyadydh, Kynhennys, guaeg, arueſtr, yſpcilier, tylhyan, pennog, guerglodh*, yſtên [*kynnog piſer* po *Koſtrelh*] ha *brithylh*. En uêdh mar veva e *Brethyn Arvorek* ny vendzha e beſgueth hanual an Trào kreiez en *Ladin, Quercus, rhamnus, melis, lepus, hœdus*; Glaſtanen, eithinen, brôx, ſcouarnog, min; mez en le hedda *Guezen daro, lân, lus, gat* & *gavar bian.* Mi rygmarkia an zerrio kemeryz vez a 'n hòth Erlevran-ma an della [†] ha hedda yu zorryz enuêdh, arâg nep zerrio kôth erel tednyz dhort ithik kôth Levro *Ladin* skrefyz heb mar zen *Vrethon* mez ne uon pa 'n Pou na G'laskor.

Ma 'n Deskadzher *Davies* (herudh ma tybyanz) a hanual zerlevran *Kernûak* Levarva *Cotten, Liber Landavenſis:* Rag ma liaz gêr en e 'erlevar *Kembrîan* nodzhyz *Lib. Land.* na ryg me uelaz beſgueth en ydn levar aral. Mez huâth mar guelaz e an Levar e lebmynz en Levarva *Cotten*; mardhek dhebm na vendzha e tedna ol an zerrie anŷdha dhoy levar e honan. Pandrabennak yu an guironeth, mi a uon pordhâ nag idzhanz an zerrio-ma markyz *Lib. Land.* skrefyz en an Levar kreiyz *Liber Landavenſis*; rag mi ryguelaz kenz-skref an Levar-na, en Levarva an mer-dheskyz ha 'n mer-skientek Bendzhivik an Pednzhivik a *Lanner*' en Pou *Guenez*, hag enuêdh ma Das-skref têg anŷdha en Lavarva Kollek *Ieſu* en *Red. Ouſk.*

Ma neb eſperans zenev, try vedn an Lenner zivya dhebm, na ryg me na skrepha bepprez uar lerh Laveryanz an Termen nei, na huâth kuitha an skrefyans deuedhaz en an zerlevran *Kernûak-ma.* Dre yuzhanz an raglaveryz Skrêflevrou me ryguelaz try kodhaz padzhar legriaz [po zuethder] nodzhedzhek, ha kovenek lauer, uar an Tavaz Kernûaak aberh an ûz po an kanzbledhan diuetha-ma; ha 'n rena ken ênz por-menouh argraphyz en an zer-levar *Ladin* ha *Keltek* raggorryz-ma ny vêv me por-volondzhedhek dho rei en an zerlevran *Kernûak-Zouznak* rag dorn lêh dhodhans. An Legriaz kenſa yu gorra an litheren *b*, arâg an litheren *m*, zen laverel ha ſkrefa *Tybm, tabm, kabm, zybman, krobman* ha *kylobman*, &c. enlê Tym, tam, kam, zymman, kromman ha kylomman. An eil yu gorra an letheren *d*, arâg an letheren *n*; ha kouz en della enlêh *pen, pan, pren*; *guyn, guan, bron, brynan*; pedn, padn, predn, guydn, guadn, brodn, brydnan. Ni ry guelaz tâ rei lê dhan Legriadzho hemma en an zerlevran-ma; rag n idzhean dzhei mèz Legriadzho deuedhaz hag enzol an lavèryanz anŷdha yu muy kalliz ha dyzeſſon tro veva arâg; ha rag hedda liaz termen huei idzhe' a traylya an *m* ha 'n *n*-ma dho *b* ha *d* zen laverel *Tubbi, obla bodda hedda* ple laveraſo huei arâg Tubmi, *obma bodna*, and *dedna.* Ha 'n eil Nouedzhanz-ma a teul an zerrio hemma mar bel dhort an kenz-errio

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Tummi, *omma*, *bonna*, and *henna* ketella nag el vêth na Brethon *Arvorek* na re *Kembrîan* kavaz amêz agoz lerh ʒen uelaz ablê idzhan dzhei devedhyz.

An dridzha legriaz eu gorra an letheren *d* arâg *s*, (dho ba *s*, ma bỳppryz oʒoz Laveryanz *z)* ha laverel an *s* del *zh*. Rag mi rykavaz en uỳnyn a 'n skreflevro raglaveryz pa ydn yu Levar Guerevo Merkl avêz an Skriptor zanz, skrephyz, mûy po lê, aban an kanz ha 'n hanter bledhan ma, trỳ veva an ʒerrio ero huei laverel lemmyn, *Kridzhi*, *pidzhi*, *bohodzhak*, *padzhar*, *bledzhan*, *lagadzho*, &c. en termen hedda *Creſy*, *peſy*, *bohoſok*, *peſwar*, *bleſan*, *lagazo (a)*. Mi a uôr pordha nag ero huei a skrefa an ʒerrio-ma del skrefam mî ʒen *dzh*, mez en ydnèk ʒen an uỳnyn letheren *g*, po ken *j* keſſonyz; mez hedda a kodha en (dnek heruedh skrefyanz an Zouznak: ha abàn yu an laveryanz anỳdha, laverryanz ketgorryz ha enuedh legryz dhort an z [po s] del vêv an *s* dirag dhort *d* po *t*; mi rig deuez dhoi skrefa en della.

An padzhuera Legriaz deuedhaz yu porhevelep dho 'n Dridzha: a hedda yu gorra *sh*, a dhelhar *t* po (heruedh an skrefyanz arverezek) nouedzhanz an letheren *t*, rag *ch:* Ha en della, a lègria an ʒerrio *Ty* [po *tey*] dho *tſhei*; *Tî* dho *tſhî* [po *chee*] *pyſʒetta* dho *pyſʒetſha*, ha lîaz an hevelep. Abarh an Laverianzo erel, en pa re ero huei môz mar bel adhorton nei Tîz Kembra, *viz.* en laverel *a* rag *e*; *e* rag *o* and *y*; *i* rag *e*; *o* rag *a*, ha *v* keſſonyz rag *f*; hag enzol *h* rag *ch*; *th*, *s* po *z* rag *t* and *d*, and *l* rag *l h*; ny vendzha vi rag tra vêth kemerez uarnav hy nouedzha: Enradn rag bôz an laveryanz anỳdha hêdh lauer; ha enràdn rag el nebaz anỳdha boz mar kôth (pỳni idzhan dzhỳi mûy kôth) uel an laveryanz ney ha laveryanz Tîz *Lezou*. Ha erêl, en hanuidzhek nouedzhanz an letheren *t*, rag *s*; ken nag idzhanz ithik kôth, el bôz huâth koth lauer rag i maz-kemeryanz ai kuithyanz udzhe hemma.

Mêz lemmyn an Lenner 'ragoffen dhebm heb marr, prâg odzho vi en an skrefen hemma, a kuitha an raglaveryz legradzho me honan, mar uon me try fotou idzhanz. Ma uorhebyanz yu, trỳ veva me mêrvolỳndzhedhek dho bôz eunkemeryz; ha tra kaldzha kỳnifer uỳnnyn a ôr kouz Kernûak dêal [pỳ adzhan poel] an letherma. Mez boz *eſperans* dhebm trỳ en ketella a eunouh huei an fotou erel en an keſſa-argraphyz *Kernûak*-ma, en della huei a ureuh euna enuêdh an ragskrefyz Legradzho. Ni el nêb ʒîl lîaz nouedzhanz en Tavaz bennak uar ydn termen. Ober bledhỳnno yu; ha rag hedda, re vêr an kebmiaz a kemere ydnbennak, ken be ʒenyz ha myʒyz en an 'ulâz, dhoy ʒỳtheffia.

Pa ydnbennak yu volỳndzhedhek dho adzhan an muy deuedhaz legradzho *Kernûak*, ev el a adzhan porhêdh uorth ʒetgorra an ʒerrio *Kernûak* reb an ydn ʒerrio Kembrîan Pou *Guenez* [po an re Nûr] ha'n ʒerrio *Arvorek*; ha pan uêl e Agreanz, po keſſenyans, ter lethero keſſonyz an dêau Davadzheth-na, ha nag idzhanz

(a) Bib. Bold. B. 40. Art.

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idzhanz enụêdh an re Kernûak a kuîtha an Keffonnyo hedda; Nenna ev a ụor heb nêb màr, boz an zerrio Kernûak legriyz. Rag Sampl; pan uelon nei tridzhan an zerrio Zouznak *to laugh, to play, to whiſtle; bitter, ſix, ſiſter* en Tavadzheth Gụenez, *xuerthin, xuare, xuibiany; xueru, xuex, xuaer*; en an Arvorek, xoarſin, xoari, xuibanat; xuero, xuêx, xoâr; mez en Kernûak, *Huerthin, guare, huibanat; huero, hui, hôr*; ny ụodhen nenna por-dhiouzel, try'n Kernûak yụ legryz. Rag ni vev nevra an hevelep Tremenyans ter Tîz *Guenez Kembra (a)* ha tîz Lezou traldzhen deska dhort i zilez.

Rag an radn moya por Spladn yụ dhort an Levar-ma tridzha 'n *Brethonek Kernou* mêr nêz dhon Diàlek Tiz *Lezou* vel dhon Diàlek Kembrîan. Nyz yụ marthek brâz anỳdha pan dhaskovian nỳi trỳ 'ryg *Brethen Lezo* dazdhôz dhan Enez-ma dadn Leụ *Ivor* mâb *Alan* an Eil, Mỳtern *Lezo* hag *Ener* i handeru (pan 'rỳg Kadụaladar an Mỳtern *Bretkonek* deụetha a 'n Enez-ma môz dho *Rev)* ha dazkemeraz *Kernou* ha *Deunanz* ha G'lazo erel en ụorleuen an G'laskor-ma adrô an Vledhan 680 *(b)*. Hag aụôz an dzhỳi rygkuitha Deunanz mer a dermen ụdzhe hemma; rag ny aldzha an *Zouzon* y zorra emêz a 'n *Kar-êſk* byz an vledhan 936, pan hellyaz *Athelſtan*, Mỳtern ol an Zoụzon, an Brethon-na drez Aụan *Tavar (c)*.

Endella byz an Termen hedda thera nyi zuelaz boz Poụ *Kernou* trigiyz zen Tîz *Brethonek*, enradn *Arvorek*, zellyz a lebma adrô an vledhan 384. dadn *Kenan Meriazhek* en termen *Makſen Ulezek (d)*, ha enràdn Enezek gollaz nenna a lebma zen *Kadualadr*, ha degiyz drê zen an ragskrefyz *Ivor* hag *Ener*. Pa an Never a 'n Brethon henna yụ huâth en Poụ *Kernou*, ni uôr neb dên; rag nag êz Levro aho (heruedh m'adzhuonfaz) nag en Kernûak na huâth en Zouznak kôth ha othoredzhek lauer rag Deskụedhyanz an dra-ma. Mi a uon por-dha tridzhan neb Kothskreferio *(e)* a tèbyaz nag yụ lîaz (mar ez neb) a 'n Pednzhivìkio *Kernûak* a 'n ûz nei, deskennyz dhort an *Brethon*.

A barh ma hanan ny thera vi Kridzhi treụ mêr-briz an drâ, dhort pa an Tîz yụ ydn Pednzhivik deskennyz; rag mi a bredîra.

Try ſkeyanz ha Beunanz dha,
Yu 'n pednzkivìhianz ha 'n aho gûella.

Ha rag hedda ny vedn me beſgueth kodha amêz ha pednzhivik vêth mar guel gondzha boz *Zouz, Dán*, po *Norman* vel bôz *Brethyn*. Mez mar ez ydn zenezl moy eneredzhek vel aral, prag nag yụ an le' pedna, dhan Tîz veva Trezèryon an Enez-ma, lîaz ụzou arâg devedhianz an *Reveinuer* dhybba, dadn *Il' Kaeſar?* Ha

(a) Ma guenez aral en *Lezou*. *(b)* Carad. Lancarb. in Hiſt. Princ. Walliæ. p. 13. Ed. Lond. Ann. 1697.
(c) Ibid. p. 48. *(d)* Triad. Brit. Galfr. Mon. &c. *(e)* Po Antikuèrio.

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(mar peva koth-skrefo huâth dhoy guelez, adrô aho an dhêau 'ulazna) nig ez neb màr dhebm, nag yu mîlo en *Kernou* ha lîaz en *Deunanz*, deskennyz dhort an Tregòryon kenza *(f)* gorleuen an 'Ulaskor-ma.

Nag odzha vî a gorra mêr an poezder (ken yu hedda rêol por ûr en *Kembra)* uar anuo *Brethonek* Pednzhivìkio *Kernou*, kemeryz a dhort an Telàryo; rag me ôr por-dha trŷ 'ryg radn anŷdha neuodzha a hanuo, heruedh hanuo an Plafo: ha rag hedda, ple ma faut a Kôth âhskref, nag yu fpladn dhort pa an 'Tîz idzhanz deskennyz. Mez uar an parh aral, mi a uon nag yu re diougel dho kridzhi bypprys dho 'n Ah-skrefo *Zouznak:* rag peva brafa an Enor mêsk an *Zouzon* dho bôz deskennyz dhort an *Normanno;* ha rag hedda, an Ah-skreferyo a rygskrefa lîaz termen Aho gouek dhon neb *Koth-Zouzon, Dano* ha *Brethon.*

Mi a uon en ta lauer boz lîaz tîz (pôrletryz ha pôrskientek en traou erel) a akiuzya ha damnya peb prediryanz adrô kuitha am'an, an koth Davazo-ma. A'm radn va honan ny thera vi mêr-brediryz adrô kuitha am'an an Kouzanz *Kernûak*, aban nag yu hi por-reyzyz dhan Tîz a-ôr pordhâ kouz *Zouznak* po 'n Tavaz yu 'n arbednek ha 'n ydnek reyzyz lebmyn en an Glaskor nei: Ma lîaz Pednzhivik Kembrîan azuonyz dheuh: mar gneloh huei neb faut braz uarnanz a kouz *Zouznak,* &c. na ureuh defga Brezonek *Kernou* agoz honan. Bêz an dra hedna del beze plegvyz dheu; rag ny vedn me kemerez uarnav boz barner anŷdha. Mez dho kuitha peb Kôth Davaz en neb Levar argraphyz, yu heb neb màr, ydn dra porblegvyz dhŷn Skolàryo ha 'n Pednzhivikio; ha mêr-reyzyz dhun Antikuêryo. Ha rag hedda, guythrez dha veve dhyn Tîz rag-laveryz, ken damnya neb skeianz, medra hay 'n ydn bredèryanz yu gŷndzhanz uarnŷdha, ha frederyanz an *Cretèco* ha 'n Koth-skrefèryon? ha 'n anuedzhek, na veze an ketel levar ha 'n ydn hem-ma (Ken nag eu e mez hanter gureŷz) mer-blegvyz dhan guella Kothskreferyon *Zouznak* nei; *Leland, Cambden* ha *Sr. H. Spelman?* Rag hedda pan yu kuithyanz an Kôth Davaz *Kernou* en neb levar argraphyz ydn dra mêrreizyz dhan Kothskreferyon, ha plegvyz dhan Arlodhi ha 'n Pednzhivikio Letryz; ma nebaz Efperans dhebm, niz en ydnek, trŷ vedn neb Pednzhivikio 'goz honan, kemerez huîth dhoi deska hai skrefa; mez enuêdh trŷ vedou' huei gen volŷndzhêth vâz, kemerez an huèl bîan hantergureyzma dhort,

Agoz Obèruaz Hyvela ha pareza,

E. LHUYD.

(f) Pou Ueft.

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TO THE

COURTEOUS AND NOBLE INHABITANTS

Of the COUNTY of CORNWALL,

HONOUR, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS EVERLASTING.

I Know very well (learned Gentlemen) that it is much a debt upon me, to make to you, in the firſt place, ſome apology or excuſe, for taking upon me to write and publiſh a *Corniſh* Grammar, and Vocabulary, when I was neither born in the county of *Cornwall*, nor yet ſojourned in that country more than four months.—The truth is this, I was bound, according to the commands of ſome Lords and Gentlemen of *Wales*, and ſome others all over this kingdom, to write, ſo as I could, on the *Britiſh* Tongue (or oldeſt Language of this Iſland) ſomething more than had been written before, by the much-knowing and much-learned Maſter Doctor *Davis*, and ſome others, on the *Welſh-Britiſh*. And therefore this charge is fallen upon me (would I—or would I not) to give the beſt information that I can to thoſe that are ſtudious in this Ancient Tongue, about the other *Britiſh* Dialects, viz. the *Corniſh*, the *Armorick* (or as it is called with us in *Wales*, the *Sezauick)* and the *Caledonian*, or *Scotch-Britiſh*, which is ſpoken in the *Highlands* of *Albany*, and the kingdom of *Ireland*; where are ſtill preſerved (as every one ſtudious in theſe Ancient Tongues may ſee in this book) many hundreds of words at the leaſt, which in their true nature or language, were taken from the *Britiſh* Tongue. Now whereas there is not one ſingle Grammar, or yet a Vocabulary for this Tongue (except ſome ſmall *Armorick* and *French* books) publiſhed, I found myſelf bound to write you a ſort of Grammar, for your Tongue. I know very well, that the inhabitants could have performed this work much better, than is done by me. But yet I conſidered that it was better to give ſome ſort of help, than no help at all; and likewiſe that this poor work of mine, might induce another to begin a good one. And I have too ſome hopes that the noble readers, and good judges, will forgive the faults to a ſtranger of a far country, which if there were a Vocabulary, written before, would not be printed in this paper; and where we ſpeak but never ſo little about the Tongues aforeſaid, in this book, or before theſe Grammars and Vocabularies of mine ſhould come to be printed, as they are uſed abroad; ſo I did (with the neceſſary turnings) come to print and publiſh the *Armorick*, or *French-Britiſh* Grammar, and Vocabulary.

But

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But yet (on the other ſide) as I would not for any thing, take upon me to perform any one thing ſoever that is above my power, ſo I take leave here to tell the Reader, that, what can be given, I have recovered by ſome diligence about the *Corniſh* Language, by the help of the *Welſh* Tongue; and whatſoever thing I cannot draw from thence, I leap over. The way that I took to get ſome knowledge of the *Corniſh* Language, was, partly by writing ſome down from the mouths of the people in the Weſt of *Cornwall*, in particular in the pariſh of *St. Juſt*; and partly, by the like help of ſome Gentlemen, who wrote out for me many *Corniſh* words: in particular, Mr. *John Keigwyn* of the *lower houſe* in *Mouſehole*, Mr. *Euſtick* in the aforeſaid pariſh of *St. Juſt*, Mr. *James Jenkyns* of *Alverton*,† by *Penzance*, and Mr. *Nicholas Boſon* of *Newlyn* in the pariſh of *Paul*. But I got the beſt part of my learning from three Manuſcript *Corniſh* books, put into my hands by the moſt Reverend and moſt worſhipful Father in God Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; and that moſt knowing and moſt learned gentleman, *John Anſtis*, Eſq. one of the ſenators of the county of *Cornwall*, in *London*; and the aforeſaid Mr. *Keigwyn*, who, by the requeſt of the before named Biſhop, tranſlated the ſaid books into *Engliſh*; and is without any compariſon, the moſt ſkilfull judge of our age in the *Corniſh* Language. Beſides the three Manuſcript books above, Mr. *Anſtis* found a *Britiſh* Vocabulary, hand-written many ages ſince, in the *Cotton*-Library in *London*, and, *(a)* as he did always, ſo according to his good will on the like occaſions before and after, he wrote to me about it. When I had looked over the book, I perceived very well that it was not a *Welſh* Vocabulary, according to the *Latin* name (written at the latter end) *Vocabularium Wallicum*; but a *Corniſh* Vocabulary, as the thing (according to my thought) muſt appear to every *Britiſh* reader, that ſhall conſider upon the tranſlations of theſe *Latin* words, *viz.* Angelus, *Ail*; Stella, *Steren*; Membrum, *Ezel*; Supercilium, *Abranz*; Collum, *Conna*; Palatum, *Stefenic*; Mentum, *Elget*; Tibia, *Eleſker*; Vitricus, *Altro*; Regina, *Ruivanes*; Vulgus, *Pobel biogo*; Puer, *Floh*; Senex, *Coth*; Mercator, *Guicnar*; Prora, *Flurrog*; Umbra, *Scod*; Milvus, *Scoul*; Bufo, *Croinoc*; Rana, *Guiſchin*; Paſſer, *Golvan*; Pullus, *Ydhnunc*; Scomber, *Brethyl*; Lucius, *Denſhoc dour*; Vulpes, *Louuern*; Urſus, *Ors*; Scrofa, *Guis*; Echinus, *Sorb*; and many other words, which are not known among us *Welſhmen*. I know full well that I could produce one, and that with more true likeneſs, than can the ſmall Vocabulary of the *Britiſh Armorick*, or *Britiſh* of the country of *Lezou* in *France*, be; for that dialect is near thereunto; and in truth there are many words of them to this day ſtill ſpoken by the people of *Lezou*, although they are not uſed now in the county of *Cornwall*. But this wrong-thinking is put away, without much trouble, when we diſcover that the author of this Vocabulory, when he was in want for *Britiſh* words, did write down Old *Engliſh* words for the ſame, by giving them ſometimes a *Corniſh* termination; and did not bring any of the words from the *French*, as he would without doubt, if he had been an *Armorick Briton*. Now theſe

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theſe, and the like, are the words thereof, taken out of the Old *Engliſh*; Comes, *Yurl*; Lector, *Redior*; Hamus, *Hye*; Fiald, *Harfel*; Saltator, *Lappier*; Sartor, *Seuyad*; Contentioſus, *Strivor*; Spinther, *Broach*; Fibula, *Streing*; Raptor, *Robbior*; Noctua, *Hule*; Halec, *Herring*; Prahun, *Bidin*; Lagena, *Kanna*; Trutta, *Trud*. Now as it could not be any *Armoriek Briton*, that wrote this Vocabulary, ſo neither could it be written by any *Welſhman*. For had he been a *Welſhman*, he would, without farther conſideration, have written, *Darlhennydh*, *Breyr*, *Hoχ*, *Telyn*, (or *Krûth*) *Neidiur*, *Guniadydh*, *Kynhennys*, *Guaeg*, *Arueſtr*, *Yſpeiliur*, *Pylhyan*, *Pennog*, *Guerlodh*, *Yſtên* (or *Kynnog Piſer*, or *Koſtrelh*) and *Brethylh*. In like manner, if it had been done by an *Armorick Briton*, he would never have named the things called in Latin, *Quercus*, *Rhamnus*, *Melis*, *Lepus*, *Hoedus*; Glaſtanen, Eithinen, Broχ, Scouarnog, Min: but inſtead thereof, *Guazen daro*, *Lân*, *Lus*, *Gat*, and *Gavar bian*. I have marked the words taken out of this Old Vocabulary thus [†] and this is alſo put in the like manner, before ſome other old words drawn from a large old *Latin* book, written no doubt by ſome *Briton*; but of what country or kingdom I know not.

But Doctor *Davies* (according to my thought) has named this *Corniſh* Vocabulary in the *Cotton* Library, *Liber Landavenſis*: for there are many words, in this *Welſh* Vocabulary, marked, *Lib. Land.* which I never ſaw in another book. But yet, as he had ſeen the book which is now in the *Cotton* Library, I wonder that he would not draw all the words from that to his own book. Nevertheleſs the truth is, I know very well that the words therein marked *Lib. Land.* are not written in the book called *Liber Landavenſis*; for I have looked over that before written book, in the Library of that moſt learned and moſt knowing gentleman, the Lord of *Lanner* in the country of *Guenez*, *i. e. North Wales*, and likewiſe a fair tranſcript in the Library of *Jeſus* College, in *Oxford*.

There is ſome hope in me, that the Reader will forgive me, that I do not always write after the language of our time, nor yet keep to the writing retained in this *Corniſh* Vocabulary. By peruſing the aforeſaid written books, I have diſcovered that there have happened four noted changes (or variations) and remember very much, in the *Corniſh* tongue, within this age, or theſe laſt hundred years: and the ſame being before very little printed in the *Latin* and *Celtick* Vocabulary before ſet forth, I was very deſirous to give them in the *Corniſh-Engliſh* Vocabulary by hand here to you. The firſt change is, to put the letter *b*, before the letter *m*, and to ſpeak and write *Tybm*, *Tabm*, *Kabm*, *Gybman*, *Krohman*, and *Kylohman*, &c. in the place of *Tym*, *Tam*, *Kam*, *Gyuman*, *Kromman*, and *Kylomman*. The ſecond is, to put the letter *d*, before the letter *n*; and to ſpeak thus, in the place of *Pen*, *Pan*, *Pren*; *Guyn*, *Guan*, *Bran*, *Brynan*: Pedn, Padn, Predn, Guydn, Guadn, Brodn, Brydnan. Neither did I ſee fit to give a place to theſe changes in this Vocabulary; for

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for neither will they hereafter retain theſe changes; and likewiſe their language is thence more hard and rugged, than it was before: and for that many times you muſt turn the *m* and *n* to *b* and *d*, by ſaying *tubbi*, *obba*, *hodda*, *hedda*, where you ſaid before *tubmi*, *obma*, *hodna*, and *hedna*. And this ſecond novelty hath caſt off theſe words ſo far from the former words *tummi*, *omma*, *honna*, and *henna*,—that not any can at all, neither *Armorick Briton*, nor yet *Welſhman*, find out their foundation, by ſeeing from what place they are come.

The third change is, to put the letter *d* before *s*, (the which *s* is almoſt always pronounced as *z*) and to ſpeak the *s* as *ſh*, for I have found out in one of the aforeſaid written books, which is a book ſetting forth miracles out of the holy Scripture, written, more or leſs, one hundred and fifty years ſince, where are theſe words juſt as you now ſpeak them, *Kridzhi*, *Pidzhi*, *Bohodzhok*, *Pedzhar*, *Bledzhan*, *Lagadzho*, &c. inſtead of theſe, *Creſy*, *Peſy*, *Bohoſoc*, *Peſwar*, *Lagaz*, (*a*). I know very well that you do not write theſe words as I write them, with *dzh*, but only with the ſingle letter *g*, or with an *i* conſonant; but this falls in with the manner of the *Engliſh* writing: and ſince the ſpeaking is from thence, the writing muſt be put and likewiſe changed from *z*, [or *s*] as was the *s* before from *d* or *t*.

The fourth change is turned very much like the third; and that is, to put *ſh* after *t*, or (according to the *Armorick* writing) of late, the letter *t*, for *ch*: and ſo, to change the words *Ty* (or *Tey*) to *Tſhei*; *Tî* to *Thî* (or *Chee*) *Pyſgetta* to *Pyſgetſha*, and many more the like. From whence the other ſpeakings, in which you go off very far from us *Welſhmen*, viz. in ſpeaking *a* for *e*; *e* for *o* and *y*; *i* for *e*; *o* for *a*; and *v* conſonant for *f*; and likewiſe *h* for *x*; *th*, *s*, or *h*, for *t* and *d*; and *l*, for *lh*; nor will I for any thing take upon me theſe novelties: in part, for that the ſpeaking from thence is eaſy enough; and in part, for that few of them are ſo old (if any of them are very old) as our language, and the language of the people of *Lezou*. And another is, in naming of late the letter *t*, for *s*; which is not ſo hugely old, yet may be old enough for the good taking, and keeping it hereafter.

But now the Reader will aſk me without doubt, why I have in this writing, preſerved the aforeſaid alterations myſelf, ſince I knew the deficiencies of them? my anſwer is, that it was my great deſire that they might be taken aright; and that every one might know to ſpeak *Corniſh* (or underſtand further) according to this letter. But my hope is, that you will not in ſuch a manner ſuffer any other defects in your future *Corniſh* printings, as you have hitherto done in the forewritten alterations.—Neither can any one make many novelties in any tongue ſoever at one time. It is an early work, and therefore too ſhort a licence to take any one thing, before that it be born and bred in the country, to offer it.

(*a*) Bib. Bodb. B. 40. Art.

When

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When any one is willing to know the more late *Corniſh* alterations, that he may the better find them out, let him compare the *Corniſh* words with the like *Welſh* words of the country of *Guenek* (or which is much nearer) and the *Armorick* words; and when you ſee the agreement, or concord, about the conſonant letters of theſe two tongues, then you may ſee whether the *Corniſh* hath kept to theſe conſonants, or not: if not, you may without any doubt, know, that the *Corniſh* words are changed. For example; when you ſee that we turn the *Engliſh* words, *to laugh, to play, to whiſtle; bitter, ſix, ſiſter,* in the language of Guenez, *χuerthin, χuare, χuibiany, χueru, χueχ, χuaer*; and in the *Corniſh, χoaſin, χoari, χuibanat; χuero, χueχ, χoar*; but in the *Corniſh, huerthin, guare, huibanat; huero, huî, hôr*; we know then very eaſily, that the *Corniſh* is changed. For the like paſſages are never thus turned by the people of the *Welſh Guenez (b)*; and the people of *Lezou* have learned to turn from them.

For the greateſt part 'tis very clear from this book, that the *Corniſh Britiſh* is much nearer to the dialect of the people of *Lezou*, than to that of the *Welſh*. Neither is there any great wonder in it; ſince we find that the *Britons* of *Lezou* returned into this iſland under Prince *Ivor*, the ſon of *Alan* the ſecond, King of *Lezou*, and *Ynir* his couſin-german (when *Cadwallader* the laſt *Britiſh* King did go from this iſland to *Rome)* and recovered *Cornwall* and *Devon*, and other countries in the weſt of this kingdom, about the year 600 *(c)* and they kept *Exeter* till the year 936, when *Athelſtan*, King of the *Saxons*, drove thoſe *Britons* over the river *Tamar. (d)*

So that from this time we find the county of *Cornwall* inhabited by Britons, partly *Armoricans*, which ſhe had loſt about the year 384, under the command of *Conan Meridock*, and partly of iſlands loſt in the time of *Cadwalladar*, but carried home by the before mentioned *Ivor* and *Ynir*.

What number of *Britons* are now here in *Cornwall* no man knows; for that there are no books (according to my knowledge) neither in *Corniſh*, nor yet in *Engliſh*, old and of authority ſufficient for the diſcovery of this thing. I know very well there are ſome old writers, or antiquaries, who think there are not many (if there be any) of the *Corniſh* gentlemen of our age deſcended from the *Britons*.

For my own part I cannot believe that it is a thing of much value from what people a gentleman is deſcended; for I conſider,

That learning, which good lives do grace,
Is better than the nobleſt race.

(*b*) There is another *Guenez* in *Lezou*. (*c*) Carad. Langarb. in Hiſt. Princ. Walliæ. p. 13. Ed. Lond. Ann. 1697.
(*d*) Ibid. p. 48.

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And therefore I would never contend, whether a gentleman may better be ſaid to be a *Saxon*, a *Dane*, or a *Norman*, than to be a *Briton*. But if one generation be more honourable than another, wherefore ſhould it be leſs eſteemed, at leaſt by the people inhabiting this iſland, to be many ages ſince deſcended from ſuch a *Roman*, under *Julius Cæſar?* And (though I have not yet ſeen any old writings, concerning thoſe two counties) yet I make no great doubt, but that there are thouſands in *Cornwall*, and many in *Devon*, deſcended from the firſt inhabitants of the weſt parts of this kingdom.

Neither do I put much weight (though this be a very true rule in *Wales)* on the *Britiſh* names of the *Corniſh* gentlemen, taken from their ſeats; for I know very well that part of them are new named, according to the names of their places: and therefore, where old writings are wanting, it is not very clear from whence the people are deſcended. But on the other ſide, I know that it is not very ſecure to believe that they ought to be aſcribed *Saxons*; for it is the greateſt honour among the *Saxons* to be deſcended from the *Normans*; and therefore to aſcribe and write, many times may be falſe, that ſuch are *Old Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Britons*.

I know well enough that there are many people (very learned and very knowing in other things) who accuſe and condemn any ſollicitude about keeping up theſe old languages. For my part, I am not very ſollicitous about keeping up the *Corniſh* language, ſince it is not very neceſſary to the people who know very well how to ſpeak *Engliſh*, or the Tongue which is moſt uſed, and therefore the moſt neceſſary now in our kingdom: many *Welſh* gentlemen underſtand both: we ſee ſome among us in great want of the *Engliſh*, &c. we will not learn, we *Britiſh*, the *Corniſh* ourſelves. But yet this thing muſt be pleaſing to you, for I will not take upon me to judge of it. But to preſerve ſomething of an Old Tongue in ſome printed book, is without doubt a thing very pleaſing to Scholars and Gentlemen; and very neceſſary to our Antiquaries. And therefore ought it not to be conſidered by our aforeſaid people, before they condemn any ſcience, and ſee that this ſollicitude is an obligation, and engagement to the *Criticks*, and *Antiquaries?* and particularly, why ſhould not ſuch a book as this (though it be but half done) be very pleaſing, as well as the beſt *Engliſh* Antiquaries; *Leland*, *Camden*, and *Sir H. Spelman?* Therefore ſince the preſerving the Old *Corniſh* Tongue in ſome printed book, is a thing very neceſſary to the Antiquaries, and pleaſing to the learned Lords and Gentlemen; there is ſome hope to me; not only in this, that ſome of you Gentlemen yourſelves, will take to learn and write it; but likewiſe, that you will with a good will, accept this little work half done from,

Your humbleſt, and moſt ready, work-ſervant,

E. LHUYD.

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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, ſo far as it is 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.	PRONUNCIATION.
A, a.	*A.*
∀, ɐ, ɐ.	*A in* all, ſmall, &c.
B, b.	*B.*
X, χ.	*X in Greek.*
D, d.	*D.*
Dd, dh.	*Th in* This, That, &c.
E, e.	*E.*
F, f.	*F.*
G, g, ʒ.	*G, as in* Go, ʒet, &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.	*S.*
Sh, sh.	*Sh.*
T, t.	*T.*
Th.	*Th, as in* Think, &c.
V, v.	*V Conſonant.*
U, u, u.	*W & oo.*
Y, y,	*Y, or as i, in the word* Hil, &c.
ẏ	*I in* Bird, *or o in* Money, &c.
Z, z.	*Z.*
Zh.	*S, in* Diviſion, &c.

*

The vowels marked thus [â] are always long, and thoſe thus [à] ſhort.—This latter may alſo be uſed inſtead of doubling the conſonant immediately following; as, *tebyaz* for *tebbiaz*, &c.----

* Prefixed to any word, ſhews that it is now obſolete, or not generally uſed; but occurs in MSS.

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The ancient Corniſh letters, as appears by ſome few inſcriptions yet remaining, were (beſides the old Roman) the ſame with thoſe uſed by other Britons and Scots; which, being alſo uſed by the ancient Engliſh, are now beſt known by the name of SAXON LETTERS. Theſe they have all along changed 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 aſſiſted in reading the moſt ancient Britiſh manuſcripts, whether Welſh, Corniſh or Cumbrian, (if any ſhould be extant) I ſhall here give ſome account of our old orthography; — by comparing the various acceptations of Letters, as formerly uſed in reference 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; though 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 Meirionydh, and to the Worſhipful ſir William Williams, of Lhanvorda, in Shropſhire.

The former of theſe, collected in the reign of King Charles I. by that learned and candid antiquary Robert Vaughan, of Hengurt, eſq; conſiſts of about ſeventy old manuſcripts on parchment, and a conſiderable number of others on paper; a great part whereof are fairly tranſcribed by his own hand, and by John Jones, eſq; of Gelhy-Lydvy 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 Lhanvorda collection conſiſts alſo of ſome vellum manuſcripts; but chiefly of late tranſcripts, which are conſiderable for number, and the beſt methodized of any. Theſe were collected by a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. William Maurice, of Kevn ŷ brayχ, 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 ŷ Lhŷvyr dŷ o Gaer Vyrdhyn, or, *The Black Book of Carmarthen.*

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then. It is a Quarto of fifty-four leaves; containing poems of the 6th century, by Myrdhyn Wylht, Talieſin, Lhẏuarχ hên, & KẏΣoʒio Elaeth. 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 tranſcribed by that noted bard Kẏndhelu Brẏdydh maur, or at leaſt in his time, which was about the year 1160. I am ſenſible Doctor Davies places this poet ninety years later: but in this MS. fol. 52, I find he writes an Elegy on the death of Madog 'ab Meredydh, prince of Powys, which was in the year 1158.

T. Williams, author of the *Latin-Welſh Dictionary*, publiſhed by Dr. Davies, tells us, that in the year 1594 he ſaw a book of St. Beyno's, at Kẏlẏnog church in Carnarvonſhire, which (as was I preſume therein mentioned) had been written by Turrog, who, living in the time of Kadvan, prince of N. Wales, muſt have been cotemporary with Auſtin the monk *(b)*. But ſince he gives us no account of its contents, nor tells us whether it was Welſh or Latin, I ſhall be apt to ſuppoſe it the latter.----This book, whatever it contained, is now loſt; as is alſo a Chronicle written by Turrog's cotemporary, Tẏſſilio the ſon of Bruχuel YſʒẏthroG, prince of Powys, which I find inſerted in H. Salbury's manuſcript catalogue of Welſh writers, and was extant, as I have been credibly informed, within theſe fifty years.

Seeing therefore we find valuable antiquities loſt in an age that was curious, we can make no manner of eſtimate at the number of MSS. loſt the foregoing centuries, when ſuch ancient writings were called by the incurious monks *Vetuſta & inutilia (c)*, and when our anceſtors, the Provincial Britons, were perpetually either engaged in war among themſelves, or expoſed to the invaſion of foreigners; the Picts, Scots, Saxons, Danes, and Normans.

However, though I have not been ſo ſucceſsful as to meet with any older manuſcript in the Britiſh language, than the fore-mentioned *Black Book of Carmarthen*, ſome very ancient Latin MSS. have yet occurred, written by Britons; 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.* ----This MS. may poſſibly be eleven hundred years ſtanding. It has (beſides ſome later Saxon) a few ancient memorials of donations to the Church of Landaf, entered here and there in the margin, which are partly Latin and partly Britiſh; and are of about nine hundred years ſtanding.--Theſe have been lately mangled by the book-binder; but the accurate and ingenious Mr. Wanley has preſerved what remains of them in his late catalogue of Saxon manuſcripts.

The ſecond (to retain its own title) is inſcribed, *Ovidii Naſonis Artis Amatoriæ, Lib. Primus*, and is probably, though it

(b) Vid. Davis. Dict. Britannico-Lat. in voce Tiboeth.

(c) Vid. H. Wanlei Præf. in Cat. MSS. Sax.

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be the ſmall Britiſh character, as old as the firſt. This old Fragment is bound with various others, and is preſerved in the Bodley Library, NE. D. 2. 19. All the words ſuperſcribed, (which may be underſtood of the other ancient Latin manuſcripts written by the Britons) 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.

A fourth conſiſts of ſome Notes, by one Ninianus a Briton, de ponderibus et menſuris.

A fifth is Juvencus's Poem: *Juvenci Preſbyteri Paraphraſis in Evangelia*, and is preſerved in the Publick Library in Cambridge.

The ſixth, and as I preſume the lateſt, (though being a foreign MS. I cannot ſo well judge of its time) contains ſome inſtructions for ſpeaking the Latin, and has its Britiſh interpretations more frequent than others *(d)*.

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 retained in Cornwall; which I gather, partly from the elegancy of the hand, and partly from ſome terms; as, moꝛhauꝛ, *many, much*; cahauc, *a book* (probably from the Latin *codice*) ȝuaꝛim, *a play*; ȝuaꝛdi, *a ſcene*, &c. not to inſiſt upon the plural termination of nouns in *ou*; as, loinou, *buſhes*; ꝑuniou, *fillets*; which was conſtant amongſt the Corniſh as well as the Armoric Britons, and never uſed (that we know of) in Wales.

I take Ninian, from the reſemblance of the hand to the Scotiſh, [or Iriſh] to have been a Cumbrian Briton; but dare not ſuppoſe this fragment ſo old as St. Ninian, the apoſtle of the Southern Picts, of whom Bede ſaith,—*Auſtrales Picti qui inter eoſdem montes habent ſedes, multo ante tempore* [ſcil. ante Columbam Pictorum Septentrionalium Apoſtolum] *relicto errore Idolatriæ, fidem veritatis acceperant, prædicante eis verbum,* Niniano, *Epiſcopo Reverendiſſimo & Sanctiſſimo viro de Natione Britonum, qui erat Romæ regulariter Fidem & Myſteria veritatis edoctus. Cujus ſedem Epiſcopatus Sancti Martini nomine & Eccleſiam inſignem, ubi ipſe etiam corpore unà cum pluribus Sanctis requieſcit: Jam nunc Anglorum Gens obtinet, qui locus ad Provinciam Berniciorum pertinens, vulgò vocatur* Ad candidam caſam.

The *Cambridge Juvencus* is alſo undoubtedly either a Cumbrian or a Pictiſh MS. for the hand is perfectly Scotiſh; and I am well aſſured no Briton, but either a Cumbrian or a Pict, would ever have rendered the word Canus, as we there find it, Ceinthliath; which is at this day, with a ſmall variation of orthography, [viz. Cinhiath] Caledonian (or

(d) Bib. Bodl. NE. B. 5. 9.

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(or Albanian) Britiſh, and (from thence) Iriſh. Any other Briton would have written Pénluit, 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 it was certainly brought to Wales out of the North, as were doubtleſs a great many other books, (though few, if any elſe, are now extant) when a colony of Northern Britons ſettled there about the year 883 *(e)*.

The ſixth is, in all appearance, from the hand, and ſome paſſages in it, Armoric: which ſeems alſo confirmed by the Author's propoſing a journey to Tours, the metropolis anciently of the Armoric Britons, 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 et 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.

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 uſed in the Welſh. The Corniſh indeed at preſent uſe it in ſome words, but they expreſs it with an *e*, writing *bêz*, to be; *mêz*, to go, &c. as we often find it in the Engliſh; as, *holly*, *hops*, *honeſt*. I have expreſſed it in this Corniſh Alphabet by an a *reverſed* [ɐ], becauſe each pronunciation ought to have diſtinct characters.

A long was ſometimes expreſſed 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. KyΣen, or Kynan] prince of Powys, to be ſeen yet near the abbey of Lhan Golhen in Denbighſhire, I find the country of Powys written Regiomem Pouoiſ.

Au in the final ſyllable is to be read as *o*: ſo mabauc, majchauc, ɟinguebaul, bubicaul, muſt be read, madog, varχog, rhinuedhol, bydhygol.

Ai is ſometimes pronounced as *e*. Ex. gr. Pubeſ, caitoiſ. *Ovid. Art. am.*

Ai was anciently written where we now uſe *ae*. For in all old copies of Ninius we never find Caeſ, *a city*, but Caiſ, or Kaiſ.

B.

B in old manuſcripts has two pronunciations; for beſides the common, it muſt be ſometimes read as *v* conſonant; as, gilbin, *a beak* or *bill*; morbran, *a cormorant*; anbodlaun, *unwilling*, &c. muſt be

(e) Crad. Lat. in Vita Honorati [ſive Anaraut] p. 36. Ed. Winianæ.

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be read, ȝilvin, morvran, and anvodlon, or (as formerly) anvodhlon, which in S. Wales is now pronounced anvollon.

C.

C, excepting in ſome few late Corniſh words, as, chacyes, *purſued*; 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 trucarauc, *merciful*; ȝuɲeɾɾauc, *hot*; liɔiauc, *angry*; ac, *and*; ɲac, *for*; Saeɾnec, *Engliſh*; and Guyðlec, *Iriſh*; muſt be read, trigarog, gureſſog, lhidiog, ag, rhag, Saeſneg, Ghuydeleg. So in Corniſh, gurek *a wife*, is pronounced gureg.

C as *χ*. In the oldeſt manuſcripts the letter C muſt be ſometimes pronounced as *ch* or *χ*. As, Ni canam *for* Ni chanav, Ni ȝuoɲcoɾam *for* Ni uorχẏſav, &c.

Ch was uſed in the oldeſt Britiſh manuſcripts, and at all times by the Welſh, as at preſent; viz. as *χ* or *gh* according to the rougheſt palatal, or as ſome call it, guttural pronunciation of the vulgar Engliſh in the North. And that this pronunciation was very anciently expreſſed by *ch*, appears in that the Greek *χ* (which in Greece is at this day ſo pronounced) *(f)* was by the Romans expreſſed by *ch* in latinized words, as *χαɾαχτήɾ character*; 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 preſerved at the Bodley Lib. NE. B. 5. 9.

(f) Vid. Wheeler's Travels, p. 358.

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 pronunciation of it is in the Engliſh, viz. as *tſh;* as, chacies, *chaced*; chy, *a houſe*, &c.

D.

D in old manuſcripts, whether Welſh or Corniſh, has two pronunciations; for beſides the common reading, as in the Engliſh and other languages, it ſerves in the midſt and termination for *dh*, or the Engliſh *th*, in *this*, *that*, &c. So, medal, *ſoft*, is to be read, medhal; echvẏð *the evening*, echuydh; hvɲð *a ram*, hurdh; and heið *barley*, haidh: *dd* was introduced to expreſs this ſound about the year 1400; and in the time of Henry VIII. &c. *d* pointed at the top or underneath by H. Lhuyd and W. Saliſbury at home, and by Dr. Gryffydh Roberts and Roger Smyth in the Welſh books they printed beyond ſea. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Dr. J. D. Rhŷs, Dr. D. Powel, and others, uſed *dh*; which was afterwards rejected by Dr. Davies, and *dd* reſtored.

E.

E is for the moſt part to be pronounced as in Engliſh, excepting that the

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the diphthong *ei* is to be read as *ai:* for Meir *Mary*, Cei *Caius*, heid *barley*, and gureid *roots*; muſt be read, Mair, Kai, haidh, and guraidh.

In the Corniſh alſo the *e* is to be often pronounced as *a*; eſpecially in the termination: ſo, Lies *much*, nebes *ſome*, hager *ill-favoured*, oges *near*, pelle *furtheſt*, the cowſe *to ſpeak*, the eve *to drink*, the ewne *to rectify*; muſt be read, Lîaz, nebaz, hagar, ogaz, pella; dha kouza, dha eva, dha euna. And daues *a ſheep*, dewes *drink*, ene *there*, a lene *thence*; is read, davaz, deuaz, ena, a lena, &c.

E is alſo in the Corniſh ſometimes, though more rarely, pronounced as *a* in the beginning of words; for en *the*, er *upon*, and deder *goodneſs*; muſt be read, an, ar, dader.

Ee was uſed by the Corniſh (though never by the Armoric Britons or Welſh) as *ee* in Engliſh: for we find the Welſh words guîel *rods*, and mîn *an edge*, written by the Corniſh gweel and meen.

Ey [or *ei*] was ſometimes pronounced by the Corniſh as *e* long; for deyth *a day*, muſt be read, dedh.

E and *y* were ſometimes both by the Guenhuyſeg or Guent Welſh and Corniſh uſed indifferently: for in the Wentſet Britiſh *(g)* en *in*, and ena *there*, &c. muſt be read, ŷn and ŷna; and the Corniſh write either neges or negys *buſineſs*, deueſys or diwyſys *choſen*, and henwes or henwys *named*. In our oldeſt MSS. whether Britiſh or Latin, a middle *e* is ſometimes formed like an ſ, having the top above the line, and the bottom even; as in theſe Latin words in the above-mentioned Cambridge Juvencus, ꝑſmina, Reꝛſruat.

(g) The Britiſh of the country of Guent, now Monmouthſhire; ſpoken alſo in Ereinug (or Herefordſhire) and Brecnock and Glamorgan. Some old Welſh copies of Bryt y Brenhinedh, which is the Hiſtory publiſhed by Jeffrey of Monmouth, are in this dialect.

F.

F had very anciently two pronunciations. For on a mountain called mŷnydh gelhi Gaer in Glamorganſhire, we find the Britiſh name Dŷvrod inſcribed on a ſtone TEFRAVTI. In the notes on Glamorganſhire in Camden I have read this inſcription (ſuppoſing it might have been Welſh) Deffro it ti, [*mayeſt thou awake*] but having found afterwards that the names anciently inſcribed on monuments in our country are very often in the genitive caſe, as, CONBELINI, SEVERINI, 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, though F has in this example the pronunciation of a *v* conſonant, yet in the oldeſt manuſcripts, as thoſe above-mentioned, it has always the common pronunciation as *f* in our modern Engliſh; this other pronunciation being, as in the Iriſh, or ancient Scotiſh, always expreſſed by *b* or *m*. —Whence the words pronounced by the Britons, Kŷnvelyn, Kŷnvarχ, Kŷnedhav, Dŷvrod, &c. came to be written in Latin, Cunobelinus, [& Conbelinus] Conmarchus, Cunotamus, & Dubritius.

In the twelfth century, (or perhaps ſomewhat ſooner) they began to double *f*, to

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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 ſingle *f* commonly as *v* conſonant, but ſometimes alſo as *f*; for ef a gief [Medh. Mŷdhv. &c.] muſt be read êv a ʒeiph.

The Corniſh pronounced *f* alſo (beſides its common poteſtas) as *v*. For aflauar *mute*, yn few *alive*, and ty a fyth *thou ſhalt be*; muſt be read, avlavar, in vêu, tî a vŷdh. And for this reaſon they ſometimes doubled it, though an initial, when it was to be pronounced as *f*; as, Ffeſont *a pheaſant*.

The initial F in our moſt ancient orthography has been in after ages, according to the manner of the Spaniards, (the reaſon whereof is clear from the alteration of the initial Iriſh F and S) changed into H. For in the Armoric MS. abovementioned, I find our old word Hŷal *a fetter*, written Fual; though it be now in the Armoric Huál.

G.

G in the ancient Britiſh manuſcripts has two ſounds, though ſometimes none at all. Its common pronunciation is as in Engliſh, in the word *Given*, &c. and the other as *ng*. For Evegil *the goſpel*, Cyʒhelleuſ *a chancellor*, Loʒ *a ſhip*, ɾeʒiʇ ſuʒ *to tread between*, &c. muſt be read, Evengil, Kynghelhor, Lhong, and ſengid rhung. This ſound deſerves a diſtinct character, and might be expreſſed either by the old g [ʒ] or elſe thus by the ſame reverſed Ɔ.

In the oldeſt MSS. ʒ in the middle of a word, if *u* follows, muſt often be omitted: —— for ſínʒuedaulon *ſecrets*, peʇʒuaſ *four*, and eʒuin *a nail*; muſt be read, rhinụedholyon, pedụar, and eụin.

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 being pronounced as in the words *Gentle*, *Giant*, &c.

But generally *gh* in the Corniſh is to be pronounced as *χ*, or the Welſh and old Scottiſh, *ch:* for Argh [*charge thou*] is read arχ.

Alſo in the Corniſh, the letter *g* in the middle or final ſyllable ſeems to have been ſometimes pronounced as *y*. For *y* preſume ſtergan mogha [*the greater ſtars*] &c. ſhould be read, ſterrian moya.

H.

H, when inſerted after a vowel, in ſome old manuſcripts ſerved only (as in the High Dutch) to lengthen the preceding vowel: for Ehauc *a ſalmon*, is to be read, eôg, and baheʇ *a boar*, bâedh.

I.

I in the moſt ancient MSS. ſupplied not only the Engliſh pronunciation of it in the words *pin*, *thin*, &c. and the double *e*, but alſo both *y* and ŷ: for cɲicheb *a wrinkle*, muſt be read, krŷχedh; bíchan *ſmall*, bŷχan; and ɒiuɾɾeʇ *thy fingers*, dŷ vŷſſedh.

In

In the Corniſh, the initial *I* before a vowel, has two pronunciations: for in ſome words it is pronounced as in Engliſh in the word Iew; as Jowan, *John*; and ſome as y; for iowynk, *young*, muſt be read yunk, or yŷnk.

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 five hundred years ſince, I find this letter conſtantly omitted, and ſupplied with ŷ; and the later Corniſh writings make but little uſe of it.—It was thus diſtinguiſhed [í] when joined with *m*, *n*, or *u*, as bycheín *ſmall*, Cumín *cummin ſeed*.

K.

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 1200, *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 it is in other languages ſubject to a double pronunciation.

It was frequently uſed by the Corniſh, but in the termination, they pronounced it as *g*. For Kyk *fleſh*, muſt be read kîg.

L.

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 learned by the ear. It is performed by hiſſing the *L* thro' the teeth ſidewards, and altering it in the ſame manner as *T* is altered by the addition of the *h*, in the word *think*, &c.

In the oldeſt Britiſh MSS. this ſound was not diſtinguiſhed from that of the common *L*, but all that are acquainted with the language know when to uſe it, except in words that are now retained. However, we find that all words in their primary or dictionary orthography beginning with *L* are thus aſperated Ex. gr. *A hand* is called lhâụ, though *on his hand* be Ar i lâu; and ſo of all other words whatever.

About five hundred years ago, and perhaps older, they diſtinguiſhed this ſound by doubling the *L*, as ‡lloegyr *England*, llvnḍeyn *London*, &c. which Dr. Gryffydh Roberts, author of the firſt printed Welſh Grammar, in the time of King Henry the Eighth, not approving of, altered for an *l* with a point underneath, and Wm. Saluſbury for one marked at the top. Afterwards Dr. Davies, the phyſician, *(b)* obſerving that *H* had been the auxiliary in the ancient Roman orthography, (as *Ch*, *Ph*, and *Th)* introduced *Lh*, which obtained, till rejected by Dr. Davies,

(b) Joan. Dav. Rhæſi Medici Senencis Cambro-Britannicæ Linguæ Inſtitutiones & Rudimenta. *Lond.* Fol. 1592.

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who uſed *ll* in his Grammar printed in the year 1621, and in his Dictionary.

This pronunciation in the ſixth manuſcript above-mentioned is once expreſſed by *dl*; for Fertilitas is there rendered dlonaid, which I ſuppoſe muſt be read lhonædh; and in the *Cambridge Juvencus* by *thl*; for what elſe can be intended by the fore-mentioned word ceinthliath [*canus*] but Kỳnlhuyd, which would have been anciently intelligible to us, as we may gather from Kỳndharedh's being the ſame with Pendharedh, and Kỳnvelyn 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 Lhûyn, &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, I find *Exercitus* rendered exactly as in Welſh, Llu; and *Commodum*, Lles, though all the other words beginning with *L*, which are about ſeventy, are written with a ſingle *L*.—In a much later Corniſh MS. I ſometimes meet with *ll* after a conſonant, as Kovllenweugh, *fulfil ye*, where one *l* muſt have been very unneceſſary, unleſs the two were pronounced as *lh*.

M.

M had anciently two pronunciations, that which is common to all languages, and the pronunciation of the *V* conſonant. This latter pronunciation, though it be ſtill retained by the Iriſh, occurs only in our moſt ancient Britiſh manuſcripts. As in the Ovid above mentioned ᵹiᵹeᵴma, *an aſſembly*, muſt be read, Diᵹỳdva, and ᵹuaɲimou, *theatra*, Guarivou: And in the *Eutex*, emneᵴiam, *I hint*, ᵹuɲiam [or elſe ᵹuniam] *I ſow*, and lammam, *I leap*; are to be read, Amneidiav, gunîav, lhammav. And in *Liber Landavenſis* we find our common word Kỳvraith, *law*, written once Cỳmɲeiᵴh, tho' elſewhere Cỳɲɲeiᵴh, 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, Kỳnedhav, Kỳnvarχ, Brỳχvael, Dogvael, Tavuys, Dỳvneint, and Dỳved, which we find written Catamannus, Cunotamus, Conmarchus, Brochmaelus, Dogmaelus, Tameſis, Damnonii, and Dimetæ.

N.

N was always pronounced as at preſent, but in divers manuſcripts of the middle centuries it is diſtinguiſhable from U only by the ſenſe: for Areuueu, *kidneys*, muſt be read, Arennæ; Tyuer, *tender*, tỳner; Uerthy, *to ſtrengthen*, nerthy, &c.

O.

O in the oldeſt manuſcripts has two pronunciations: for beſides its common ſound,

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ſound, it is ſometimes to be read as ụ: So Chwero, *bitter*, is χụerụ; and Troi, *through*, Trụi; and it was hence the name Lhûyd (which ſignifies *Gray*) became written anciently Loıc, 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 *honey*, *money*, &c. for omma, *here*, newothow, *news*, &c. are read, ẏmma and neuẏdho.

Oo in Corniſh is pronounced as in Engliſh, or as ụ long; for Bool, *an ax*, is to be read, Bûl.

Ou and *ow* in the Corniſh, are alſo commonly equivalent to ụ long; as Gour an Chy, *the man of the houſe*, is read, gûr an tshei; and Jowan, *John*, Dzhûan. But *ou* in the termination of nouns plural, is now commonly pronounced but as *o:* for they ſay Enèzo, *iſlands*, and not eneſow or eneſou; as we find the word written. And the ſame is to be underſtood of moſt of the plurals ending in *ow*.

P.

P has two pronunciations both in the Welſh and Corniſh manuſcripts. In the beginning it is 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, mâb.-- It has alſo the ſame *poteſtas* ſometimes in the middle; for in the *Bodley Ovid De Arte Amandi*, the word Aperth [*victima*] is to be read Aberth.

Q.

Q though never uſed by the Welſh and Iriſh, was yet received by the Corniſh, (as biſqueth *never*) tho' nothing ſo much uſed amongſt them, as amongſt the Britons 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 obſerved the ancient Britiſh name Kŷnedhav inſcribed on a ſtone at Golval near Penſanz, QVENETAV.

R.

R has in our old manuſcripts two pronunciations; for the initial *R*, if the word be in its primary uſe, in dictionaries, &c. is always pronounced as in the Greek, aſperated. So in that fragment of *Eutex* in the Bodley Library ꝛıc, *a ford*, is to be read Rhŷd, &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 rriallon for Rhiualhon, *a man's name*; inſtead of which *Rb* was afterwards receiv'd, which continues. In the ſmall moſt ancient Britiſh hand this letter is ſo like *n*, that

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it is ſcarce otherwiſe diſtinguiſhable than by the ſenſe. For in the *Bodley Ovid* we find ſcena render'd ȝuanbi, and Arundo conſen; which muſt be read Guardi and Corſen. The Corniſh very rarely aſperate their initial *r*, ſaying Riſk ha reden rydh, *bark and red fern*; and not as in Welſh Rhîſk a rhedyn rhydh; but they had this aſpiration I ſuppoſe formerly, for I have frequently obſerv'd them to ſay Rhag [*for*] as well as Rag.

S.

S has but one, and that the common pronunciation, in our Welſh Manuſcripts of what age ſoever; but in the Corniſh it was frequently (indeed almoſt conſtantly in the termination) pronounced as *Z*, as Kens *rather*, is pronounced Kenz. About the twelfth 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 ſſýlly *to look*, ſſýchet *thirſt*, &c. *Galf. Mon. & al.*

T.

T has, in old manuſcripts, three pronunciations.

Firſt, It's genuine pronunciation, as in the Engliſh and French. This it generally, if not always, retains in the beginning of a word. The above menmention'd inſcription TEFRAVTI, for Dubritius or Dŷvrod, is the only exception that occurs at preſent.

Secondly, In the middle ſometimes, but moſt frequently in the termination, it is pronounced as d. Ex. gr. Anuton, *perjury*; batl, *a controverſy*; legit, *eyes*. [*Ov. Bodl.*] Katno, *a fox*; guaet, *blood*; calet, *hard*; muſt be read, Anydon, dadl, Lhŷȝeid; Kadno, guaed, Kaled.

Thirdly, In the middle and termination it has alſo very often the pronunciation of *dh*: ſo Metic, *a phyſician*; Myrtin, *the poet ſo call'd*; bet, *a grave*; biuet, *an end*; and ȝoȝlet, *the north*; are read, Medhig, Mŷrdhyn, Bedh, Dieuedh, Gogledh.

It was 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 Biſqueth, and it is lately further corrupted to Beſga.

Th ſupplied 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, Dêdh, Fydh, Ydhyn, Gûydh.

But *Th* was conſtantly pronounced in Wales (as well in the Latin as Welſh) as in the Engliſh word *thing*. And ſeeing it was introduced to expreſs the Greek θ, however foreigners came to loſe its proper ſound, it was certainly thus pronounced by the Romans.

U.

U has in our oldeſt orthography three pronunciations.

Firſt,

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Firſt, It was pronounced as u, or the Engliſh *oo*; as notuid, *a needle*; Canuill, *a candle*; ſumpl, *a goad*; and ſtuinn, *a bridle*; which are to be read, Noduydh, Canuylh, Sumbul, and Frûin.

Secondly, As ŷ or i; for in the Armoric Bodley Manuſcript, the word Fual, *a buckle*; (as alſo a *fetter* or *ſhackle)* muſt be pronounced Fyal or Fîal. It retained this ſecond pronunciation in all ages, and has been this laſt century confined to it alone.

The third pronunciation, which occurs but rarely, and only in derivatives, is that of the letter ŷ or i in Bird, Third, &c. For Budicaul, *victorious*, from Budh, *conqueſt*, and plumauc, *a bolſter*, from pluv, *feathers*; muſt be read, Bydhŷgol and plŷvog.

In the twelfth century I find it frequently uſed as an *V* conſonant, as it was 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, *F* being equivalent to it.

About the year 1200 it was commonly form'd as a *V* conſonant, whether it ſerved as *v*, *u*, or *y*. But in the fourteenth century, when it ſerves for u, it is made ſomewhat like the figure of 6, and if a middle conſonant it is always as an *u* vowel, as dyuoc, *to come*; dauac, *a ſteep*: but the initial was as *v* conſonant, (as diauc vrac, *malt 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.

ŷ: for pup *every*, and umma *here*; is read, pŷb and ŷmma.

I or Y: as Mur, *ſee thou*; Ruth, *red*; Tus, *men*; Bus, *the world*; Bugel, *a ſhepherd*, &c. which muſt be read; Mîr, Rydh, Tîz, Byz, Bizel.

Iu: as Bugh, *a cow*; 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'lân, G'nîo, G'rês.

I find in the eighth and ninth centuries (whether earlier I know not) the letter *u*, as well vowel as conſonant, was frequently thus form'd ų; and that ſometimes the *n* of the ſame time differed from it only in tranſpoſition of the lines; that of the firſt place being the longer. Both occur frequently in a broken

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broken monument at Maes ŷr ŷχen in the pariſh of Lhan Dŷſſilio in Denbighſhire, which was erected about the year 850, to the memory of Eliſeg, Prince of Powys, by his great grandſon Kŷngen (or Concenn) 'ab Kadelh 'ab Brŷχwæl (*i*).

W.

W occurs no where in the moſt ancient Britiſh Manuſcripts. But about the year 1200 I find it uſed ſometimes as an *V* conſonant: as Ev a ȝŷmmŷrth i wua, *he took his bow*; which muſt be read, Ev a ȝymmyrth i vûa. So yewenctyt, *youth*, for Jevengktyd, &c. and ſometimes as *y*: as ɒatkanw, *to relate*; which we are to pronounce datkany. But the moſt common pronunciation of it then, was that which is ſtill retained 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 [p] formed: as ᴛenepen, *aſide*; alpeᴅ, *a key*, &c. But that being a Saxon letter, and not uſed by the other Britons nor Scots, it is plain the Corniſh received it from the old Engliſh alphabet.

X.

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 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 Britons themſelves, Dŷvnuryχ, Kŷnturχ, Seanaχ, and Doχvael, 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 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 Scotiſh writings now extant, that we have ever had any uſe of that letter in our own languages.

Y.

Y and ŷ (for what I have hitherto obſerv'd) were not at all uſed before the Norman conqueſt; if ſo early. About the end of the twelfth century I find ŷ 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 ŷ, and ſometimes as *y*. 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 fourteenth 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

(*i*) Obiit Romæ An. 854. Vid. Caradoc. Lancarb. Annales Principum Wall. in Vita Roderici Mag. Ed. a.

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ſcarce worth diſtinguiſhing, unleſs where it ſhews the derivation of a word; but if the vowel be long it is much more diſcernable, viz. the *i* is pronounced like *ee* in Engliſh, and the *y* as *i* (if it were pronounced long) in the words *him*, *limb*, *mill*, &c. The Greek υ and Latin *u* ſhould be always expreſs'd by *y* or ẏ in the Welſh: as ᵹwᵹᵹ ſheep, W. Hŷn [not hîn] Cuneus, *a wedge*, W. Kŷn. *y* and not ẏ 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 Fẏdh, *faith*, Fẏdhlon, *faithful*; Dŷn, *a man*, Dẏnion, *men*, &c. For when a word written with a *y* augments its ſyllables, the *y* is changed into ẏ.

The letter *y* in Corniſh MSS. has various pronunciations. For 1ſt. it is frequently exchanged with *e*; as Henwys or henwes, *named*; Neᵹys or neᵹes, *buſineſs*. 2dly. as *i*, as Cyte, *a city*; dyal, *revenge*; myl, *a thouſand*. 3dly. as *ei*: for Try, *three*, and Kyn, *the back*, muſt be read, Trey and Kein. 4thly. As the Engliſh initial *y* before a vowel: as Yâχ, *healthy*; Formyys, *form'd*; Grevyys, *griev'd*; Gurythyys, *rooted*.

Z.

Z was never uſed in the Welſh, but occurs frequently in the Corniſh for *dh*; as Ezewon, *Jews*, for Edhewon; and Zen enevou, for Dhan anevou, *to our ſouls*.

I muſt not here omit, that the ancients ſeldom or never altered (as in theſe latter centuries) the initial letters in writing; leaving that wholly to the experienced reader's pronunciation; as, in reſpect of the other letters, we find many words are ſtill left in moſt languages.

In *Liber Landavenſis*, a ſhort account in Welſh of ſome privileges of that Church begins thus. Lẏmma y cymꝑeiṫh ha bꝑẏeinṫ eccluys Teliau olan Taf, &c. which would now be written: Llymma y gyfraith a braint Eglwys Teilo o Landâf. So in the ſame place, Heb avail—o drais—o gynllwyn —is written, Hep ᵹauail—o ṫꝑeis—o cẏnluẏn. And in Talieſin, ði ṫꝑein ði ṫeinṫ, &c. where we now write, Dy drwyn, hy ddannedd.

The old manuſcripts diſtinguiſh not proper names by capital initials: for the names Rhŷs, Evan, and Mary, we find written rys, ieuan, and meir; and ſo generally of all others.

The Corniſh frequently expreſſed a long vowel by doubling it, writing Pâl, *a ſpade*, 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 emperor*, Paladar, *a ſhaft*, Kadwaladar, Gwynhawdyl, &c. where the accent is in the 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

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quid, itſelf is not diſtinctly pronounced;—for Gwynhawdyl is pronounced Gụnodl, and for Kadwaladar and Amherawdwr, the common people ſay Kadwalad and Amherod.

PERMUTATION AND ADDITION OR OMISSION OF INITIAL CONSONANTS IN THE CORNISH.

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.

Biụh, *a cow:* Ma'n viuh ʒen leauh, *the cow is with calf.*

Bêu, *living*; Yn vêu, *alive.*

Bohodzhak, *poor*; Gen an bobl vỳhodzhak, *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*; Deụ dhen, *two men*; Ty dhen, *thou man.*

Dern, *a hand*; Dha dhern, *thy hand.*

Da, *good*; Gans kelan dha, *with a good heart.*

Dillaz, *cloaths*; Dha dhillaz, *thy cloaths*; A dhillaz, *his cloaths.*

Deụla, [and Dụla] *hands*; Tre dha dhụla, *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, *ſhackles, a fetter.* [Cod. Arm. Bodl.] *Hual.*

F—V. *Conſ.* Fordh, *a way*; 'ʒyz vordh, *your way.*

G—H. Gụyn, *white*; Maga hụyn, *as white.*

G—Ụ *Vowel.* Golọu, *light*; a ụolou, *of light.*

Gûr, [and Goụr] *an huſband*; Dha ụoụr, *thy huſband.*

K—G. Kentar, *a nail*; *a pin* or *peg*; Guiſgo an ʒenter-ma ed eskaz vi, *knock this nail in my ſhoe.*

Kỳndan, *debt*; Ny vedn e nevra dez vêz a ʒỳndan, *He'll never get out of debt.*

Kein, *the back*; A ʒein, *of his back*; Ụar 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 ʒemerav, *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.* Gụreiz, *to make*; Tra bỳ nag 'a hụarfo, *whatever I ſhall make.*

Kanz, *an hundred*; Trey hanz, *three hundred.*

Kevelep, *alike*; An hevelep, *the like.*

M—V. Mettyn, *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

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Menedh, [*and* Mener] *a mountain*; Ụar an venedh, *on the mountain*.

Mỳin, *ſtones*; Fôs a vỳin, *a ſtone wall*.

Maz, *good*; An dîz vâz, *the good people*.

Mez, *going*; De vez dhan dre, *to go to town*.

Mira, *look thou*; De viraz, *to behold*.

Meruel, *to die*; Ev a veruys, *he died*.

P—B. Piban, *a pipe*; An biban, *the pipe*, &c.

P—F. Pehas, *ſin*; Rag ou feas, *for my ſin*: Pyſadoụ, *prayers*; Oụ fyſadou, *my prayers*.

Prîes, *a huſband*; Oụ frîes, *my huſband*.

Pel, *long, far*; Na fella, *nor further*: Pattel, *how*, Fattel.

Pâl, *a ſhovel*; Hêz oụ fâl, *the length of my ſhovel*.

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

T—d. Tân, *fire*; A dân, *of fire*.

Tụbn, *hot*; Mar dụbn, *ſo hot*.

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

Lat. Trinitas, Corn. An Drinzis, *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. Tîs, *men*; Oụ thîs, *my ſervants*; Tân, *fire*; Doụr ha thân, *water and fire*.

Permutation of Letters in the Modern CORNISH.

1. Where they formerly uſed χ, (or as they wrote it *gh*) they now uſe *h* only; as, † Aṛχadou [*commands*] now Arhadou.

2. The letter *d* in the middle or termination they have changed into *ſ*, which they almoſt conſtantly pronounce as *z*. As, † Peder, *four*, afterwards peſụar [and ſince padzhar] † Nod, *a mark*, now noz; *and* Hêd, *length*, now Hêz *and* hŷz.

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. † Lụys, *grey*, now Lûdzh; † Guoys, *blood*, Gûdzh; † Kreſy, *to believe*, Kridzhi; † An drenſes, *the Trinity*, An drendzhez; † Bohoſak, *poor*, bohodzak; † De biſy, *to pray*, dhe pidzhi.

5. *T* has been changed to *Tſh*; as, Ti, *thou*, Tſhei; † Tỳ, *a houſe*, Tſhey, &c. which *Tſh* is alſo ſometimes changed to *dzh*, as, Ol mein y dzhỳi, *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*, now 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* da mira, *to behold*.

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10. *H* is often premiſed to words beginning with vowels; as, Fụhal, *high*, Mar hẹụhal, *ſo loftily*; Emlodh, *fighting*, Dhẹ hemlodh, *to fight*; Arχa, *to command*, Me a hyrχ, *I will command*; Iedhẹụon, *the Jews*, Dhẹn Hydhẹụon, *to the Jews*.

11. *K* is ſometimes, tho' but rarely, inſerted; as, † Delyoụ, *leaves*, now Delkioụ.

12. *L* is premiſed (for what I have obſerved) only in the word Lavalou, *apples*; which is but a very late corruption of Avaloụ.

13. The Welſh ŷ and French *e* ſo conſtantly prefixed to words whoſe Latin begin with *ſc*, *ſp*, or *ſt*, is very well omitted by the Corniſh. For they ſay, Skrîfa, *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 or write Goz [*or* gẹz] for Agẹz, *your*, and ſometimes Gan *for* Agan, *our*.

15. The initial *G* before ụ, 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] Gụili, *a bed*, Mẹz dhẹ 'ụili, *to go to bed*; ȝîl, *making*, Da'îl, *to make*; Ganoụ, *the mouth*, Yn a 'anoụ, *in his mouth*; Gụorhemmyn, *a command*, a ụormmeyn, *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 premiſed to the preter tenſe, is generally abridged to Ry or Re, and written either ſeparately, as, Me ry goskaz, *I have ſlept*; or annexed to the verb, as, Me rygollas, *I have loſt*.

CHAP.

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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*; Gulŷb aſŷch, *for* Gulŷb a ſŷχ, *wet and dry*; Aphob peth, *and every thing*, *for* a phôb pêth; Aba ŷnt, *and they are good*, *for* a da ŷnt.

A premiſed to the preterperfect and future tenſes. Ef awnaeth, *he did*; Ef aaeth, *he went*; Diſgvŷl arouc, *he beheld*, *for* Diſguyl a oruc: Ef auac, *it will breed*; Gvr aelvŷt avallach, *one whoſe name was* Avalhach.

Ar, *upon*; Aruob *for* ar vodh, *in the manner*.

Drvc, *bad*; Drŷcvaet, *ill blood*.

E, *the*; Emab, *the ſon*.

E, *his*; Eteyrnas, *his kingdom*.

En, *in*; Eny, *in the*.

Fi, *i*; annex'd to the end of the verb: Nŷ chanlŷnafi, *I will not follow*.

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

Kyn, *as*; Kŷnduet, *as black*; Kŷnvŷnnet, *as white*; Kŷndeccet, *as fair*.

Na, *not*; Nadigavn dŷnŷon, *that men cannot*.

O, *out of*, *of*, *from*; Ohonav, *of it*, *or out of it*; Onadunt, *of them*, &c.

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

Uyg, *my*;, before words beginning with *g* or *k*. Vŷgherbŷt, *my coach*.

Uyn, *my*; Ar uŷndvŷ goes, *on my legs*.

Y, *the*; Ar ŷdeaer, *on the earth*.

Y, *to*, *or for*; Ydŷnŷon, *for men*; Ymŷnneu, *for me*.

Yg, *in*; before nouns beginning with *g* or *k*. Yggeneu, *in the mouth*.

Ygan, *with*; Ygandŷn, *with man*.

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

Yn, *in*; ynŷr eil, *in the ſecond*; ŷnŷ drŷdŷd, *in the third*.

Yr, *the*; yreneitеu, *the ſouls*, for yr eneidiæ.

WORDS UNITED AND ABBREVIATIONS IN THE CORNISH.

A, *of*; Aras, *of grace*; aſkeŷans, *and* aſkentеleth, *of knowledge*; Ath 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 Ath, *have thee*, *hath thee*, *will thee*, &c. Me ath kelma, *I will bind thee*; Nŷ ath dêg, *we will bring thee*.

A, *from*; *whence* An, *from the*; which is alſo often annexed to the noun; as, Anneſ, *from the heaven*.

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Agos, *or* agỳz, *your*, 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*; Denfyth, *any man*; Denol, *every one*.

Du, *for* Dedh, *a day*; as, Du ỳow, *Thurſday*; Du paſk, *Eaſter*.

E before verbs of the preſent tenſe; Dew ewyr, *for* Dew e wỳr, *God knows*.

Gueth, *and* weth, *a time or turn*, Lat. Vicis, is generally annexed to nouns of time and number; as, Dỳweth, *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*; Hath, *and thy*; Tỳ hath vàw, *thou and thy boy*.

Hêd, *for* hedda, *that*; He dỳu, *that is*.

Hep, *without*; Hepparou, *incomparable*.

Hon, *this female*; *whence* Homma, *this woman here*, *for* hon omma.

Ma, *this*, is generally ſubjoined to its ſubſtantive; as, An guelenma, *this rod*; An drama, *this thing*; An drema, *this town*.

Na, *that*, is likewiſe annexed to its ſubſtantive; as, An mawna, *that lad*; An marhna, *that horſe*, &c.

Nan, *now*; Nanſỳw, *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*; Nynſys nynſiw, *there is not*; Nym, *not to me*; Nym bỳs, [*and ſometimes* nymbys] *not to me*.

Po, *for* pa ſo, *when is*; Po marh ledres, *when a horſe is ſtolen*; Ple, *where*; Plemons, *where they are*.

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

Rum, *hath or haſt me*; Tỳ rum gruk, *thou haſt made me*.

Tha *and* the, *to*; Thegerthes, *to go*; Then menes, *to the mountain*; Than wethan, *to the tree*; Than nor, [*and* than dor] *to the earth*, &c. *So* Theth, *unto thy*; as, theth huỳr, *and* theth hor, *to thy ſiſter*.

Tro, *or* try, [*that, as,*] loſes its vowel when annexed with a word beginning with one; as, Maga lîaz tres faut thỳugh, *as many as you have occaſion for*; *for* Maga liaz trỳ ez faut dhiuh.

Ynma, *or* omma, *this here*, is ſometimes ſubjoined to the noun; as, Aberth an chymma, *within this houſe*; *for* Aberh an tſhei omma.

* * * * *

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 occurred in books, whatever countries they had been written in; there is not near that difference of dialects in manuſcripts, that we find in ſpeaking; though 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 them in manuſcripts of 500 years ſtanding, and the following examples particularly in a copy of Bryd y Brenhinaedh, written about that time.

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time. Ynтeu a achwanegvs, *he augmented*; En e llŷfŷr a eγcrivennvs Gilδas, *in the book that* Gildas *wrote*; Ef a rannvs, *he ſhared*; Ef a ŷmδangoſſes fŷnnavn or δaŷar, *a well ſprung out of the earth*; Nŷт arſvŷδvŷs eirŷoeт, *he never feared*; Oδŷna ŷ geδewŷs beuno e lle hvnnv, *then* Beyno *left that place.*

Nor is the pronoun *eſo*, uſed in N. Wales, leſs authentic. For in an old manuſcript of the life of St. David, I find it frequently occurs. Yn ŷr hon nŷ allavδ neb pregeтhu, namŷn eſo, *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 Sŷnyo *and* harŷanu, *to regard or take heed*; Doδi, *to ſet or put*; Herki, *to fetch*; Fuſтyaw, *to beat*; Hela, *to drive*; Hel *and* hela, *to ſend*; Deiſif, *to deſire*; Ervyn, *to expect*; Kŷueδach, *feaſting, carouſing*; Argol, *a ſign, an argument*; *or* тu maes, *on the out ſide*; Falδ, *a court or yard*; Caтno, *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 latter centuries and our's, that though one were well ſkilled in Welſh, it would 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 ſeemed to be Corniſh; unleſs we ſhould ſuſpect for ſuch an elegy on the death of Gereint 'ab Erbyn, a nobleman of Cornwall or Devon, about the year 540, who is mentioned in the Triades as one of the three greateſt Admirals of the Britiſh ſeas; the other two being March 'ab Meirchyon, and Gwenwyn 'ab *(k)* Naw. There is in Cornwall a pariſh called Gerrans, which is the modern pronunciation of Gereint, (they conſtantly changing *t* into *s*) and another called Trev Erbin, which might be ſo denominated from his father. It is ſaid in the elegy that he was of the borders of Devon, and that he was ſlain at Llongborth.

Yn llongborтh ŷllas ȝereinт,
Gvr δevr o goδir δŷſneinт;
Wŷnтwŷ ŷn llaδ gŷт as leδeinт.

Yn llongborтh llas ŷ arтhur,
Gvŷr δevr kŷmmŷuŷnт o δur
Amheravδŷr llŷwŷavδŷr llauur, &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

(k) Goninan, a proper name, common at this time in Cornwall.

Eloravr,

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Eloravr, gwŷtheint kŷmrŷdh, rhedhaint, odhew, gwehin, moloch, eubwŷd, &c. which if ever we had them, are loſt in the Welſh. But it is owned 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 the old copy I have of it, is written among ſome elegies aſcribed to Llywarch hên.

In old manuſcripts the particle ŷ or ŷr which elſewhere anſwers to the Engliſh *the*, is uſed before proper names as well as appellatives: as, Heb ŷ bendigeituran, ſaid Bendigeidvran. So, Heb ŷ matholvch; Heb ŷ gvenhvŷuar; Heb ŷr owein; Heb ŷr arthur, &c. and the uſeleſs particles ŷd and ef; as ŷd attebavd ŷnteu, *he anſwered them*; Ef a loŷcet ŷ corf, *his body was burnt*; Ef a ŷmbangoſſes ſŷnnavn, *a well ſprung forth*, and ſuch like, occur very frequently.

In interrogations the verb *Sum* is often omitted in old writings, as Chveteleu gennŷt? *haſt thou any news?* Dos uorwŷn heb ŷ gvenhvŷuar a gouŷn ŷr corr pvŷ ŷ marchavc racko? And, ſometimes it is annexed to the pronoun, both making but one word; as, Pieu ŷ niuer llongeu, *or* llogeu, hŷnn? *Whoſe ſhips are theſe?* A govŷn a wnaeth pioedh ŷ meirch, *and he aſked whoſe were the horſes.* —— It was ſometimes alſo omitted in the anſwer; as, Mi ieuan heb ef, *I am John ſaid he.*

The pronouns were ſometimes differently placed and expreſſed from what is now uſual: for whereas we now ſay, Pan gŷnta ag a galuav di, [*as ſoon as I ſhall call thee*] in the old MSS. we find, Pan ith alwŷf gŷnta.

* * * * * * *

But having dwelt long enough on the old orthography, &c. uſed in Wales, let us return to the ſurviving Britiſh of Cornwall.

CHAP.

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CHAP. III.

OF THE ARTICLES AND NOUNS.

A, y, vn.

IN Corniſh manuſcripts the article *a*, or, as it is 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 êl, *an angel*.

An is equivalent to *The*; as, An dên, *the man*; An byz, *the world*; Dre ôl an dre, *through all the town*. It takes place alſo ſometimes before pronouns; as, An rena, *thoſe:* 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 written *yn*; as, Aberth yn tſhymma, *within this houſe*. *Han* is alſo written for ha 'n, [*and the*] as, Dhẽrt gụdra an devaz han goụr, *from milking the ſheep and the goats*.

Dhan is a contraction of dhẽ *and* an, and ſignifies *to the* or *unto the*; as, Dhan maụ-na, *to that lad*; Dhan gụaz-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, as 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 *neſs*, *ty*, *ion*, *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*; Tiụlder, *darkneſs*; Teụder, *thickneſs*; Tanauder, *thinneſs*; Pyſder, *heavineſs*; Skavder, *lightneſs*; Kalatter, *hardneſs*; Medalder, *ſoftneſs*; Gụander, *weakneſs*; Tadder, *goodneſs*; Glanithder, *cleanlineſs*; Hụekter, *ſweetneſs*; Tekter, *beauty*.

Mẏgilder *and* tẏmder, *warmth*, *heat*; Doụnder, *depth*; Zexter, *and* Zehar, *drought*; Eụhelder, *height*; Guirder, *truth*; Krevder, *ſtrength*.

Givians, *pardon*, *forgiveneſs*; Diſkụedhyans, *demonſtration*, *revelation*, or *diſcovery*; Beụnans, *life*, *livelihood*; Marnans, *death*; Sylvans, *ſalvation*; Skîans, *knowledge*; Dyſkyans, *learning*; Tybyans, *thought*, *imagination*; Tryſtians, *ſorrow*, *mournfulneſs*; Gordhyans, *worſhip*, *honour*; Karens, *love*, *friendſhip*; Kridzhans, *faith*, *confidence*.

Skiantoleth,

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Skiantoleth, *prudence*; Folneth, *and* Folqreth, *folly*; Banneth, *a bleſſing*; Mẏhterneth [† Mychterneth] *ſovereignty*; Kẏzeleth, *peace, peaceableneſs, tranquillity*; Bolenegeth, *the will*; Gwyroneth, *truth*; Gouegneth, *fraud, deceit, falſehood.*

2dly. 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, Gụedhan, *a trec*; Gụelan, *a rod*; Glaſtan, *and* glaſtanan, *an oak*; On, onnan *and* enuedhan, *an aſh*; Guernan, *an alder tree*; Skawan, *an elder*; Spernan, *a thorn*; Bannolan, *a broom*; Eithinan, *a furze buſh*; Panan, *a parſnip*; Redanan, *a brake or fern*; Tavolan, *a dock*; Bledzhan, *a flower*; Moran, *a bramble berry*; Ụdzheon, *an ox*; Meſlan, *a maſtiff*; Mynnan, *a kid*; Lygodzhan, *a mouſe*; Pedrevan, *a lizard*; Kụilken, *a frog*; Krohan, *a hide*; Tethan, *an udder*; Pidnian, *the brains*; Azan, *a rib*; Gụzigan, *a bladder*; Gụllan, *a gull*; Kẏlomman, *and* Kẏlobman, *a pigeon*; Gẏlvan, *a ſparrow*; Trodzhan, *a ſtare*; Gụradnan, *a wren*; Kriban, *a bird's creſt*; Plyvan, *a feather*; Hernan, *a pilchard*; Krogan, *a ſhell*; Gụihan, *a perriwinkle*; Mụrrianan, *an ant or emmet*; Gụanan, *a bee*; Gụiban, *a fly.*

Kazak, *a mare*; Ledzhek, *a heifer*; Onak, *a lion*; Skẏụarnak, *a hare*; Kranag, *a frog or toad*; Kụlliag, *a cock*; Gylvinak, *a curlew*; Kyvelak, *a woodcock*; Girak, *a needle-fiſh*; Keinak, *a ſhad*; Stiphak, *a cuttle-fiſh.*

3dly. Nouns official, or appellations of tradeſmen, or men of any employment, and other metaphorical names, derived from them, end generally in *r*; but ſometimes alſo in *k* and ſometimes in *s*, or (as anciently) in *t*, or *d*. Ex. gr. Kyſſylier, *a counſellor*; Hydor, *an impoſtor*; Pyſtryor, *a ſorceror*; Pyſgadar, *a fiſherman*; Reuadar, *a rower*; Belender, *a miller*; Trẏkkiar, *a fuller*; Liụyar, *a dyer*; Gụeadar, *a weaver*; Bynkiar, *a cooper*; Ymdowlar, *a wreſtler*; Gẏnnadar, *a ſower*; Midzhar, *a reaper*; Stenor, *a water-wagtail*, from Stên, *a milking pail*; from whence it is called in Welſh, Brîth ỳ vyches.

Methik *and* medhik, *a phyſician, a chirurgeon*; Marhak, *a knight*; Ọunek, *a coward*; Gûak, *a liar*; Kọntrevak, *a neighbour.*

Sylvias, *a ſaviour, a redeemer, or deliverer*; Kụithyas [† Gụithiat] *a keeper, a guardian, a herdſman*; Kernias [† Kerniat] *a piper*; † Renniat, *a ſharer, a carver*; † Seuyaḍ, *a taylor*; † Ferhiat, *a thief*; † Purcheniat, *a ſorceror*; † 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 *es*; as, † Seụyades, *a woman taylor*; † Fellores, *one that plays on the violin*; Portheres, *a woman-porter*; Pechadyres, *a ſinner*; Peſtriores, *a witch*; Enevales, *a ſhe beaſt.*

5thly. We have already obſerved that *d* and *t* in the Welſh, are changed to *s* or *z*

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or z in the modern Corniſh. And this rule is ſo general in the termination of nouns, that it very rarely fails, unleſs in old manuſcripts.

6thly. The nouns that terminate in *w* [or u] in Welſh, end commonly in *o*, in the Corniſh: as, Karu, *a ſtag*, Corn. Karo; Taru, *a bull*, Taro; Guedhu, *deprived*, Guedho; χueru, *bitter*, Huero; Medhu, *drunken*, Medho; Maru, *dead*, Maro.

7thly. The Corniſh nouns that agree with the Latin, never terminate in a vowel, but generally in the penultimat, 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.
Methik, *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.
Veulz, *a reaping-hook*; Falx.
Kêz, *cheeſe*; Caſeus.
Ladar, *a thief*; Latro.
Egliz, *a church*; Eccleſia.
Zanz, *a ſaint*; Sanctus.
Drindas, *and* drindzhaz, *the Trinity*; Trinitas.
Speriz, *a ſpirit*; Spiritus.
Pâſk, *Eaſter*; Paſcha.
Penkaſt, *Whitſuntide*; 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 virtues 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 fœtus) is diſtinguiſhed 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* † Byuχ, *a cow*; Udzheon, *an ox*; [† Odion;] Lond, *a bullock*; Ledzhek, *a heifer*; Deneuoid, *a yearling*; Leauh, *or* † Loch, *a calf*; Hor, *and* † Hordh, *a ram*; Davaz, *or* † Davat, *a ſheep*; Moulz, *and* † Mols, *a wether*; Oan, *and* † Oin, *a lamb*; Marh, [Marχ] *a horſe*; Kazak, *and* † Kaſſeg, *a mare*; Ebol, *and* Ebal, *a colt*; Bŷk, [† Bôχ] *a buck*, as alſo *a he-goat*; Gavar, *a goat*, and Myn, *or* Mŷnnan, *a kid*; Baedh, *a boar*; † Torχ, *and* Hôχ, *a hog*; † Gûys, Haneu, *and* Hôh, *a ſow*; and † Porχell, *a pig*; Kei, *or* † Kî, *a dog*; ʒêſt, *a bitch*;

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and Koloin, *a whelp*; Gurkath, *a he-cat*; Kâth, *a cat*; Karo, *a deer*; † Ewik, *a bird*; Loch, [*or* Leauh] Euig, *a faun*; † Kytiorχ, *a roe-buck*; † Yorχ, *a roe*.

Of the other wild beasts, the larger sort are commonly used in the masculine gender; as, Olifans, *an elephant*; Cauurmarχ, *a camel*; Lêu, *a lion*; Blaidh, *a wolf*; Brôch, *a badger*; Lûarn, *a fox*; Deverʒi, *and* † Dourʒi, *an otter*; Tahua, *a sea calf*; unless we should perhaps except Asen, *an ass*; *and* Ors, *a bear*.

And the small ones of the feminine; as, † Skouarnog, *or* Skyuarnak, *a hare*; † Koitgath, *a wild cat*; † Yeoʒen, *a ferret*; † Louennan, *and* kodna guidn, *a weesle*; Lygodzhan, *or* † Logoden, *a mouse*; † Gôdh, *and* Gudh dher, *a mole*.

† Keliok, *or* Kulliag, *a cock*; Yâr, *a hen*; Keliokuydh, *a gander*; Gûydh, *a goose*; Payn, *a peacock*; Payness, *a pea-hen*; Kuliagez, *a drake*; Hez, [Hoet] *a duck*.

As to the other birds, some are constantly used in the masculine; as, † Er, *an eagle*; Bargez, [† Skoul] *a kite*; Elerχ, *a swan*; ʒylvinak, *a curlew*; Kyvelak, *a woodcock*; Melhuez, *a lark*; Golvan, *a sparrow*; Guradnan, *a wren*.

And others feminine; as, † Marvran, [mod. brân vrez] *a raven*; Mola dhiu, [† Moelh] *an ouzle or black-bird*; † Kolom, *or* Kylobman, *a pigeon*; Brân, *a crow*; † Kydhon, al Kylobman Kûz, *a quoist, or ring dove*; Guilan, *a gull*; Gyrʒirik, *a partridge*; † Hule, *and* ula, *an owl*; Kodna huilan, *a lapwing*; Kôg, *a cuckow*, &c. &c.

The names of fish are generally of the masculine gender; as, † Morvil, *a whale*; † Morhoχ, *a porpoise*; † Hhoc, *or* êaug, *a salmon*; Mehal, *a mullet*; † Brethil, *a mackerel*, &c. except Zilli, *an eel*; Môr-nader, *a lamprey*; Karlath, *a ray*, or *thornback*; Gavar môr, *a segar*, or *long oister*; Kyliʒi, *a cockle*; Brenigan, *a limpet*; Estren, *an oyster*; † Mesclen, *and* Bezlen, *a muscle*; Krezen, *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*, though now (as they are commonly pronounced) in *an*, and were all, as in Welsh, of the feminine gender; as, Onnen, *an ash*; Glastanen, *an oak*; Guernen, *an alder*; Kelinen, *holly*; Bedewen, *a birch*; Colwidhen, *a hasle*; 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 plumb tree*; Pinbren, *a pine*; Moyrbren, *a mulberry tree*.

Besides the concord of the adjective with it's substantive, the genders of substantives are distinguished, in words beginning with mute consonants, by the particle *an* [*the*]: for if the substantive following *an*, retains its primary initial,

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initial, or that which is its firſt letter in the order of Dictionary, *Ex. gr.* Marh, *a horſe*; An marh, *the horſe*; it is always of the maſculine gender. And when it is of the feminine, the leading mute is changed into a ſecondary initial, viz. a ſofter mute of the ſame claſs; unleſs the word begin with Gụl, 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*; Bènin, *a woman*; An vènin, *the woman*; Tîz, *men, people*; An dîz, *the people*; Gurêg, *a wife*; An ụrêg, *the wife*. So that the changes of the primary initial mutes into the ſecondary, denoting the feminine gender, are as follow:

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 is but little difficulty, there being but one termination thoughout the ſingular number, and another in the plural; ſo that they are only diſtinguiſhed by their article annexed, or prepoſition, or place: as,

IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER.

Nom. Levar, *a book*.
Gen. A'n levar, *of the book*.
Dat. Dhe'n levar, *to the book*.
Acc. An levar, *the book*.
Voc. A levar, *o book*.
Abl. ȝen an levar, *with the book*.

IN THE PLURAL.

Nom. Levrọu, *or* — ro, *books*.
Gen. A'n levrọu, *of the books*.
Dat. Dhe'n levrọu, *to the books*.
Acc. An levrọu, *the books*.
Voc. A levrọu, *o books*.
Abl. Gen an levrọu, *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 thrûz, *of head and foot*. So from Guîn, *wine*; Guedran a ụîn, [*a glaſs of wine*] but *a glaſs of the wine* is Guedran an guîn.

An initial *F* is turned into *h* in the genitive caſe, &c. after the particle *a'n* (or as it is always written) *an:* as, Flôh, *a child*; A'n hlôh, *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*; Rên verh, *horſe mane*; Bụzl verh, *horſe dung:* and *e* into *i*, *y*, or *ey*; as, Merh, *a daughter*; An vyrh, *of the daughter*; Pen, *a head*; Er dha byn, *againſt thee*; q. d. *on thy head*; and, Er agas pyn huy, *againſt you*; Hụêl, *work*; Mein hụeyl, *work ſtones*, or *ſtones for building*; Krês, *the midſt*; in kreys an dre, *in the midſt of the town*.

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Nouns of matter admit of no particle in the genitive; as, Bezaṷ 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 governed, 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*] Ymâ dhŷmmo, *I have*. q. d. verbatim Eſt mihi. 'Ma marh dhŷ bredar vî, *my brother has a horſe*. q. d. Eſt equus fratri meo. Idzha 'n lêaṷh dhu'n dên Yŷnk-na? *has that young man the ague?* 'Ma 'ʒen ehaz nyi dhen, *we have our health*. Ez konnez dhiu'? *have you ſupped?*

After verbs of *bidding* or *commanding*] Deṷ dhŷmmo vî a erʒys, *God hath commanded me*; Reys yṷ dheuh, *you muſt*.

Of giving] Mi a re dhyṷh, *I will give you*; Ro dhedhe, *give them*; Ro dhym *and* dro e dhŷmmo, *give it me*; Yſtyn e dhym, *reach it me*.

Of promiſing] Mi ai didhiṷys dhodho, *I have promiſed it him*; Me a ṷrontiav dhys, *I will warrant thee*.

Of believing] Krez dhebm, *believe me*; Rag fraga na greſyth dhym lavarou? *Why doſt not believe my words?*

Of paying] Deṷ a dâl dheṷh? *God ſhall reward you?* Ny dal dhŷnny, *we ſhould not*; Ny dal dhodho, *he ought not*.

Of hearkening unto, or obeying] Ty rig golla ṷorty, *thou haſt hearkened unto her*.

Of ſpeaking] Lavar dhŷmmo, *ſpeak unto me*; Me a lever dhys, *I tell thee*.

Of putting or adding] Gorra an dra ſin dhan ramenat, *add this to the reſt*.

Of going] Monez [*or* mŷnez] dha dre, *to go to town*.

Of becoming, &c.] Pŷ gotho dhiu' baz, *when it would become you to be*.

Of ſending] Rhag danyn dheuh, *to ſend to you*.

Of bringing] Ev ai dyg dhym, *he brought it unto me*.

Of aſking] Govyn orto, *aſk him*; Govŷnna ṷorth 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, Laverys dhebm, *ſpoken unto me*; Gŷtheffys dhyu', *offered unto you*; Ymâ govenek dhym, *I remember*; Yma e pyr havel dhys, *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,

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pairs, and is made by prefixing di, diu, or deaụ [*two*] to the *ſingular*, and uniting them; as, † La, laụ, *and* lâv, *a hand*; Diụla, *and* † diụlev, *hands*; Lagaz, *an eye*; Deaụlagaz, *the eyes*; Skodh, *a ſhoulder*; Diſkodh, *the ſhoulders*; Brêh, *an arm*; Dibreh, *the arms*.

The Plural Terminations of Substantives.

The firſt plural terminates in *ou*; as, Alụedh, *a key*, pl. Alụedhoụ *and* alhuedhoụ, *keys*; Arv, *a weapon*, pl. Arvou; Bedh, *a grave*, pl. Bedhoụ; Dagar, *a tear*, pl. Dagroụ; Daraz, *a door*, darazou; Ro, *a gift*, rohoụ.

So that this firſt plural, which, as in the Armoric, is the moſt common, may, generally ſpeaking, be formed by adding *ou*, or *iou*, to the laſt letter of the ſinglar, or elſe to its 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 *icu*; as, Dŷdh, *a play*, pl. Dŷdhioụ; Klêdh, *a ditch*, Kledhioụ; † Gụrêdh, *a root*, Gurèdhioụ; Menedh, *a mountain*, Menedhioụ; Mâl, *a joint*, Melioụ; ʒêr, *a word*, ʒerrioụ *and* ʒirrioụ.

Sometimes a final conſonant of the ſingular, is doubled in the plural, or elſe (which is equivalent) the vowel immediately preceding is accented; as, Fôs, *a wall*, pl. Foſſou *or* Fòſoụ; Lêr, [† ſór] *a floor*, Lerriou *or* lèroụ; † Guli, *a wound*, Gollyou; Garʒet, *a garter*, Garʒettoụ.

Some words, whoſe ſingular terminate in *l*, have *g* ſubjoined thereunto in the plural; as, Teụal, *dark*, pl. Tụlgụ; Kŷſſyl, *counſel*, pl. Kyſylgou.

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*, Levroụ; Dagar, *a tear*, Dagroụ; Tempel, *a church*, Templys.

The final *d*, though it be generally changed into *s* or *z* in the ſingular, is yet ſometimes retained in the plural; as, Pehaz, *ſin*, pl. Pehadou; becauſe Pehaz is but a corruption of the old word Pehad, Peχhad, *or* Peʒat. 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, Noudho, *news*; Hụelio, *works*; Delkio, *leaves*; Godho, *geeſe*; Neitho, *neſts*: and ſometimes in aụ; as, Kêaụ, *hedges*; Guelîau, *beds*; Breihaụ, *arms*; or elſe in ụ; as, Luzụ, *herbs*; Lụdnụ, *cattle*.—In the Welſh this plural terminates in *au*, which yet is pronounced as *æ* or *e*, anſwering to the nominative pl. of the firſt declenſion of the Latin.

The ſecond plural ends in *i*, as, Gụidhili, *Iriſh-men*; Kụithizi, *guardians*, *keepers*;

keepers; Aylẏdhi, *lords*; Meſtrizi, *maſters*; Serviſi, *and* Servidzhi, *ſervants*; Trahezi mein, *ſtone-cutters*; Guellynni, *rods*; Mụzi, *maids*; Kaſtilli, *caſtles*; Legeſti, *lobſters*; Yſſilli, *limbs, members*; 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* Kreſtụdnian] *Chriſtians*; Zoụzon, *the Engliſh*; † Brethon, *the Britons*; Kembrîon, *the Welſh*; Idheụon, *the Jews*; Marrèʒion, *and* Marròʒion, *knights*; Skụerrion, *eſquires*; Boχesèʒion, *the poor*; Klevion, *the ſick*; Kardoụion, *friends*; Skylùrion, *ſcholars*; Dyſkyblion, *diſciples*; Gụithòrion, *workmen*; Gụeſion, *mean fellows*; Goụìʒion, *lyars*; Ladron, *thieves*.

Some other nouns have alſo the ſame plural; as, Empinion, *the brains*; Govidzion, *ſorrows*; Marthèʒion, *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, Sueſſones, Britones; Naſones, Piſones, Cicerones; Hiſtriones, Fullones, Latrones, &c.

The fourth plural terminated formerly (as ſtill in the Welſh) in *edh*; as, Brederedh, *brothers*; Eledh, *angels*; Abeſteledh, *apoſtles*: which pronunciation was more anciently expreſſed by *t*; as, Gụraʒet, *wives, for* Gụragedh. It is 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*; Koles, *coals*; Romes, *rooms*; ʒulles, *gulls*; Pẏſʒez, *fiſh*; Panez, *parſnips*; Zilliez, *eels, or congers*; Lahez, *laws*; Benenez, *women*; † Fleχez, *children*.

It is not material to diſtinguiſh this plural from that terminating in *az*; as, Kenkraz, *crabs*; Bozîaz, *fingers*: or in *yz*, as, Battyz, *ſtaves*; Fouyz, *dens*: or in *oz*, as, Kappioz, *caps*; Terroz, *lands*: for I find they wrote indifferently, Beſtez, *or* Beſtaz, *beaſts*; Pẏſkez, *or* Pẏſʒaz, *fiſh*; Lozoụez, *or* Lẏzẏuyz, *herbs*; *and* Plankez, Plankyz, *or* Plenkoz, *boards*. And as 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, for it is 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 ſaint*, pl. Seinz; Danz, *a tooth*, Deinz; Marh, *a horſe*, Merh; Yâr, *a hen*, Yêr; Mab, *a ſon*, † Meib; Mên, *a ſtone*, Mein; Trûz, *a foot*, Treiz; Bredar, *a brother*, Breder; Manek, *a glove*, Menik; Davaz, *a ſheep*, Devez; Gavar, *a goat*, Gever.

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Gever. Nor does this declenſion only not increaſe in the plural, but even ſometimes decreaſes; as, Delen, *a leaf*, pl. Deil; Guedhan, *a tree*, Gueidh, &c.—Other plurals do alſo ſometimes change the vowel; as, For' [† Fordh] *a way*, pl. Fûrų, *and* † Fyrdhų; Kûz, *a wood*, pl. Kozou; Guìz, *a mean fellow*, Guèſion: but they are nevertheleſs diſtinguiſhed 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 near the Teutonic: for it is a rule in the modern German that *a*, *o*, and *u* in the ſingular, are changed into *ö*, *ü*, and *au*, or *æu* in the plural.

All the plurals are reducible to theſe five—but we find ſome nouns have two declenſions: for we read Deųon *and* Deųoų, *Gods*; Epſkobon, *and* Epſkobouų, *biſhops*; Flehez, *and* Flehezon, *children*; † Deil, Delyou, *and* Delkioų, *leaves*; Terroz, *and* Tirrioų, *lands*; Enezyz, *and* Enezoų, *iſlands*–Others have no plural; as, An Drenzhez, *the Trinity*; Kỳzaleth, *peace:* and ſome no ſingular; as, Empynion, *and* Impìnion, *the brains*; Koſgar, *lads*, *boys*; Teųolgou, *darkneſs*; Lozou, *aſhes*; Meȝinou, *a bellows*; *and* Gueldzhoų, *a pair of ſheers*.

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* Flehesſig, *a little child*, *from* Flo' *and* Flehez.

This termination *ig* anſwers to the Latin —iculus, *and* —ecula in Verſiculus, Vulpecula, &c. as divers of their nouns ſubſt. in *l*, if polyſyllables, do to —ullus, —ellus, *or* —ella, &c. as, Padal, *a pan*; † Kollel, *a knife*; and † Kygol, *a hood*; from Patella, Cultellus, *and* Cucullus. Nor need we exclude ſeveral others from being of the ſame claſs of diminutives though not immediately derived from the Latin; as, Brethyl [*a mackerel*] *from* Brîth, *ſtreaked, party-coloured:* q. d. Lat. Variolus, *or* Variegatula.

Adjectives of the comparative degree, terminated formerly in aχ: as, † Pellaχ, *further off*; Tekaχ, *more fair:* and that termination, though the χ be now diſcontinued, ſhould yet be written either *ah* or *a'* to ſhew it's alteration; as, Hųèkah, *ſweeter*; Hueręa', *more bitter*.

The ſuperlative ends in *a*; as, Guèla, *the beſt*; Hakra, *the moſt deformed*; Kalatſha, *the hardeſt*.

There are in the Corniſh, as in other languages, ſome irregular compariſons; as, Mâz, *good*; Gųel, *better*; Gųéla, *beſt*; Drok, *bad*; Gųaeth, *worſe*; Dròka, *and* Gųetha, *the worſt:* Brez, *great*; Moy, *bigger*; Moya, *and* † Moiχa, *greateſt*, *biggeſt:* Bìan, *ſmall*; Le, *leſs*; Leiha, *leaſt:* Ogoz, *near*; Nêz, *nearer*; Nèſa, *the next*.

Of the ordinal nouns of number, two or three (according to the preſent pronunciation) end in *a*, viz. Kenza, *the firſt*;

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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*; Dekfaz, *the tenth*. The termination of theſe nouns was formerly *ath*, which in Iganzvath [*the twentieth*] is ſtill retained.

The gender of adjectives is not now ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed as formerly, when the vowel *y* in the maſculine was almoſt without exception changed to *e* in the feminine, as in ſome examples it is 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 changed into *v* conſonant, *d* into *dh*, *k* into *g*, *m* to *v* conſonant, *p* to *b*, *t* to *d*, and *g*, as it hath 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 *án* omitted.

B—V; Dên brez, *a great man*; Bennen vraz, *a big woman*.

D—dh; Marh dàl, *a blind horſe*; Kazek dhàl, *a blind mare*.

M—V; Guâz medho, *a drunken fellow*; Hoh vedho, *a drunken ſow*.

P—B; Gûr Prederys, *a careful huſband*; Gurêk brederyz, *a diligent wife*.

T—D; Mâu têg, *a comely youth*; Mez dêg, *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, Dàl yu an gazak-na [*Not* Dhal yu an gazak-na] *that mare is blind*. So Brez yu an venen-na; Prederyz eu an urêg-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 vraz vènen-na, *that big woman*. But this variation of gender is required only in the ſingular number.

I have obſerved no other diſtinction of gender in the Corniſh, excepting that Trei [*three*] is in 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, though it be now almoſt wholly diſuſed, terminated formerly in *ion*, and alſo changed ſometimes the vowel, and ſoftened the mute; as, Dên klâu, *a ſick man*, pl. Dynion klevion; Huedhel gûak, *a falſe ſtory*, pl. Huitlou [*or* Huidhlou] gouizion; Gurêk

rek vohozhak, *a poor woman*, pl. Gurazedh vohoſuzion.

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. Hyrroz 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, though 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* ŷn] Marh, *one horſe*; and Kanz marh, [*not* Kanz merh] *a hundred horſes*. So Ma huî 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, ſaving that in the Northern Welſh they commonly avoid it, by placing the ſubſtantive in the genitive caſe plural; as, Mae idho ev ſaith o veibion a χuexχ o verχed, *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, Trî dynyon, *three men*; Pym' meib, *and* Pym' meibyon, *five ſons*.

The noun Lîaz [*many*] admits of the ſame exception; as, Lîaz termen, *many times*; Lîaz dern, *many hands*. Generally ſpeaking, in the Corniſh and other Britiſh dialects, the ſubſtantive is placed before its adjective; as, Dên da, *vir bonus*; but in the cardinal numerals, the pronouns poſſeſſive and the words Lîaz, *many*; Ken, *other*; Nep, *any, ſome*; Kenifer, *each*, and ſuch like, the contrary obtains.

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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 preſerved in the Highland Scotiſh or Iriſh. An enumeration of the pronouns may render this ſingularity leſs intricate.

PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Mî, *and* Me, *I*; Minne, *I alſo*; Vi, *and* evî, *of me*; Dho vi dhem, dhym, dhebm, dhymmo, dhŷmmo vî, orthiv, *to me*; Am, *me hath*; 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*; ʒenev, [*and* ʒen ŷ vi] *with me.*—Nei *and* † Ni, *we*; alſo, *of us*; Agan honan, *ourſelves, of ourſelves*; Dhyn, dhŷnni, *and* orthin, *to us, for us, unto us*; Ragon nŷi, *for us, before us*; Rybbon, *and* rebbon, *by or near unto us*; Trethou, *betwixt us*; Ụarnan, *upon us*; Ynnon, *in us*; A hanen, *from us*; ʒenen, *and* ʒenen nŷi, *with us.*

Ty, *and* † Te, *thou*; Tithe, *thou alſo*; Dy, *of thee*; Dhyz, dheẏz, dhethi, *and* orthyz, *unto thee*; Ragoz, *for or becauſe of thee*; Ụarnaz, *on thee*; A hanaz, *and* a hanez, *from thee, out of thee*; Ynnos, *in thee*; ʒenez, *by thee, with thee*; Mî â ʒenez, *I will go with thee*; Hụei, † χuî, *and* huî, *Ye, of you*; Dhiụ † dhyụχ, [*or* dheụχ] huî, *and* dheụ' huŷhuî, *unto you*; Ragoụ', *before you*; Rhago' hụei, *for you*; † Ụarnaχ, † Ụarno, *on you*; Ganſo' ʒenouχ, *and* ʒenoχ huî, *with you.*

E, *he, him, it, of him, of it*; Hî, *and* hai, *ſhe, her, of her*; Annodho, *thereof*; Anedhi, *of her*; Dedho, dhodhe, dhŷdhe, *and* vorto, *to him, unto him*; Dhydhi, *to her*; Dredho, *and* dredhe, *through him or it*; Drŷdhi, *through her*; Ragtạ, *and* ragthe, *for him or it*; Ụarnodho, *and* anodho, *of or concerning him*, &c. Orte, *thereon*; Diụorte, *and* odhiụorto, *from him*; Ynno, *in him, therein*; Ganza, *and* gonzha, *with him*; ʒŷnſi, *with her*; Gy *and* † dzhei, *they, them*; Annŷdha, *and* annedhe, *of them*; Deu anhede, *two of them*; alſo, *from them*, and *of* or *concerning them*; Dhedhe, *and* dhedhynz, *to them*; Trethynz, *betwixt them*; Ụarnŷdhanz, *and* ụarnede, *over them, upon them*; Ettanz, *in them, therein*; ʒŷnzhanz, *and* † ʒenzynz, *with them.*

Honan, *or* honyn, ſignifies *ſelf*; as, Ma honan, *my ſelf*; Ta honan, *thy ſelf*; Agan honan, *our ſelves*, &c.

PRONOUNS

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Pronouns Possessive.

Ma, a, *and* † oụ, *my, mine*; Am, *of my*; alſo, *with my*; † Am lêv dhyhyou, *with my right hand*; A breihoụ, *my arms*; Im, *into my*; ʒẏn, ʒen, *and* aʒan, *our*; Hain, *and our*; Dho ʒẏn honyn, *to our ſelves.*

Da, dhẏ, thẏ, the, tha, *thy, thine*; Ad, *and* ath, *of thy, on thy, concerning thy*; Dheth, *and* dhẹdha, *unto thy*; Dredha, *through thy*; Mêz ath, *out of thy*; Aʒẏz, Gẏz, *and* ez, *your*; Dhyz, *to your*; Trez, *betwixt your*; Derrez, *by or through your*; ʒennẏz, *for* ʒen ẏz, *with your.*

E, *his, it, its*; Et e ûs Kôth, *in his old age*; E riſk, *its bark*; î, *her*; ʒe, ʒei, *and* aʒei, *their.*

Pronouns Relative and their Derivatives, &c.

Neb, *and* nep, *who, he that*; An neb am g'rẏk, *he who hath created me*; Herụedh nep, *in reſpect of whom*; alſo *ſome*, or *a certain*; In nep le, *in ſome place.*—Nebyn, *ſome one.*

† Neppeth, nèpyth, *and* † nebaz, *ſomething, ſomewhat*; Piụa bennak, *whoſoever*; Pandra bennak, *and* pepẏnnag òl, *whatſoever*; Ketep, *every*; Kẏnifar, *each*; Kẏnifar ol, *all, every one, as many as there are of them*; Pebs Kẏnifar uẏnyn, *idem.*—Pẏb, *and* Peb, *all, each*; † Pyb hehen, *every one*; Travêth, *any thing.*—Bèth, *or* veth, has always a negative particle ſubjoined, to make it ſignify *none*; as, Ni er dên vêth, *no man at all knows*; Nag ez triụath vêth dho vi, *I do not at all pity.*

Pronouns Interrogative.

Piụa? *Who?* Piụa yụ an dênna? *Who is that man?*

Pa? *What?*

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

Panyn? *Whether of them?* q. d. Pa an ŷn?

Drẏ? *What?* Drẏ vedò huî ʒîl? *What will you?*

Pronouns Demonstrative.

Hem, *and* hemma, *this*; An 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 ụlazma, *this country*, &c. is an abbreviation of Omma, [*here*] and may be diſſevered 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*; A guâz-na, *that fellow*; En kûz-na, *in that wood*; En ụr-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 Honna, is of the feminine gender; as, Eụ hodda ʒyz hôr hụei? *Is that your ſiſter?*

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An renna, *thoſe*; Aral, *another*; Erel, *others*.

The pronoun perſonal of the accuſative caſe, is generally placed before the verb; as, Dɐ [*or* dho] ỳz Kridzhe, *to believe you*; Mi vedn ʒyz guelaz arta ʒỳdhihụar, *I'll ſee you again in the evening*; Dɐ ʒe guithe, *to keep them*; Ne el e ʒe dıbre, *he cannot eat them*; E † vedn ʒỳz ʒil ſaụ, *it will cure you*; Na e 'reuh berna, *do not buy it*; Dɐ e doụla en kledh, *to caſt him into a ditch*; Mi vedn ʒyz pardỳna huei, *I'll pardon you*.

Two pronouns poſſeſſive are frequently joined with the ſubſtantive, the one being placed before and the other after; as, Dhɐ a bredar vî, *to my brother*; ʒỳz levar huei, *your book*; † Oụ map evi, *my ſon*; ʒen koſgar nei, *our boys*; Hỳrlîau yụ ʒen guare nỳi, *hurling is our ſport*.

The pronouns perſonal are alſo often doubled, ſometimes that the expreſſion may be the more emphatical, and ſometimes unneceſſarily; as, Orthin nî, *to us*; Ragon nei, *for us*; Dheuh huei, *unto you*; where nî, nei, *and* huei, might have been omitted.

The pronoun relative is, as ſometimes in Engliſh, frequently omitted: as, Mi 'rig gụelaz an Karnou idzha an gụllez ha'n idhen môr aral kîl ỳ ʒe neitho, *I ſaw the rocks* [*on which*] *the gulls and other ſea birds make their neſts*; An lỳzûan bîan ʒen i'ar 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 Marîa.

CHAP.

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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, Arʒila, *to recoil*; Beua, *to live*; Dalla, *to make blind*; Eva, *to drink*; Fyſta, *to threſh*; Gueſga, *to wear*; Huetha, *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*; Tivia, *to grow*; Zalla, *to ſalt*.

This infinitive remains ſo in the preſent Armoric; but in an old Vocabulary printed at Paris, by Yvon Quillivere, 1521, I find it terminates in *aff*; as, Ieugaff, *to yoke or couple*; Rhiſglaff, *to ſlide*; Elvennaff, *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. Kỳhydha, *to betray*, W. Kỳhydho; Teſiʒia, *to tire*, W. Dỳffỳʒio; Danta, *to bite*, W. Deintio; Kribia, *to card*, W. Kribo; Zona, *to charm*, W. Suyno; Kuſga, *to ſleep*, Kỳſʒy; Diſlonka, *to ſwallow*, Dadlỳnky; Kana, *to ſing*, Kany; Privia, *to bleat*, Brevy. Some exceptions there are; as, Beua, W. Bŷu, Eva, ỳved; † 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 Britons, and the Welſh: for our terminating ſo many 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 ſpared; and ſuch words written conſtantly with an *i*; as, Deſki, (*not* deſky) *to learn*; Aʒeri, *to open*; Sinzhi, *to hold*; ʒỳſenzhi, *to lay*; Gulhi, *to waſh*; Leſki, *to burn*; Terhi, *to break*; Huari, *to play*; Kelli, *to looſe*; Prediri, *to meditate or think upon*; Tebri, *and* Dibri, *to eat*; Gorthybi [*and* Gorthebi] *to anſwer*; Strihui, *to ſneeze*; Kỳlỳui, *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*; Bez, *to be*; Dez, *to come*; Mez, *to go*; Meliaz, *to grind*; Yuhellaz, [† yzzellaz] *to aſcend*; Kỳmeraz, *to take*; Gollyaz, *and* † Koliaz, *to watch*;

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watch; Kauaz, *to have*; Araz, *to plow*; Kryhîaz, *to neigh as a horſe*; Klyuez, *to hear*; † Monez, *to go*; Kortez, *to ſtay or tarry*; † Kerhez, *to fetch*; and ſometimes Guelez, *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 Bretagne; as, Braſaat, *to grow big*; Buhanecaat, *to leſſen*; Kaerat, *to adorn or beautify*; Karet, *to love*; Kaſſaat, *to hate*; χoantaat, *to deſire*; Hiraat, *to lengthen*; Beraat, *to abridge*; Arat, *to plow*; Falχat, *to mow*, &c.

The fourth regular infinitive ends in *l*; as, Merual [† Murual] *to die*; Teulel, *or* tyulel, *to caſt*; Kyneual, *to dine*; Leverel, *to ſpeak*; † Gurythyl, *to make*; Teuel, *to be ſilent*; † Lemmel, † lebmal, *to leap*; Kyntl, *to gather*; Sevel, *to ſtand*.

Kynnilh *and* Sevilh, are the words in the Welſh, anſwering to this Kyntl *and* Sevel; but we have not any termination in *l*, though it be very common in the Armoric; as, Krîal, *to cry*; Defial, *to defy*; Derχel, *to hold*; Draſqual, *to crack*; Harthal, *to bark*; Henuel, *to name*; Menel, *to tarry*; Rinçal, *to cleanſe*; Teurl, *to throw or caſt, to hurl*; Tripal, *to dance*; Truſial, *to make a noiſe*; Kleuel, *to be ſick*; Binigal, *to bleſs*; Shemel, *to tarry*; 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* gofen, *to aſk*; Huerhin, *to laugh*; and + Ten, *or* tûn, *to bring or carry*: and in the Armoric, Eſpern, is *to ſpare, and* Dizremen, *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, † Yſkyn, *and* Eſkynna, *to mount or aſcend*; Kîth *and* Kitha, *to hide*; and Kauz, † Keuza *and* Keuzel, *to talk*.

The infinitive mood is (as in the other dialects of the Britiſh) variouſly applied, 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 particle *a* [or † ou] before it, it ſupplies the room of the particle of the preſent tenſe; as, A kuſga, *ſleeping*; A prediri, *ſtudying*; Ou kolyaz, *watching*; † Ou Sevel, *ſtanding*; A gofen, *aſking*.

The other particles of the infinitive mood are De do dhe *or* dho, *to*; ŷ, *to*; as, ŷ ſedha, *to ſit*, and rag, *or* rhag, *for to*; rag mez, *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 Gureiz, ʒ'rithil, *or* ʒîl, [*to do or to make*] being neceſſary auxiliaries in the forming of verbs; we ſhall begin with them.

Ov,

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Ov, vſſav *and* † vſſam, *I am*; Oz, aſſaz *and* † ydhoz, *thou art*; Ma, yṳ, ez yſy, † otte *and* † ẏdzhi, *he is*; Oni *and* aſſon, *we are*; Oh, † ouχ *and* † yzouχ, *ye are*; Ynz, monz *and* ymonz, *they are*.

Ezen, *I was*; Ezzez, *thou art*; O, *he was*; Oezyn, *we were*; Oezy', *ye were*; Oezenz, *they were*.

Bŷm *and* me a vŷe, *I have been*; Beſte, [*or* Te a veſte] *thou haſt been*; Be, *he hath been*; Byan, *or* ni vyan, *we have been*; Byoh, *and* huei a vŷoh, *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, *he had been*; Beazenz, *they had been*.

Bedhav, *I will be*; Bedhi, *thou wilt be*; Bŷdh, *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* bîz] *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, † Beuχ, † Bedheχ, *and* † Bezeχ, *ye ſhould be*; Bedhynz, bezenz *and* bênz, *they ſhould be*.

† Bones, bôz [or according to the modern pronunciation, Baz] Dhe baz *and* y vez, *to be*; Rag bez, *for being*; *for to be*.

The paſſive voice, or, as it may be otherwiſe called, the imperſonal of this verb, had an infinitive or participle of the preſent tenſe joined with it; as, Yz eziz a kîl hụêl ẏmma, *I, thou, we, ye, or they work here*, viz. q. d. *Working is performed here, whether by me, thee, him or them*, &c.

Note, that Ma *or* ymâ [*is*] *and* ymònz [*they are*] muſt be always uſed narratively, and never interrogatively, nor negatively; and that they muſt be always placed before their nominative; but eụ *or* yụ, yzi [*or* † ẏdzhi] *and* † aſens *or* † ydzhenz, *either way and in either place*; as, Yma 'n leva ẏmm, *the book is here*; *and not* An levar ma ẏmma; Ev eụ dên dâ, *or* dêu dâ eụ, *he is a good man*; Yụ an vez-na ʒẏz hòr? *Is that maid your ſiſter?* † Ydzhi 'ʒẏz tâz bêu? *Is your father living?*

The preſent tenſe of the other verbs, is in the Welſh generally expreſſed by this verb ſubſtantive, and a participle of the preſent tenſe; as, Yr ẏdụyv ẏn 'ſkrivenny, *I am writing*, for *I write*; but in the Corniſh, as in the Engliſh, by the following verb Gûreiz, ʒîl *or* grythiſ, *to do*; as, Dera vi laviria, *I do labour:* though they commonly expreſs the third perſon by the verb ſubſtantive ẏmâ *and* ymònz; and ſometimes the others.

Gerehàv vî, mî ụrehâv, † dera vî, *and* ʒera vi, *I do*; Gụrei, Tî ụrei, *and* † thera tſhî a gureiz, *thou doeſt*; Gụra ev, *and* ev a ụra, *he does*; G'raụn, *and* ni 'raun, *we do*; † Gureoχ [*and* gureuh] *or*

huî a 'ureoh, *ye do*; Gurânz, *and* † dzhŷi a urân, *they do*.

Gurig me, me re urig, *and* me a 'urig, *I did or have done*; Gurŷſſys, Ti 'ueris, Ty 'urig, *and* Ty 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* huî a 'ureitho, *ye have done*; Gureithonz, *and* † ʒzhŷi a 'ureithon, *they have done*.

Mi a 'urŷſſen, *I had done*; Ty a 'urŷſſez, *thou haſt done*; Ev a 'reſſa, *he had done*; Nî a 'ureſſen, *we had done*; Huî a 'ureſſeh, *ye had done*; Gureſſenz, *they had done*.

Gurâv, *and* gurêhav vi, *or* mi a urehav, mi a 'urav, *and* mi 'râ, *I ſhall or will do*; Mî vyn, *or* † vedn gurythyl, *I will do*; Ti a 'urei, *thou wilt do*; Ev a 'ura, *he will do*; Guraun ni 'uraun, *and* ni 'urên, *we ſhall do*; † Gureuχ, *or* huî a 'ureuh, *ye ſhall do*; Gurânz, *and* † dzhŷi a 'rân, *they ſhall do*.

Pan 'urvffo [*and* pan huarfo] *when I ſhall do*; Pan 'urylli, *and* pan 'uryſſys, *when thou ſhalt do*; Pan 'uryllif, *and* pan 'urrello, *when ye ſhall do*; Pan 'urellon, *when we ſhall do*; Pan 'urelloh, *when ye ſhall do*; Pan 'urellon, *when they ſhall do*.

Gurâ, *do thou*; Gurêth, *and* gurez, *let him do*; Guraun, *let us do*; Gureuh, [*and* gureus] *do ye*; Guraenz, *let them do*.

Dhe 'ureiz, dhe 'urithil, dhe 'îl *and* dhe huîl, *to do or make*.

Another auxiliary verb in the Corniſh, is Menni, [*or* † mŷnni] *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 in 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 wouldeſt 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*; Menzheh, *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 vynno, *he that will*] Mennon, *we will*; Mennoh, *ye will*; Mennanz, *they will*.

This verb is of late much altered by that common corruption already mentioned, the inſerting *d* before, and ſometimes after, *n*, &c. For they now ſay, Mî vedn, *I will*; Thîî vedn, *thou wilt*; *and* E vedn, nei vedn, huei vedn, ei vedn; *and alſo* Madam *or* me vadam, *I will*; Mendzhe vi, *I would*; Mendzha e, *he would*; *and* Meddonz, *they will*.

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THE FORMING OF A REGULAR VERB ACTIVE.

Gụelav, mî uêl, † Dera vî guelez, *and* oyv a gụelez, *I ſee*; Gụeli Tî ụêl Ti oiz a guelez, *and* † thera tſhî a guelez, *thou ſeeſt*; Guêl, ev a uêl, *and* mae a gụelez, *he ſees*; Gụelon, nî a uelon, † Thera nî a gụelez, *and* nî idzhin a guelez, *we ſee*; Gueloh, huî ụeloh huî odzhi' a guelez, *and* † thera huî guelez, *ye ſee*; Guelanz, &c. *they ſee.*

Mi 'ụrig guelez, *or* ryguelez, *I did ſee*; Ti riguelez, *thou didſt ſee*; Ev a ryguelez, *he did ſee*; Nî riguelaz, *we did ſee*; Huî 'ryg guelaz, *ye did ſee*; An dzhỳi 'ryg guelaz, *they did ſee.*

Gueleiz, *or* mi a ụeleiz, *I have ſeen*; † Guelyſt Ti a ụeleiſt, *or* Ti a ụelyz, *thou haſt ſeen*; Guelyz, *or* eu a 'uelyz, *he hath ſeen*; Guellen, gụelſon, *or* nî a † 'uelſan, *we have ſeen*; Guelſoh, *or* huî a ụelſo', *ye have ſeen*; Guelzonz, *or* an dzỳi a † ụelzon, *they have ſeen.*

Guelzen, *or* mî a ụelzen, *I had ſeen*; Guelzez, *thou hadſt ſeen*; Guelze, *he had ſeen*; Guelzen, *we had ſeen*; Huî a ụelſe', *ye had ſeen*; Guelzenz, *and* Guelazzenz, *they had ſeen.*

Guelav, *and* me a ụelav, *I will ſee*; Ti a ụỳl, *or* Tî a ụeli, *thou wilt ſee*; Guêl, *or* ev a ụỳl, uêl, *or* ụela, *he will ſee*; Gueluṇ, *we will ſee*; Guelo', *ye will ſee*; Guelanz, *they will ſee.*——*So*, Mi a vedn guelez, *I will ſee*; Ti a ven gụelez, &c. Guel, *or* gụrâ ụelez, *ſee thou*; Guelez e, *let him ſee*; Guelon, *let us ſee*; Gueleụh, *or* gureuh ụelez, *ſee ye*; Guelenz, *let them ſee.*

Mai huellam, *that I may ſee*; Mai huellaz, *that thou mayeſt ſee*; Mai huello, *that he may ſee*; Mai huellan, *that we may ſee*; Mai hụelloh, *that ye may ſee*; Mai huellanz, *that they may ſee.*

Me venzhon guelez, *or* guelaz, *I would ſee*; Ti venzhez guelez, *thou wouldſt ſee*; Ev venzhe guelez, *he would ſee*; Menzhen guelez, *we would ſee*; Menzheh guelez, *ye would ſee*; Menzhenz ụelez, *they would ſee.*

† Mar guylſym, *if I ſhall ſee*; Mar guylſydh, *if thou ſhalt ſee*; Mar guylyſ e, *if he ſhall ſee*; Mar guylſon, *if we ſhall ſee*; Mar guelſo, *if ye ſhall ſee*; Mar guylſynz, *if they ſhall ſee.*

De ụelez, *or* dho uêlaz, *to ſee.*

From the forming of this verb, with which the generality of others agree, we may obſerve,

Firſt, That the verbs have derived their diſtinction of perſons originally from the pronouns, as 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 † Gueloχ, *and* Gueloh, *ye ſee*; from † χuî *and* † huî, *ye*; and in Guelanz, the third perſon plural, the pronoun is almoſt wholly retained for anz, onz, *or* oinz, is but the ſame with the Welſh ụynt, *or* huint, *they.*

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Secondly. That every verb beginning with a *G* retains its initial; firſt, when the pronoun is not expreſſed: as, Guerhav an marhna, *I will ſell that horſe:* ſecondly, when it is placed before the nominative caſe; as, Guerh an Dên an marh-na, *the man will ſell that horſe:* and thirdly, when formed with an auxiliary verb; as, Ema 'n dên a guerrhŷ an marh, *the man is ſelling the horſe*; E 'ryg guerhy, *he did ſell*; Mi ven [*or* mi † vedn] guerhi, *I will ſell:* but where 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, Mî a uêl, *or* mî uêl, *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 buy*; *but* Mî a bernav, *and not* Mî a pernav. And ſo (as is already obſerved of the adjectives) *B* is conſtantly changed for *V* conſonant, *D* for *dh*, *K* for *g*, *M* for *V* conſonant, *P* for *b*, and *T* for *d*.

Thirdly. That in ſtrictneſs there is no preſent tenſe of the indicative mood, the time preſent being expreſſed 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 gleụ, is *he hears*, as well as *he will hear*.

Fourthly. 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 generally the ſame) the ſecond perſon ſingular of the imperative: as, Gụra, *do thou*; Kouz, *ſpeak thou*; Ro, *give*; Ki, *go*; Gâz, *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* Govŷnna; Galụ, *call, or* Galụa; Fyſtin, *haſten, or* fŷſtina; 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 formed as the active, by the verb, ſubſtantive and participle.

Ez ŷdzhiz am henụal, *I am named* or *called*; Ez ŷdzhiz [† ŷzhiz] ath henụal, *thou art called*; Ez † ŷzhis ai henụal, *he is called*; Ez ŷzhiz a'n henụal, *we are called*; Ez ŷzhiz a o'h henụal, *ye are called*; Ez ŷzhiz ai henụal, *they are called.* Henụyz vî, *I was called*; Henụyz dî, *thou wert called*; Henụyz ev, *he was called*; Henụyz nî, *we were called*; Henụyz,

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Henụyz huî, *ye were called*; An dhzŷi a henụyz, *they were called.*

Or elſe by placing the pronoun before the verb; as, Mi a henụyz, Tî a henụyz, &c. or by the participle eve, *or* 've, premiſed; as, Ve a'm henụyz, *or* ve a'm henụyz i, ve a'th henụyz, *or* ve ath henụyz dî, ve a'i henụyz ev, ve a 'n henụyz nî, &c.

Henụaſſîz vi, *I had been called*; Henụaſſis di, [+ dzhî] *thou hadſt been called*; Henụaſſîz ev, *he had been called*, &c. Henụir vî, *I ſhall be called*; Henụir di, *thou ſhalt be called*, &c.

And this is alſo uſed as well as in the verb active for the preſent tenſe.

Henụer vî, *let me be named*; Henụer di, *be thou named*; Henụer e, Henụer ni, Henụer huî, Henụer + hoi, *or* + an dzhŷi.

THE FORMING OF SOME IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Mɛnz, *or* + mɛz, *to go*; âv, Mi â, mî âv, *or* oiv a mɛz, *I go* or *am going*; Ti ez a mɛz, *thou goeſt*; Ma ev a mɛz, *he goes*; Ez ŷdzhin nŷi a mɛz, *we go*, &c. Ethym me a ethim, *or* me 'ryg mɛz, *I* went; Tî a ethez, *thou wentſt*; Ev a êth, *he went*; Mi âv, mî â, *or* mî ven, *or* vedn, mɛz, *I will go*; Ti ei, *and* tî a, *thou wilt go*; Ev â, *or* e ven mɛz, *he will go*; Ni aụn, *or* nî vennon maz, *we will go*; Huî a eụh', *ye ſhall go*; An zhŷi ânz, *or* vennon mɛz, *they will go*. Ke *and* Kî, *go thou*; Eu', *or* + euχ, *go ye*; ênz, *let them go*.

Tɛz, Dɛz, *and* + dyvoz, *to come*; Ezhov, ŷdzhov, *or* oiv daz, *I come*; Ti dhiue, *thou comeſt*; Ozoz tɛz, *thou comeſt*; E ma a tɛz, *he comes*; Nî a ŷdzhin tɛz, *we come*; Huî a odzho' tɛz, *ye come*; Emânz daz, *they come*. Mi a dhêth, *or* ryg dɛz, *I came*; Ti a dhês, *thou cameſt*; Dêth, *or* ev a dhêth, *he came*; Dethon, *or* Ni a dhethon, *we came*; + Detheụχ, *or* Huî a dhetheu', *ye came*; Dethanz, dethan, *or* an dzhŷi 'ryganz dɛz, *they came*. Mi dhôv, *I will come*; Ti a dhŷi, *or* Ti ven dɛz, *thou wilt come*; Daụ, *and* e ven dɛz, *he will come*; Doụn, *we will come*; Doụh, *ye will come*; Dɛnz, *or* an dzhŷi vennan dɛz, *they will come*. Dŷz, *and* drŷz, *come thou*; Doez, *and* deụez, *let him come*; Dyụn, *let us come*; Deụ, deụh, *or* + deuχ, *come ye*; Doenz, *let them come*. Neb a dheffo, *he that ſhall come*; May tyffonz, *that they come.*

Tôn, [*or* tan] *and* dôn, *to bring or carry*. Oyv, odziv, *or* dera mi tôn, *I carry*; Thera tzhî a tôn, *thou carrieſt*, &c. Mî a dhŷg, *or* mî a 'ryg tôn, *I carried*; Ti a dhŷgyz, *thou didſt carry*; Ev a dhyg, *he did carry*; Nyi 'rygon dɛn, *we did carry*; Huî a 'rago' dɛn, *ye did carry*; An dzhŷi a 'ryganz dɛn, *they did carry*. Mî ven dɛn, *and* me a dhŷgav, *I will carry*, &c. Dôg, *and* doga, *bring thou*; Dɛgez, *let him bring*; Dɛgen, *or* Dɛgin, *let us bring*; Dɛgynz, *let them bring*; May 'ury me dhôn, *that I did bring*; Mai tokko, *that he may bring.*

Drei, *to bear or bring*; Ev a dhrôz, *he brought*; Huî re dhrôz, *ye have brought*; Mî a dhora, *I will bring*; Drô, *bring thou*; Dreuh, *bring ye.*

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Azụen, *to know*; Mi a azụan, [† adzhụan] *and* mî 'ra adzhụan, *I know*; Thera tlhi a adzhụan, &c. Mî Azuonfyz, *I knew*.

Gụodhaz, [*or* † Kodhav] *to know*; Gụon mi a ụon, *or* mî a uer, *I know*; Ti a ụar, *or* Ti ụôr, *thou knoweſt*; Ev a ûr, *and* ụyr, *he knoweth*; Ni a ụydhen, *and* ụodhen, *we know*; Guedhoh, *or* huî a ụedhoh, *ye know*; Guedhanz, *they know*. Guedhụn, *or* mî a ụydhụn, *I knew*; Ti a ụydhyz, *thou didſt know*; Ev a ụyrheuyz, *he did know*; Ni a ụedhyn, *we did know*; Guydheh, *or* —eh hui a uydh, *ye did know*; Guydhanz, *and* gụeianz, *they did know*; Guodhav, *or* me a ven guodhaz, *I will know*; Guidhi, *or* Tî a ụydhy, *thou ſhalt know*; Ev a ụỳr, *he will know*, &c. Mai gụothfo ev, *that he may know*.

Kɐụaz, *to have or obtain*; Oiv a Kaụaz, ema dho vî, *or* ema ʒennev, *I have*; Oiz a kɐụaz ema dhyz, *or* ema ʒennez, *thou haſt*, &c.

Me a gavaz, gaụaz, *or* mi 'rig gaụaz, *I had*; Ti rig gɐvaz, *thou hadſt*, &c. Mi ven, *or* vyn gɐụaz, *I will have*; Ti a ʒeffi, *and* Ti a ʒevyth, *thou ſhalt have*; Ev a ʒêf, *he ſhall have*; Nî a gân, *we ſhall have*; Huî a ʒouh, *ye ſhall have*; An dzhỳi a gânz, *they ſhall have*.

Kally, *or* Gally, *to be able*.

Gallav, *or* mi allav, *I may or can*; Tî a îl, *thou canſt*; Ev a alla, *he can*; Ni illi, *he cannot*; Gỳllyn, *and* nî a yllin, *we can*; Huî eiloh, *ye can*; Gallanz, *they can*.

Gallez, *or* mî 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 hỳllin, *that we may*. Mar kallen, *if I could*; Mar kụlſte, *if thou couldſt*; Ti a alſeſt, *thou mightſt*; Ev a alſe, *he might*; Ni a elſin, *we might*; Huî a elſih, *ye might*; An dzhỳi a alſenz, *they might*.

Beụ, *to live*, is ſometimes written beụa; but has no other variation, and its moſt common uſe is as an adjective.

Myrụy, myrụel, *and* marụel, *to dye*; Ev a verou, *and* ev a ven vyrụ, *he will dye*; Pan varuo, *when he ſhall dye*.

Medhav, Lat. *Inquam, ſay I*; Medhyz, *ſayſt thou*; Medh e, *ſays he*; Medhon, *ſay we*; Medhoh, *ſay ye*; Medhanz, *ſay they*.

Delev, Delon, *or* mi a dhelon, *I ought*; Deliz, *or* Ti a dheli, *thou oughteſt*; Dele, *or* ev a dhỳle, *he ought*; Delen, *we ought*; Deleh, [*or* † hụei dâl] *ye ought*; Delenz, *they ought*. Mai dhỳllyn, *that I ought or ſhould*. And the uſe of this verb is alſo often ſupplied by Reiz, [*neceſſity*] as, Reiz yụ dhỳmmo [*or* † dhebm] *I muſt*; Reiz ô dhyz, *thou wert obliged*; Biz reiz dhodho, *he will be obliged*, &c.

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CHAP. VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

THERE being no participle of the preſent tenſe in the Corniſh, its uſe is ſupplied (as is already obſerved) by the infinitive mood with the particle *a* prefixed: as, A huerhin, *laughing*; A ụôla, *weeping*; A grizla, *grinning*; A Striụi, *ſneezing*; A Krẏhiaz, *neighing*; A pedhigla, *bellowing*; A privia, *bleating*; A tebry, *eating*; A Koruedha, *lying*; A Kerdhez, *going*, &c.

Inſtead of this particle [*a*] which is according to the modern pronunciation, in the manuſcripts of any ſtanding we find *ou*; as, Ou leſki, *burning*; 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, 'mâ n dzhẏi a roſtia ha prẏdzhan, *they are roaſting and boiling*; Patl ẏzhi a kẏlẏụi ha trenna! *how it thunders and lightens!*

In common ſpeaking, the particle is ſometimes omitted; as, Huei 'ra kavaz an gụâz brez, zigir-na kuſga ụer an gòrha, *you will find that great lazy fellow ſleeping on the hay.*

The participle of the preterperfect tenſe, is formed 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 ụ, into *e* or *i*; and *e* into *i* or *y*: as we find by the following examples.

a—e. Lâdh, *kill thou*; Ledhyz, *ſlain*; Gaz, *quit or forſake*; ȝezyz, *forſaken*; Koſȝaza, *ſhade or defend*; Koſȝezyz, *ſhaded*; Govarna, *govern*; Governyz, *governed*.

a—e, or *i*. Galu, *call*; ȝeelụyz, *and* ȝilụyz, *called*; Mâg, *breed*; Meȝyz, *and* miȝyz, *bred*; Guân, *pierce*; Guenyz, *and* guinyz, *pierced*; Gâv, *forgive*; ȝevyz, *and* ȝivyz, *forgiven*; Arv, *arm*; Ervyz, *and* yrvyz, *armed*.

o, ụ—*e*. Dôg, *and* dûg, *carry*; Deȝyz, *carried*; Danvon, *ſend*; Danvenyz, *ſent*; Dro, *bring*; Dreyz, *brought*; Ro, *give*; Reiz, *given*; Tolla, *bore*; Tellyz, *bored*, *perforated*, &c. But Kòlyz, *loſt*; Goryz, *put or ſet*, *and* Kodhyz [*or* Kedhyz] *fallen*, are excepted.

e—i, or *y*. Senzha, *hold*; Sinzhyz, *held*; Guorhemmen, *command*; Guorhemminnyz, *commanded*; Guerh, *ſell*; Gụyrthyz, *ſold*; Henụa, *name*; Hinụyz, *named*; Nivera, *reckon or number*; Nevytyz, *reckoned*; Skrêf, *write*; Skrifyz, *written*; though ſome words occur that retain the *e:* as, Guelyz, *ſeen*; ȝenyz, *born*; Hèllhyz, *chaſed*; Oberyz, *wrought:* which yet might perhaps be as well written, Guilyz, ȝinyz, hilhyz, *and* oberyz.

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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, *cut*; Miſkemerez, *miſtaken*; Dylîez, *revenged*; Guerhez, *ſold*, &c. and ſometimes in *az:* as, Ledhaz, *ſlain*; Kỳrtaz, *delayed*; Gueſgaz, *worn*; though not ſeldom, alſo in *yz*: as, Devydhyz, *quenched*; Devedhyz, *come*; Bidhyz, *drowned*; Kelmyz, *bound*; Huedhyz, *ſwoln*; but the manuſcripts have it with few, if any, exceptions, in *ys*; which as the Britiſh *y* anſwers to the Roman *u*, ſeems to agree with the Latin *us*, their termination of the ſame participle: as, Auditus, viſus, deriſus, plexus.

In the Welſh dialect, the participle of the preſent tenſe is likewiſe ſupplied by the infinitive mood, but with the particle ỳn [*in*] before it: as, ỳn Klỳued, *hearing*; ỳn Gueled, *ſeeing*. And the participle of the preterperfect tenſe ends in *edig:* as, Dyſkedig, *learned*; Kyſſegredig, *conſecrated*; Guynvydedig, *bleſſed*; Argraphedig, *printed*. —— But as it makes the words long, it is but ſeldom heard in ſpeaking, though the uſe of it be much more tediouſly ſupplied by the prepoſition Guedi [*after*] and an infinitive mood with the pronoun interpoſed. So that the Corniſh is herein, readier; for they ſay, Ema 'gỳz, dillaz gurŷz, *your cloaths are made:* where the Welſh ſay, Ymae ỳ χ dilhad guedi i guneythyr.

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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*; Ragòun, *leaſt that*, from Rag, *for*, and Oun, *fear*. And this we find alſo common in the Latin; as, Quamobrem, quapropter, ſæpenumero, propterea; quare *quâ 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 fîr, *wiſely*; En ſplan, *clearly*; En 'lannith, *cleanly*; En lûan, *chearfully*, &c.

The adverbs Lŷk *and* Laur, *or* laver, [*enough*] are placed contrary to what we uſe, after the noun: for where we ſay Digon o bŷſgod, [*fiſh enough*] they ſay Pŷſgoz lŷk, *and* pyſgoz lauer. And Nevra [*never*] with ſome ſuch like, require another negative with them, the verb being commonly interpoſed: as Nî ûel † bithgueth, *he will never ſee*.

Adverbs of Affirming. Enûr [*or* en ûr] *truly*; Endhiouzel, *and* en dhiùzel, *certainly*, *moſt aſſuredly*.

Of Aſſembling. Uarbarth, *together*.

Of Chooſing. Kenz, *rather*; Kenz vel, *rather than*. † Kynz.

Of Compariſon. Mar *and* mor, *as*, *ſo*; Mar bel, *ſo long*, *ſo far*; Mar ſcon, *ſo ſoon*; Mor iuhal, *ſo high*; Kŷ mal [*or* vel] *idem*. Kŷ guêr vel an guelz, *as green as graſs*; Del, Del alla e, *as he can*; Della, in della, *and* in Ketalla, *ſo as*, *ſo that*; Kara, pokar *and* pokara, † Kepar del, *and* Kepar ha, *even as*, *like unto*; Maga, *as*; Maga fîr, *as wiſe*; Magatâ, *as well*; Keffryz, *idem*. Keffryz en tîr ha en môr, *as well at land as at ſea*; Guel, *better*; Mûy, *more*; Mûy vel, *more than*; Le, *leſs*; Kenz, *rather*.

Of Demonſtration. Ota, ote, *and* oſe, *behold*.

Of Denying. Nyz, *not*; Nyn, *idem*. Nyn ſyu, *and* nynſyu, *it is not*; Na, Na gauz, *don't thou ſpeak*; Na † oluχ, *do not ye weep*; Nag ôv, *I am not*.

Of Doubling. Hepmar, [*and* hemmar] *doubtleſs*; Ragòun, *leaſt that*.

Of Explication. Huoz, *ſo that*; Tro, tra, *or* trŷ, *idem*. Pan, *ſeeing therefore*, *ſeeing that*.

Of

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Of Interrogation. Prak, † prâg, praga, fraga, *and* rag fra? *why?* Patla, † fatl *and* fatla? *how?* Ple *and* pelêh, *or* † pelêχ? *where?* Apelêh? *whence?*

Of Number. Ynụyth, *once*; Deuyth, *twice*; Terguyth, *thrice*; Deguyth, *ten times*; Kanzụyth, *a hundred times*; Milụyth, *a thouſand times*; Arta, *again.*

Of Place. Ple, † plêχ, *and* pỳlêχ, *where*; Lemma [† lebba] Ymma [† ỳbba] Omma *and* obma in the termination of nouns, *here*; Ena [*and* ỳna] *there*; Alema [† alebma] *hence*; Alena, yn mêz alena, *and* anỳdha, *thence*; Diſlur, *behind*; Avan, *and* aman, *up*; Sâv am'an, *ſtand up*; Aụartha, *above*; In hauz, *down*; Ụaruolez, *below*; † Aberth abarh an dzhỳi, abervedh, en bera, *and* meyny, *within*; Emêz, evêz, *and* † ynmêz, *out, without*; † Tre *and* dre, *at home*; A dre, *and* adre, *homewards*; Enagoz, *near*; Pel, *far*; Ker, *away*; Adro, *about*; Uardhelhar, *backwards.*

Of Quality. Por, *very*; Por dha, *and* pordha, *very good*; Yntâ, *well*; Pỳlta, *much*; Pỳlta guèl, *much better.*

Of Quantity. Mêr, *and* mâr, *much*; Ithig, *hugely, exceedingly*; Nepeth [† Nebaz] *a little*; Dhanleiah, *at leaſt*; Lỳk laụr, *and* laụer, *enough*; Re, *too much*; Kemyz, *ſo much*; Hanter, *half*; Vỳth, *at all*; N'ell e klẹuez vỳth, *he cannot hear at all*; Ha heyz, *wholly, altogether.*

Of Time. Enụrma, Lemyn [† lebben] *now*; Nam, *and* in nanz, *idem.* Faſt, *preſently*; Preſt, Skon, yſkyz, deffry, dyhuanz, *ſoon, quickly*; Kettoth, *as ſoon as*; Adhyſempyz, *on a ſudden*; Hedhyụ [*or* † hidhụ] *to-day*; Huâth, *yet*; Arâg, de râg, Kynz, [*or* kenz] *before*; Kenzemmyn, *ere now*; Kenzenna, *ere that*; Uoze, *after*; [† Ụdzhe] Guozèna, *and* Ụdzhèna, *afterwards, after that*; Nèna, *and* enụrna, *then*; aban, *ſince*; Eſoz, *already*; De, *yeſterday*; De ʒenzhete, *the day before yeſterday*; Ternôz, *the day after*; Gụozèma, *and* † ụdzhèma, *hereafter, henceforth*; Avorụ, *and* † avùru, *to-morrow*; En Kenzhoha, *in the morning*; Trenzha, *the day after to-morrow*; ʒỳdreva, *the third day hence*; An dzhỳrna-ma ụar zeithan, *this day ſeven night*; Borègueth, *on a morning*; Dỳhodzhedh, *in the afternoon*; Godhihụar, *in the evening*; Zilʒụeth, *on a Sunday.* Pan, *when*; Po, *when there is or ſhall be*; Po marh ledryz, *when a horſe is ſtolen*; Rag tèken, *for a little while, for a ſhort ſpace*; Envenouh, liaztrê, *and* lîaz termen, *often*; Bỳpur, *and* benary, *hourly, continually*; Boynedh, *daily.* Pỳpryz, *always*; Ni—vỳth, Ni—vythgueth, Ni— † veſga, Ni— † nevra, *or* Bỳth ni, bythgueth ni, &c. *never*; Byz pan, *and* Trebe, *until*; Try, Spas, *and* Hedre, *whilſt.*

Interject. A, *O, ah*; Oh, [† oχ] *woe is me*; Ellaz, *alas*; O yêχ, *an out-cry*; Huiſt, *ſilence*; Rea reva, rea rea, rea ſûas, *and* repharîa, *O ſtrange!*

CHAP.

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CHAP. VIII.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

CONJUNCTION COPULATIVE.

HA, hag, a, ag, *and*; Aụêdh, enụêdh, yk, kekeffryz, *alſo*; Hagenzol, *and alſo, furthermore, moreover*; Gans henna, *therewith*; Na, *nor*.

Conditional. Mar, maro, *and* po, *if*; Po na venno huî gîl an della-na moi, *if you will do ſo no more*.

Diſcretive. Mez, maz, [† bez] ſaụ, *but*.

Disjunctive. Po, *or*; Pokèn, *or elſe, otherwiſe*.

Cauſal. Rag, *for*; Raghenna, *and* raghemma, *therefore*; Perag, *wherefore*.

Exceptive. Poni, [*or* pẏni] ponag, mars, marni, *unleſs*.

Adverſative. Aụoz, Kẏn, *or* Ken, Sẏl, *although*.

Elective. Vel, tro, *or* trẏ, † ẏs, *than*; Ken ẏs dâ, *other than good*; Magatâ, *as well*.

Redditive. Huâth, *yet*; Aụoz, *nevertheleſs*.

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CHAP. IX.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

HAVING already, in the 4th chap. 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 Eledh Splan, *with bright angels.*

Adhan, *from under.*

Aberth, *or* aberh, *in, within*; Aberth an bedh, *within the grave.*

† Adhɐrt, † adheụorth, *and* adhiuɐrt, *from*; Adhɐrt an dre, *from town.*

Adhelhar, *after, behind*; Adhelhar dhŷn remènat, *behind the reſt.*

† Adzhŷi, *within.*

An [rectiùs a'n] *On*; A'n nil teneụan, *on the one ſide.*

An, *or* a'n, *from the*; A'n pen dhɐn troyz, *from the head to the foot.*

Aụôz, *above*; Aụoz tra vŷth, *above any thing.*

Ayùh, *over*; Ayùh y ben, *over his head.*

† Bidn [*corruptè pro* † ụarbidn] *againſt*; Biz, *even unto.* L. Uſque ad.

Dɐ, *and* dhɐ, *to, unto.*

Dan, [† Dadn] *and* yn dan, *under.*

Der, *by or through*; † Der an veiſtir, *through the window.*

Dre, *by or through*; Dre 'ʒŷz evodh, *by your leave.*

Drez, drîz, *and* dreyz, *over*; Driz ol an Kêau, *over all the hedges*; Dreyz pubtra, *over every thing*; alſo, *beyond*; Drez ol ·îz an beyz, *beyond all the men in the world.*

† Dzhŷi, *and* tſhi. *Vid.* Adzhŷi.

En, *in*; Enbera, *into.*

Enogoz, *near.*

† Er, *upon.*

† Erbyn, *againſt*; and ſometimes in two words; as, Er dha byn, *againſt thee*; Er agaz pyn huî, *againſt you*; *and* Er agan pyn nî, *againſt us.*

† Et, *in.*

Ganz, *with*; Gen, *with, by, or through.*

Guoze, [† Guodzhi] *after.*

Hep, *or* heb, *without.*

Heruydh, *according to, in reſpect of.*

In, *and* en, *in*; In tre, *between.*

Iụh. *Vide* Yụh.

Rag, *for, becauſe of*; Rag oun, *for fear*; alſo, *before.*

Re, *by or through*; Re Deụ, *through God's aſſiſtance*; Re Varîa, *by our Lady*; Re ſynt Gŷlmyn, *by St. Golman*; Re Yîſt, Iſt, *or* (as vulgarly pronounced) Eſt, *by St. Juſt*; Re Lovin, *by Jovian.*

Reb, *by or near unto*; Reb an tân, *by the fire.*

† Tan, *under. Vid.* Dan.

Tan, Id. q. Dan, *unto the*; Tan ʒŷrin, *to the crown.*

Ter,

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Ter, *about*; Ter i hodna, *about her neck.*

Ter, tre, ỳn ter, *and* ỳn tre, *between.*

† Troχa, *towards*; Treha 'n dɐr, *towards the ground*; Traha 'n darraz, *towards the door.*

Tyha, *idem.* Tyha 'n tempel, *towards the temple: Alſo*, Ụar tyha: Ụar tyha tre, *towards home.*

Ụar, ụɐr, *and* ụor, *on, upon.*

Uarlîrχ, [† Uarlêr] *after*; Ụar dha lyrχ, *after thee*; † Ụar i lêr, *after him.*

Ụorth, *to, unto*; ụorth an dên, *unto the man*; Govỳnna ụortho, *aſk him*, q. d. *Aſk* [or *propoſe*] *unto him.* Alſo, *in* or *by*, when joined with a verb of the infinitive mood; as, ụorth glỳụez, *by hearing*; ụorth ụelez, *by ſeeing*; ụorth dheſka, *by teaching.*

Yn, *in*; † Yn dan, *or* yndân, *under*; Yụh, *above*; Yuh an môr, *above the ſea.*

CONJUGATE PREPOSITIONS.

Dɐz anſwers to the Latin Re; as, Dazveụa, *to revive*; Dazprena, *to redeem.*

Di, *without*; Dibitti, *mercileſs*; Dibêh, *guiltleſs*; Diouʒel, *doubtleſs.*

Dyn anſwers to the conjugate preposition *an* in the Welſh; as, † Dỳnerχy, [*or* † Dynèrhy] *to greet or ſalute.* W. Anherχy.

Dyz, [*or* dez] is equivalent to the Engliſh *dis* or *un*; as, Dizkụedha, *and* Dizkydha, *to diſcover*; Dezkriſſa, *to diſtruſt*; Diz'îl, *and* dîzụrythyl, *to undo, to ruin or deſtroy.*

Em, *or* om, is the ſame with the Welſh ỳm; 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, *to lie down*; Gorfen, *or* Da ụorfenna, *to finiſh.*

Ho, *or* He, is the ſame with the Welſh Hy, and ſignifies *eaſily*, &c. as, Hoʒil, *feaſible*; anſwering to —*bilis* in the termination of Latin adjectives; as, Hegar, *amabilis*; Hụel, *viſibilis*, &c.

Ket implies an *equality*, and anſwers to the Welſh Kyd in Kỳdỳmdeith, *or* Kydymmeth, &c. Kettoth, *or* Kettoſt, *as ſoon as*; Kettella, *ſo, in ſuch a manner.*

Kov, *or* Kỳv, is of the ſame ſignification, and anſwers to the Latin *con*, often changing as well as it, the laſt letter. Kovlenụel, *and* Collenụel, *to fulfil.*

Tre agrees with the Latin tranſ. Tremenez, *to traverſe, to frequent a place much.* W. Tràmụy; † Trenỳdzha, *to fly to and again, to fly over*; L. Tranſvolo. Tremor, *foreign*; Tranſmarinus.

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CHAP. X.

SOME PROPERTIES 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 ſeem particular, and ſubjoin a ſpecimen of the Corniſh as it is now underſtood.

Adrô [*about*] is ſometimes uſed where we ſay in Engliſh *on* or *upon*; as, An hevez adrô y ʒein, *the ſhirt on his back*; An lydrou adrô 'z garro, *the ſtockings on your legs*; An eſʒizou a dro 'z treiz, *the ſhoes on your feet*; Anmanak adrô 'z darn, *the glove on your hand.*

Dɐ, *or* dhɐ, [*to*] interpoſed between the noun or pronoun and verb; as, Rhag oun hui dho Kɐdha, po an reu dhɐ dèrhi, a huei dhɐ vɐz bidhis, *leſt you fall, or the ice break and you be drowned:* 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 ʒenniv, *I am ſorry*, q. d. Lat. verbatim, *Malè ſe res habet mecum, quòd*, &c.

Gurîthyl, *or* ʒîl, [*to do or make*] is a word that is variouſly applied, and ſeems often redundant in the Corniſh; as, Gureuh ouna ʒŷz furu, *mend your ways, amend your life*; Gureuh vî dhɐ uelaz, *ſhew me*, &c.

Guyn properly ſignifies *white*; but Guyn agan bŷz, is, *we are happy*, q. d. *the world ſhines upon us.*

Mez ſignifies properly *an open field*; but avez is alſo the common word for *without*; as is likewiſe amèz in the Armoric, Ymaes in the ſouthern Welſh, and amuigh in the Iriſh.

Na, ni, and the other negatives, as I have already hinted, are ſometimes repeated; as, Rag dout na vedho na muî ʒytheſſiaz dhyu', rhag an dzhedhma, *leaſt there be no more offered you this day*; N'oɪa vi ſkrefa na muî, *I can write no more.*

Pen, *or* † pedn, in the Britiſh of all countries ſignifies an *end* as well as *head*. So Kynz pedn zythin, *before the week's end:* And Pedn vîz, pedn vledhan, &c. Hence we read in Nennius's account of the wonders of Ireland, that a piece of wood put into a lake called Loχ 'n eaχ would be found *in capite anni* to be converted partly into ſtone and partly into iron.

Rhag

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Rhag, *or* rag, *for*, as alſo *before*, is variouſly uſed and ſometimes pronounced râg. Rhag an dzhêdh, *for the whole day*; Dŷz yn râg, *come forward*; E ryg hedhaz râg e vrêh, *he ſtretched forth his arm.*

Ran, *or* † radn, *a ſhare or part*; Emâ radn a lel, *ſome ſay.*

Touỻyz, *caſt*; Touỻyz da vez, *waſted.*

Uar [*upon*] is applied ſometimes to ſignify *by*; as, Nag yu uar an hêz, *it is not by the length*; and ſometimes it is otherwiſe ſingularly uſed; as, Thera vî uar 'yz pizi, *I deſire you.*

In the Corniſh language (and the ſame may be ſaid of the Britiſh of Wales, and the old Scotiſh) the verb † Kaffel, † Kauaz, *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 dhŷmmo, 'ma † dhebm, *or* Ema dho vi, *I have*, as in Lat. *eſt mihi.* So, Ema dhodho, *he hath*; Ema dhŷn nî, *we have*, &c.

And they make frequent uſe of the dative caſe on other occaſions: as, † Pŷ ȝotha dhŷz bez dhyz levar, *when you ought to be at your book*; Ema huanz dhŷmmo, *I deſire*; Ema kô, dhe vi, *I remember.*

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 abroad, or I will walk forth*; as if one ſhould ſay in Welſh, Mî a vynna vynd ar lêd; which would not be underſtood till explained, and then ſufficiently ridiculous. So Emâ a kîl err, *it does ſnow*; Ema a kîl kezzar, *it does hail*, q. d. W. Ymae hî 'n gueythŷr eira, &c.

It ſeems to be alſo in 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 ŷr uythnos nèſa.

The verb ſubſtantive is not always placed in the Corniſh as in Welſh, but often poſtponed; for they ſay, Paryz dhe dèrhi yu, *it's ready to break*, where we ſay, y mae ŷn barod i dorri, &c.

As to proſody, ſuch as are curious to know the ſorts of verſe, &c. uſed by the Britons, are referred to the ingenious Dr. John David Rhys's *Cambro Britannicæ Cymraecæve Linguæ Inſtitutiones & Rudimenta: Ad Illuſtr. Virum Edouardum Stradlingum Equitem, &c.* Lond. Fol. 1592, where he has given out of the old Welſh *Dunads*, (for ſo, from Donatus, Grammars were formerly called) 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 Octavo Grammar, refers his readers to him. *Huic Libello* (ſays he) *juſtum Proſodiæ Tractatum non deſtinavimus.——Qui plura cupit, conſulat Jo. Dav. Rheſum*, &c. *Dav. Antiq. Ling. Br. 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.

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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. 2dly. Edern Davod-ayr, or Edernus Chryſoſtomus, who writ about the year 1280. 3dly. Ennian Offeiriad, or Ennianus Preſbyter, his cotemporary. 4thly. David Dhŷ of Hiradhig, in Flintſhire, ann. 1340.

The ſort of verſe I find moſt common amongſt our oldeſt remains, is that called Englyn Miluṛ in Jo. Dav. Rhŷs's Grammar, p. 184. And as I have (tho' but rarely) heard the ſame in the ſhire of Argile 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 it was in this ſort of metre the Druids taught their diſciples; of whom Cæſar ſays: *Ad hos magnus adoleſcentium numerus Diſciplinæ cauſa concurrit. — Ii certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius Galliæ media habetur, conſidunt, in loco conſecrato. Huc omnes undique conveniunt; eorumque judiciis decretiſque parent. Diſciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam tranſlata, eſſe exiſtimatur. Et nunc qui diligentius eam rem cognoſcere volunt, plerumque illo diſcendi cauſſa proficiſcuntur. Druides a bello abeſſe conſueverunt, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt: militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. Tantis excitati præmiis & ſuâ ſponte multi in Diſciplinam conveniunt, & a propinquis parentibuſque mittuntur.* Magnum ibi numerum verſuum ediſcere dicuntur. *Itaque nonnulli annos vicenos in diſciplina permanent, &c.* Cæſ. de Bello Gall. 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; though it be immemorial when any ſuch were laſt made. And that it really was uſed by them ſeems alſo highly probable, as 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 metre thereunto. And of this kind are thoſe very ancient Epigrams called Englŷnyon ur eiry: as,

Eiry mynydh, guyn pôb tŷ;
Kynnevin brân a ȝany:
Ni dhâw dâ o dra χyſȝy (a).
Eiry mynydh, guynt ae taul,
Lhydan lhoergan, glâs tavaul;
Odid dyn diried, dihaul (b).
Eiry mŷnydh hŷdh ym mròn;
Goχuiban guynt yuχ blaen òn:
Trydydh troed y hên y fòn (c).

Of the ſame ſort are thoſe called Eſlŷnion ŷ klŷued, ŷ Bŷdiæ, ŷ Goruŷnnion, and ſome others, though there be alſo elegies and hiſtorical memoirs, ſuch as Eſlŷnion ŷ bedhæ, &c. in the ſame verſe.

A Corniſh Epigram or Englyn.

An lavar kôth yu lavar guîr,
Bedh dern rêver, dhen tavaz rê hîr;
Mez dên heb davaz a gellaz i dîr.

What's ſaid of old, will always ſtand:
Too long a tongue, too ſhort a hand:
But he that had no tongue, loſt his land.

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

In

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IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIMEN OF THE MODERN CORNISH, COLLATED WITH THE WELSH, ð IS TO BE PRONOUNCED AS *dh*, þ AS *th*, ɬ [OR ɬ REVERSED] AS *ll*, AND *u* AS ụ, *w*, OR THE ENGLISH *oo*.

CORNISH.	ENGLISH. Verbatim from the CORNISH.	WELSH. *Megis pe dwedid yn Gymraeg.*
1. EN termen ez paſſiez þera triȝaz en St. *Levan*, dên ha bennen en teller kreiez *Tſhei an hor*.	1. *In time paſt there was dwelling in* St. Levan, *a man and woman in a place called* The Ram's Houſe.	1. Yr oeð gynt yn trigo ỳm mhlûy *Tan Lavan*, ðŷn a bennyu yn y ɬe a eluir *Ty Hurdh*.
2. Ha an huêl a kỳðaz ſkent: Ha með an dên ðe e urêg; me a vedn mez ða huillaz huêl ðe îl; ha huei el dendel 'ȝỳz bounaz ỳbma.	2. *And the work fell ſcant: and ſaith the man to his wife; I will go to look for work to do; and you may get your living here.*	2. A'r guaiþ a ðiguyðus yn brîn. Ag [veɬy] með y dŷn urþ i uraig; mi a vynna vynd i 'huìlio am uaiþ yu uneyþyr; a 'huî a eɬuχ gỳnnal yχ byuòlieþ ymma.
3. Kibmiaz têȝ ev a kỳmeraz, ha pel ða êſt ev a travaliaz, ha uar an dûað e 'ryȝ ðaz ða tſhei tîak; ha 'ryȝ huillàz ena huêl ða 'uîl.	3. *Fair leave he took, and far to the Eaſt he travelled, and at the end, he did come to a farmer's houſe; and did ſeek there for work to do.*	3. Kennad têg ev a gymerus, ag ym heɬ ir ðuyren yd ymdeiþius; ag ar y dieuð dûad a oryg y dy taeog *(a)* a 'huilio a oryg ỳno am uaiþ yu uneid.
4. Panna huêl alloſti ȝuîl með an tîak: pỳb huêl ỳlla með *Dzhûan*. Ena dzhei a varȝiniaz raȝ trei penz an vleðan ȝuber.	4. *What work canſt thou do, ſaith the farmer? any work, ſaith* John: *then they bargained for three pounds the year's wages.*	4. Pa orχuyl a eɬi di uneyþyr með y taeog. Pôb gorχuyl a aɬa með *Ivan*. Yna kỳttyno a orygant am dair pynt guobor ỳn ỳ vluyðyn.
5. Ha pa þera diụað an vleðan, e vêſter a ðiſȝueðaz ðeðo an trei pens. Mîr *Dzhûan* með e vêſter; ỳbma ðe ȝûber: Beȝ mar	5. *And when the year was ended, his maſter ſhewed him the three pounds. See John, ſays his maſter; here are your wages; but*	5. A phan ðaeþ diueð y vluyðyn, i veiſtir a ðaozhoſus iðo y tair pynt. Edryχ *Ivan* með i Veiſtir: Dỳmma dy uobor: Ond

(a) Lhavyrur.

menta

CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
menta rei dem arta, me a deſka dîz kên point a ſkîans.	*if you will give them back to me again, I will teach you a point of wit.*	os myn dî i rhoi imî etto, mi a dyſka itti bunk o atrauiet.
6. Dreu hedna med *Dzhûan:* Nà med e veſter rei dem, ha me a vedn laveral dîz: kemereu' dan med *Dzhûan.* Nenna méd e vêſter: *Kemer uîth na 'rey gara an vôr' gòth rag an vòr noueth.*	6. *Bring them here ſaith* John: *No ſaith his maſter, give them to me, and I will tell thee: take them to thee, ſaith* John. *Then ſaith his maſter, Take care not to yield to leave an old way for a new way.*	6. Rhouχ ymma nhu med *Ivan:* Na ro dim med i veiſdir: Mi a vynna i lavary itti. Kymeruχ huihe nhu med *Ivan.* Yno med i Veiſdir: *Kymmer oval rhag gadel y fordh hên er muyn fordh neuydh.*
7. Nenna an dzhei a varzìniaz rag bledan moy, rag pokâr guber. Ha pỳ tera diuad an vledan e vêſter a drôz an dri penz. Mîr *Dzhûan* mêd e uaſter, ybma da ʒuber; bez mar menta rei dem arta, me a dỳſka dîz ken point a ſkîans.	7. *Then they bargained for an year more, for the ſame wages: and when the year was ended, his maſter brought the three pounds. See* John, *ſays his maſter, here are thy wages: but if thou wilt give them back to me again, I will teach thee a point of wit.*	7. Yno kỳttyno a unaethant dros vlvydyn muy am yr ŷn kỳvlog: a phan daet diued ỳ vluydyn. Y veiſdir a gỳrχod y tair pynt. Edryχ *Ivan* med i veiſtir. Ymma dỳ uobor: ond os myn i rhoi imi draχeven, mi a dyſka itti bunk o atrauieth.
8. Pa 'n dreu' hedna med *Dzhûan:* Na med e vêſterrei dem ha me vedn lavarel dîz: Kemereu' dan med *Dzhûan.* Nenna med e veſter; *Kebmer uîth na vày oſtia en tſhei lebma vo dên kûth demidbyz dho bennen iyʒk.*	8. *When you have brought them here, ſaith* John: *No, ſaith his maſter, give them to me, and I will tell thee: Take them to thee, ſaith* John: *Then ſaith his maſter, take care not to conſent to go into an houſe, where an* old man *is married to a* young woman.	8. Paham na rouχ χui nhu ymma med *Ivan.* Na rô dim med i veiſtir: Mi ai ỵvara itti. Kymeruχ huite nhu med *Ivan.* Yno med i veiſdir: *Kymmer oval na unei lettya ỵe bo dyn hên yn dhyuedhedig a mennyu ivaΣk.*
9. Enna dzhei a varʒidniaz rag bledan moy. Ha pa thera diuad an vledan e uaſter dhrôz an trei penz. Mîr *Dzhûan* med e veſter:	9. *They bargained for an year more. And when the year was ended, his maſter brought the three pounds: ſee* John, *ſaith his maſter,*	9. Yno kyttyno a unaethant am vlvydyn muy; a phan daet diued y vlvydyn i veiſdir a kerkus y tair pynt. Edryχ *Ivan* med ymba

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CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
ỳbma ða ʒuber: bez mar menta rei ðem arta me a ðeſka ðîz an ʒuelha point a ſkîanz ôl.	*here are thy wages. But if thou wilt give them me back again, I will teach thee the beſt point of wit of all.*	i veiſdir: ɩymma dy uobor: ond os myn i rhoi immî draχeven mi aðyſka itti y punk gore oɩ o atrauiet.
10. Pa 'n dreu hedna með *Dzhûan*. Na með e veſter rei ðem; 'ha me a lavar ðîz: Kemereu' ðan með *Dzhûan*. Nenna með e veſter: *Bedhez gueſgyz dhiueth, ken gueſkal enueth, rag hedna yu an guelha point a ſkîans oll.*	10. *When you have brought them here, ſaith* John. *No, ſaith his maſter, give them to me; and I'll tell thee: Take them, ſaith* John. *Then ſaith his maſter, Be* twice *threſh'd, before contend* once; *for this is the beſt point of wit of all.*	10. Paham na rouχ χuî nhu immi með *Ivan*. Na ro ðim með i veiſdir: Mi ai ɩyvara it. Kymeruχ χuite nhu med *Ivan*. Yno medh i veiſdir: — *Bydh drauedig dhûy uaith, kyn taro ynuaith kanys honno yu'r gamp ſynuyrola ôlh.*
11. Lebmen *Dzhûan* e na vendzha ſervia na velha, bez e vendzha maz teua ða e urêg. Na með e vêſter reu' maz hiðu, ha ma gurêg vî a pobaz metten; ha hei 'ra guîl tezan ragez, ðe ðaz dre ðe ða 'urêg.	11. *Now* John *he would ſerve no longer, but would go home to his wife. No, ſaith his maſter, ſtay going to-day, and my wife ſhall bake in the morning, and ſhe ſhall make a cake for thee, to carry home to thy wife.*	11. Ueitian *Ivan* ni vynne uaſneity ym heɩaχ; eityr ev e vynne vynd tya i uraig. Nâg ei heðyu með i veiſdir: ymae yʒ 'uraig î ỳn pobi ỳ vory; a hî a uneif deiſen itti, i i ðûad adre at dỳ uraig.
12. Ha an dzhei a uỳraz an naw penz en dezan. Ha po 'riʒa *Dzhûan* kỳmeraz e kidmiaz; ỳbma með e veſter, ma tezan raʒez ðe ðan dre, ða ða 'urêg: Ha po tî a ða urêʒ an moiha lûan uarbàrh; nenna g'reu' tèrhi an dezan ha na henz.	12. *And they put the nine pounds in a cake, and when* John *did take his leave, Here, ſaith his maſter, is the cake for you to carry home to your wife: and when you and your wife are moſt merry together; then break the cake, and not before.*	12. A ṅhu a vurriaſſant ỳ nau pynt yn y deiſen. A phan oryg *Ivan* gỳmeryd y gennad; ỳmma með i veiſtir, y mae teiſen itti, yu duyn adre at dỳ uraig: A phan vỳpi di at uraig lauena ỳʒhŷd; ỳno torruχ deiſen, a dim kynt.
13. Kibmiaz têʒ e kemeraz, ha tiua ha tre e tre	13. *Fair leave he took, and toward home he tra-*	13. Kennad têg ev a ʒỳmerus a tya tre y tra-

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CORNISH.

valiaz; ha uar an ɒiuaƭ e rig dɐz ɒa *Gün St. Eler.* Ha enna ev a vettiaz ʒen trei vertſhant a *Tre rîn* (tîz plêu) tɐz dre mez an fêr *Karêſk.*

14. Ha *Dzhûan* ameɒ an dzhei, diou ʒennan nei: Lûan oan nei ɒɐ 'ʒẏz ʒuelaz huei. Pòlîa ve ti mar bèl?

15. Ameɒ *Dzhûan*, me a ve ſervia ha lebmen ƭeram mɐz drê ɒa a urêg. Ha meɒ an dzhei, eụz bàrha nei; ha uelkom ti a vêɒ.

16. An dzẏi a kymeraz an vòr nouec, ha *Dzhûan* a ʒuiƭaz an vòr ʒoƭ.

17. Ha mɐz reb *Kêou Tſhoy Uun*, ha nagô an vartſhants ʒillyz pel ɒoart *Dzhûan*; bez leddarn a glenaz ort an dzhei.

18. Ha an dzhẏi a ɒallaɒaz ɒa 'uîl krei: Ha ʒenz an krei a 'ryʒ an vartſhants guîl; *Dzhûan* a greiaz auec; *Leddarn, leddarn!*

19. Ha ʒenz an krei a 'rîʒ *Dzhûan* guîl, an ledran

ENGLISH.

velled; and at the end he did come to St. Hillary Down, *and there he met with three merchants of* Trereen *(men of his pariſh) coming home from* Exeter *fair.*

14. *Ha!* John, *ſaid they, come with us: we are glad to have the ſight of you. Where haſt thou been ſo long?— (How far haſt thou been?)*

15. *Saith* John, *I have been in ſervice, and now I am going home to my wife. And ſaid they, come with us, and welcome thou ſhalt be.*

16. *Then they took the new way, and* John *kept the old way.*

17. *And he went by the* Hedges of the Houſe on the Downs: *and the merchants were not gone far from* John, *but thieves took hold of them.*

18. *And they began to make a cry; and with the cry the merchants made,* John *cried out too,* Thieves, thieves!

19. *And to the cry that* John *made, the thieves for-*

WELSH.

vailius ag ar y diueɒ ev a ɒoes i *Uayn Iler*; ag ẏno a kurɒus a ƭrî Marſiandur o *Dre rhyn* (guŷr y blûy) yn dûad adre o fair *Kaer Eſk. (a)*

14. O hô *Ivan* meɒan nhuy! Douχ gida nî: ɭauen în ni oχ gueled. Ple a bŷoſt tî ẏr hôɭ amſer ẏmma?

15. Mi a vŷm meɒ *Ivan* ẏn guaſneiƭy, a beɭaχ ẏr ẏdui yn mynd tŷ a ƭre at yΣ 'uraig. O! meɒan nhû dôs ʒida nî a χroeſo a vŷɒ itti.

16. Y nhû a gẏmeraſſant ẏ forɒ neuyɒ, ag *Ivan* a geiduys yr hên forɒ.

17. Ag urƭ vynd heibio i *Gaie y tai yn y uayn*, ar marſianduyr heb goɭi nebpel oɒiurƭ *Ivan*; oni ƭraue ɭadron arnyn nhu.

18. A nhu a ɒeχreyſſant ueiɒi: a χida 'r gue ɒi a unaeƭ y marſionduyr, *Ivan* hevyd a uaeɒoɒ; *ɭadron, ɭadron!*

19. A χan y guaeɒ a oryg *Ivan* uneyƭyr y ɭa-

(a) Exeter.

a for-

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CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
a forſakiaz an vertſhants: Ha pò 'ryg an dzhei ɒez ɒe *Varha Dzhou*, enna an dzhei a vettiaz arta.	*ſook the merchants: And when they were come to* Market Jew, *then they met again.*	dron a ỳmadeuyz a'r marſianduyr. A phan ɒeytant i *Varχnad Ioy*, ỳno y kurɒaſſant eilχuaiᴛ.
20. Ha *Dzhûan* amedh an dzhei: Sendzhyz ôn nei ɒe huei: Na vîa ragoh huei nei a vîa tîz oll dizurêyz. Dîz barha nei, ha uelkỳm tî a vêɒ.	20. *Oh!* John, *ſaid they, we are much obliged to you: Had it not been for you, we had all been undone. Come along with us, and welcome you ſhall be.*	20. O *Ivan* meɒen nhû rhuymedig ỳn nî i'huî: oni bỳſſe rhagoχ huî, ni a vỳſſen i gîd uŷr koɩedig. Tỳre evon nî a χroeſauys ti a vỳɒi.
21. Ha po 'rŷʒ an ɒzhei ɒez ɒe'n tſhei lebma gôᴛ fîa an dzhei oſtia; ameɒ *Dzhûan* me dal ʒuellaz an ôſt an tſhei.	21. *And when they were come to the houſe where formerly they had lodged, ſaith* John, *I muſt needs ſee the hoſt of the houſe.*	21. Aphan orygant ɒûad i'r tŷ ɩe 'r arverynt lettỳva; meɒ *Ivan* ev a gŷſt im mî ueled † òſp y tŷ.
22. An ôſt an tſhei ameɒ an dzhỳi: Pe 'ntra venta guîl ʒen an ôſt an tſhei? ỳbma ma ʒen oſtez nei ha yỳΣk eu hei: mar menta guellaz an ôſt an tſhei, kî ɒa 'n ʒeʒen, ha enna ti an kâv.	22. *The hoſt of the houſe, ſaid they! What wouldſt thou do with the hoſt of the houſe? Here is the hoſteſs with us, and young ſhe is: but if you will ſee the hoſt of the houſe, go into the kitchen, and there you'll find him.*	22. Oſp y tŷ meɒant hûy: Pa bêᴛ a vynd di uneyd ag oſp y tŷ? ymma ymae gennyn nî † ỳſpes, ag ivaΣk yu hi: os myn di ueled oſp y ty; di kerɒ i'r gegin di ai kei.
23. Ha po 'ryg e ɒaz ɒe 'n ʒeʒen; enna e uelaz an ôſt an tſhei; ha dên kôᴛ o ê, a guadn, a trailia an bêr.	23. *And when he was come into the kitchen; then he ſaw the hoſt of the houſe: and an old man he was, and feeble, and turning the ſpit.*	23. A phan oryg e ɒûad i'r gegin; yna ev a uelys oſp y ty: a dŷn hên oeɒ e, a guan yn troi'r bêr.
24. Ha ameɒ *Dzhûan*, ỳbma na vadna vi oſtia bez en neſſa tſhei. Na huâᴛ mêɒ an dzhei. Gu-	24. *Oh, ſaith* John, *here I will not lodge, but in the next houſe. Not yet ſaid they; take a ſupper with*	24. O meɒ *Ivan* ỳmma ni vỳnna i lettỳva, eiᴛr ỳn y ty nèſa. Nyd èto meɒant hûy; † Kuynoſſa

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CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
râz kona abarhan nei, ha uelkym tî a vêb.	*us, and welcome thou ſhalt be.*	*(b)* evon nî a χroeſo a vyb itti.
25. Lebmen an hoſtez an tſhei, hei a kynſiliaz zen nebyn vanah a erra en tre, a ba deſtrîa an dên kôt en guilli en termen an noz, a reſta an dzhŷi ſyppozia; ha gerra a fout uar an vertſhants.	25. *Now the hoſteſs of the houſe, ſhe had conſulted with a fellow that was in the town, to deſtroy the old man in his bed in the time of night, whilſt the reſt were aſleep; and to lay the blame upon the merchants.*	25. Yn aur am 'uraig y tŷ; hî a gŷdvuriadus a rhyu vynaχ a oeb yn y dre i bihenyby'r hên byn yn i vely y nôs, tra bibe'r ſeiſ yn kŷſgy, a goſod y gyvlavan ar y marſianduyr.
26. Ha po thera *Dzhûan* en guilli, therra tól en tâl an tſhei; ha ev a uelaz gulou. Ha e ſavaz am'ân amez e uili; ha ev a zŷzŷuaz, ha e zlŷuaz an manah laveral. Ha trailiaz e zein ba an tul; martezen (ameb ev) ma nebónen en neſſa tſhei, a 'ryz uelaz azen hazer oberou. Ha zenz hedna, an guadnzyrti zenz e follat a deſtrîaz an dên kôt en guili.	26. *And when* John *was in bed, there was an hole in the top of the houſe; and he ſaw a light. And he got up out of his bed; and he liſtened, and he heard a man ſpeak. And he turned his back to the hole: See well, ſaith he, that there be nobody in the next houſe, that may ſee our foul deeds. And with that he ſtrangled with his handkerchief, and deſtroyed the old man in bed.*	26. A phan oeb *Ivan* ŷn y uely; yr oeb tûl yn nhâl y tŷ ag ev a uelys òle: Ag ev a gunnus y maes oi uely, a urandâus ag a glŷuus y mŷnaχ yn ſavary. Ag ev a drous i gein at y tûſ; yſgatvyb (meb ev) ymae + nebŷn ŷn ŷ ty neſſa a 'oryg ueled ŷn ha gar urtie: A χan hŷnny y gyffoden evo i marχoguas a bihenŷbius yr hen byn yn y uely.
27. Ha zenz hedna *Dzhûan* zenz e golhan, trohaz (der an tol) mêz a kein gûn an manah pîs pŷrround.	27. *And with that* John *with his knife cut (through the hole) out of the back of the man's gown, a piece quite round.*	27. A χan hŷnny *Ivan* ai zŷſeſ a dorrus (drury tuſ) ymaes o geven gûn y mŷnaχ barń pyr grun.
28. Ha neſſa metten an guadn-zyrti, hei a balaſvaz ba 'uîl krei ter ba e thermâz hei deztrîez: Ha rag na erra dên na flôh en	28. *And next morning after he was ſtrangled ſhe began to make a great outcry, that her dearly-beloved was deſtroyed: and for that*	28. A'r bore néſa gyffoden a beχreius groχueibi am vod i hanuylyd guedi i bihenŷbio a χan nad oeb bŷn na phlentyn

(b) Suppera. tſhei

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CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
tſhei bez an vertſhantz, an dzhei dal krêg ragta.	*there was neither man nor boy in the houſe but the merchants and them, they ſhould ſurely be hanged for it.*	ŷn ŷ tŷ eitr y marſiandŭyr; yn nhû a dylynt i krogi am dano ev.
29. Enna an dzhei a vea kemeryz, ha da an klogprednier dzhyi a ve lediyz: Ha uar an diuedh *Dzhûan* a dêt uar' a go phidn.	29. *Then they were taken, and to the priſon they were led: and in the end,* John *came to enquire after them.*	29. Yna ŷ nhu a gymeruyda ag ir kargar a dŷkpuyd nhu: Ag ŷn ŷ diued *Ivan* a aeth attynt.
30. Ha *Dzhûan* medh an dzhei ma kalliz lûk da nei: Ma agen oſt nei deſtrîez nehuer ha nei dal krêg ragta.	30. *Alas!* John, *ſay they, there is bad luck to us: our hoſt was murder'd laſt night, and we muſt be hanged for it.*	30. Guae nî *Ivan* medhent huy. Ymae kaled dyged in nî. Ymae'n Illettŷvur guedi i lad neitiur, a nŷnî a grogîr am dano ev.
31. Huei ôl? mêr a huei an Iutîziou (a med *Dzhûan)* gyr tero an diz rag riman a 'ryg an badober?	31. *What all of you?— But if you ſhould be juſtified (ſaith* John) *what will you give to one for telling who did the bad work?*	31. Huî ôl? Deiſŷvug ar yr Iyſtified (med *Ivan)* 'uyſio y dŷnnion a orygant y drûg-orguyl ger y bron.
32. Piua tr med an dzhei? tîu a 'rŷg an badober? Piu a 'ryg an badober? Med *Dzhûan:* mar nyz medra deffa previ peu a 'rŷg an bad-ober; mî a vedn krêg ragta.	32. *Who is it knows, ſaid they? Who hath done the bad work? Saith* John, *if I do not make you ſee the proof of who hath done the bad work, I will* hang for it.	32. Pûy a ûyr (medant hûy) hûy a 'oryg y drugorguyl? Pûy o oryg y drugorguyl? Med *Ivan.* Onys medra i brovî puy a oryg y drug-orguyl, mi a vynnav yg hrogi rhagdo.
33. Laverou' danna med an dzhei. Nehuer med *Dzhûan,* po tera vi itta 'o guilli, mî a uelaz gulou, ha mi a ſavaz am'an: ha tera tol en tâl an tzhei.	33. *Speak it out, ſaid they. Laſt night, ſaid* John, *when I was in the bed, I ſaw a light, and I got up; and there was an hole in the top of the houſe.*	33. Laverug ynte medant huy. Neitiur med *Ivan* pan oedun ŷn yg 'uely, mi a ueles 'ole; a mi a ſaves i vyny; ag ŷr oed tûl ŷn nhâl y tŷ.
34. Ha nebyn Mânah a trailiaz e gein uar bidn an	34. *And ſome man did turn his back againſt the*	34. A neb-ŷn vynag a drous i gein ŷn erbyn y tûl.

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CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
tùſ. Martezen með ev ma nabonnen en neſſa tſhŷi a el guelaz aȝen haȝerobe-rou.	*hole. Pray Chance, ſaid he, there be nobody in the next houſe, that may ſee our foul deeds.*	tùſ. O ðamuain með ev, ymaie nebŷn ŷn y ty nèſa ŷn gueled ŷn hagar ueiðredoeð.
35. Ha ȝenz hedna ȝen a holhan me a trohaz pîs, der an tol mez a kein gûn an manah; pîs pyrround. Ha rag ȝîl a ȝiriou-ma ðe vez prêvez; ybma ma an pîs et a phokkat ðe vez guelyz.	35. *And with that with a knife I did cut a piece, thro' the hole, out of the back of the man's gown; a piece quite round. And to make my words to be well proved, here is the piece in my pocket for you to ſee.*	35. A χan hŷnny, gan ŷΣ hŷȷeȷ a torres ðarn drvy 'r tùſ, (darn pŷr grùn) ymaes o ȝeven gûn ŷ mŷnaχ; ag i uneyd ŷ ȝeirie ŷmma yn provedig, Dŷmma ŷ drarn ŷn yΣ hoden, ŷu ueled.
36. Ha ȝenz hedna an vartſhants a vî frîez: ha an vènin ha 'n manah a vî kemeryz ha kreȝyz.	36. *And with that the merchants were freed; and the woman and the man were taken and hanged.*	36. A χan hŷnny ŷ marſianduyr a gouſont i rhŷðhay a'r venniu ar mŷnaχ a gymmeruyd ag a groguyd.
37. Nenna an dzhei a ðeð uarbàrh mez ða *Varha Dzhou*; Ha uar an diuað dzhei 'ryg dez ða *Kuz karn na huìla en Borrian.*	37. *Then they came away together, out of* Market Jew; *and in the end, they did come to* Kûz karn na huìla in Burian.	37. Yno hûy a ðaeðant ŷΣ hyd ymaes o *Varχnad Ioy:* Ag ar y dieuð dŷvod a orygant huy hyd *Goed karn y Uyƚva* [ym hlûy] *Byrrian.*
38. Nenna thera vòr ðiberh; ha an vartſhants a vendzha arta ða *Dzhûan* maz dre barh an dzhei; bez raȝ an termen e na vendzha; mèz e vendzha mez dre ða e urêg.	38. *Now there the way parted; and the merchants would fain have* John *to go home with them; but for the time he would not; but he would go home to his wife.*	38. Yno ŷr oeð forð ðeybarð; a'r marſianduyr a vŷnnen i *Ivan* vynd adre evon nhû; ond ŷ prŷd hunnu, ev ni vynne, eiðr ev a vynne vynd adre at i 'ŭraig.
39. Ha po ðo ev ȝilliz ðort an vartſhants ev a dhelledzhaz an termen mal ða va prêv erra e urêg	39. *And when he was gone from the merchants, he delayed the time, that he might try whether his wife*	39. A phan oeð ev gueði i goȷi oðiurð y marſianduyr; ev a uâgdreilius i amſer, i brovi a oeð i uraig guiða

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CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
guiṫa kỳmpez et i ʒever: erra po nag erra.	*had always kept to her duty: Had ſhe, or had ſhe not.*	ỳn kadudiueirdebỳni gỳver: oeð hi ai niḃ oeð hi.
40. Ha po 'rỳg e dɐz ðan darraz, ev a vendzha klouaz ðên aral en ʒuili: Ev a uaſke e dɐrn uar e ðàʒier ða ðeſtrîa an dhêau. Bez e brederaz ter goṫa ðoðo bɐz aviziyz ðiuet ken gueſgal enuet.	40. *And when he was come to the door, he chanc'd to hear another man in the bed: He laid his hands on his dagger to deſtroy them both: but he conſidered that he ought to deliberate twice with himſelf, before contend once.*	40. A phan oryg e ðỳvod at y drûs, ev a glyue ryu yn araʃ yn y guely. Ev a drave i lâu ar i vidog yu ʃâð iʃ day; ond ev a brỳderus vod rhaid dioðe ðyuet kyn taro ynuet.
41. Ha ev a ðêt a mês arta; ha nenna e gnakiaz. Peua ez enna en bar' Deu ameð hei.	41. *And he went out again, and then he knock'd. Who is there, in the Name of God, ſaid ſhe?*	41. Ag ev a ðaet ymaes draχeven ag yno a knokkius. Pûy 'ſyð ỳna o barṫ dyu með hî.
42. Thera vi ỳbma með *Dzhûan:* Re *Farîa* pîua gloụ vi með hyi? Mar sô huei *Dzhûan,* dîaụ tſhyi. Doụoy an gòlou ðanna, með *Dzhûan:* nenna hei a dhorôaz an golou.	42. *I am here, ſaid* John: *By* St. Mary, *whom do I hear ſaith ſhe? If it be you,* John, *come into the houſe. Come hither with the light, ſaith* John: ——*Then ſhe brought a light.*	42. Yr ydu î ỳmma með *Ivan.* Yn enu *Mair* pûy a glyua i með hî? Os *Ivan* ydyχ 'î douχ i meun. Douχ χuiṫe a gole með *Ivan.* Yna hi a ðaeṫ a gole.
43. Ha po 'ryg *Dzhûan* daz tſhei, mêð ev po 'ryʒ avî dɐz oɐ 'n dɐrraz, me a venzha klỳụaz dên aral en guili.	43. *And when* John *was come into the houſe, ſaith he, when I did come to the door, I did chance to hear another man in bed.*	43. A phan oryg *Ivan* ðỳvod y meun, með ev, pan orygym dhûad at y drus mî a glỳun ðyn araʃ ỳn ỳ guely.
44. Ha *Dzhûan* með hyi, po 'ryʒo hụei mɐz ker, thera vi ʒillyz trei mîz ʒen 'hlôh; ha lebmen ma ða nei meppig huêʒ en guili, ða ðeu robo gor zêhez.	44. *Oh* John, *ſaith ſhe, when you went away afar off, I was gone three months with child; and now the poor ſweet little boy is in bed with me, to God be thanks for it.*	44. O *Ivan* ebr hiṫe, pan orygſoχ χuî vỳnd i bant, yr oeðun î goledig o drî mîs gan blenlyn. Ag ỳn aur ymae in nî vaban † huêg ỳn ỳ guely. Hôf gan ðhyu a bỳṫo.

45. Með

CORNISH.

45. Með *Dzhûan* me vedn laveral ðiz. A veſter ha a veſtrez roz ðem tezan ha lavèraz ðem; Pan vo mî ha 'm g'rêg an moyha lûan uarbàrh ðo terri an dezan, ha na henz: ha lebmen ma kaz ðɐ nei raʒ bɐz lûan.

46. Nenna dzhei a dorhaz an ɖezan, ha ʇera nâu penz en dezan. Ha an mona an dzhei a gavaz; ha 'n bara dzhei a dhabraz; ha na ve idn frôth na mìkan na trauaran nôr vez. Ha an della ma ɖiuað me daralla ðoðans.

ENGLISH.

45. *Says* John, *I will tell thee: My maſter and my miſtreſs gave me a cake, and ſaid to me; When that I and my wife were moſt merry together, to break the cake, and not before: And now there is cauſe for us to be merry.*

46. *Then they broke the cake, and there were nine pounds in the cake. And the money they had, and the bread they did eat; and there was no anger, nor ſtrife, nor diſpute between them. And ſo I end my tale of them from thenceforth.*

WELSH.

45. Ebr *Ivan* mî a ðueda itti. Vỳ meiſdir am meiſtres a rous immi deiſen ag a ðuedaſant urʇiv; Pan vỳðun î am guraig lauena yʒ hŷd dorri'r deiſen a dim kynt. Abeɬaχ ymae aχos in nî vod ỳn ɬauen.

46. Yna ynhû a dorres y deiſen; ag yr oeð nâu ypnt yn y ðeiſen. A'r arrian a goụſant a'r bara a vuyttaſſant; Agni vy nà ſen nag ỳmrỳſon nag ymravel rhyʒʇynt o nynny aɬan. Ag veɬy a tervyna.

A CORNISH

A

Corniſh-Engliſh Vocabulary.

IN THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY, ALL THE WORDS, WITH THIS MARK † BEFORE THEM, ARE TAKEN OUT OF THE OLD CORNISH VOCABULARY IN THE COTTON LIBRARY, THE WHOLE OF WHICH IS HERE PUBLISHED: *pl.* NOTES THE PLURAL TERMINATION OF THE NOUNS: AND ALL THE OBSOLETE WORDS ARE MARKED WITH AN * AFTER THEM: W. SIGNIFIES WELSH: AND Arm. ARMORIC.

A

A, There being no Participle of the Preſent Tenſe in the CORNISH, its uſe is ſupplied by the Infinitive Mood with this Particle A prefixed, *as*, A debbry, *eating*; a cuſyly, *counſelling*; a cuſga, *ſleeping*; a mos, *walking*.

A, is alſo uſed ſometimes in the Preſent Tenſe, thus: A leverſys, *thou ſayeſt*; a grizlas, *thou grinneſt*; a nethas, *thou ſpinneſt*, &c.

A, is alſo uſed ſometimes ſingly, for *I will go*; as, My a, *I will go*; yn lowen genough my a, *with joy with you I will go*; ty a, *thou ſhalt go*.

A, *from, by*; A, *and, alſo*; A'n, (a contraction of A and An) *out of*; a hanaf, *from me*; a hanan, a hanen, *from us*; a hanaz, a hanez, *from thee, out of thee*.

A, is alſo a ſort of expletive, or tacking; as, My a uor, *I know*; my a vev kelmez, *I was bound*.

A, *with*; alſo, *if*: A'm cothvaz, *if thou knewſt me*; amennas, *if thou wilt*.

A B E

A, *who, what, that*.

A, *his, her's*; A dhillaz, *his or her cloaths*.

A, *Ah, Oh!* A venen, *Oh woman!*

A, W. A, *Ha!* Arm. *yes*.

ABAL, *full*; Criſt, arluth merci abal, *Chriſt, Lord of mercy full*.

ABAN, *above, up, upright*.

ABAN, *ſince*; Aban a vynta creſy, ty a kylow herrenſe, *ſince thou wilt not believe, thou ſhalt loſe my love*: alſo, *when*.

ABARHAN, *together*.

ABARTH, (A Barth) *on one ſide*. It is alſo uſed thus–Abarth Deu, *in the name of God*; literally, *of the ſide of God*.

† ABAT, *an abbot*.

ABEL (A bel) *afar off*; pur ogas, hag abel, *ſurely near and afar off*.

ABEM, *a kiſs*. Impoe is alſo *a kiſs*—*See* AM.

† ABER, *a gulf, a whirlpool*; alſo, *a place where two or more rivers meet*.

ABER, *an aſſiſtant*; alſo, *a ſervant*.

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Aber, *along*, (A ber) thy worre aber yn beth, *thou put him along in the grave.*

Aberth, *within*; aberth yn tſhymma, *within in this houſe*; aberth andzhy, *within the houſe.*

Abervadh, Abervedh, Aberneth, *the ſame.*

Abestel, *an apoſtle*; *pl.* Abeſteleth, Abeſtely.

Abewe, *poſſeſſed, owned*; abewe the tas Daveth, *poſſeſſed of thy father David.*

Abewhy, *to poſſeſs.*

Able, *from whence*; Den able vos te gy? *Man from whence art thou?*

Ablek, *delighteth*; the vanneth thym mur ablek, *thy bleſſing me ſo delighteth.* —*See* Blek, for this ought to be written, *A Blek.*

Aborth, *to bear, carry.*

Aborthes, *born.*

† Abrans, *the brow*, or *eye-brow.*

† Ach, *offspring, progeny.*

Acheson, *fault, guilt.*

Acheson, *an inſcription, a memorial:* Pylat vynnus, ſcrefe a vewnas chreſt acheſon, *Pilate would write of the life of chriſtan inſcription.*

Ad, *of thee, of thy, on thy, concerning thee.*

Adal, *although.*

Aden, *a leaf of a book.*

Aderbyny, *to compel, to force.*

Adhart, *from*; adhart an dre, *from the town.*

Adhan, *from under.*

Adhelhar, *after, behind*; adhelhar dyn remanat, *behind the remainder.*

Adhysempyz, dhy ſempys, the ſempys, *immediately, forthwith, on a ſudden.*

Adla, *a knave, an outlaw;* outwarnagh, a thew adla, *out upon you, ye two knaves.*

Adof, *to call to mind*; pan eſthym adof, *when I call it to mind.*

Ador, *from out of.*

Adoth, *a vow*; gans bras adoth eth yn the chy, *with a great vow went into the houſe.*

Adre, (A dre) *homewards*; but moſtly uſed to ſignify *from home*, or *abroad.*

Adres, *about.*

Adriffe, *on purpoſe*; adriffe dens my caſos, *on purpoſe that men might me find.*

Adro, *round about*; it is alſo uſed as our Engliſh *on, upon*; an hevez adro y gein, *the ſhirt on his back*; an ludrou adro'z garro, *the ſtockings on your legs*; an azgiſo adro'z treiz, *the ſhoes on your feet*; an manah, adro'z dara, *the gloves on your hands.*

Adzhaf, Adzhav, *I am*; an auxiliary verb.

Adzhan, *to know, to perceive*; my ty adzhan, *I know, or am acquainted with thee.*

Adzhuanfas, *knowledge.*

Aeke, Aege, *deaf, nought:* Mêneage, *the deaf ſtone.*

Aeran, *a plumb, a prune.*

Af, *I am.*

Affhen, *iſſue*; may then gweve oll thy affhen, *that it is miſerable to all his iſſue.*

Aflavar, *dumb*; q. d. *without ſpeech.*

Aflythy, *to drown*; aflythys, *drowned.*

Afyne, *from, from the end*; afyne troiſten galon, *from the foot to the heart.*

Ag, *and.*

Aga, *there*; alſo, *againſt.*

Aga, *they*; aga'ieyw, *they both*; alſo,

to

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to me, to us; lavar aga, *tell me*; aga, *of his, of their's, of them, of your's.*

AGAN, Agen, *our*; agan honan, *ourſelves, we*; agan deaw, *we two*; alſo, *their*; agan voth, *their will.*

AGARY, *an enemy*; (q. d. *without love*) the Ceſar es agary, *to Cæſar is an enemy.*

AGAS, Ages, Agos, Agys, *you*; alſo, *your's.*

AGAST, *terrified, afraid, frightful, aghaſt.*

AGEFFO, *than*; ken arluth ageffo ef, *other lord than him.*

AGEI, *their.*

AGENSOW, *a while ſince.*

AGERY, *to open*; ageris, agores, *opened.*

AGES, *then, than*; ages ofan bobyl lel the vos kellys, *than all the people loyal to be loſt.*

AGES, Agos, *a neighbour.* Contrevak, *idem.*

AGIS, *your.*

AGOLAN, *a whetſtone.*

AGREANZ, *agreement.*

AGRIS, Agrys, *to believe*:—two words joined, *a* and *gris.*

AGUN, *let us*; agun byz, *let us pray.*

AGY, *within.*

AH, *Oh, O!* a ſyueth, *oh ſad, alas.*

AHANAN, (two words) *See* A *and* HANAN.

AHANAS, Ahas, *without ſtop or ſtay*; dre lyes torment ahas, *by many torments without ſtop or ſtay.* Two words likewiſe, A Hannan, a has.

AHO, *offspring, pedigree.*

AHOZON, *pl.* Ahozono, *occaſion, opportunity.*

AHRO, *than.*

AHUEL, *a key.*

AHUL HA GLU, *on the right and left*; q. d. a houl a gleth, *North and South*; or, more properly, *to the Sun and the left.*

† AIDLEN, *a fir tree.*

† AIL,* *an angel*; † Archail, *an archangel.*

† AIROS, *the poop or ſtern of a ſhip.*

AISE, *eaſy, gentle*; dho aizia, *to eaſe, lighten, aſſuage.*

ALEBMA, *from hence, hereupon.*

ALENA, *from thence*; Yn mer alena, *out of that ſide.*

ALES, *waſhed*; Ales, Alaz, *abroad.*

ALLAF, *I can*; na allaf, *I cannot*; allo, *he, or we, may or can*; y pyth an mens a allo, *of his goods all that he can*; na allons, *that they may not*; alloſti? *canſt thou?*

ALLOS, *power.*

ALLOYS, *grief, abatement, diminution.*—Dr. JOHNSON.

ALNAM, *almoſt*; hay golon alnamdore, *and his heart almoſt broke.*

† ALS, *the ſea ſhore, or cliff*; Alz, Alt, *an aſcent*; penals, *the head cliff.*

† ALTOR, *an altar.*

ALTROU, *a ſtep-father*; † Altruan, *a ſtep-mother.*

ALUEDH, Alweth, Alwyth, *a key: pl.* Alued-how.

† ALWED, *an incloſure.*

AM, *a kiſs*; amme, *to kiſs*; me a vyn theth treys amme, *I will thy feet kiſs*; ammas, *kiſſed.* IMPOE, *a kiſs.*

AM, *me*; neb am guryk, *he who hath made me*; alſo, *to me and my, with my, of my*; am brechou, *my arms*; am lev dhy hyou, *with my right hand*; ambos, *to me is.*

AMAN, Avan (a van) *up*; ſav a man, *ſtand up*; properly two words.

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AMBOS, *a contract*; yn dan ambos y theſes, *under contract thou art.*

† AMENEN, *butter.*

AMOWRIT, *it concerns me*; ny amowrit gwythell duwham, *it avails not to expreſs ſorrow.*

† AMSER,* *time.*

AMSKEMYNES.

AN, *the*; an article; as, andre, *the town*; a'n, *from the*; a'n pen dhan treiz, *from the head to the feet*; an, *on*; an, *how*; an nes, *how near.*

† ANAF, *an evet, or newt.*

† ANAUHEL, *a tempeſt, a ſtorm.*

ANBOS, *a promiſe.*

† ANCAR, *an anchorite or hermit*; alſo, *the anchor of a ſhip.*

ANCLETHY, dhe ancleythyas, *to bury*; anclythyas, *burial, funeral.*

ANCOU, An kow, *death* § kyvur ancou, *the place of death*; alſo, *grief.*

† ANCOUYNS,* *death.*

† ANCREDOUR, *a pirate, a robber on the ſeas, or water.*—*See* DOUR.

ANDELLA, Andellana, *thus, ſo, likewiſe*, &c.

ANDELLARBO, (Andel na ra bo) *Amen, ſo be it.*

ANDYLLY, *to forgive*; andyllas, *he remits.*

ANEDHI, *of her*; deu anedho, *two of them*; anedhe, anydha, *of them*; annodho, *thereof*; anythy, *of it, by it, of them.*

§ The four pariſhes of Redruth, Gwennap, Kenwyn, and St. Agnes, in which, to a point, the four Weſtern Hundreds of Cornwall, or indeed of Great Britain, meet or unite, there is a barren heathy ſpot denominated *Kyvur an kou*; where all ſelf-murderers belonging to the adjacent pariſhes are depoſited by virtue of the Coroner's warrant—A cuſtom immemorial, from whence the ſpot takes its name.

ANEVOU, *pl.* Ena, *ſouls.*

ANFUGY, *correction*; alſo, *hypocriſy*; anfugyk, *hypocritical*; anfus, *a hypocrite*; A, anfeſugyon, anfuſyk, the ſame as anfugyk, alſo, *miſchief*; *and*, anfugyk, *miſchievous.*

ANFUR, *imprudent, unwiſe.*

ANGHESPAR, *unequal, unlike.*

ANGOS, Ankinſy, *anguiſh*; dre angos a rak Pilat, *through anguiſh before Pilate.*

ANHETHY, *to take away*; anhethys, *taken away.*

† ANIACH, *infirm, unhealthy.*

ANKAR, *a hermit.*

ANKEN, *grief, pain, ſorrow, trouble.*

ANKENEK, *an elegy.*

ANKEVY, *to forget*; ankevys, *forgotten.*

ANKINSY. *See* ANGOS.

ANNER, *honour.*

ANNETH, *a drinking cup*; cres due aberth yn anneth, *the peace of God be in the cup.*

ANNETHE, *thereof, of it. See* ANYDHA.

ANNEYLY, *to go apart, or aſide, to retire*; anneyl, *went aſide.*

ANNEZ, *cold*; anwos, *the cold.*

ANNEZO, *to dwell.*

ANGUATHY, *to keep, to preſerve*; ha wortho hy anguathas, *and on him ſhe kept it.*

ANSEVY, *to raiſe up.*

ANSUETH, *raiſed up.*

ANSUETH, *a curſe.*

ANTARLICK, *a play, an interlude.*

ANTEL, *danger, hazard, peril.*

† ANTROMET, *the ſex.*

ANTYMAN, (Antyeman) *on this ſide.*

† ANVAB, *barren*, q. d. *without young.*

† ANVABAT, *barrenneſs.*

ANUAN, *an anvil.*

† ANUEIN, *weak, an invalid.*

ANUEZEK,

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ANUEZEK, en anuezek, *in particulars, piece-meal.*

ANWHEK, *unſweet, unſweetly.*

ANWOS. *See* ANNEZ.

ANYDHA, *thence.*

ANYSYA, *to preſerve, to ſecure*; anbeth me re anyſyas, *the grave I have ſecured.*

ANYTH, *worſe*; mylweth anyth an dyweth, *a thouſand times worſe ſhall be the end.*—This is more rightly written, Auyth, A uyth.

AO, *ripe, mature.*

AOR, *earth.* OAR, *idem.*

APE, *if, ſince.*

APELEH, *whence, from what place?* A pe leh.

APERT, *open, opened*; an bethy ow yn leas le apert vena gevys, *the graves in many places opened were found*; alſo, *perfect*; alſo, *openly, plainly.*

† APOSTOL, *an apoſtle*; now, Abeſtel, *pl.* Abeſteleth, Abeſteley.

APPARN, *an apron*; from whence it is plainly taken.—JOHNSON cites no derivative for Apron; being a word of uncertain etimology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one:*—a very fetched etimology this!

APRUN,—*Iriſh*, for APRON.

AR, *upon, above*, alſo, *before*; aragon, *before us*, (a ragon) arwinick, *upon the marſh, near Falmouth.*

AR,* *ſlaughter.*—*See* HAR.

ARADOW, Arhadow, *commandments*; andek aradow, *the ten commandents.*

† ARADAR, *a plow*; ardar aradernur, *a plowman:* Dean ardar, ardhur, *idem.* Dho araz, *to plow*; dom ardar, *the plow-tail, or handle.*

ARAGE, *forth*; dus arage, *come forth,* alſo, *before*; aragon, *before us*, &c.—*See* AR.

ARAL, *pl.* Erel, *an other.*

ARAS, *grace.*

ARBEDNEK, *uſual, cuſtomary.*

ARD, *high.*

ARDAK, *choaking, ſtrangling.*

ARETH, *reſpect, regard*; *from* HERUYDH.

AREYS, *I muſt*; ſavy wothef thym areys, *but it feel I muſt.*

ARFETH, *wages, hire.*

ARGHA, *to charge, to load.*

ARGH, *charge thou.*

† ARGHANS, *ſilver*; arhans, arrans.

ARGHOU, *the treaſury*; yn arghou, rah vos prennys, *in the treaſury, for was bought.*

ARGILA, *to rebound, to recoil.*

ARHAS, *pl.* Arhadow, *a command*; arxa, *to command*; mea hyrx, *I will command*; a yrghys, *hath commanded*; argh, arghas, *id. a command.*

ARHO, *a goad, a prick.*

† ARLUIDH, *a lord, and maſter*, q. d. arlywith, *over a tribe.* Arluth, *pl.* Arlythy, *id.*

† ARLUIDES, *a lady, a miſtreſs.*

ARLOTTES, *a lordſhip, a manor.*

† ARGRAPHY, dho argraphy, *to imprint, or print*; argraphyz, *an impreſſion, printed.*

ARMOR, *a ſurge or wave of the ſea*, q. d. *upon the ſea:* whence ARMORICA.

ARNA, *until*; arna veys arta treyleſan keth doer, *until thou art turned again to the ſame earth.*

ARTA, *once more, again.*

ARTH, *high*; Ard, *id.* Trenarth in Mawnan, *the high place.*

ARTHELATH, *lordſhip, dominion, authority.*

ARV,

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ARV, *a dart, a weapon*; *pl.* Awow, *arms*; arveth, *armed.*

ARVEZ, *ripe, mellow.*

ARVIS, *early, of,* or, *in the morning.*

ARUROU, *now and then, ſometimes.*

As, *he, him, them, they, which, you*; as wrecſſough, *which you did*; *your*; as mightern, *your king*; alſo, *of, out. See* ASGOR.

As, Aſe, Aſſe, *to ſuffer, to permit*; my a as glaw the gothe arwatha, *I will ſuffer rain to fall from above*; Jeſu aſſe yllyn ny lemmyn, *Jeſus, ſuffer that we now may.* Aſſe, is alſo, *to ſuffer or bear with.*

As, *to ſend*; my a as an ſpyrys ſans, *I will ſend the Holy Ghoſt.*

ASCABLY, *to murmur, grumble*; aſcable, *murmured*; Judas Scaryoth aſcable, *Judas Iſcariot grumbled at it.*

ASCAL, *the armpit.*

ASCEN, yr aſcen thys, *aſcending to thee.*

ASCONGO, *to neglect.*

ASCONYA, *to refuſe.*

ASCOR, *offſpring.*

† ASCORN, *a bone*; aſgarn, aſgorn, *id.* aſgarman' hein, *the back bone.*

ASGORNEK, *bony.*

ASDERUA, *to publiſh*; yn poulſplan me aſderuas, *in the ſhunſhine I publiſhed.*

† ASEN, *a rib*; *pl.* Azou, eſow, *ribs.*

† ASEN, *an aſs*; Azen, *id.* † a ſenguil, *a wild aſs.*

ASGOR, *to turn or put out.*

ASKAL, *a wing*; *pl.* Aſkelli, ſkelli, ſkerli, *now* aſgal.

† ASKELLEN, Aſkallen, *pl.* Aſkal, *a thiſtle.*

ASKEMERY, *to apprehend, to ſeize on*; aſkemerys, *ſeized, taken.*

ASKENTELETH, *ſcience, knowledge*; mur luenos aſkenteleth, *very full art thou of knowledge*; this muſt be written, Aſkenteleth, *of knowledge.*

ASONA, *to bleſs*; Du aſonas an bara, *God bleſſed the bread*; this alſo muſt be written, A Sona.

ASPAYN, *running.*—*See too* PAYNIA, PANNYA.

ASSAV, *I am.*

ASSO, *when, now.*

ASSOMA, *I am*; aſſoma ſquyth, *I am faint or weary:* aſſos, *thou art*; aſſoſgoky, *thou art a fool*; aſſow why bylen, *ye are villains*; aſſyw, *it is*; areuth, aſſyn barthuſek, *Lord it is wonderful:* alſo, were, aſugy, *is, be*; tharaſugy ynwlas, *if he be in the kingdom.*

ASSYOW, *I have.*

ASTEL, the aſtel, *to begin, to go about a thing*; alſo, *to receive*; aſtevyt, *ſhall receive*; y aſtevyt anfugy, *they ſhall receive correction.*

ASTEL, Aſtull, *a board or plank*; alſo, *a ſtage of boards in a mine called* Aſtull.

ASTY, *to cover*; hag aſty gans ply kennow, *and cover them with planks:*—*See* TY, for they are two words. ASTY, *them cover.*

ASWONY, Aſwonyn, Aſwonvos, *to know*; fatal yblyn aſwonvos? *how ſhall we know?* alſo, *to acknowledge*; hag a aſwon, *and doth know.*

ATAL, vulgo ATTLE.—By this name the tinners call the doads, or caſtaways, raiſed out of the mines. Atal Sarazin, *the offcaſts of the Saracens,* old works ſuppoſed to have been wrought by them; an degvas ran thymmo gas wheth in atal the keſky, *the tenth part to me leave, that I may thee bleſs.* (Mr. KEIGWIN.) Hadle, W.

ATE, *malice, illwill*; inde HATE.

ATH,

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ATH, *if thee*; yn torment mûr ath welaf, *in torment great if I thee ſee*; ath, *I thee, or of thee*; velof the vap ath peys, *as I am thy ſon I thee pray*; ath, *thy, thine*; hagueal ath fas, *and ſee thy face.*

ATHY, *my, mine*; clev mur ath dur, *hear my great hardſhip.*

ATHERAY, *ſhew, array.*

ATHYTTA, *to provide, to procure*; antas thynny athyttes gweres, *the father to us provided help.*

ATHYRAGOF, *before me*; athyragtho, athyragos, *before thee*; athyragoon, *before us*; athyragough, *before you.*

ATTAMY, the attamy, *to redeem*; an kellys yn Adam the attamy, *the loſs in Adam to redeem.*

ATTOCK, *a ſhock of corn.* (Erſe.)

ATTOMA, *ſee here, behold!*

AVA, tha ava, *to forgive.*

† AVAIN, *an image.*

AVAL, *an apple, pl.* Avalou; which ſignifies among the Corniſh, all manner of fruit, as well as apples.

† AVALLEN, *an apple tree*; Nanſavallen, *the valley of apple trees.*

AVAR, *late*; ha deug avar, *and 'tis come late.*

AVEL, *afar off*; alſo, the ſame with Haval, *like to*; avel arhans, *like to ſilver.*

AVER; this word ſignifies two very different things–written thus: Avêr, it is a contraction of Aveor, *of much*; Aveor, or Avêr ſpys, *of much notice, of mere force*; Avêr termyn, *a long time*—but thus, Aver, it ſignifies, *in ſhort*; Aver termyn, *in a ſhort time*; Aver ſpys, *in a ſhort ſpace.*

AVERTU, (A ver tu,) *on either ſide.*

AVEY, Avy, *ill will, ſpite, malice, diſcord.*

† AVI, *the liver of man or beaſt*; alſo, *or, elſe.*

AVIT, Avyth, *ſhall be*; avit gwnyes, *ſhall be made*,—two words, A vit.

AVLETHIS, *facetious, witty*; cooth ew eve, hag avlethis, *complaiſant is he, and witty.*

† AVON, *a river, any river–the Avon.*

† AVOROU, *to-morrow.*

AVY. *See* AVEY.

AUAN, *a torrent, a land flood*; auan bras, *a great river, or flood.*

AUARTHA, *above, from above*; a uartha, a wartha, *high, above, upper.*

AUEDH, Aweth, Aweeth, Awyetha, *alike, equal*; alſo, *moreover, too.* A uedh.

AUEL, *weather*; auelvaz, *good weather, a calm, quietneſs*; haga-auel, *bad weather, a ſtorm.*

AUEST, *without*; aueſt trey, *without the town, out of.*

AUF, *full*; y carſen guelas auf vu, *I ſhould love to ſee a full view.*

AUGH, *over, upper, above*; aughaf, *above me*; augh y pen, *over his head.*

† AUHEO, *a gentle breeze.*

AULES, *a ſtorm*; aules ewhall, *an high ſtorm.*

AULTRA, *an undertaker, a godfather*; aultruan, *a godmother*; dho aulra, *to undertake.*

AUOZ, *ſo that, nevertheleſs, above*; auoz travyth, *above any thing, for the ſake of, whilſt that, inſomuch.*

AURE, *theſe, thoſe.*

AUYCHE, *above, beyond.* *See* AUGH.

AWAL, Awel. *See* AUEL.

AWATTA, Awette, Awot, *behold*; awottue, *behold ye.*

AWAYL, *a tragedy*; reys yu bos guyran awayl, *needs muſt be true the tragedy.*

AWETH,

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AWETH, &c. *See* AUEDH.

AWOS. *See* AUOZ.

AWOTHEB, *to anſwer.*

AWOTHEBYS, *anſwered.*

AWY, (A why) *of or from us*; ay, *idem.*

† AWYR, *air.*—Hod. *air.*

AY, *if.*

AY, (An hy) *of or from her*; alſo, *of or from us*; prederys pub ay worſen, *mediditate each of us upon the end.*

AYLE, *all abroad*; kynfe terrys ol ayle, *altho' it be broken all abroad.*

AYNOS, *dignity, mark, note.*

AYTU, (A y tu) *by his or her ſide, near to him.*

AYUH, *over*; ayuh y ben, *over his head.*

BAL

BA, *which, who, what.*

BABAN, W. *a babe or child.*

BAAL, *a pick, mattock or ſhovel*, Pal, Bal, *idem.* Try heys the bal kemery, *three lengths of thy ſhovel take.*

BACH-GAMMON, *a little battle.*

BACH-GAMMON, W. inde *back-gammon, a little battle.*

BADUS, *a lunatick.*

BAGAT, *a council, an aſſembly, conſultation.*

BAGAZ, *a buſh*, &c. bagaz eithin, *a buſh of furze.*

BAGHE, *to deceive.*

BAHAU, *the hinge of a door or gate.*

† BAHET, *a wild or tame boar*; baeth, *idem.* Trenbaeth, *the boar's town.*

BAIOE, *elecampane.*

BAIOU, *kiſſes*; bay, *a kiſs.* *See* BAY.

BAISE, W. *a nappy cloth.*

† BAL, An val, *the plague.*

BAL, W. *naked, vile, poor*; inde, *balderdaſh, trumpery.*

BAL, *a parcel of tin works together we call* Bal, *which I fancy comes from the next word.*

BALAS, the balas, the baly, *to dig.*—Baly ſignifies too, *to dig or caſt up.*

BALLIAR, *a tun, hogſhead, or great veſſel.*

BAN, Van, *a hill or mountain*; alſo, *high above, to the ſky*; yn ban, *upright.*

† BANATHAL, *broom.* Hod. Banal: *whence our* bannel, banathlek, bennathlick, *a place of broom in Conſtenton*; alſo, *the proper name* Bennalack.

BANK, (the ſame as Bynk) *a blow, a ſtroke.*

BANKAN, *a bank, dam, a dyke.*

† BANNE, *a drop of any liquid, very little of any thing.* Hod. Badna.

BANNETH, *a bleſſing.* Hod. Bednath.

BANNOLAN, *a broom.* Hod. Bannal.

BAR, *the top or ſummit of any thing*; bar an pedn, *the crown of the head*; alſo, *on, above, over*; bargus, *over the wood, in Gwenap*; ıôſbargus in Gorran, *the valley above the wood.*

† BARA, *bread*; † bara can, *white bread*; bara gwidn, *idem*; baragwanath, *wheaten bread*; bara haiz, *barley bread*; bara kerh, *oaten bread*; bara ſugall, *rye bread*; torth a vara, *a loaf of bread*, q. d. *a belly of bread.*

BARDH, Barth, *the ſide*; dyhou barth, *the right ſide*; dyhoul barth, *to the ſun.* *See* BARTH.

BAREF, Barf, *a beard.* Bar, *id.*

BAREN, *pl.* Barennow, *a bough.*

BARFUSY, *cod fiſh.* *See* BARVAS, of which I take this to be the plural.

BARGEN, W. *a bargain.*

BARGEZ, *a kite.*

BARGIDNIA,

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BARGIDNIA, dho bargidnia, *to bargain, to contract*; bargidnias, *agreed or bargain'd for.*

BARHA, Bara, *with.*

BARIL, W. *a barrel.*

BARLIZ, *barley.*—This comes from hence, Haidh, Haiz, in true Cornish.

BARNER, Barnyz, *a judge*; the barne, *to judge.*

BARRI, dho barri, *to divide, to part.*

BARTH, *a part, or side.*

BARTH ARAL, *the other side.*

† BARTH, *a mimick, a buffoon*; *a bard, a poet.* W.

† BARTH, Hirgorn, *a trumpeter*, q. d. *a player of the long horn.*

BARTHESEK, *stout, valiant.*

BARTHUSEK, *wonderful.*

BARVAS, *a cod fish*, q. d. *a bearded fish*; pedn barvas, *a cod's head.*

BAS, *that*; bas vy the dava, *that I may feel him*; basa, *false, spurious*; basa dow, *false gods, base gods.*

BASDHOUR, *a ford*, q. d. *low water.*

BASHE, *to fall, to lower*; basseys, *abated, lowered.*

BASKET, Bascauda, *a basket*; basket dorn, *a hand-basket*; an ancient British word, as you may see in Martial, L. 14. Barbara de Pictis veni Bascauda Britannis.

BASNET, *shame, disgrace.*—*See* BASHE.

† BAS, Baz, *to be.*

BASTARDD, W. *base-born, bastard.*

BAT, *a dormouse.*

BATH, *moncy, coin.*

† BATHOR, Trapezita, *a banker, an exchanger of money.*

BATTYZ, *staves.*

BAY, *pl.* Baiou, *a kiss*; vythqueth baythym ny rysfys, *never a kiss to me gavest thou.*

BAZATA, (Arm.) *to baste or strike with a stick.*

BE, *art, be, is, was*; bema, *was to me.*

BE, Bedh, *a burden.*

BEARN, Bern, *sadness, regret*; hep bearn, *without regret.*

BEARN, *a child.*

BECHYE, *to thrust*; an gew lym ef vys ren bechye, *the sharp spear he thrust.*

† BEDEWEN, *a poplar, an aspen tree.*

BEDGETH, *a face.* Badgeth, *id.*

BEDH, Bêth, *pl.* Bedhou, *a grave.*

BEDHO, *a birch tree*; Bezo, *idem.* Qu. if *Bezo* in St. Peran Arwithiel, anciently written *Bedou*, be not derived from hence?

BEDNATH, *blessing*; bednath Dew, *the blessing of God.*

BEDZHIDIAN, *baptism.*

BEEL, *to have*; warbyn y thysplеasure beel, *on pain his displeasure to have.*

† BEFER, *a beaver.*

BÊGL, *the navel.*

BEGY, *to bray.*

BEGYL, *a shepherd, a herdsman.* *See* BYGEL.

BEHATNA, *the lesser.*

BESIDAR, *a window.*

BEL, *fair*; my bel aber, *my fair assistant*; also, the same as PEL, *afar off, farther*; Goon bel in St. Agnes, *the farther downs.*

BELYGYNS, *nevertheless.*

BELENDER, *a miller.*

† BELER, *water-cresses.*

BELIN, (the same as MELIN) *a mill.*

BELYNY, *reproach, disgrace.*

BEN, the same as *been* is in English.

BEN, *the head, a hill*; bendewlyn, *the*

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knees; rag gwander war bendewlyn hy ren gwelas gothe, *for weakneſs in his knees ſhe him ſaw falling.*

BENES, *well;* benes bos theugh, *well be it to you.*

BENARY, *hourly, continually, for ever.*

BENAW, *the female;* benaw ha gorawa, *male and female.*

BENETUGANA, *farewel, well with thee.*

BENEUEZ, *a cobler's awl.*

BENIGIA, dho benigia, *to bleſs;* beneges, benigas, *bleſſed;* bennet, *id.* bennet ſewys, *bleſſed be thou;* bennath, *a bleſſing.*

BENK, *a form, a bench,* whence the word.

† BENNEN, *a woman;* † bennen priot, *a bride;* † bennen vat, *a motherly woman;* (q. d. bennen vaz, *a good woman)* bennen rid, *the female ſex;* bennen goath, *an old woman;* bennen glyvedhez, *a midwife;* bennen in golovas, *a woman in the ſtraw; pl.* Bennes, *women;* an venin, *the woman.*

BENNAG, *ſo ever.*

BENY, *to come;* nagyn beny vylyny, *that there not come villainy.*

BENYTHA, *for a time.*

BEPPREZ, *always.*

† BER, *ſhort;* ber-anal, *ſtraitneſs or ſhortneſs of breath.*

† BER, *a ſpit.*

BERA, En bera, *within.*

BERGES, Burges, *a citizen, a townſman; a burgeſs,* in Engliſh.

† BERN, *a heap; a rick of corn, hay,* &c.

† BERNIGAN, *a limpet; pl.* Brennick.

† BERRI, *fatneſs;* berrick, *fat;* Treberrick in St. Ewe, *the fat or fruitful dwelling.*

† BERTHUAN, *a ſcreech-owl, a bird of ill omen.*

BERTHY, *to bear, to carry:* berth, *carry;* bertheugh, *bear ye;* alſo, *take ye:* Treberthes in Verian, *the bearing town.*

† BES, *the thumb; pl.* Beſſi. Hod. Bez, *pl.* Byzias, *fingers.* Bês crês, *the middle finger.*

BESAU, *a ring;* from Bes, *belonging to the fingers.*

BESGA, *ever, at any time.*

BESGAN, *a thimble.*

BESL, *a ſea muſcle.*

BEST, *pl.* Byſta, *an animal, a beaſt;* beſt huel, *a labouring beaſt.*

BESTYL, *the gall.*

BESY, *to pray;* beſadow, *prayers;* beſough yn uen, *pray ye earneſtly.*

BESYN, *to, even to.*

BETH, *pl.* Bethow. *See* BEDH. Beth, Veth, *(a pro. rel.)* has ever a negative particle ſubjoined to make it ſignify, *none;* as, Ny or den veth, *no man at all knows;* nages triuath veth, dho vi, *I do not at all pity.*

BETH, Vyth, *to have;* ragas lafer why as beth, *for your labour you ſhall have.*

BETH, *be, is;* benigas beth de hanno, *hallowed be thy name;* bethens, bethons, *be, are;* alſo, *is;* betheugh, *are you, be you;* bethough war colonow, *beware you of your hearts.*

BEU, *alive, living;* yn beu, *alive, in living;* dho beu, dho bewens, *to live;* bownans, *let them live.*

BEUZI, *to dip, or drown.*

BEYN, Byn, *pain;* alſo, *another.*

BEYS, *the world.*

BEZ, *at, but, yet.*

BEZO, *a little hoop, a ſmall wheel.*

BEZULA, *the birch tree.* Lambeſſow, in St. Clemens, *the place of birch trees.*

BIAIL, *a hatchet, a bill.*

BÎAN, *little;* coos bîan, *the little wood.*

BIDHIN, Vidn,* Vethan, Vythyn, *a meadow.*

BIDHYZI, *to dip, or drown.*

† BIDNEWIN,

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† BIDNEWIN, *a hawk.*

BIDN, *againſt, towards.*

BIDZEON, *a dunghill.*

† BIGHAN,* *little;* Wigan* Lambourne-Wigan, *the little Lambourne,* vulgo Lambrigan.

BIN, Byn, *a hill:* Treverbyn in St. Auſtle and Probus, *the dwelling on a hill.*

† BINDORN, *a hall, a refectory.*

BINER, Byner, *eating, a meal;* Ffrut da byner rethokko na glaſe bys gorfen beys, *fruit good for eating let it not bear, nor be green to the end of the world.*

BIR, W. *beer, ale;* inde Beer.

† BIS, *a finger; pl.* biſs.

† BISTRUIT, *(now* biz *and* trus) *the great toe; a toe.*

† BISOU, *a ring.*

BISNE, Byſne, *loathing.*

† BISTEL, Beſtl, *the gall.*

BISQUETH, *continual, perpetual.*

BITH, Byth, *ever;* bithqueth, *never.*

† BIU, *life.*

† BIU AN LAGAT, *the apple of the eye.*

BIUH, *a cow;* ma'n biuh gen leauh, *my cow is with calf.*

BIX, *a box tree.*

BIZ, Byz, Bis, *even unto;* bis vychan, *for ever;* bys venary, *id.*

BLAIDH, *a wolf.*

BLANSY, Planſy, Planſe, *to plant.*

BLEDHAN, *the year;* pob bledhan, *every year.*

BLEGEDOW, *to agree, to ſuit with;* boſdy gewſys ny blegedow, *but their ſpeeches did not agree.*

BLEGYOW, *boughs;* dinſyl blegyow, *the Sunday of boughs, Palm Sunday.*

† BLEIT,* *a wolf;* Tremblith in St. Ervan, *the wolf's town.*

† BLEIT-HAHCHS, *a lynx.*

BLEK, *pleaſant, agreeable.*

BLEK, *a courſe, time, or turn;* myl blek, *a thouſand times.*

BLÈU, *hair;* blèu yn pen, Hod. Blèu an pedn, *the hair of the head;* bleu an lagat, *the eye-brows, or hair thereof;* bleu cryllias, *curled hair;* bleu glaz, *grey hairs;* bleu a ben hag a thruz, *the hair from head to foot.*

BLEUAK, *hairy.*

BLEZ, *meal, flour;* blez fin pollen, *fine flour bolted.*

† BLITHAN, Blythen, *the year;* Hod. Bledhan.

† BLODON, *a flower, a bloſſom;* Hod. Bledzhan.

BLOG, Blogon, *a beetle of wood.*

† BLONEC, *fat, tallow.*

BLONOGATH, Vlonogath, *the will.*

BLOT,* *flour, meal;* Hod. Bleaze.

BLOTH, *years;* naw cans bloth oſs me a gryes, *nine hundred years old I believe.*

BLOU, *a light blue, ſky blue, blue.*

BLÛ, *a pariſh.*

BLUTHY, *to wound.*

BLYGH, *a blow.*

BLYGYE, the blygye, *to pray, to bow down.*

BLYNTHEN, *the top of a plant.*

BO, Boe, *is, be, was;* bome, *I be, I am;* mag bome un, ha guelath fas, *that I may be one, and ſee thy face.*

† BOAWHOE, *a paraſite.* † Uayvok, *id.*

BOBA, *a blockhead, a booby;* whence the word.

BOBYL, *the people:* Poble *and* Bobl, *id.*

BOC, *a buck, a goat;* Bocca *and* Byk, *id.* kynbyk, *a wether goat.*

† BOCHODOE, *a poor man;* bohodzak, *pl.* bohaſaghiam, vchoſugyon.

BOD, *a houſe;* ſometimes the *d* in it is

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ſunk; as, in bo'n'ython of Cury, *the furzy dwelling:* ſometimes the *d* is turned into an *s*, as in Boſworgy in St. Colomb, &c. ſometimes into a *t*, as Botſalva in Buryan.

Bodn, *a breaſt, a teat.*

Bodrethe, *to bruiſe*; bodrethes, *bruiſed.*

Boen, Bowen, *an ox*; alſo, *beef.*

Boghès, *little*; merebae boghes coynt, *I was too little ſharp.*

Bogl, *an ax.*

Boh, *pl.* Bohow, *the cheek.*

Boken, Poken, *or, otherwiſe.*

Bol, *clay*; alſo, *a pick, ſuch as the tinners uſe.*

Bol, *the belly or paunch*; bolitho, *a great belly*; *a hill in Crowan*; alſo, bolitho, nomen viri.

Bol, *and* Bolla, W. *for belly.*

Bolla, *a drinking cup*, perhaps from its belly; *a bowl.*

Bolla, *an entrenchment, or caſting up*; bolla ter, *land entrenched, or caſt up*; — whence Bolſter in St. Agnes.

Bom, *pl.* Bomyon, *a blow*; alſo, *a ſmith's ſledge.*

Bonex, *ſhall be*; bonas, bones, *ſhould be, was, were*; nyngenſdeus bonas may mab du dreheuys, *they were not aware that the ſon of God was riſen.* Bones is alſo, *I am*; it is alſo uſed like the Latin bonus, *good.*

Bondhat, *a roundel, or circle.*

Bonogath, *the will.*

Bony, *an ax, an hatchet.*

Boos, *food.*—*See* Buz and Boz; alſo, *drink to exceſs*; hence, boozy, boozing.

† Bor, *fat*; it alſo ſignifies, *a bunch or riſing of land*; Borlaſe in St. Wen, *the green riſing or bunch.*

Bora, *a wild or tame boar.*

Bord, *a board, or table to eat on.*

† Boreles, *the herb cumfry, the incraſſating herb.*

Borequeth, *on the morning*; though Bore be not now uſed for *morning*, this word ſhews that it was formerly.

Borow, *blows*; hag the rys thys borow tres, *and to give thee blows moreover.*

Borth, *to think.*

Bos, *but.*

Bos, the ſame as Boſnos, *a buſh*; alſo, *but.*

Bos, the ſame as Poys, *heavy*; — kyns bos, mys bos, *before they be too heavy.*

Bôs, Bôz, Bôes, dho boz, *to be*; *I am*, Boſef; boſta, *thou art*; boz en kyndan, *to be in debt*; boz en ſtrif, *to be in ſtrife*; boz talvez, *to be able, of value.*

Bos, *meat, food*; bos palk, *the meat of the Paſſover.*

Bosca, *a hut, or cottage.*

Bosnos, *a buſh of thorns.*

Both, *the will.*

† Bothak, *deaf*; bother; Hod. Bythak.

Bothog, the ſame as Boſca, *a hut or cottage.*

Botaler, *a butler*, whence the word Boteler, *nom.* Familiæ.

Botton, *a button.*

Boudzhi, *a fold*; boudzhi devez, *a ſheep fold.*

Bounaz, *life.*

Bounder, *feeding ground*; alſo, *a common, a lane*; chy vounder in St. Agnes, *the houſe in the lane*; bounder tre, *a village.*

Bourn, Burn, *a hill a heap*; burnuhal in

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in St. Burian, *the high rising*; the same as Bern.

Bouyn, the same as Boen, Bowen, *beef.*

Bowes, *to rest*; bowesva, *rest.*

Bowl, the same as Bol, Pol, *clay*; also, *a pit, pool, or mire.*

Box, *the box tree*; also, *box, pl.* box-sesow, *a box with the fist.*

Boyna, *unless.*

Boynedh, *daily.*

Bozzorres, *to sing after others.*

Bramb, Bram, *a fart*; ayvesty ef ny ren bram, *of his power not value I a fart*; also, *a crumb.*

Braf, *more.*

† Brâg, *malt.*

Brân, *a crow*; brândre, *a town crow*; brân-vraoz, *a raven.*

Brandzhia, *the throat, or gullet of any thing.*

† Brâs, *great, gross, big, thick,* Hod. Braos, Brawse. Braoza, *greater*; brasa, *greatest*; braozder, *bigness, greatness.*—Dên brâoz lavar, *a great talker.*

Brat, *an act, deed.*

† Brath kyr, Hod. Brakgye, *a badger, a gray*; also, *a mastiff dog.*

† Brauder, Bredar, *a brother, Pl.* Bredereth.

Bray, Brê, Brea, *a mountain.* Bray in St. Just and Illugan; carn brea, &c. Goonvra in St. Agnes, *the hill downs.*

† Brech, *the arm,* Hod. Breh.

† Brechol, *a sleeve,* Hod. Brehal.

Breder, *broad.*

Breder, *briefly.*

† Bredian, *a boiling.*—*See* Bridzhan.

Brederez, *studious, sollicitous, thought.*

Bref, *to speak, to tell, to prove, to shew*; me a bref bos gow henna, *I will shew this to be a lie.*

† Bregaud, *sweet drink, metheglin,* Hod. Bragot, brakat.

Bregethwy, *to preach*; taw an el a bregethwy, *peace the angel preached.*

Breif, *briefly.*

† Breilu, *a rose.*

Breman, *at present, at length.*

Bremyn, *a blast, a puff*; also, as I take it, the *pl.* of Brabm.

† Bren, *a tree*; now used for *timber.*

Brena, *affection*; ryb ternos yn pur brena eseth, *by night in pure affection he went.*

Brenigan, Bernigan, *pl.* Brennik, *a limpet.*

† Brenniat, *the steersman of a boat or ship.*

† Brenniat, *a bulwark, fortress,* &c.

Breson, *a prison.*

Bressel, *a contest, an argument.*

Brest, *brass.*

Bresul, *a judgment, a trial at law.*

† Brethil, *a mackarel*; Brethal, *pl.* Brilly, *idem.*

Brethonek, *British*; Brethonek Kembrian, *the Welsh British.*

Brevath, *privation, privately.*

Breuha, *victuals.*

Breuth, *a plea.*

† Breuyonen, *crumbs.*—*See* Brouian.

Brewy, *to bruise.*

Breysi, *to judge*; brugy, *judged.*

Brez, *a judgment, a trial at law.* Brezek, *a judge.*

Brez, *the mind, the understanding.* Brys, *idem.*

† Briansen, *the throat*; Bryangen, Branzia, *idem.*

Bridzhan, dho bridzhan, *to boil or seethe*; bridzhiez, brudzhiaz, *boiled, sod.*

Brith,

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BRITH, *ſtreaked, parti-coloured*; whence Brithel, *a mackarel.*

† BROCH, *a gray, a badger.*—*See* BRATH KEY, which is *a hedge dog.*

† BROCHE, *a buckle, a claſp.*

† BRODIT, *a peer, a lord-lieutenant.*

BRON, *a breaſt, a teat*; whence it is alſo uſed for a hill, eſpecially if it has a round riſing; as, Bronſehan, *the dry round hill*; and lambron, *vulgo* lambourn, *the round hill encloſure*, both in St. Peran in Sabulo.

† BROS, *the prick of a goad*; it is alſo uſed for, *boiling.*

BROSTER, *majeſty*; groraff broſter a the ſempys ywyborn, *I will make majeſty immediately in the ſky.*

BROU, *meal, flour.*

BROUANMOR, *the ſea coaſt.*

BRUDERETH, *a brotherhood, a fraternity.*

BRUES, Brus, Brys; Deth Brus, *the day of judgment.*

† BRUIT, *ſpotted of various colours.*

† BRUNNEN, *a ruſh, a bulruſh*; Bruinick, *a place of ruſhes*; hence I believe *Brednick* in *St. Agnes.*

BRY, Pry, *clay*; alſo, *a hill.*—*See* PRY.

BRYBOR, *an hypocrite.*

BRYDNYAN, Brudnyan, *groats, oatmeal.*

BRYGE, *obedience.*

BRYGY, Brugy, *to judge.*

BRYN, *a mountain.*

BRYNTYN, *nobles, lords*; alſo, *excellent, royal.*

BRYS, *the ſame as* Brez; alſo, *advice, counſel*; alſo, *price, value.* Brys, *taken*; creator a brys benen, *creature taken from woman.*

BUB, Pub, *all, every.*

† BUCH, *a cow*; now Byuh, *pl.* Bew.

BUCHA, *a meteor*, or rather, *a ghoſt.*—*See* LHU ARCH. Whence the bucha boo, which our nurſes frighten children with.

BUCHAR, *buck'd milk, ſour milk.*

† BUDIN, *a meadow*, Hod. Bidhen.

BUDDAL, *to buddle, to drown.*

† BUGEL, *a herdſman.* Hod. Bygel.

† BUIT, *food*, Hod. Buz.

BUKET GUDRA, *the milk-pail*, or rather *bucket.*

BULHORN, *a ſhell ſnail.*

BUOF, *I have, I had*; nam buof the wruthylgenes, *I had not to do with thee*; bues why, *have you.*

BUR, *by.*

BURM, W. *barm, yeaſt.*

BUS, the ſame as Bos, *to be.*

BUT, the ſame as Bub.

BUTHY, *to drown*; Buthys, Bethys, *drowned.*

BUUNGLER, W. *a bad workman.*

BUZ, *food.*

BUZL, *dung*; buzl verth, *horſe dung.*

BY, the ſame as Py; na by le es devethys? *from what place art thou come?* alſo, *are, is*; by, *this*; bychyth, *this night.*

BYAS, *paſſed*; nangew re byas blethen, *not theſe many paſt years.*

BYDNAR.—*See* BYNER.

BYGEL, *a ſhepherd.*

BYLEN, Bylyny, *trouble, diſgrace, villainy.*

BYN, me a byn, *I will.*—*See* BIN.

BYNK, *a blow, a ſtroke.*

BYNKIAR, *a cooper.*

BYNOLAN, *a beſom, or broom.*

BYPPRYZ.—*See* BEPPREZ.—Bupryz, *idem.*

BY'P'UR,

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BY'P'UR, (byth pup ur) *hourly, continually.*

BYRLA, *to embrace.*

BYRLUAN, *the morning ſtar.*

BYSVENYTHA, *for ever*; byſvenery, *idem*, and *the world to come.*

BYSNE, *loathing.*

BYSTERDEN, *an architect*, q. d. *a man of windows:* from Beiſdar.

BYSY, *buſily, diligently.*

BYT, *life.* *See* BYS. — † ENBYT, *the world.* Hod. Bys.

BYTEGYNS, *nevertheleſs.*

BYTH, *always, ever.*

BYTHAF, *I will be*; byth ny, *ſhall not.*

BYTHNI, (byth queth ni) *never*; bythny, *neither*; bythwell, *any at all, better*; bythyth, *ever be thou.*

BYUH, *an ox or cow.*

BYZ, Bys, Byt, *but*; byzpan, *untill, as long as*; alſo, *if.*

BYZ, An byz, *the world.*—*See* BEYS.

BYZ, *to pray*; agan byz, *let us pray.*

CAD

CABEL, *an examination*; tho cably, *to examine*; cablys, *examined*; it alſo ſignifies *a trial*; hep cabel, *without a trial*; cably, *to try*, &c.

Cabm, Cam, *crooked, awry*; cabm thavus, *a rainbow*, q. d. *a crooked tongue, or token*; cabm garrek, *bandy legged*; cabm loud hak, *crook backed or ſhouldered.*

CABMY, *to make crooked.*

CACHE, *to entrap*; alſo, cachy, *id. to ſeize, to catch*; whence it is taken.

† CAD, *war*; † Cadwr, *a ſoldier, a champion*, (Cadgur) q. d. *a man of war*; cadam, *ſtout, ſtrong*, &c.

† CAD, *liquor.*

CADAR, Gadar, *a chair*; chapel an gadar, *in St. Peran Sabulo.*—*See* Mr. LHUYD's Addit. to Camd. Brit. Monmouthſhire, touching the word Kader *and* Kaer.

CAER, *a city, town, or fortified place, a caſtle.*—*See* SAMMES's Pref. p. 3.

† CAFAT, *a veſſel of any kind.*

† CAFOR, *a locuſt, a caterpillar.*

CAFOS, Cafus, *to feed, to ſuſtain*; alſo, *to find*; caſoys, *ſhall find*; panren caſoys, *when him they found.*

CAFUS, *to have:* Hod. Cawas, *and* Gawas.

CAIAUC, *a volume or book.*

† CAID, *a bondman.*

† CAITES, *a ſervant maid, a waiting woman, a bond woman.*

† CAIDWANID, *a little client.*

CAILLAR, *dirt, mire.*

† CAL, *cunning, ſly.*

CALAN, *the Calends, or firſt day of the month.*

CALASSA, Calatſha, *hardeſt.*

CALATTER, *hardneſs.*

CALES, Caliſh, Cals, *hard, difficult:*—Hence the word *Cals*, uſed by the tinners for their caſtaways, or killas.

CALK, *lime.*

CALLAF, *I can*; mer a callaf, *if I can*; calle, callow, *could.*

† CALTOR, *a kettle.*

CAM, the ſame as CABM, Wargam, *athwart.*

† CAM, *ſquint eyed*; alſo, *a crime.*

† CAM HISIC, *injuſtice, unjuſt.*

CAM HINSIC, *injurious, partial, wrong.*

CAM, *a rainbow.*

CAMMEN, *unjuſtly*; alſo, *a way.*

† CAMS, *a ſurplice.*

CAN, *white.*

CAN,

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CAN, *ſinging a ſong*; dho cana, *to ſing*; mea can, *I will ſing*; canna ſowe, *ſongs*.

† CANCHER, *a crab fiſh*, *pl.* Cankrez.

CANKAR, *ruſt*, *blaſting of corn*.

CANNAS, *a meſſenger*.

† CANORES, *a ſinging woman*, *a ſongſtreſs*.

† CANTUIL, *a candle*, Hod. Kantl, *pl.* Kyntulu.

† CANTALBREN, *a candleſtick*; cantyl, *a light or lamp*; cantyl launtier, *a lantern*.

CANVAS, dho canvas flout, *to chide*, *to rattle*.

CANZ, *an hundred*; canquith, *an hundred times*; deh canquith, *ten hundred times*; treykanz, *three hundred*; hantercanz, *fifty*.

CAPA, *pl.* Capiez, *a cap*.

† CAR, *a friend*, *pl.* Cardenion, *friends*; cardowyon, *dear friends*.

CAR, *dear*, *a kinſman*, *pl.* Keraus, *kinſmen*.

† CAR, *an ally*, *a kinſman*, q. d. *a dear neighbour*.

CAR, Cara, Cary, *to love*; caradow, *loving*, *beloved*; carenza, *love*, *friendſhip*.

CARA, *as*, *ſo as*.

CARAU, Hod. Caro, *pl.* Carew, *a ſtag*; Pencarrow, *the ſtag's head*.

CARAK, Carrik, *a rock*, *pl.* Carrigy, An garrik in Phillic, *the rock*; Car doth ſometimes too ſignify, *a rock*; as, Carvergh in Mabe.

CAR-CATH, *a thornback*, q. d. *a rock cat*; it's mouth, eyes, and tail, being like a cat's.

CARDER, *comely*, *beautiful*.

CARETYS, *a carrot*.

CARHAR, *a gaol*, *a priſon*.

CARMA, dho Carma, *to cry out*; alſo, *a cry*.

CARN, Carne, *pl.* Carnou, carnon, *an high rock*, *a ſhelf in the ſea*; properly, *an heap of rocks*, *a rocky place*; as, Carne in Verrian.

CARNE-COLHAN, *the hilt or handle of a ſword*, *knife*, &c.

CARRO, *to thank*, *to give thanks*; Syut Jovyn whek ren carro, *Holy Jupiter ſweet let us thank*.

CARROG, *a brook*; from hence perhaps, *Roſcarrock*, *the valley of the brook*.

CARSE, Garſe, *to deſire*, *to love*; y carſen gueles, *I ſhould love to ſee*; me a garſe, *I deſired*.

CARUYTH, *to love*; me an caruyth ym colan, *I him ſhall love in my heart*.

CAS, *anguiſh*, *torment*, *loſs*; hep joy preuſt may ſtefſo cas, *without joy ſtill that they have torment*.

CAS, *a cauſe*.

CASA, Gaſa, Gaſow, *dirt*, *mire*, *foul*, *dirty*; Tregaſa in Gerrans, *the dirty town*.

CASADOW, *a foul offender*, *a filthy fellow*, *a villain*.

CASALEK, *filthy*, *dirty*.

CASSAF, *I find*; marath caſſaf, *if I find thee*.

† CASSEC, *a mare*, Hod. Cazak, *pl.* Caſſiggy, *mares*.

CAUAL GUANAN, *a bee hive*.

CAUCH, *a naſty mixture*, *filthy*.

CAUDARN, *a cauldron*, *or kettle*.

CAUGEON, Caugyon, Kaugeon, *a filthy knave*.

CAUGH, *ſordid*, *filthy*; cavgh-was, *a filthy fellow*. COUGH, *id*.

CAUL, *cabbage*, *colewort*; *all ſorts of pot herbs*.

CAVOW, *grief*, *ſorrow*.

CAVOZ, *to have*. *See* CAFUS.

CAUR MARCH, *a camel*.

CAWAS,

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CAWAS, *to procure, to provide*; rage cawas ſuſten haboos, *to procure ſuſtenance and food.*

CAWSES, *ſpake.*—*See* COUS; why rez cawſe, *you muſt ſay.*

CAWYS, *dirty*; cawys pous, *a dirty gown.*

CEAN,* *ſupper.* Hod. Coon. Ceany, *to ſup.*

CELLADOW, *danger, hazard*; a callen hep celladow, *if I could without danger.*

CELLESTER, *a pebble, or ſmall ſtone.*

CENDAL, Cendel, *very fine linen*; otte cendal glan ales, *ſee here is fine linen clean waſhed.*

CERCOT, *a ſurplice*; Hethough cercot a baly, *fetch ye a ſurplice of value.*

☞ Note, that *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all the words following, except theſe four, *chacy, cher, chet*, and *chy*, which are ſpoken as *ch* in *chaſe, church*, &c.

CHACY, *to chaſe, purſue*; chacyes, *chaſed, purſued.*

† CHAHEN RIT, *a land flood, a torrent.*

CHALLA, *the jaw-bone.* — Challacoome, *valley of jaw-bones.*

CHAMM.—*See* CABM.

CHARE, *love*; charer, *to love*; alſo, *love.*

† CHASPAR, *a married perſon.*

† CHEBER, *privy part of a woman.*

CHEE, *thou, thee.*

† CHEFALS, *a joint or limb.*

CHEFCAR, *very affectionate.*

† CHEFITODOC, *Almighty*; † Deu chefitodoc, *God Almighty:* perhaps from the Welſh Kyvoeth, *power, dominion.*

† CHEIM, *the back.* Hod. Kein.–This word is alſo taken for *the ridge of a hill, a promontory*; kein-dorn, *the back of the hand*; uarogein, *on his back*; Trekein in Creed, *the town on the ridge of a hill.*

CHEK, *a kettle.*

† CHELIOC, *a cock.* Hod. Kelliog.

† CHELIOC-REDIN, *a graſshopper*, q. d. *a cock of the ferns.*

† CHEN, *a cauſe.* Hod. Ken.

† CHENNICAT, *a finger.*

CHER, *ſtate, cheer, condition.*

† CHERIOR, *a ſhoemaker.*

† CHERHIT, *a heron.* Hod. Kerhez.

† CHERNIAT, *a blower on the horn.*

CHET, *pl.* Chettys, *a friend*; alſo, *a kitten.*

† CHETVA, *a ſynod, a convention, a company*—This is properly the place where the ſynod or convention meet.

CHEYSON, Cheſon, *an accuſation*; alſo, *a cauſe, a reaſon*; alſo, *guilt.*

† CHIC, *fleſh.* Hod. Kig.

† CHIL, *the hinder part of the neck.* Hod. Kil; it is alſo taken for *a neck of land or promontory*; Kil, *or* Kelſey, in St. Cuthbert, *the dry neck.*

† CHOCH-DIBI, *a cymbal.*

CHUERO, *cruel, hard-hearted.*

† CHUILLIOG, *a ſoothſayer.* † Chuillioges, *a divinereſs, a fortune teller*, q. d. *a ſeeker.*

CHUY, χuy, *you.* Why, *id.*

CHUYVYAN, *to eſcape, to flee.* From hence the family *Vyvyan* is ſuppoſed to take it's name, for fleeing on a white horſe from Lioneſs, when it was overflown; that perſon being at that time Governor thereof; in memory whereof this family gives a lion for it's arms, and a white horſe, ready capariſoned, for the creſt.

CHY, *an houſe*; Chynoweth in St. Cuthbert, &c. *the new houſe*; Chy-nun

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and Choon, *the houſe on the downs*; Chycooſe, *the houſe in the wood.*

CLABITTER, *a bittour, or bittern*; *a clawbiter*, from it is taken.

† CLAF, *ſick.*

† CLAF-HORECH, *leprous, a leper.*

CLAMDERY, *to faint away, or ſwoon*; clamderys, *fainted*; clamderas, *fainting, one fainted.*

CLAP, *prating*; ſens the clap, *hold thy prating*; clapier, *to ſpeak*; clap, *the tongue.*

CLATHNA, Clethy, *to bury*; ragan clathna criſtenyon, *for to bury chriſtians*; clethyys, enclythes, *buried.*

† CLAUSTR, *a cloiſter.*

CLECHIC, *a little bell.*

CLECTI, *a clock caſe*, q. d. *a clock houſe.*

CLEDH, *a ditch, a trench*; *pl.* Cledhiou.

CLEDHA, *a ſword.*

CLEGHAR, Cleggo, *a rock, cliff, or downfall.* Hence Cleghar in St. Agnes, *and* Cleggo in Gorran.

CLEM, *a defence, a claim*; me a lever thys rak clem, *I tell thee for my defence.*

CLEV, *hear.*

CLEVET,* *the hearing.* Hod. Clowance.

† CLEWET, *a diſeaſe, a ſickneſs.* Hod. Clevaz. Clevazan mytern, *the King's evil.*

CLEWY, *to feel*; pan clewyf vy an tan tyn, *when I ſhall feel the fire ſmart.*

CLIHI, *ice:* Hod. Clehe.

† CLOCH, *a clock.*

† CLOCH MUR, *a great bell.*

CLOχPREDNIER, Kloχprednier, *a priſon*; ſo Mr. Lhuyd has tranſlated into the Welſh this word.

† CLOF, *lame.* Hod. Cloppek, Clopper.

CLOG, Clogwyn, *a ſteep rock.*

† CLOIREG, *a clerk, a clergyman.*

CLOR, GLOR, *glory, beauty, renown*; alſo, *fierce, fiery*; ryn teffons y vyth mar clor, *though they came ever ſo fierce.*

CLOS, *a circle, a round, a ring to play in*; alſo, *happineſs, glory.*—*Vid.* Dycklos.

CLOT-COFFAN, *a trip.*

CLOUT, *a blow*; me a re clout thotho, *I ſhall give a blow to him.*—Now a vulgar Engliſh word for a hard blow.

CLOWAZ, Dho Glowaz, *to hear*; clowance, *the hearing, or echo.*

CLOWTE, *to root up.*

† CLUID DUYVRON, *the breaſt.*

CLUIT, Clifa, *a hurdle of rods wattled together.*

CLUN, *a complaint*; pos re deulſeugh agas clun, *but caſt off your complaint.*

CLUT LESTRI, *a diſhclout.*

COAT, *timber, wood.*

CODNA, *the neck*; jer i hodna, (derhy codna) *about her neck.*

CODNA-BREH, *the wriſt*, q. d. *the neck of the arm*; Codna Coos in St. Agnes, *the neck of the wood.*

CODNA-HUILAN, *a lapwing.*

CODNA-GWIDN, *a weaſel, or white-neck.*

COER, *a court*; alſo, *a quire.*

COF, *memory.*

COFER, *a cheſt, coffer.*

COFUA, *to drink.*

† COG, *a cook.*

COGGAZ, *a prieſt.*

† COICLINAT, *the herb archangel.*

† COIFINEL, *wild thyme.*

† COIR, *wax.*

COIT, Coid,* (uſed in the names of many places) *a wood.*—*See* CUIT.

COK, *a boat*; *pl.* Kuku, Coocoe, is another *pl.*

COK, *a fool*; pen cok, *a blockhead.*

COL,

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Col, *the hinder part of the neck;* alſo, *the ridge or neck of a hill,* by corruption from Kil: as, Colquite in St. Maben, *the neck of the wood,*—anciently Kilcoid, &c. Collibiggan, *the ſmall neck.*

Cola, Cole, Cool, *to hearken to, to liſten*; rag cole orth un venen, *for liſtening to a woman.*

Colannak, *courageous, ſtout, hearty;* from Colon, *the heart, as belonging to the heart.*

Colhan, *a knife.*

Colle, *to deceive*; ha colle the bryes len, *and didſt deceive thy faithful huſband.*

† Collel, *a whittle, a little knife, and a penknife.*

† Collet, *loſs.*

Colma, *to bind;* colus, *bind;* colm, Hod. Kelmy.

Colmen, *a knot*; *pl.* Colmenow, Colm, *id.* colm re, *a running knot.*

Coloin, *a puppy, a whelp.*

† Colom, *a dove, a pidgeon*; an golom, *the pidgeon.*

† Colon, *the heart.*

Colter, *the coulter of a plow.* Hod. Koultyr.

† Colwiden, *a haſle.*

Coly, *to worſhip*; colyth, *worſhiped.*

Combrinsy, *exactneſs, rightneſs.*

Comer, *pride.*

Comiska, *a ſtirring.*

Comolek, *dark or cloſe.* Hence perhaps *Commow in St. Probus,* from it's cloſe ſituation.

Compez, *right, even.*

Compys, *righted, even.*

Côn, Coon, *a ſupper.*

Concyans, *conſcience.*

† Conerive, *raging, mad, frantick.*

Conner, Connor, *rage, madneſs.*

† Conna, *the neck,* Hod. Codna.—*See* Conys.

Conjor, *to adjure, to conjure.*

Cons, Gons, *to ſpeak.*

Contreva, dho contreva, *to dwell together.*

Contrevak, *a neighbour*; *pl.* Contrevogiow.

Convethas, *to underſtand, to diſcover, find out*; convethy, confethy, *to diſcover*; convethys, confethys, *diſcovered, underſtood.* Confethys ſignifies alſo, *a confederate*;—oll warbarth confethys, *all together are confederate.*

Conys, *to work*; me conna ve, *I will work.*

Cooth, *complaiſant;* alſo, *a friend*; *known*; inde, *uncouth, uncomplaiſant, ſtrange, uncourtly.*

Cor, *manner, reſpect, ſort;* war nep cor, *in ſome ſort.*

† Cor, *a dwarf.*

Corble, *a croſs-bar*; *pl.* Corbles, *or beam of an houſe.*

† Corden, *any ſtringed muſical inſtrument.*

† Coref, *beer, ale;* corguela, *beſt beer, and ale.*

Coref, *a body;* corf maro, *a corps, a dead body*; *pl.* Corfow; han marows car fows—yn ban dreevys, *and the dead bodies raiſed up.*

Corhlan, *a church-yard, a burying place.*

Corlan, *a ſheep fold or cot, a fold or place incloſed*; Roſcorla in St. Auſtel, &c. *valley of the ſheep fold.*

Corolli, *to dance.*

† Corn, *a horn; pl.* Kernow.

Cornat, *a corner.*—Cornel, *id.*

Corre.

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CORRE.—*See* GORA. Ou corre, *timber*; yn ban, *in putting the timber up.*

CORTEZ, Cortus, Gortez, *to ſtay, to tarry.*

CORS, un cors, *a while.*

CORUN, *a crown*; dho curuny, *to crown.*

Cos, *cheeſe.* Hod. Kez.

† Cos,* Coys, Cus, *a wood*; *pl.* Coſow. Coſaws, *woods*; hinc Coſaws in Gluvias; Coos, *id.* hinc Coos in St. Ewe.

COSEL, *ſoftly, quietly*; alſo, *ſafety.*

COSGAR, *boys, children, ſervants.*

COSOLETH, Coſolath, *quiet, reſt.*

Cosso, *may fall*; may coſſo y dyn wennow, *that he may fall to.*

COSTAN, *a buckler, ſhield, or target.*

† COSTE, Coſta herba, (I ſuppoſe the ſame as *Coſtus*) the herb commonly called, *Herba Mariæ.*

COT, Cut, *ſhort*; cotta, *ſhorter, too ſhort*: Got, *id.*

COT, *ſuddenly, ſudden, haſty.*

COTA, *a coat.*

† COTH, *an old man*; alſo, *old*; cooth, *id.* Pulgooth in St. Auſtel, *the old pits.*

COTH, ſignifies too *known*; cothfos, gothfos, *to know*; a gothfen, *I did know.* Cothfen, *id.*

COTHA, dho codha, *to fall*; cothas, cothez, cothys, *fallen*; cothez andor, *fallen to the ground.*

COTHE, Couth, Gothe, *ought*; pup piſtryor y cothe y leſky, *every ſorceror ought to be burnt.*

COTHEWELL, *to feel.*

COTHMAN, *a friend, a companion.*

COTELLE, *a wood*; hinc Cuttayle in Calſtock, *a wood near the river.*

COUAT, *a ſhower.*

† COUAL, Coul, Cowal, Coule, *full, fully.*

COVAS, *to know, to enjoy*; hep covas, *without enjoying.*

COUL, *broth, porridge*:—from CAUL.

CAVIO, *to remember*; cof, *remember.*

COUS, tho cous, dhe couſa, *to ſpeak, to talk*; couſaf, er the pyn couſaf cowal, *againſt thee I will ſpeak fully.*

† COWEID LIVER, *a manual, a little book to carry in the hand.*

COWETHES, *a ſhe mate, a ſhe companion*; coweth, *a companion, a mate.* Cowetha, Gowetha. Hod. Cowethyans, *company.*

COWGA, *fooliſh, a fool*; taw Abel thyne pedna cowga, *peace, Abel, thou art a fooliſh head.*

COWLENWEL, *to fulfil*; rag cowlenwel both the vys, *to fulfil the will of thy mind.*

COYNT, *rough, ſharp*; pare del oma gevicher coynt, *as I am a ſurly dealer.*

CRA, *to make*; (an abbreviation of Gwra.)

CRABALIAZ, *worms creeping like crabs.*

† CRAF, *covetous.*

CRAMPESSAN, *a pancake.*

CRAMYHAS, *creeping.*

CRANA, *a crane.*

CRANAG-DIU, *a toad*, q. d. *a black frog*; cranag melyn, q. d. *a yellow frog*; cranagaz, *crawling like a frog*; *pl.* cranougaz, *frogs.*

† CREADOR, Credor, *the Creator.*

CREADUR, *the creature.*

CREEG, *a creek*; cryk, *a barrow*; alſo, *a hillock.*

CREDZHA, *to believe*; credzhyans, credgyans, *a belief*; an credgyans an abes telath, *the Apoſtle's creed*; credzhi, *to believe.*

† CREFT, *an art or craft.*

† CREFTOR, *an artificer, a craftsman.*

† CREG,

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† CREG, *a ſtammerer.*

CREGI, dho cregi, *to delay, defer*; dho cregy, *to be hanged*; cregys, *hanged*; war boyn tenny ha cregy, *on pain of drawing and hanging.*

CREHYLLY, *to cruſh, to ſqueeze*; crehyllys, *chattering, cruſhed.*

CREIS, Creiz, *the middle*; *to believe*; *force, ſtrength.* Grys, Grays, *id.*

CRES, *peace, quiet, eaſy, reſt.* Hod. Creez.

CREV, *ſtrong*; crevder, *ſtrength, vigour.*

CREUNA, *to tremble*; me a creuna, *I did tremble.*

CREUSY, *crucified.*

CREWSY, *to crucify.*

CRIA, *to call*; ha Dew a criaz, *and God called.*

CRIB AN MEL, *a honey-comb.*

CRIB AN TSHYI, *the ridge of a houſe.*

CRIB, *a comb.*

CRIBA, Cribaz, *to comb*; dho criba an pedn, *to comb the head.*

CRIBAN, *a comb, creſt, or tuft, as of a lapwing, &c.*

CRIBIA, *to card or comb wool.*

† CRIF, *ſtrong.* Hod. Crev.

CRIHA, dho crihi, *to cry aloud, to cry out.*

CRIO, *to cry, weep, ſhed tears.* Dho crio.

CRIV, *crude, raw.*

CROBMAN, *a brook, a hook.*

CROCKAN, *a ſpringe, or ſpringle.*

CROEN, Crohen, *a ſkin*; croen-luan, *a louſe's ſkin.*

CROFFOLAS, *a lamentation, wailing*; geſeugh the ves croffolas, *put ye away wailing.*

CROGHEN, *the ſkin*; alſo, *the ſkull.* Grogen, *id.*

† CROGEN, *a ſhell*; *pl.* Kregyn.

† CROIDER, *a ſieve*

† CROIN, *the ſkin, fell, or pelt.*

† CROINOC, *a lizard*; cro nekdu, *a toad.*

† CROIS, *a croſs.*

CROK, *hanging*; a! vyl loſel, reth ſo crok, *ah! vile raſcal, thy due is hanging.*

CRONKYA, Cronkye, dho cronkya, *to hang, beat, cudgel.*

CRONOW, *thongs.* Hod. Croon; *pl.* Krehen.

CROPPY, *to ſearch into*; ha croppy the an pynyon, *and ſearched into the brain.*

CROTHACHE, *frothy, trifling.*

CROTHVAL, *a complaint.*

CROU, *a hut, a ſtye*; crou moh, *a hog's ſtye.* Crow, *id.*

CROU, *gore*; may rolle dos wy kens han weys, ha crow, *that might come at the the ſtroaks blood and gore.*—In Welſh, Kray.

CROU, Crous, Crow, *a croſs*; Rós Crow in Gluvias, *the valley of the croſs.*

CROUSE, *to crucify*; crouſys, *crucified.* rag crouſe cryſt ou map ker, *to crucify Chriſt my dear ſon.*

CROUST, *an afternoon's nuncheon*; *a beaver.*

CROWD, *a fiddle*; crowder, *a fiddler.* Crwth, *W.*

† CRUC, *an hillock, a barrow.*—*See* CREEG.

CRUF, *to do, to make*; mara cruſte leverel, *if thou didſt ſay.*

CRUM, *crooked, crumpled, awry.*

CRUMMY, *to ſtagnate, to curdle*; may tho crummys—unſenten goys, *that did ſtagnate—a ſpring of blood.*

CRUGY, Crydgy, Cryſy, *to believe*; crygyans, *belief.*

CUARE,

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CUARE, *a quarry of ſtones.*

CUAS, *a ſhower.*

CUBLA, *to cavil*; ha kymmys y an cublas, *and ſo much they him caviled.*

† CUDIN, *the hair of the head, a buſh or lock of hair.*

† CUDON, *a wood dove.*

[*Both from* Cus, *wood.*]

CUDNICK, *crafty, cunning, ſubtle.*

CUER, *hemp*; alſo, *a court.*

CUF, *ſound, wiſe*; *pl.* Kefyon.

CUFFAN, *to find out*; a cuffan y voza gwyre, *if I could find out this to be true.*

† CUGOL, *a monk's hood, or cowl.*

CUHUTHE, Guhuthias, *to accuſe*; alſo, *to betray*, &c.

† CURUTHUDIOC, *an accuſer.*

† CUIC, *blind of one eye.*

CUILKEN, *a frog.*

CUIT, *a wood*; penquite, *the head of the wood.*

CUITHA, dho cuitha, *to keep or preſerve, to guard*; cuithias, guithias, *a keeper, a guardian.*—*See alſo*, CUTHA.

† CUL, *lean.*

CUL, *to make, to do*; Johan, gueres ou cul tan, *John, help me to make the fire.*—Geil, Guil, *id.*

CULHU, *a beard of corn*; alſo, *chaff.*

† CULIN, *chaff, or corn ſtraw.*

† CULURIONEM, *the bowel or entrail*; *pl.* Koloneiou.

CUMMYAS, *leave, licence.* Hod. Kibmyaz, *by your leave.*

CUNDA, *nature, kind.*

† CUNTELLET, *a congregation, an aſſembly.*

CUNTULLY, dho cuntyly, *to congregate together, to collect*; cuntillyans, *communion, fellowſhip, aſſembly.*

CUNYS, *wood, timber*; be cunys, *a burden of wood.*

CUR, *a court.*

CUS, *a cauſe, a reaſon.*

† CUSK, *ſleep.* Hod. Cuſg; dho cuſgy, *to ſleep*; cuſga gan a vi? *wilt thou ſleep (or lie) with me?* cuſke, cutko, *ſleep thou.*

† CUSCADUR, *one in a deep lethargy*, q. d. *a man ſleeping continually.*

† CUSEKI, *a ſleeping room, or dormitory.*

† CUSSIN, *a kiſs.*

CUSUAL, *ſoftly, quietly*, (from Coſolath) cuſual ha têg, Sirra wheage, moaz pel, *ſoft and fair, ſweet Sir, goes far.*

† CUSUL, *counſel, advice.* Hod. Kyſyl, Cuſyl, Guſyl, *id.*

† CUSULIODER, *a counſellor.*

CUT, Cut termyn, *a ſhort time.*

CUTH, *ſorrow, grief*; cuthys, *ſorrowful.*

CUTHA, Cuthe, *to cover*; alſo, *to hide or keep cloſe*; cuthens, *covered*; ylly cuthens y ben gans gueth, *they covered his head with a cloth*; cuthyguk, *one that conceals or hides himſelf*; alſo, *aſhamed*; ty a yl bos cuthy gyk, *thou mayſt be aſhamed.*

CUTHIL-GES, Kuthil-ges, *to ridicule, to mock at.*

CUUSTARD, *a cuſtard.* W.

CÛZ, *timber, wood*; *pl.* Coſou, Coſaws. —*See* Cos. Goſſow, *id.*

CUZAL, *clear, ſerene.*

CYTÊ, *a city.*

DA

DA, *a good, good, evident, plain.* Hod. Dah, da y ſyw, *plain it is.*

Da, (Pron. Poſs.) *thy, thine*; da ynan, *thou thyſelf.*

† DA', *a fallow deer.*

DADER,

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DADER, *goodneſs.*

DA, dha, *to, unto*; da dho, *to him, unto him*; daga, *to them*; dagan, *to us, to our.*

DADLYNKY, *to ſwallow.*

DADLOYAR, *an aſſertor, a defender.*

DADN, *below, underneath.*

DAFOLE, *to deform*; alſo, *deriſion, contempt.*

DAG, *ſome one*; prennys dag won yn nep le, *be purchaſed ſome certain down in ſome place*; hence perhaps the name of Dag, nomen familiæ.

DAGAR, *a tear; pl.* Dagrou.

DAKROTER, Dacroter, *deſire*; guas dacroter, *an hungry deſire.*

† DAL, *blind, a blind man.*

DALLA, *to blind, to make blind.*

DAL E Dâl, *it behoves, it muſt needs, it ſhould or ought*; ny dal thys, *not muſt thou.* —Dal, ſignifies too, *value, to be worth.*

DALAHAS, the dalahas, *to requite.*

DALHEN, *to lay hands on*; pan gyffy dalhen ynno, *when thou findſt him, lay hands on him*; ha dalynnoug mar cales, *and hand faſt ye him ſo hard*; dalhew, *hold ye.*

EN DALLAH, *firſt of all.*

DALLATH, *a beginning*; dho dallath, dho dallat, *to begin, to enterpriſe.*

DALHEUGH, *to reward.*

DALV, *the palm of the hand.*

DAMA, Dam, *dame*; dama widn, *a grandmother*, q. d. *a white mother.*

DAMPNY, *to condemn*; dampnys, *condemned.*

DANGEN, yn dangen, *in pieces.*

DAN, *under.* Hod. Dadn.

DANIN, *to ſend*; danſen, *idem.*—*See* DANVON.

† DANS, *a tooth*; dannet, *the teeth.* Hod. Danz, *pl.* Denz; denz rag, *the fore teeth*; dens dhelhor, *the jaw teeth, the grinders*; danz elephant, *ivory*; denz klav, *the tooth-ache.*

DANTA, *to bite.*

DANVA, *a concealment, a hiding place:* from Dan.

DANVON, *to ſend*; danvonadow, *meſſages, commands.*

DANFENYS, *ſent.*

DAON, *the firſt.*

DAÔZ, dho daôz, *to come*; daoz uar dhelar, *to return, to come back, or again.*

DAR, *ſadneſs, ſorrow;* alſo, *doubt*; dar de ſenos a weugh why? *a doubt of it do you make?*

† DAR, *pl.* Deru. Hod. Deru, Dero, *an oak*; Treluddero in Newlyn, *the dirty town of Oaks.*

† DARAT, *the door.* Hod. Daras; *pl.* Darazu, darador, *a door-keeper, or porter*; darras dhelhar, *the back door*; darras rag, *the fore dore*; daſhan darras, *a glaſs at the door.*

DARALLA, *a relation, a tale*; darber after, *bring thou*; hence is Debre, *haſten thou.*

DARN, *the hand*; dha darn, *thy hand.*

DARNE, *pl. a piece, a fragment*; Darnow, Tharnow, whence our word "*to darn,*" *to piece or mend a thing.*

DARYVAS, *to open, to diſcover, perſuade, adviſe, counſel.*

DAS, Daz, *to revive*; daz prena, *to redeem.*

DASCOR, *to deliver, to yield up*; daſcor myns mone yn pys, *to yield up all the money that is paid*; nans o marow, ha daſkerys y ſpynys, *now he is dead, and hath yielded up his ſpirit.*

DASSERGHY, Datherghy, Thaſerhy, *to*

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to riſe again; daſſerghys, *riſen again*; daſſerghe, daſſerghyans, *a reſurrection.*

DASTEL, Thaſſel, *to ſtruggle.* Daſter, *idem.*

DASVEWE, *to recover.*

† DATHELUUR, *a ſpeaker, a preacher.*

DAVA, the dava, *to feel, to handle.*

† DAVAT, *a ſheep.* Hod. Davas; a'n davas, *of the ſheep*; ma'n dhavaz a privia, *the ſheep bleeds*; *pl.* daves, davidgyow, *ſheep.*

DAVER, *a ſcrip, a pouch, a budget.*

DAZARGRAFA, *to reprint.*

DAZKEMERAZ, *to recover.*

DAZKEVIAN, *to find.*

Dè, *yeſterday.*

DE, (Pron. Poſs.) *thy, thine*; zonas beth de hanno, *hallowed be thy name.*

DE, *to ſwear*; my a de, *I ſwear*; alſo, *a day*; *a houſe*, the ſame as *te*; Delabol in St. Teth, *the houſe in a clayey place.*

DEALL, *a deluge.*

DEAN, *a man*; this is the modern word for Den, *which ſee*; dean deu, *a godly a pious man*; *pl.* dens, dehou, denon; Trigandenon in Gorran, *the dwelling of men.*

DEAU, Dew, Thew, *two*; dew anedhe, *two of them.*

DEBARN, *the itch.*

DEBBRY, dho debbry, *to eat*; deppro, *eat*; debarowe, *eating, feeding.*

DEBERHEE, *to divide, to part*; Deberhe, *id.* deberthua, *a diviſion, a diſtinction*; bos deberth va inter an gyth ha'n noos, *that there be a diſtinction between the day and the night.* Deberth, *id.*

DEBOWR, *lowly*; Chriſt gowſys debour, *Chriſt ſpake lowly.*

DEBRDOUR, *a hat.*—*See* DIBER. *This is pronounced*, Deberdower.

DEDH, Deth, *a day*; *pl.* Deddhiou, detheow.—*See* DET.

DEEN, *come ye.*—*See* DUN.

DEES, *men*: Tees, *id. pl.* of Den.

DEF, *uſe*; def vyth, *any uſe.*

DEFALEBY, *to be diſfigured*; defalebys, *deformed.*

DEFFRY, *ſoon, ſeriouſly, in earneſt*; alſo, *obedience.*

DEFFYNNY, *to come to*; theth wlaſcor han deffynny, *to thy kingdom taken.*

DEFYTH, Deveth, *a deſart, a wilderneſs*; alſo, *to quench, to put out.* In Welſh, Difodh.

DÊG, Dêk, *ten*; deg uar igans, *thirty*, q. d. *ten upon twenty.* Deguyth, *ten times*; dege, deka, *the tithe or tenth*; degves, degves ran, *the tenth part, or ſhare*; degevy, *to make, or pay tithe.*

DEGENNOW, Degennow yn onês, *gone forth, or out.*

DEGES, Dyges, *lock'd, ſhut*; ha'n dara ſow ol deges, *and the doors all ſhut.* Perhaps from Diogel, *ſafe, ſecure.*

DEGL, (Dedh goil) *holidays.* — Degl Stûl, *Epiphany.*

DEGOTH, Thegoth, *it becomes*; del degoth, *as it becomes one.*

DEGY, *to open*; degees, degyis, *opened.*

DEGYN, *to bear, to produce*; degyns, *carry*; degis, *carried, bore.*

DEHEN, *cream of milk.*

DEHOU, Dyhou, *right, the right hand*; alſo, *the South.*

† DEHOULES, *ſouthernwood.*

† DEIL, *a leaf*; *pl.* Delhiou *and* Delyou.

DEISKYN, *to deſcend, to go or come down*; deſkennyz, *deſcended.*

DEL, Della, an della, andellan, *ſo, likewiſe, thus*; del alla e, *as he can.*

DELAGONE,

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DELAGONE, *cloathing.*

† DELC, *a necklace.*

† DELE, *the ſail, yard.*

† DELEN, *a leaf of a tree.* Hod. Delk, Delkio. Delkio guer, *a green bough, or leaf of a tree.*

DELLE, (delev, delon) *to owe, to be in debt.*

DELLY, the delly, *to bore, to make a hole.*

DELVYTH, *to requite, to make amends*; hag ef vyna delvyth thys, *and he will requite thee.*

DELYMHY, *to touch, to apply;* thyr guelen mar ſcon thethe delymhy, *theſe three rods as ſoon as touch thee with, or to thee apply.*

DEMA, *to draw;* Pedyr war an neyl tenewen demas mes clethe, *Peter on the one ſide drew out a ſword.*

DEMIDHY, *to marry;* demidhyz, *married.*

DEMIGOU, en demigou, *piece meal*; dymmyn, *in pieces.*

DEN, *the ſame as* Dan, *under;* hagh-as ſet y den y treys, *and them put under his feet.* —Den, alſo ſignifies *a hill:* Denick, Thenick, *hilly*; as may be ſeen in many of the places in this county; as, Tredenick, Tredinock, Trewarthenick, &c.

† DEN, Hod. Dean, *a man or woman;* dean ardar, *a ploughman*; deu dhen, dy dhen, *two men.* † Dên coſcor, *a client, a dependent, a lad;* † dên unchut, *a ſtranger,* (q. d. un coth, *unknown)* dên junk, *a youth;* dên kuel, *a man ſervant,* or rather *a workman*; † dên maur, *a great man, or grandee;* dên braoz lavar, *a high-flown, vaunting, great talker*; dên mor, *a ſeaman; pl.* Denes, dens, dees, tees, tiz; *men.*

DENATER, *unnatural.*

DENDEL, *to earn or get;* alſo, *to deſerve.*

DENETHYS, *born, come forth;* denythyans, *a generation.*

† DENEVOIT, *a ſteer.*

DENS.—*See* DEAN.

DENSHOCDOAR, *a lucy fiſh, a hake fiſh.*— Denſhocdour. Hod. Denjack.

DENSYS, *hunger;* denſeth, *faſting.*

DENZ.—*See* DANS.

DER, *by, with, in, through;* derrez, *by or through your;* der an veiſter, *through the window*; der, *back*; der devethys, *come back.*

DERAGLA, dho deragla, *to chide, to ſcold, to brawl.*

DERAY, *a deed, an exploit;* ef a vynſe gul deray, *he would perform an exploit.*

DEREBAL, dho dereval, *to build;* dereval a man, *to incite or ſtir up.*

DERMYN, *a time, a term*; a dermyn, *betimes.*

DERRICK, *a ſexton, a grave-digger.*— *From* Terhi, *to break*; *or* doer, *the earth, as belonging to the earth.* Nomen familiæ.

DES, Deas, *the ſame as* Dos.

DESEHY, *to deceive.*

DESEF, *to fall down;* deſefys, *fallen;* alſo, *hurt*; the vos deſefys, *to be hurt.*

DESEMHYS, *forthwith.*

DESETHYS, *ſtirred up.*

DESGA, dho deſga, deſgy, deſhy, *to teach, to inſtruct.*—The ſame are alſo, *to learn, to underſtand.*

DESGIBL, *a ſcholar, diſciple.*

DESKADZHER, *a doctor, one of a degree.*

DESIMPIT, *continually.*

DESKES, *parentage, kindred.*

DESKYDHYANS, *a demonſtration.*

DESKANS, *ſkill, cunning, knowledge.*

DESMOS, *a rite, cuſtom, or uſage.*

DESTRÎA, dha deſtrîa, *to deſtroy, to kill.*

DESTOTHA, *oppoſite, averſe;* than taes awos deſtotha, *becauſe the father is averſe.*

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† DET, *a day.* Hod. Dydh; *pl.* Dydhiou.—*Abridg'd thus in the days of the week,* —De Zil, *Sunday;* De Lin, *Monday;* De Merh, *Tuesday;* De Marhar, *Wednesday;* De Jeu, *Thursday;* De Guenar, *Friday;* De Zadarn, *Saturday.* Yndzedh, *Hodie, to-day.*

DEU, *God; pl.* Deuon, Deuou, *Gods;* Deusys, *the Godhead;* also, *Gods.* Thewen, *id.* also, *two.*

DEV, Def, *here, there;* indifferently to signify both.—Dev têk a bren, *there's a fair tree.*

DEVAR, *owing, due.*

DEUAZ, Dewes, *drink.*

DEVEDHYS, Devethys, *coming, come, come forth;* devedhez dre, *come home;* ma e devedhys dre, *he is returned.*

DEVELO, *weak, infirm.*

DEVERY, *to drop, trickle down;* deverys, deveras, *dropped, dropping.*

DEUGH, Deue, Deuus, *come, come ye;* deugh genef vy, *come with me;* deuones, *are come.*

DEVIDGYOW, the *pl.* of Davas; han devidgyow oll in gweal, *and all the sheep in the field.*

DEVIDHYZ, *choaked.*

DEVINA, *to awake;* devinaz, *awaked.*

DEULUGY, *pl.* of Diaul, *devils.*

DEUNANZ, *Devonshire.*

DEVONA, *to suck;* goef termyn a theffo devonas a vrys benen, *curse may the time that he sucked the breast of a woman.*—Devony, *id.* Devones, *sucked.*

DEVRA, *the lap, the bosom.*

DEVRAK, Tir Devrak, *a bog, a marsh, fenny moorish ground.*

DEVRY, *the same as* Deffry, *in earnest;* yn pur the vry, *in very earnest.*

DEUSYS. *See* DEU.—Devyas, *id.*

DEUUOS, *subtilty;* kyn fa tollys dre y duuos, *tho' thou be deceived by his subtilty.*

DEUYSE, *a goddess.*

DEUYTH, *twice.*

DEW,* *black;* in names altered to *Sew* and *Thew;* as, *carnsew.*

DEWAES, *the Godhead.*

DEWAZ. *See* DEUAZ. Dewaz daa, *good beer;* dewaz coth, *stale beer;* dewaz creeve, *strong beer.*

DEWELLENS, *an atonement;* in dewhyllyans, *in atonement.*

DEWETHAS, Dewethes, *the evening, late.*

DEWETH, *an end;* dho dewethe, *to end, to depart.*

DEWESY, *to choose, to elect;* dewesys, *chosen, elected;* also, dewys, *to elect.*

DEWHANS, *haste.*

DEWIGANS, *forty, or twice twenty.*

DEWLE, Dhewle.—*See* DARN.

DEWLYN, *the knees.*

DEWOL, *the devil; pl.* Dewolow.

DEWON, Duon, *grief, sorrow, trouble.*

DEWSCOL, *all abroad, to pieces;* lan Du dewscol squardye, *the temple of God to pieces to tear.*

DEWTHEK, *twelve;* dewthek mys, *twelve months.*

DEZ, *to thee.*

DEZKRIZA, *to distrust.*

DHA, *the same as* Da, *good;* gans colon dha, *with a good heart.*

DHA, Dho, *to;* Dhe, *id.* dha, *or* da, interposed between the noun, or pronoun, and verb, *to.*—*See examples* FE, FI.

DHAN, *as far as;* dh'an leiah, *at least;* dh'an, *unto;* dh'an mau na, *to that lad.*

DHART, *from;* dhart gudra an devaz ha'n gour, *from milking the sheep, and the goats.*—Dhort, Dort, *id.*

DHEBM,

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DHEBM, Dhem, Dhym, Dhymmo, Thymmo vi, Thebm, &c. *to me.*

DELHAR, a dhelhar, a theler, *behind*; uar dhelar, *backward.*

DHELLEDZHA, *to delay.*

DHERA, Thera, Thyra, *I am*; nydhera vi kridzhi, *I cannot, or do not believe*; alſo, *I do.*

DHEUχ, Dhyuχ, Dhiu, Dheu, *unto you.*

DHEWETH, Theweth.—*See* DEWETH.

DHILLAZ.—*See* DILLAT.

DHO.—*See* DHA. Dho ort, dhort, *of, out of*; dhovi, dhem, dhov, *to me*; dho gyn honan, *to ourſelves*; dhod hans, *to them*; dhortum, *from me.*

DHODHE, Dhodho, Dhydhe, *unto him*; dhom, thom, *himſelf.*—*See* UGY.

DHOWLYTH, Thowlyth, *to have a care for, to regard.*

DHRELUEL, Drehevel, Trehevel, *to erect, raiſe up.*

DHY, *thy, thine*; dhys, *to your.*

DHYBBA, *to this place.*

DHYDDI, *to her*; dhynny, dhyn, *unto us, for us*; dhyz, *to thee.* Dheyz, Dhethy, *id.*

DHYFYK, *to end, or determine.*

DHYLLYF, Thellyf, Thyllif, *to come*; by may thyllyf ynow gulas, *until that I come in my kingdom.*

DHYSEMPYYS, Theſempys, *haſty, ſudden*; a dhy ſempyz, *on a ſudden*; but they are both uſed in the ſame ſenſe very often.

DI, (conj. prep.) *without*; as, dibitti, *without pity*; *mercy, mercileſs*; dibeh, *guiltleſs*; diougel, *doubtleſs.*

DI, *thou*; Di, *is alſo the ſame as* De, *to ſwear.*

† DIAGON, *a deacon.*

DIAHE, *ſafety, ſecurity.*

† DIAL HYET, *a key.* Hod. Ahuel.

DIAU, *come*; diau tſhyi, *come into the houſe.*

DIAUL, *a hag, a fiend*; alſo, *the devil.* Dyallas, *id.*

† DIBANOR, *a ſock.*

DIBENNA, *to behead*; from Ben, *a head.*

† DIBER, *a ſaddle*; debr-dour, *a hat, a water ſaddle.*

DIBERH.—*See* DEBERHEE.

DIBRI, dho dibri.—*See* DEBBRY.

† DICREFT, *ſluggiſh, dull.*

DIDHIUY, *to promiſe*; from Di and Dhiuy, *I ſwear to thee.*

DIEL, DYEL, *the deluge.*

DIERBYN, Dyerbyn, *to gather together*; as, dyerbyn dyougel yn Galile ol warbarth, *I will them bring again perfectly in Galilee all together.*

DIESGIZ, *unſhod.*

DIEU, an dieu, *both, the one and the other.*

† DIFFENNOR, *an excuſer, or defender.*

DIFRETH, *diſconſolate, miſerable, wretched.*

DIFUNY, Difyny, *to awake*; dyfunnoug, *awake ye*; from Di *and* hun, *ſleep.*

DIFYTHI, *to quench, to aſſuage*; defyth nerth a'n flam han tan, *aſſuage the ſtrength of the flame and fire.*

DICEMMER, *to ſeize, to apprehend*

DIGHETH, Dygeth, *pity*; anotho dygeth vye, *of him pity it were.* Dyeth, *id.*

† DIGLIU, *deformed*; q. d. *without hue or colour.*

DILEχA, *to depart, to go away.*

† DILLAT, *apparel, a garment*; Hod. Dillaz, Diladzhas; dho dilladzhi, *to clothe*; dha dhillaz, *thy cloaths*; a dhillaz, *his cloaths.*

† DILLAT GUELI, *the bedſtead.* I ſhould rather take it to be the *bed cloaths.*

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DILLEUGH, *let go, let fly, ſend away.*—*See* DYLYR.

DIMEDHO.—*See* DEMIDHY.

DIN, *a fortified hill, a round ſteep hill.*

DINAZ, Dinas, *a bulwark, a fortreſs*; alſo, *a city, a walled town.*—Hence Pendinas, &c.

† DINAIR, *any coin*, but properly *a penny*; hanter dinair, *a halfpenny*; hue dinair, *ſix-pence*. Diner, *id.*

DINYRGHY, *to ſend for*; alſo, *to greet*;—*See* DINERZY.

† DIOC, *a ſluggard.*

DIOLAZT, Dileakta, *a pupil, a fatherleſs child.*

† DIOGEL, *eaſy, ſecure*; alſo, *certainly, doubtleſs.* Diougel, Hod.

† DIOPENES, *hurt, loſs.*

† DIOT, Hod. Dewas, *drink.*—Query, whether our diet-drink comes from hence?

DIOWL, *the devil*; *pl.* Dewolow.

DIP, *to ſwear*; ty a gam dip, *thou haſt wrong (or falſely) ſworn.*

† DIPOG, *a great grandfather*, q. d. *twice a grandfather*; duieth og, whether this ſhould not be read—diwog.

† DIPULEUINT, *the top, or crown of the head.*

DIRAG, *before, in preſence of*; alſo, *before that.*

DIRRA, Dirria, *endure, laſt.*

DIS, Dyz or Dez, is equivalent to the Engliſh, *dis*, or *un*, E. G. Diſcrygyer, *an unbeliever*; dho diſcrythy, *to diſbelieve.*

DISCAVYSSY, *to diſplay, to ſtretch out*; diſcavylſys, *ſtretched out.*

† DISCIBEL, *a diſciple*; *pl.* Diſcyblon. Hod. Diſgibl, Deſgibl, *pl.* Deſkyblon.

DISCUTHE, *to uncover.*

DISCRUGYER, *an unbeliever*; dho diſcrythy, *to diſbelieve*; dyſcrygyk, *unbelieving.*

DISEWYTHY, *to dry up*; diſewythys, *dryed up.*

DISKI, dho diſki, *to ſtrip, or take off the cloaths.*

† DISKIENT, *fooliſh, witleſs.*

DISKUEDHA, dho diſkuedha, *to diſcloſe*; diſkuethians, *a diſcovery.*

DISKY.—*See* DESGA. Diſkys, *learned*; diſkus, *doctrines, ſayings.*

DISKYNNE.—*See* DEISKYN.

† DISLAIAN, *diſloyal, falſe, unfaithful.*

DISLER, *behind.*

† DISLIN, *diſcoloured.*

DISLONKA, *to ſwallow.*

DISPRENNA, *to redeem*; diſprynniar, *a redeemer.*

DISPRESY, *to deſpiſe*; diſpreſys haneth a vyth, *deſpiſed this night ſhall be.*

DISSEMBLA, *to diſſemble.*

DISTAIN, *an excuſe.*

DISWEL, *to ſpoil, to undo.* Dyſwul, *id.*

DISWREYS, *to undo, to deſtroy*; diſwrys, *undone*; dho diſwrug, *idem*; dho diſwythyl, *to undo, to deſtroy.*

DIU, *black.*

DIUA, Diuadh, *a bound, a goal, a limit.*

DIUADH, *an end*; dho diuadha, *to accompliſh, end, finiſh*; diuedhas, *late*; divetha, *binder, later, hereafter.*

DIVERE.—*See* DEVERY. Dagrou divere, *to drop tears, to cry.*

DIVERY, *to flow, to guſh out*; ther fyth, *may guſh out.*

DIUETH, *twice.*

† DIUGLUN, *the reins.*

DIUORTE, *from him, from it.* Dyworry, *idem.*

† DIURES, *an exile.*

DIWENNYS, *deſcended, come down.*

DIWY,

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DIWY, *to kindle, to ſet on fire.*

DIZ, *come;* diz bar hanei, *come along with us.*

DIZHUNÊH, *a breakfaſt*; in French, Dejeunè, *to break the faſt.* Hod. Haunſel.

DIZ'IL, Dizurey, Dizurythyl, *to ruin or undo*; dizureys, *undone.*

Do, *us, we*; alſo, *thy, him*; *id.* Dho, *to.*

DOAR, *the earth.* A'n oar, *id.*

DODLOS, *office, ſervice*; yn aga dodlos neb venalen, *in their office, who were faithful.*

DOEN, Don, *to bear*; ha doen dellyow teke ha dâ; *and bear leaves fair and good.*

† DOER, *the earth*; Hod. Dor, an dor, *downward*; an oar, *the ground.*

† DOF, *a ſon-in-law*; alſo, *tame.* Dov, *idem.*

DOFYS, *choſen.*

DOGA, *to bare, to carry*; an ſoul ren doga, *the devil carry him*; dok, *bare*; dok duſtunny, *bare witneſs.*

DOGHA, *after*; dogha geyth, *the afternoon.*

DÔL, *a valley, a dale.*

DÔL, *a ſhare, a part, one eighth.*

DOLLA, Dilla, Tolla, Tulle, *to deceive.*

DOLY, *to owe*; dolos, *ought to*; doleth, *ought to be.*

DOLVA, *a breach, a ſeparation*; Pednolva in Paul, *the head of the breach.*

DON, *to bring or carry.*—*See* TON.

DOR.—*See* DOER. Dorgis, Dorgrys, *an earthquake.*

DORE, Dorre, *to break.*

DORN, *the hand*; dorn gledh, dorn dyhou, *the right hand*; dorn kledk, or glikin, *the left hand*; whence we ſtill uſe the word *click-handed*; Mr. Lhuyd ſeems to have confounded theſe two words in his Arch:—*See* DEXTRA *and* SINISTRA, *there.*

DORN, *a handle*; *the door poſt.*

DORO, *bring*; doro thym an guyn guella, *bring me the beſt wine*; dhe doro, *to bring.*

DOTHA, Dothans, Dotho, Thothans, *to them*; alſo, *of them.*

DOTHYANS.—*See* DOZ. Pan dothyans aga, *when they came there.*

DOVA, dho dova, *to tame, to ſubdue.*

DOUL, Dowle, *a purpoſe, deſign, or reſolution*; alſo, *a caſt, a fling, a throw*; dho doulla, *to contrive, to deſign*; alſo, *to caſt, throw, or fling down*; dho doulla' a daor, *to throw or ſtrike down to the ground.*

DOUN, *high*; alſo, *deep, low*; downder, *a gulf, a bottomleſs pit, deepneſs, depth.*

DOUOY, *come ye.*—*See* DOZ.

DOUAR, *water.*

† DOUR, Dower, *water*; Chyn dower, in Ludgian, &c. *the houſe on the water.*

DOURCHESTER, (Dorcheſter) *a caſtle by the water.*

† DOUR-GHI, *an otter*, q. d. *a water dog.*

DHO Dourhi, *to water.*

DOUS, *them*; dous leverys thotho, *they ſaid to him*; alſo, *aware.*

DOW, a contraction of Dour Dowber, in St. Auſtel, *the ſhort water.*

DOWAY, *to taſte.*

DOWETHY, *come hither.*—*See* DOZ.

DOWETHYANS.—*See* DEWETHAS.

DOWTHACK, *twelve.*

† DOY, Hod. De, *yeſterday.*

DOYS, *ſwore*; ef doys the ſempys mougha downe, *he ſwore immediately moſt deeply.*

DOZ, *to come*; tre vyados in Conſtenton, *the town by the water that cometh*, i. e. *the tide.*

DRA, the ſame as Tra, *a thing*; it alſo in

in the names of places is the same as Tre, *a town, or place*; as, Hendra, *the old town*, &c.

DRAEN, DRANE, *a thorne*; draenen,* *a bryer, or bramble.*

DRAGUN, *a dragon.*

DRAL, *a drag.*

DRE, the same as Tre, *a town, a dwelling.*

DRE, *is also, by, through*; dre the rag, *athwart, before.*

DRE, Tre, *at home.*

DREAN, *that.*

DREATH, Draith, *gravel, sand*; also, *the sandy shore covered at high water*; dreath lenky, *a quick sand or shelf.*

DREDH, *by, in, through, with*; dredhev, *by me*; dredhe, *through him or it*; dre, *or* drydhi, *through her.*

DREFAN, Drefen, Drethan, *because, although.*

DREGE, Trege, *to dwell, or inhabit*; dregas, *inhabiting, remaining*; dregva, tregva, *a dwelling place.*

DREGERETH, *love.*

DREGY, tho dregy, *to bear, bring, carry*; dregyow, *bearing*; dreys, *borne, carried.*

DREHEUEL, *to erect, build, raise up*; my a dreha, *I will raise*; drehevyn, *raise, (let us)* drehevys, *raised up.*

DREI, *to bring.*

DREIN, *a bryer or bramble*; also, *a prickle.* Dreyn, *id.*

† DREIS, *a bramble, or briar.*

DREIZAN, *a raspberry tree, or bush.*

DREM, *a complaint, a lamentation.*

DREMAS, *the husband, the good man.*

DREMENE, *to die, or depart*; also, *to go over, to transgress*; in this last sense it is used;—may whruffons cam dremene, *that they did wickedly transgress.*

† DREN, *a thorn*; this is also used for *a bramble.*

DRENGES, *the Trinity.*

DRES, *by*; dresof, *by me, by my means.*

DREV, *to bring, to bear*; dreuh, *bring ye*; drew, *bring.* Dreugh, *idem.* Drew, *brought.*

DREVAL, dho dreval, *to lift up, to take away*; also, *to erect.*

DREVAS, *tillage.*

DREVAS, *man raised up.*

DREUESY, *mournful, lamentable.*

DREVONE, *while*; drevone lewa, *while I live.*

DREYNY, *to vex, disturb, trouble*; I suppose from Dreyn, *a prickle*; yn prison mosny dreynen, *in prison to go will not vex us.*

DREYZ, Drez, Driz, *over, beside, beyond.*

DRIG, *the same as* Trig, *in all its senses*; Bodrige, *the house by the sea side in* Philleck.

DRINDAZ, Drindzhaz, an Drinziz, *the Trinity.*

DRIZ-LEBMAL, *to leap over.*

DRO, *at all adventure, from all places.*

DRO, *bring thou*; dro ve thymmo, *bring to me.*

DROAGA, dho droaga, *to hurt, to injure.*

DROCOLETH, (drok kuleth) *an ill act, damage, hurt.*

† DROG, *evil, harm, hurt.* Hod. Drok.

† DROG-GER, *infamy, reproach*, q. d. *evil word.*

† DROG-GERAT, *infamous, reproachful.*

DROGGRAS, *revenge, requital*; yn droggras thy das Adam, *in requital to her father Adam.*

† DROG-OBER, *a crime, an evil deed.*

† DROG-OBEROR, *a worker, a doer of evil.*

† DROG-

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† DROG-SAVARN, *a ſtink, or ill ſavour*; pedn drog, drog-bederys, *malicious, envious, ſtudious of evil.* Note, that this word Drog, is ſometimes uſed for, *grief, ſorrow*; as, drog y'ư genniv, *I am ſorry.*

DRON, *a throne*; alſo, *a hill*; the Gûndron in Gulval, *the downs hill.*

DROSSA, *I will bring*; ys dros, *he brought.*—*See* DREI, &c.

DRUIC, *a dragon.*

DRUSHIER, *a thraſher.*

DRUTH, *a harlot.*

DRUTH, *brought*; from DREI.

DRUYTH, *bound.*

DRUZ, Truz, *a foot.*

DRY.—*See* DREI.

DRY, *what*; dry vedo hui gil? *what will you do?*

DRYK, *to dwell*; drygva, *a dwelling place.*

DRYNYA, *to compel*; geneugh why mos ny drynya, *with you to go you need not compel me.*

DU, *God.* Dues, Dea.

DU, an abbreviation of Dedh, *a day*; du yow, *Thurſday*; du paſk, *Eaſter*: it alſo ſignifies, *two*, and likewiſe *a ſide*; propay du, *on every ſide.*

DUAN, Duwon, *grief, ſorrow.*

DUE, dho due, *to come*; dues, *come*; dueſow how ethes Eva, *come my companion Eve.* Dus, *idem*; dun a lemma, *let us come away, come from hence*; duna hanan, *come with us*; dus yn rak, *come forth*; duthys, *didſt come*; ha fattel duthys un ban, *and how thou didſt come up on high.*

DUELLO, Thello, *to diſcharge as from a gun*; ny dal man duello luheſna taran, *it is not worth a mite to diſcharge lightning or thunder.*

DUETHY, *to ſtop, to retain*; duedhaz, *retained.*

DUF, *a captain*; Mac-duf, *a Scotch name, the ſon of the captain.* Erſe.

DUFON, Dufun, *broad awake.*—*See* DIFUNY.

DUG, *brought.*—*See* DOEN.

DUGANZ, (du iganz) *forty, or twice twenty.*

DULA.—*See* DARN.

DULO, *God's river, or pool.*

DUN.—*See* DUE.

DUR, *hard, hardſhip*; Criſt ow ſylwyas cler murath dur, *Chriſt my Saviour hear my great hardſhip.*

DURDALATHA WHY, *I thank you.*

DURGY, *a ſmall turf hedge.*

DUS.—*See* DUE. Dus, Dys.—*See* DEES.

DUSCOUTH, (du ſcouth) *the two ſhoulders.*

DISTUMMY, Diſtunny, Diſtun, *a witneſs*; *pl.* Diſtyny.

DUWHANS, Dywhans, *quickly*; alſo, *deſire.*

† DUW, *black.*—*See* DIU.

DUWENHE, *to vex, grieve*; from Duan, Duwon.

DUWY, *to go.*

† DUY,* *God*; † Duy Chefitidoc, *God Almighty.*

DY, *of thee*; alſo, *their, thee*; alſo, *for, from, with*; dy ſon, *with a bleſſing.*

DY, *there*; tus thy denne ef bys dy, *men to draw it along there.*

DYACK, Tyack, *a huſbandman, a farmer.*

DYAG, *towards, againſt.* Tyag, *id.*

DYAL, *revenge.*

DYALAS, Dhyallas, *to deride, flout, ſcoff at*; an laddron an dyallas, *the thieves him ſcoffed at.*

DYANTU,

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DYANTU, *hazardous*, q. d. *with danger.*

DYBARTH, *a ſeparation, a diviſion.*—*See* DYBERHEE.

DYBLANS, *proportionable*; alſo, *bright, diſtinct.*

DYCHLOS, (dyχlos) *out of happineſs.*

DYE, *to ſwear*; tyayt ter dye, *thou mayeſt firmly ſwear.*—*See* DI.

DYEN, *whole, entire*; yn tyen, *entirely.*

DYENKYS, *riſen up*; mur ſyn dyenkys, *if he be ariſen.*

DYERBEUE, *to revive, to live again.*

DYERBYN.—*See* DIERBIN.

DYETH.—*See* DIGETH.

DYF.—*See* TEVA.

DYFEN, *a prohibition, a forbidding.*

DYFLYAS, *defamed, diſgraced.*

DYFOUT, *a fault, a default.*

DYGAVELSYS, *ſtript naked.*

DYGNAS, *to oppoſe*; han Ethewono dygnas, *the Jews to oppoſe.*

DYGES, Deges, *barred, ſhut*; aſſo utho dyges agandaras, *when faſt were barred our doors.*

DYGH, *fairly, rightly*

DYGHTHY, *to provide, procure*; dho dyghthybos, *to dreſs meat*; dyghthys, *dreſſed, provided.*

DYGHTY, *to bring, handle, treat, uſe*; ha hager feſt ren dygtyas, *and very fouly him uſed.*

DYHODZHADH, *the afternoon.*

DYOGALL, *reverend.*

DYHUANZ, *ſoon, quickly.*——*See* DUWHANS.

DYHOU, Dyghou.—*See* DEHOU.

DYLIE, *to revenge*; dyliez, *revenged.*—*See* DYAL.

DYLLO, *to ſend.*—*See* DILLEUGH.

DYLLA, *to ſet on*; me andylla olligans tanc, *I will ſet all on fire.*

DYLARG, *behind, the hinder*; war tu dilarg, *on the part behind, or ſide.*

DYLLAS.—*See* DILLAT.

DYLLY, *remiſſion, ſlacking*; hebdylly, *without relaxation.*

DYLLY, *to drop, to trickle down*; dyllys, *dropped down.*

DYLYR, *to deliver, to ſet free.*

DYM, *id.* q. d. Thym, *to me*; Arluth leverel dym, *Lord tell to me.*

DYMANDIA, *to aſk, to demand.*

DYMMYN, *in pieces.*

DYN, anſwers to the Conj. Prep. *An* in the Welſh; as, Dynerχy, Dynerhy, *to greet or ſalute*; in Welſh, Anherky.—*See too*, DIN.

DYNDYLY, Thyndyly, *to deſerve*; dyndylas, *deſerved*; thyndylſe why a thyndylſe, *you will deſerve.*

DYNYTE, *dignity.*

DYNYTHY, *to bear*; dho dynythy map, *to bear a child*; dynythys, *born, produced*; dho dynythy, *to come*; dynythys, *come forth.*

DYRGUYS, *ſtirred up.*—*See* DOR, *and* DEREVAL.

DYRRY, *to break.*—*See* TERHI.

DYRUSKYS, *barked, unrinded.*

DYS, *id.* q. d. Thys, *to thee.*—*See alſo*, DEES. Dyſo, *id.* q. d. Thyſo, *to him, to this*, &c.—*See alſo*, DIS.

DYSCAVYSSYS, *ſtretched out.*—*See* DISCAVYLSY.

DYSCOLVY.

DYSCRYGYK.—*See* DISCRYGYER.

DYSEHY, *to quench one's thirſt.*

DYSEGHY, *to draw dry, to dry up*; dyſeghys, *dried up.*

DYSK, *put, or take off*; dyſkthe ſkyggyow guyk theves, *put off thy ſhoes quickly from thee.*—*See* DISKI. Dyſken, *ſtripped.*

DYSKUS,

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DYSKUS, *to ſhew, to declare;* diſque thotho kerenge, *ſhew to him love.*

DYSKY, *to learn;* dyſkyans, *learning.*

DYSMEGY, *to tell;* ef dyſmegys, *he may ſhew.*

DYSOSY, *bound, obliged;* myana vyth dyſoſy, *I will be bound to him.*

DYSPRENA, *to redeem;* dyſprynias, *a redeemer.*

DYSPYT, *envy, deſpite.*

DYSTOUGH, *immediately.*

DYSWE, (Dyſkue) *tell, ſhew, declare;* dyſwe thynny ny an tas, *ſhew to us the father.*

DYSWETHY, *id. qd.* Diſquedha, *to diſcover, to lay open;* diſwethe thym, *diſcover to me.*

DYSWREY, *to deſtroy;* dyſwreys, *deſtroyed.*

DYSWUL, Dyſwyl, *to execute;* rak dyſwyl eiſtenyon, *to execute juſtice.*

DYSWYSYK, *undoubting.*

DYTHGYA, *to heal;* hag as dythgyas, *and it healed.*

DYTHYOWE, *id. qd.* Dyhou, Dehou; tur dythyowe, *to the right ſide.*

DYTHYBYA, *to declare;* rag henna the ol dythybya, *therefore I will declare.*

DYVETH, *impudent;* q. d. *without ſhame;* dyveth ve, ha lader pur, *impudent he was and a very thief.*

DYVOTTER, *an appetite, a ſtomach;* guak dyvotter, *an hungry ſtomach;* or rather, *an empty ſtomach.*

DYWETH, *delay, regard;* alſo, *twice.* Dywyth, *id.* alſo, *an end.*

DYWORTO, *from, from him.*

DYWY.—*See* DIWY.

DYWYSYK, *id. qd.* Dyſwyſyk; pyſgans colon dywyſyk, *pray with a heart undoubting.*

DYZ.—*See* DIS.

DZHARN, *a garden, an orchard.*

DZHEDH, *id. qd.* Deth, *a day;* en dzhdhe, *in the day.*

DZHEI, *they, them.* Gzhyi, *id.*

DZHIAUL, *the devil.*

DZHIUNIA, dho dziunia, *to couple, to join.*

DZHOULES, *a fury, a fiend, a hag.*

DZHÛAN, *John.*

DZHY, *a houſe.*

DZHYRNA, *a day;* from the old word *journee;* which word we ſtill retain in *journeyman:*—An dzhyrna ma uar zeithan, *this day ſeven nights.*

E.

E, *of, out.*

E, Ef, Ev, *he, the, that.*

EDÂL, *it behoves, muſt be, ought;* emeſk, e tre, *between, amongſt.*

E, *his, it, it's;* et e ûz koth, *in his old age;* e ruſk, *it's bark.*

E; this is often joined to verbs of the preſent tenſe; *as,* Dew ewys, *for* Dew e wyr, *God knows,* or, *God doth know.*

EA, *id.* q. d. ea venjah, *he would.*

EAL, *pl.* Elath; *an angel.*

† EAL, *all manner of cattle.*

EARE, *an hour;* pub eare, *for ever;* q. d. *all hours.*—*See* ER.

EAST, *Auguſt month.*

EARTH, *id.* q. d. Arth, *high, loſty;* Earth on Carminow in Mawgan, *a famous military camp.*

EBE, Eve, *he, or, it is.*

† EBIL-HOARN, *a nail, or pin of iron;* ebil pren, *a peg, pin, or trennel of wood.*

† EBOL, *a colt; pl.* Ebilli; Mena billy in Tywardreath, *the colt's hill.*

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EBRAL, *April*; moz Ebral, *April month.*

EBRON, Ybbern, Ybron, *the sky.*

EDHANOR, *a fowler.*

EDHEUON, *Jews.*—*See* ETHYOW, of which this is the plural.

EDRAK, *repentance*; edrege, edrek, *grief, sorrow*; edrak, is also, *sorry.*

EDHYN, *a bird, pl.* Edhnow-trodzhan. —*See* TRODZHAN, *stares*, q. d. *foot birds.*

EDRE, Edre dro, *round about.*—*See* ADRO.

EDYACK, *an ideot, a simple creature*; q. d. *one by himself.*

EF, Ev, *he, it*; also, *it is*, &c. sometimes too, *in.*

EFAN, Evan, *plain, evident*; y cawses gynyow efan, *he spake the words plain.* Perhaps from the Welsh, Evan, *fearless.* —*See* Lhuyd's Arch. p. 216.

EFER, *the loins*; *pl.* Eferywen.

EFEARNE, *hell*; *infernal.*

EFFYE, *to escape, to fly away.*

EGA, Ege, *was, were*; due kendoneryth ege, *two debtors there were*; an eal ega in wethan, *the angel that was in the tree.*

EGERY, *to open*; egerys, *open, opened.* Uger, Yger, *id.*

EGHEN, Ehen, Ehin, *kind, sort*, &c. mara pean reth eghen, *if it be of that kind.*

† EGLES, Hod. Egliz, *a church*; eglos, *idem*; *pl.* Eglysyow.

EGLOS, *a church.*

EGR, egr deu, *a daisy*; egr dzharn, *a garden daisy.*

EGRUATH, dho egruath, *to roll, wallow.*

† EHAL, *all manner of cattle.*—*See* EAL.

EHAN, *rest, repose.*

EHAZ, *health, safety.*

EHED, *to fly, to run away, swiftly*; fayn vy ehed, *let us fly.*

† EHOC, *a salmon.*

EHUAL, *high.*

EIL, *the second.*

EISREAXT,*, *a pupil under ward.*

EISTENYON, *justice.*—*See* DYSWUL.

EL, *an angel*; *pl.* Eleth.

EL, *can*; me el moz, *I can go.*—*See* YL.

ELAN, *an elm.* Elau, *id.*

ELAR, *a bier.*

† ELERCH, *a swan*; Elerchy in Verian, *the swannery, or swan's house.*

† ELESBREN, *sedge.*

† ELESFER, *the shank or shin bone of the leg.*

ELF, *this*; hag elf a tes, *and this will swear.*

† ELGENT, *the chin.*

† ELIN, *an angle, a nook*; also, *the elbow.*

ELOW, *to cry out, to bewail*; hag a kenna a elow, *and for this I cry out.*—*See* HELWY, *and* OLUA.

† ELS, *a son-in-law.*

† ELSES, *a step-son.*

ELYN, *clean*; rag y wetha pur elyn, *to keep it very clean.* Perhaps from the Welsh, Dilhyn.

EM, Om, *or*, Ym, before a verb, *me, myself*, as, emtathe, *to kill myself*; emwyske, *to strike myself*; emwethe, *to keep myself.*

EMÊZ, Evêz, *without doors.*

EMLODH, *fighting*; dho hemlodh, *to fight*; ef a embloth ragonny, *he shall fight for us.*

† EMPERUR, *an emperor*; † Emperes, *an empress.*

EN, *in and the*, an article; enuir, *verily, in truth*; en ednak, *only, at the least, to wit.*

EN, is also an intensive particle only; as *in* sometimes in the Latin; as, Enkledhyz, *buried.*

EN,

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En, is alſo the ſame as, *an, the*; as, † enbit, *the world.* Hod. Anbyz.

En, *or* yn, (particle) before an adjective adverb, ſerves to expreſs the Engliſh adject. adverbs ending in *ly*; as, enfir, *wiſely*; en ſplan, *clearly*; en lanith, *cleanly*; en luan, *cheerfully.*

Ena, *there, then, therein*; enagoz, *near*; ena, eno, *id.* alſo, *the ſoul.*

Enap, Enep, *the face, the countenance*; alſo, *againſt.*

Enbera, *within*; with an accuſative caſe, *into.*

† Eneb, *a page of a book.*

† Enederen.

† Enef, Hod. Ena, *the ſoul*; *pl.* Enefow, Anevou.

Eneval, *a beaſt*, *pl.* Enevalen; enevales, *a ſhe beaſt*; pragh yth hembrenkygh ou enevales the ves, *why do you lead my ſhe beaſt away?*

Enez, *Shrove-tide.*

† Enchinethel, *a giant.*

† Encois, *frankincenſe.*

Encoislester, *a cenſer to burn incenſe in.*

Enfugy, *miſchief*; me a wra neb enfugy, *I will do ſome miſchief*; enfugyk, *miſchievous.*

† Engurbor, *a patten, or alter-plate.*

† Enlidan, *plantane herb.*

Enna, *there.*—*See* Ena.

† Enniou, *a cloſure, a joint.*

Ennis, *an iſland*; *pl.* Eneſou, Enezys. Ynys, Ynez, Ince, *id.* But note, that it ſignifies as well a peninſula, or half iſle, made as well by a river or the ſea; as may be ſeen by this name being applied to many ſuch places in this county. Enys, *id.*

Enogoz, *near, nigh by.*

Enor, *honour, worſhip.* Enour, *id.*

Enradn, (en radn) *in part.*

Ens, Eny, *go ye*; ens deu a'm dyſcyblyon, *go ye two of my diſciples*; alſo, *let us go.*—Ens is alſo thus uſed at the end of a verb as *let* in Engliſh; *Ex. Gr.* Gorrens, Gwerthens, &c. *let them put, let them ſell.*

Entre, *between.*

† Entredes, *a coma, a diſeaſe in the head, ſleepineſs.*

Enuedh, Enwith, Enuedhan, *an aſh tree:* Trenwith by St. Ives, *the town of aſh trees.*—Enuedh, enwith, is alſo, *by turns, in its turn*; enuedzhek, *particularly, in particular.*

Envenouh, Envennouh, *often, in.*

† Envoch, *the face.* Hod. Enap.

Enurma, *now, then, in that hour.*

Eon, *ſtraight*; a ſe rag crous hanter tek, eon ha cref, *that is for a croſs half, fair enough, ſtraight and ſtrong.*—*See* Eun.

Ephan, *June*; miz Ephan, *the month of June*; Gor Ephan, *July*; q. d. *upon June.*

Er, put before a verb, is but a ſort of expletive; as, guyn aga beys erbones, *happy your world would be:*—Erbos, *it is*; govy erbos dywolo, *ſad it is to be devils.*—It is a contraction of *Dera, Dhera*; as is *Era*, &c.

† Er, *an eagle*; *pl.* Erieu:—Whence Forſan Killigrew in St. Earme, (in alluſion to which, that family gives a ſpread eagle for its arms) *the eagle's grove.*

Er, *ſnow.*

Er, *freſh, new.*

Er, *upon, until, of, for, if*; erriam, *if not*; eragan gew, *for our ſupport.*

Erbyn, Erybyn, *againſt*; and ſometimes with a word between, as, Er dha byn, *againſt thee*; er agaz pyn huſ, *againſt you*; er agan pyn ny, *againſt us.*

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ERBER, *a garden*; *pl.* Erberow.

ERA, *was, were*; erouh, *are you?* erouh hui tſhyi, *are you within*, or, *in the houſe?* era why, *are you?*

ERAL, *id. qd.* Aral, *another*; *pl.* Erel, *others.*

ERE, a contraction of Ger; ragder tha ere, *for by this word.*

EREDY, *ſurely, verily.*

ERI, *an acre*; Eriſy in Grade, *the dry acre.*—*See* ERW.

+ ERIEN, *the temple of the head.*

ERNA, *an hour*; yw a gyff bohoſogyan pub erna, *you will find the poor every hour*; pub erna, *continually, at all hours.*

ERNA, *until*; erna gullyf then nef thum tas, *until I go to heaven to my father.*

ERNOYTH, *naked*; pan'rug me theugh ernoyth, fernoyth ow holye, *when I cauſed you naked, unclad, me to follow.*—*See* NOATH.

EROW, an the erow, *to the uttermoſt.*

ERRYA, *ſtrife, contending.*

ERURYR, *wary, cunning*, rag an hyller eruryr, *for the fellow is wary.* Eruyer, *id.*

ERVYS, *armed*; tus ervys, *armed men.* Yrvys, *id.*—*See* ARV.

ERW, *a field*; er' teck, *a fair field*; alſo, *an acre.*

ERY, *to bring*; dun ganſo ery anfus, *let us go with him to bring the hypocrite.*

ES, *that is, be, are*; an romys es yn nef, *the rooms that are in heaven*; *than, when.* Eys, *id.*

ESAL, Eſala.—*See* JZAL.

+ ESCOP, *a biſhop*; + Arch Eſcop, *an archbiſhop.* Hod. Iſpak, Arch. Iſpak.

ESEL, *a member*; *pl.* Eſili, Eſilu.

ESGAR, *a bone.* Eſkar, *id.*—*See* ASCOM.

ESGARA, dho eſgara, *to leave, to relinquiſh.*

ESGIZ, *a ſock*; *pl.* Eſkitias; ſkyggyow, *a ſhoe.*

ESGYZIANZ, *an excuſe.*

ESKER, *a giant*; eſker bras, *a great giant.*

+ ESKIDIEU, *ſhoes open above, ſuch as the tinners uſe.*

ESKYNNA, *to aſcend*; eſkynnas, *aſcended, an aſcent:* hence Boſkenna in Burian, *a houſe on an aſcent.*

ESON, Eſen, *we were*; kepar del eſon yn weth, *ſo as we were alſo*; eſough, *than you*; y fynnaf vy mos pella eſough haneth, *that I will go farther than you this night*, ibid.—*See* ES.

ESOW.—*See* EYS.

ESOZ, *already.*

EST, *the Eaſt.*

+ ESTREN, *an oyſter*; alſo, *a ſtranger.*

ESUMFYN, *to undertake*; eſumfyn na byth cotta warnep cor, *I undertake that it be not ſhorter in any ſort.*

ET, *in.*

ETH, ETHE, *he went, they went*; hag ys eneff eth thort ren, *and his ſoul went from him*; hag eth poran the an caer, *and they (the bodies) went ſtrait to the city.*

ETHA, Etho, *the ſame as* Etheh: Treganetha in St. Wen, *the great dwelling.*

ETHLAYS, *curſed*; ethlays gwef pangeve genys, *curſed be the time when I was born.*

ETHEK, Ethuk, Ethyk, *great, huge*; Trevenethick in Wendron, *the great dwelling.*

ETHOM, *want, need.*

ETHONE, (e thone) *to bear*; me vedn ethone, *I will bear it.*

ETHOW, *a Jew*; *pl.* Edheuon, Ethohan, *the Jews.*

ETHYN.—*See* EDHYN.

ETTO GE, *thou art*; franc ha leal etto ge,

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ge, *frank and loyal thou art:* — Earl of Godolphin's motto.

Ev.—*See* Ef.

Eva, dho eva, *to drink*; eyf, *drink thou*; kens mos, eyf ten guyn, pymeth, *before thou goeſt, drink a draught of wine, or metheglin*; eveugh, *drink*; kymereugh, eveuch an guyn, *take ye, drink the wine*; evyn, *let us drink.*

Evall, *comely*; alſo, *humble*; pur evall oberuaz, *very humble ſervant.*—*See* Hyvel.

Eve.—*See* Eu, Ewe,

Evel, *like.*—*See* Avel.

Evereth, *irregular, out of rule.* Uſereth, *id.*

Evodh, *leave*; q. d. *from the will.*

Evy, *of me, mine*; Berſabe ou whek e'vy, *Bathſheba, the ſweet of me.*

Eu, Ewe, U, Yu, *it is*; rag u, *to be, I was, are, is.*

Eu, *to go*; fattel eu tre, *how to go to town or home*; eugh, *go ye, get ye gone:* Eus, *id.* eus puptre, *go ye all home*; euth, *going*; euth yclewas, *going I heard it.*

Eua, *their, their's, their own*; war eua dewlyn, *upon their knees.*

Euen, Even, *patient*; Jeſſus ef thy ſwethas pur euen, *Jeſus ſhewed himſelf very patient, (or even without any diſturbance.)* In Welſh Jaun.

Euhell, *high.*—*See* Uhal.

Evhonnen, *he himſelf.*

+ Euin, *a nail of the fingers or toes.*

Euinkarn, *the hoof of a beaſt.*

Euiter, a barth tas, *an uncle by the father's ſide.*

Euiter, a barth mam, *an uncle by the mother's ſide.*

Eun, *right, juſt*; Deu yu eun, *God is righteous*; dha euna, *to rectify, to make right*; pur eun, *very right*; eune, ewne, *right, rightly.*

+ Eunhisic, *juſt, upright.*

Eunow, *ſheep, lambs.*—*See* Oan.

+ Eure, *a goldſmith.*

Eus.—*See* Eu.

Euth, *upon*; euth try guelas oun am bus vy, *on her to look fear is to me*; or, *I am afraid.*

Ew, *the ſame as* Ow, *my, mine.*—*See* Eu.

Ewe, *there.*

Ewhal, *id. qd.* Uhal.

Ewhe, *the extent*; agy the ewhe angeyth, *within the extent of the day.*

+ Ewidit, *a lark.* Hod. Melhuez.

Ewen.—*See* Eyn.

Exilyys, *baniſhed, exiled.*

Ey, *healthy*; may ey ſur ve ys wely, *that healthy, or wholeſome, ſurely was his bed.* Jach, Yaghy.

Eyghan, *a moment, a minute*; ny won—y trygaf eyghan, *I know not—I may dwell a minute.*

Eyhan, *abundance, plenty*; kueth us ym colon eyghan, *ſorrow is in my heart abundance.*

Eyl, *one*; an eyl pen, *the one end.* Yl, *idem.*

Eyn, *cold*; gans carm eyn, *with a cold cry.*—*See* Jein, Yein.

Eynda, *India*; ty a the Eynda, *thou ſhalt go to India.*

Eyrysder, *happineſs.*

Eys, *all manner of corn*; un beda gorha h ag eys, *a burden of hay and corn*; *pl.* Eſow; rag eſow galſo fyſel, *that grain I might raiſe.*

Eysya, dho eyſya, *to praiſe or commend.*

Eysyll, *hyſſop.*

Eythinnen, *furze.* Hod. Eithin, *and* Ython. Bonython in Bury, *the furzy dwelling.* Nomen familiæ.

Ez, (an auxiliary verb) *to be.*

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F.

FABORDEN, *the baſe in muſic.*

FADIC, *a refugee, a fugitive.*

FAES, *to deſign or intend;* me nebas put wyre ni faes, *I little verily deſigned it.*

+ FAIDUS, *beautiful.*

FAL, *a prince.*

FAL, *a failing, a deficiency; fail;* hep fal, *without fail.*

FALLAS, *fraud, deceit;* alſo, *failing; pl.* Falladow.

FALLIA, dho fallia, *to cleave, ſplit, rive.*

FARA, *regard, notice.*

FARIA, *Mary;* Re Faria, *by St. Mary.*

FARSOW, *weak;* gallaf farſowe, *I am gone weak.*

FAS, Fath, Feth, *the face, the countenance.*

FAS, *faith, truth;* in fas, *in truth;* alſo, *ſtrength, vigour;* kerthes yn fas, *walk in ſtrength, or well in the faith;* y fas, *well;* alſo, *a boaſting, brag;* awos agas fas, ha tros, *notwithſtanding your brags, and noiſe.* —*Rightly,* Fos.

FASTE, *ſtrength;* faſte the gy the vreder, *ſtrengthen to thee thy brethren.*

FAST, *forthwith, inſtantly, earneſtly.*

FATTEL, Fatl, Fatla, *how, by what means; what if.* Fetyl, *id.*

FAVAN, *a bean; pl.* Fave, Fava.

FAUT, *to want;* ma faut dho, *I lack or want: a want, or lacking.*

FE, *me, I.*

FE, *is, was;* feu, *be;* fethaf, *I ſhall be;* feſta, *thou art.*—*See* FES.

FEA, *to ſin;* fehaz, *a ſin;* rag ou fehas, *for my ſin; pl.* Fehadow.—*See* FEH.

FEDH, *to have;* a fedh, a fyth, *ſhall have.*—*See* FET.

FEDN, *id. qd.* Pedn, *the head, the end.*

FEER.—*See* FIR.

FEETH, *to ſettle, to ſtop.*

FEGANS, *id. qd.* Pegans, *neceſſaries for life.*

FEIN, *fine, neat, trim, merry.*

FEKYLL, *to feign;* thotho y fekyll, *to him he feigned love.*

FEL, *crafty, cunning.*

FELDZHA, dho feldzha, *to cleave, ſplit, rive.*

FELEN, *wormwood.*

FELLYON, *deceived, miſtaken;* ſough gokky ha fellyon, *you are fooliſh and miſtaken.*

FEN, *an end;* alſo, *a head.*—*See* FEDN.

+ FENESTER, *a window;* plainly taken from the Latin *(feneſtra);* and I believe the old Britons had none, before the Romans came in.

FENOCHEL, *fennel.*

FENSAN, *I would;* y fenſan y voos cuthys, *I would he were hidden.*—*See* VENDZHA *and* VEDN.

+ FENTON, Venton, *a fountain or well; pl.* Fentiniow.

FENYGIA, dho fenygia, *to bleſs;* may finiſgough an torow, *that you ſhall bleſs the wombs.*—*See* BENIGIA.

+ FER, *the leg.*

FER, *a fair, a mart;* feran, *a fairing;* ferna, *merchandize, wares, goods.*

FERHIAT, *a thief.*

FERNOYTH, *unclad;* pan'rug me theugh ernoyth, fernoyth ow hoyle, *when I made you naked, unclad me to follow.*

FERROR, *a blackſmith, a farrier.*

FERYL, *peril, danger.*

FERRYS, *angry;* Mathew ferrys an tas Dew, *that is God the Father angry.*

FES, *thou wilt be;* ty a let feſyn th'eſe, *thou wilt be out of the place in drinking;* feue, *is, be;* kyn feue Map Deu, *although he be the*

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the Son of God; feyf, *I be;* par may feyf guyw, *ſo that I be worthy;* fieu, *I was.* Fen, *id.*

Ffesont, *a pheaſant.*

Fest, *faſhion, manner;* alſo, *very;* rak yein feſt yu an awel, *for very cold is the weather;* feſt yn tye, *inſtantly, ſtrongly.*

Festa, Faſte, *thou art or wert.*

Festynna, dho feſtinna, *to haſten, to make haſte;* feſtyn, *make haſte, haſten, diſpatch.*

Fet, Vet, *to have;* ou cres a fet benary, *my peace thou ſhalt have for ever.*

Feth, *the face.*—*See* Fas.

Feth, *a faith, belief;* warrow feth, *on my faith.*

Fethy, de fethy, *to vanquiſh, to overcome;* re fethas an fals jevan, *he vanquiſhed the falſe devil;* fethys, *vanquiſhed;* alſo, *tired;* alſo, *fetched, taken out of;* fethys lavar ha dewhan a'n beyſe, *fetched out of the labour and ſorrow of the world.*

Fettow, *ſaid he.*

Fettyl.—*See* Fattel.

Few, *alive.*—*See* Beu.

Fey, *faith, belief;* rum fey, *by my faith.*

Feyntys, *a feint, a fiction, a deceit.*

Fewsya.—*See* Sewsya, Sewya.

Fic bren, *a fig-tree.*

Figez, *figs;* ficus ledan, *broad figs,* or *figs,* properly ſo called; figezan houl, *raiſins of the ſun,* which our country people commonly call *figs.*

Filgeth, *foot.*

Fîlh, *a hook, ſcythe, or ſickle.*

Fin, *provident, wary.*

Finney, dho finney, *to proceed, to go forward.*

† Fiol, *a cup to drink out of, a viol;* whence no doubt this word came.

Fîr, *prudent, wiſe.*

Fire, *more, many;* nangew fire by as blethan, *not theſe many years paſt.*

† Firmament, *the firmament.*

Firwy, *id. qd.* Mirwy, *to die;* rag an prenna y firwy, *to redeem us he ſhould die;* may firwean thew vylen, *that may die the two villains.*

† Flair, *a ſmell;* dhe flery, *to ſtink;* flerys, *ſtinking;* plos flerys, *ſtinking fellow, a ſtinking weed;* fleyryngy, *a ſtink or ſtench.*

† Flam, *a flame.*

Flamya, *to defame;* pur apert thy flamyas, *all very publickly thee defamed;* flamyas, *defamed.*

† Flechet, *children;* *pl. of* Floh; *mod.* Flehez; *and in the* Ordinalia, Fleghys, Flehys.

† Flogh, *a child, a boy;* an hlon, *of the child;* gen hlô, *with child;* an hlo'na, *that child.*—Flehefou, Flehezou, *is alſo a pl. of* Floh; *as in* Flogholeth: flogheleth, a vorow deuys adermyn, *children, to-morrow come betime;* fleheſſi, *a little child.*

Flos, *a flower;* duyow ha'm'los, *the Thurſday of the flower.*

Flous, *excuſe, flattery;* kertheugh hep flous, *begone without excuſe.*

† Flurrag, *the prow of a ſhip.*

Flyran, *a lock.*

Fô, Vo, *id. qd.* Fe, *(which ſee) is, was;* alſo, *to ſwear;* foſs, foſſa, *be;* foute, *are.*

† Fodie, *happy.*

Foge, *a blowing houſe.*—*From* Fok, *which ſee below.*

Foilligim, *to forbear, to omit.*

Fok, *a hearth, furnace, or fire-place.*

† Fol, *a fool.*—Folneth, Foloneth, *folly.*

Fol, *he can;* a nel pyth fol, *with what force he can.*

Folie,

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FOLIE, *to brag*; rak an harlot the folie, *for the villain did brag.*

FOLLAT, *a neckcloth, a neckerchief.*

† FOLT GUSKE, *(not* Foltre guſke, *as Mr.* Lhuyd *has it in his* Arch) *frantick*; q. d. *folly ſtruck.*

FOR, *anger, reſentment.*

FORD, *a way:* Hod. For, Vor, Ferdh, Forth; *pl.* Furu, Varas; Trigavaras in St. Gorran, *the dwellers in the ways*; an vor, *the way*; wheal an vor in St. Breage, *the work of the way*; gaz vordh, *your way*; for ma, *that way.*

† FORH, *a prong, a pitchfork.*—*See* VORH.

FORMYE, *to form*; formyer, *a former, a maker.*

† FORN, *an oven.*

FORS, *help*; nynſus fors a wos henna, *not is their help for this*; na fors, *no matter*; na fors kynna thre hetho, *no matter though they do not reach.*

Fos, *a blow*; *pl.* Foſow.

Fos, *bragging*; awos agas fos, ha tros, *notwithſtanding your bragging, and noiſe*; *pl.* Voſteryon.

Foss, Foſſa, *a ditch, an intrenchment.*—*See* Fo.

FOVA, *is, be, were.*

FOUIZ, Fowis, *a den of beaſts.*

FOULZ, *treacherous, falſe:* whence the word.

FOUTE, *a lane*; penfowne, *the head of the lane.*—*See* FAUT.

Fôz, Fôs, *a wall*; *pl.* Foſu, Fuſu: Trefuſes in Mylor, *a walled habitation:* Fo, *by contraction*, then fo, *to the wall.*

FOZA, Voza, Voſe, *an intrenchment*; the voza in Gorran, car voza in Probus, *the fortified or intrenched town.*—Penvoſe, Trevoſe, &c.

FRA, Fraga, *why, wherefore.*

FRANK, *free, at liberty.*

FRAUS, *fraud.*

† FRECH, *fruit.*

† FREGGANS GUR, *a wife*; an vreg, *the wife*; q. d. gureg gans gur, *a woman with a man.*

FRENNE, *id. qd.* Prenne, *to take*; hy frenne byth nynſyw bern, *of it take never care.*

FRETH, *wrath*; alſo, *ſtrength, fortitude, ſtrong, fierce*; alſo, *fervour, earneſtneſs*; ha me e freth ſurath pys, *and I with fervour ſurely thee pray.*

FRETHY, *to conquer, to overcome.*

† FRIIC, *the noſtril.*

FRIGAU, *the noſe*; frigau bras, *one with a great noſe.*—Fregau, Fry, Fridge, *idem.*

FRITH, *a hawthorn, a white-thorn*; kellyfryth in Kenwyn, *the white-thorn grove.*

FROT, *a ſtrait or arm of the ſea.*

† FRUIT, *fruit.*—*See* AVAL.

FRUYN, Frudn, *a bridle.*

FRY, *the noſe*; hence probably it comes to ſignify *a hill:* Frefry in Lanhydrock, *the town on a hill.*

FRYAS, *a huſband or wife.*—*See* PRYAS.

Fu, *a ſhackle*; yn un fu, *i one ſhackle*; *pl.* Fual, *ſhackles, fetters.*

Fu, Fuve, *he or it was*; fuf, *I was*; fuef, *I will be*; fuer, *ſhall be*; fue, fus, *thou wert*; fugh, *you were:* ple Fugh, *why; where were you.*

Fu, an fu, *the form, ſhape.*—*See* FURF.

FUE, *to flee or run away.*

† FUELIN, *wormwood.*

FUGIO, Figio, *to feign, to diſſemble.*

FUNEN, *a fillet, a ribband*; *pl.* Funiou.

FUNIL, *fennel.*

FUR,

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+ Fur, *prudent*; Modo Fîr, Feer, Fyr. —Furnez *and* Fyrder, *prudence, wiſdom*; fyrah, *wiſer*.

Fur, *fierce, too much*; mar fur torment, *ſo fierce anguiſh*.

+ Furf, *form, ſhape*.

Fust, *a ſtaff, a club*; *pl.* Fuſtow; gans fuſtow ha clythyon, *with ſtaves and ſwords*.

Fut, *a vault*; Trebarfut in Poundſtock, *the town over the vault*.—In Welſh, *Mud*.

Fy, *art, be*; fyen, *I ſhall be*; fye, *will be*; fyth, *id.* a fyth lethys, *ſhall be killed*.

Fye, *to flee*.—*See* Fue.

Fyenas, *anxiety*; *pl.* Fyenaſow, *perplexities, troubles*; mur yu ow fyenaſow, *much are my perplexities*.

Fykyl, *vain, fickle*.

Fyllel, *a failing*; heb fyllel, *without fail*; dhe filly, *to fail or want*; fillys, *failed*.

Fyn, *perfect, fine*.

Fyn, erow fyn, war ow fyn, *againſt me*.—*See* Ervyn.

Fyn, *laſt*; rag ny evaf bys deth fyn, *for I will not drink till the laſt day*; alſo, *the end*.

Fynna, y Fynna, Fynnaf, *I will*; may fynny, *that you will*.

Fysel, *to produce, to raiſe*; rageſow-galſo fyſel, *that I might raiſe grain*.

Fysky, *to divide*; an dour ou fyſkya les, *the water is dividing abroad*.

Fysta, *to threſh*.

Ffystyn, Ffyſtyne, *make haſte*.—*See* Festynna.

Fyth, *any*; den fyth, *any man*; Vyth, *id.*

Fytse, *to put*; an corf a fytſeugh yn beth, *the body which they put in the grave*.

Fysmant, *countenance, viſage*; thyth fyſmant the thy a bleak, *thy countenance to her will pleaſe*.

Fythy, *to confide, to truſt*; from Feyth; alſo, *to command*: del fythy afef a vyth gurys, *as he commands ſhall be done*.

Fyvar, *an edge*.

G.

Ga, *ſtand*; ga ban, *ſtand up*.

Gadlyng, *an idolater, an idle fellow*; avyl gadlyng, dues yn rag, *ah! vile raſcal, come forth*.

Gael, dho gael, dho gavel, *to find*; gafus keffys, *found, hath found*; kyff, *ſhall find*; ena Chreſt why vye kyff, *there Chriſt you ſhall find*: gaffo, *may find*; mana gartho gorthyp vyth, *that he may not find any anſwer*.

Gafas, dho gavas, *to forgive*; gaf, *forgive*; geffys, *forgiven*; gafse, *I forgive*; thotho ef me an gafse, *to him I will forgive*.

Gafus.—*See* Gaval.

+ Gahen, *henbane*.

Gal, *ruſt, ruſty*; alſo, *evil*; map gal, *the ſon of evil*; alſo, *wicked*; gans guv the wane an gal, *with a ſpear to pierce the wicked fellow*.

Gala, *a fig*.

Galar, *grief, ſorrow*; *pl.* Galarow; dho galarow, *to weep, to bewail*.

Galas, *id. qd.* Cals, *hard*; yma thys colon galas, *there is to thee a hard heart*.

Gallaf, *I am gone*.

Gallas, *gone, loſt*; alſo, *power, authority*; alſo, *better*, from Gueal; tha theth the un gallas le, *and is gone to a better place*.

Gallos, Galloys, *id. qd.* Gallas, Galloſek, *able, powerful*. Galhydock, *id.*

+ Galluidoc, *able, potent*. Hod. Galloſek.

Gallus, *did*; gallus leverel, *did ſay*. —*See* Gally.

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GALLY, *to be able, may, or can:* Galſe, Galſo, Galſy, *id.*

GALU, Galwy, *to call, to cry out*; galus, galow, *a call;* ha galwy dre a pup ſorn, *and call aloud thro' every corner.*

GAM, *id. qd.* Cam; *which ſee.*

GAMWUL, *well*; wy ll, *to do ill, wrong, or offend*; ny the gamwuly won mur, *that we do wrong I know true.*

GAN, Gans, Ganz, *with*; gans henna, *therewith*; ganſo, *with you;* gans y bleu, *with her hair*; ganzha, gowzha, *with him.* It is alſo, *by, through.*

GAN, *id. qd.* Can; a gan yn gorthyans dotho, *and ſing in honour to him.*

GANNO, *to find;* na ganno tru, *that he find not ſorrow.*

GANSO, *ſpeaking, ſpeech.*

GANYCK, *government.*

GAR, *the ſhank of the leg*; *pl.* Garrow; gar cam, *bandy-legged.*

GARRAS, dho garras, *to go, ſtep or walk*; alſo, *the ſummit or top.*

GARAUDER, *weakneſs;* rag garauder war bendewlyn, *for weakneſs on his knees.*

GARA, *leave;* ragara an vor goth rag an vor noueth, *leave not the old way for the new way*; dho garera, *to leave, quit, or forſake.*

+ GARAN, *a crane;* inde Coiſgarne Forſan, *the crane's wood.*

GARE, *clear.*

GARGET, *a garter*; *pl.* Gargettow.

GARMI, Karme, *to call aloud, to cry out;* garme, *a calling, a crying out.*

GARO, Garow, *cruel, fierce, keen, ſharp.*

+ GARTHOU, *a goad.*

GARTHY, *to love*; garthyn, *let us love.*

GAS, *to ſuffer.*

GAS, *grief, trouble*; mur a gas vye gene, *much of trouble it would be with me.*

GAS, *you, your*; ha henna ſaw a gas gura, *and here whole he you will make.*

GASA, *to leave;* gurra penna peyne ow gaſa, *cauſe this pain to leave me;* gas, gaz, *leave*; cuth ma nam gas, *ſorrow that I ſhall not leave.*

GASA, Gaſow, *dirty;* Tregaſa in Gerrans, *and* Tregaſow in St. Erme.

GASSICK, *dirty.*—Tregaſſick, *from* Gaſa.

GAU, *human dung;* alſo, *foul*; *any ſort of dung.*

GAV, *forgive.*—*See* GAFAS.

GAVAL, tho gaval, *to have, to hold;* alſo, *to get, to find.*

+ GAVAR, *a goat; pl.* Gever, Gour: gavar mor, *a lobſter;* or rather, *a ſegar, or long oyſter;*—ſo called from its long horns. Gavar igans, *twenty goats.*

GAZ, *quit, leave.*—*See* GASA.

GE, Gy, *thee, thou*; geta, *to thee.*

GE, Gei, *the ſame as* Agei, *there.*

GEAGLE, Gagle, *dirty, filthy*; Tregeagle, *the dirty town.*

GEARE, *green or flouriſhing.*—*See* GUER.

GEAWELL, *the goſpel.*

GEDN, *a wedge*—whence our gads in tin-works.

GEEL, dho geel, *to make.*—*See* GIL.

GEFYANS, *forgiveneſs, pardon.*—*See* GYVIA; Gyfyans, *id.*

GEFYTH, Kefyth, *to find*; gefaf, *I ſhall find*; may geffo, *that I may find.*

GEIL.—*See* GIL.

GEL, *power.*

GELAR, *anguiſh, pangs*; ou cothaf lues gelar, *in knowing many a pang.*

GELE, *another*; alſo, *to ſwear.*

GELEN, Gelyn, *the elbow*; alſo, *a cubit*; alſo, *a nerve, a ſinew.*

GELLAS, tha gellas, *to jeſt, to joke*; Eva, nyngen tha gellas, *Eve, it is not to thee to jeſt.*

GELLES,

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GELLES, *perſuaded*; ham gelles, *I am perſuaded.*

GELLI, *the ſame as* Kelli, *to loſe*; gellas, gellis, gyllis, *loſt.*

GELMEN, *a band, a halter.* Golmen, *id.*

GELLY, Gilly, *the ſame as* Kelli, *a grove*; Pengelly in Creed, *the head of the grove.*

† GELVIN, *the beak or bill of a bird*; gel (*or* gyl) vinak, *a curlew*—from its long bill; ſo likewiſe, *a woodcock* I take to be called *Kyvellak*, for the ſame reaſon.

GELWEL, Gulwell, *to call, to name, to aſk*; gelwys, gylwys, *called, named.*

GEMERES, thy gemeres, *to take, to ſeize, to take him.*

GEMYN, *to commend*; ow eneff me gemyn, *my ſoul I commend.*

GEMMYS, a gymmys, *ſo much.*

GEMPES, Gympes, Gympe;—Fenton Gymps in St. Peran Sabulo, *the continually overflowing well.*

GEN, *the chin.*

GEN, Gon, Gun, Gyn, *our.*

GEN, *with, by, through*; Genz, *idem*; genaf, genef, gynefy, *with me*; genew, genoȝ, genouȝ hui, *with you*; genough, *id.* genen, gynen, *with us*; genyz, gennys, *with your*; genaſs, genez, *with or by thee*; mî a genez, *I will go with thee.* Gynez, *id.* gynſy *with her*; gyne, *with me.*

GENAU, *the mouth*; *pl.* Genuow.

GENE, *vexation, trouble.*

GENS, *are, were*; nyn gens dous, *they were not aware.*

GENY, *to be born*; genys, *born.*

GENYTH, *to have*; ef an genyth war an chal, *he ſhall have it on the cheek.*

† GER, *a word*; *pl.* Gerryon; Gerryou: gerryowma, *theſe words*; gervyth, *any word.*

† GERDA, *fame, renown*; q. d. *a good word.*

GERGHAS, the gerghas, *to bring*; py ura tus thy gerghas, *what hour ſhall the men to thee be brought.*

GERGHEN, *id. qd.* Kerth, *a way, a journey.*

GER-LEVER, *a vocabulary*, q. d. *a word book.*

GERRO, gerro ny geel dean, *let us make man.*

GERTHES, Gertho, *to go.*

† GERUTDA, *famous, renowned.*—From GERDA.

GERY, *to love*; geryth, *thou loveſt*; the vap Yſac a geryth, *thy ſon Iſaac whom thou loveſt.*

GES, *your*; ha ges pegans, *and your inſtruments.*

GES, GEYS, *a jeſt, a flout, a ſcoff*; yn ges eſa leverys, *in a ſcoff he ſaid:* geſky, *to jeſt, flout, deride, or mock at*; cool gethym, metha geſky, *hearken to me, would I mock thee.*

GESO, *to plant*; yn glaſſygyon geſough y, *on a green plot plant ye them*; alſo, *to get.*

GEST, GYST, *a dog*; properly, *a bitch*; *pl.* Geſtr.

GESUL, the geſul, *to adviſe, to counſel*; me a geſul bos ganſe prennys dag won, *I ſhall counſel that with it be bought ſome Down.*

GESY, *id. qd. to leave*; ha nyn be geſys the gollas an lahys, *and not be left to loſe the laws:* geſeugh, geſough, *ſuffer, or let ye:* geſo, *left.*

GET.—*See* KET.

GETGORRA, dho getgorra, *to compare, to collate.*

GETH, Geyth, Gyth, *id. qd.* Deth, *a day.*

GETHYM, (ge thym) cool gethym, *hearken thou to me.*

GEU, Gew, Gu, Guu, *a lance, a ſpear, a javelin, a ſhaft.*

GEUAN, *lies*; *pl. of* Gow.

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GEVE, *found*; guan geve par, *was found but weak.*—Gevyth.—*See* GEFYTH.

GUEL-HOERN, *a pair of ſnuffers*; q. d. *a tongue of iron*; Gevel, *being a pair of tongues.*

GEVER, *duty, buſineſs.*

GEUSEL, the geuſel, *to ſpeak*; the geuſel ſurorth Moyſes, *to ſpeak ſurely with Moſes*; Pylat a gewſys, *Pilate ſpake.*

GEW, *ſtay, ſupport, relief*; eragan gew, *for our relief.*—On many eſtates, eſpecially in the Weſt, one of the beſt fields is called *the gews*; probably from hence, as being the ſtay and ſupport of the eſtate.

GEWAR, *anger*; burpur gewar, *by very anger.*

GEYEN, Geien, *a nerve, a ſinew*; *pl.* Skenys.

GEYTH, *a limit or bound.*—*See* GETH.

† GHEL, *a leech.*

GIGAL, *a diſtaff.* Gygel, *id.*

GIGLOT, *a fooliſh laugher*; *a wanton laſcivious girl.*

GIL, dho gil, *to do, make, work.*

GILEZ, dhort igilez, *from them.*

GILLY, Gillis, *the wood or grove of hazles.*

GIN, *make*; gin-theth worty, *make thy huſband.*

GIRAK, *a needle*; alſo, *a needle fiſh, a gar.*

GIRR, an girr, *the flux, the griping of the guts.*

GIRGIRIK, *a partridge*; q. d. Corgark, *i. e.* cor-jar, *a dwarf hen.*—*See* GREGOR.

GISSY, the *pl.* as I take it, of Gus, *woods*; as, Melgeſs in St. Agnes and Melyngiſſy, *the mill woods.*

GIVIA, dho givia, *to forgive, to pardon*; givians, *forgiveneſs, pardon.*

GLAN, *a bank, or gland of a river.*

GLANNITH, *clean, neat.*—*See* GULAN. Glan, Glane, *id.*

GLANNUTHDER, *cleanlineſs.*

† GLAS, *the maw, the ſtomach.*

GLAS, *a country*; glaſcor, glas garn, *a kingdom*; alſo, *blue.*

GLASE, Glaze, *green*; Polglaſe in St. Erme, &c. *the green pool*; alſo, *ſky coloured, ſea green*; alſo, *aſh coloured, grey.*—*See* GOON.

GLASSA, dho glaſſa, *to be green, to flouriſh.*

+ GLASTANEN, *the oak, the ſcarlet oak.* Hod. Glaſtan.

GLASSYGYON, *a green plot.*

GLAU, Glawe, *rain.*

GLAWN, *wool.* Treglawn Nomen familiæ.

GLEAB, *wet, moiſt*; gleb, dho glybye, *to wet, to moiſten.*

GLEDH, *chick weed.*

GLEDH, *a ſword*; gledh vaer, *the ruler of the ſword.*

GLEN, (Erſe) *a valley, a dale.*—*See* GLAN.

GLENAZ, dho glenys, *to cleave to, to ſtick to*; theth ſcoforn arte glenes, *thy ear again ſticking to.*

† GLESYN, *the herb woad.*

GLEU, Glew, *light, eaſy*; alſo, *ſtiff*; lym a glew, *ſharp and ſtiff.*

GLEW, *moiſt, wet.*

GLEWAF, *I feel*; ny glewaf yender thym trous, *not feel I cold to my feet*; or rather, *the ſtiffneſs to my feet.*

GLEWAS, dho gleuas, *to hear*; glenfyth.—*See* CLEVET.

GLEWSYNY, *to ſmell*; ras ny glewſyny, *for I have not ſmelt.*

GLEZ, Hod. Hez, *a ſwarm of bees.*

† GLIB, *ſmooth, moiſt*; glibbor, *moiſture.*

GLIBIE.—*See* GLEAB.

GLIHI, *froſt.*

GLIT, *a hoar froſt, a rime over the water.*

GLOS,

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GLOS, *a ſlumber*; ha rum kemeres drok glos, *and have taken a bad ſlumber.*

GLOSE, Gloas, *dried cow-dung*; ha gloſe tha leſkye, *and dry dung to burn.*

GLOUAZ, dho glouas, *to hear*; piua glou vi, *who do I hear?*

GLOW, *a coal, dried horſe or cow dung.*

GLOUS, *a pang*; ma an glous dre ow colon, *that there is a pang thro' my heart.*

GLOYS, *paleneſs*; ha gloys cref yr kemeras, *and paleneſs ſtrong her ſeized.*

† GLUAN, *wool.* Hod. Glawn.

† GLUT, *glew.*

GLUTH, *dew.*

GLÛYAN, *a diſeaſe, a ſickneſs*; gwellygluyan, *bed ſickneſs.*

GLYN, *a woody valley*; Glyn in Cardenham.

Go, *at, to*; golowres in Gorran, *at the garden*; (a corruption of Go-lowarth) alſo, *their, this*; alſo, *little*; go dôl,* *a little valley.*

GOAR, *a huſband*; the yr goar, *to her huſband*; a corruption of Gûr.

GOBAR, Gobr, Gobyr, *a ſtipend, hire, wages*; goberna, *to hire*; gobernes, *hired.*

GOD, Goda, Goed, *a wood*; Polgoda in St. Peran Sabulo.

† GODEN TRUT, *the ſole of the foot.*

GODH, *a mole.* Hod. Godh dhâr.

GODHALEK, *Iriſh.*

GODHAZ, dho godhaz, gothaz, *to know.*

GODHIHUAR, Gothuar, *the evening.*

GODHO, *lees, dregs, grounds, leavings of tin.*

GODHO, kulliag godho, *a gander, a cock gooſe.*

GODR, *id. qd.* Gora, *to lay up*; kemerthy, ha godr in ban, *take them, and lay them up.*

GOEF, GWEVE, *accurſed, miſerable.*

* Perhaps, Godolphin means a little valley of ſprings; i. e. Go dol ſince.

GOER, *to pitch*; lemyn me as goer yn badn, *now I will pitch them upright*; this too comes from Gora.

† GOF, Hod. Gove, *a ſmith of any kind, a forger*; gov diu, *a blackſmith*; alſo, † Gof, *to hammer*, &c.

† GOFADL, *a ſhop, a workhouſe, a ſmith's ſhop.*

GOFFEN, *to aſk*; goffen ther Dew, *aſk of God.*—*See* GOPPEN.

GOG, an gog, gok, *the cuckow*; gogue, *id.*

GOKY, *fooliſh, a fool*, q. d. *like a cuckow*; gokyneth, *folly.* Gankey.

† GOICKENNIN, *dog's bane, wild or meadow ſaffron.*

GOIL, Gol, *a ſail*; alſo, *a vail.*

GOIS, *blood.*

GOIUEN, *a nerve.*

GOL, *holy*; Cargaul in Newlyn, *the holy town*; and Fenton Gollan in St. Michael Penkevel, *the holy well.*

GOLLAS, dho gollas, *to loſe*; dho golli, *and* golſe, *id.*

GOLAS, *a bottom*; an golla, (vulgo gala) in St. Peran Sabulo, *the bottom.*

GOLEOW, Oleow, Owleow, Goly, *footſteps, marks.*

GOLEUDER, *brightneſs, ſplendour.*

GOLHYA, Golhy, *to waſh*; golhas, golhys, *waſhed.*

GOLLYAZ, *to watch*; ou colyaz, *watching.* Gologhas, *id.*

GOLOK, *ſight*; ſcon yn mes void oam golok, *immediately be gone out of my ſight.*

GOLLOHAS, *laud, praiſe*; leverys pup gollohas, *ſpeak ye all ſort of praiſe.*

† GOLOU, *light*; golouleſter, *a lamp, a lanthorn*; a uolou, *of light.*

GOLOUA, dho goloua, gouloua, *to light, to enlighten*; golouas, *enlightening*; as alſo, *lightning.*

GOLOVAS,

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GOLOVAS, *the travails of a woman in child-birth.*

† GOLS, *a buſh of hair*; perhaps Tregowls, in St. Clements, may come from hence, from a buſh of trees once there.

GOLSOW, *hearken, hear*; golſow, golſow, Eva, *hark, hark, Eve.*

GOLSOWRUS, *let him hearken*; golſowrus the ow lavarow, *let him hearken to my words.*

GOLSTA, *thou didſt hearken*; a ban golſta orty hy, *ſince thou didſt hearken unto her.*

† GOLVAN, *a ſparrow*; golvan-ge, *an hedge-ſparrow.* Hod. Gylvan, *and* Gylvan-ge.

GON, *id. qd.* Gûn, Goon, *which ſee*; Tregonan in St. Ewe, *the downy town*; gonick, *or* ock, *downy*; Tregonock in St. Germans.

GONESEG, *a ſervant, a workman; pl.* Goneſugy.

GONETHY, *to plant, to ſeat*; alſo, *to labour, to work.*

† GONIDOC, *a waiter, a ſervant.*

GONON, *ſome one*; alſo, *any thing.*

GONS, *a woman's privy parts.*

GONSA, *ſpeech*; rak the gonſa bref neffre, *for his ſpeech ſays ever.*

GONY, *alas, ſad*; gony vyth! nye vena nyn genys, *ſad it will be! that we were ever born.*

GONYTHICK, Gonethick, *a huſbandman, a farmer.*

GONYS, *to till the ground*; pandra amont thyn gonys? *what will it avail us to till?* eny gonithieugh, *go till ye.*

GOOS, *blood*; gooſhak, *bloody.*

GOON, Gun, Woon, *a plain, or down commons*; goon glaze, *the ſea,* q. d. *the green, (or ſky-coloured) downs or plain.*

GOPHEN, dho gophen, gophidn, *to aſk, enquire,* &c. Gofen, Gofyn, Goven, *id.*

GORA, dho gora, *to lay, put, or ſet*; gorris, *put.*

GORGYS, *diſtruſt*; yma thymmo gorgys bras, *there is to me great diſtruſt.*

GOR, *upon*; Tregorrick in St. Auſtel, *the town on the river.* – It is alſo a ſort of expletive, which is likewiſe uſed by the Welſh, as, Goruedh, *to lye down*; gorſen, *or* uorſenna, *to finiſh,* &c.

GORHA, *hay.*

GORHEMMENUS, Gormenus, *to command*; Moyſes me a gorhemmous thys, *Moſes I command to thee.* Gorhemen, *id.*

GORHERY, *to cover, to hide.*

GORHOLETH, *concord, agreement*; alſo, *delay.*

GORIB, *an anſwer.*

GORLAN.—*See* CORLAN.

GORLEUEN; bobl en gorleuen Kernou, *people in the weſtern part of Cornwall.*

GORNUALL, *to regard, to reſpect*; hagam gornuall, *and me reſpect.*

GORMOLA, *praiſe, commendation.*

GOROU, dho gorou, *to open.*

GORRAWE, *the male of any kind.*

GORREN, *to raiſe, or lift up.*

GORREUGH, *but*; alſo, *put ye.*

GORRYBOWHE, *anſwer ye*; dho gorryby, *to anſwer.*

GORTAS, *bountiful, liberal*; alſo, *courteous.*

GORTHA, dho gortha, *to ſtay, tarry,* &c. gorteugh, *ſtop ye, forbear, hold.*

GORTHEWY, *to live again*; an kerth corf ne gorthewyth, *the ſame body did not live again.*

† GORTHFELL, *a ſnake.*

GORTHRODHY, *to appoint, to ſubſtitute.*

GORTHUER,

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GORTHUER, *dark*; rak nam nagyow gorthuer, *for it is not now dark*; alſo, *the evening.*

GORTHY, dho gordhy, *to worſhip*; gordhyans, *worſhip, honour.*–Gorty, *id.* gorthe tha Dew, *worſhip to God.*

GORTHYBI, Gorthebi, *to anſwer.* Gorty.—*See* GURTY.

GORUER, *a cloud.*

GORTHYP, *anſwer.*

GOR, *id. qd.* Gur, Gory, *thy huſband.*

GORWITH, *to keep, guard, preſerve*; alſo, *to be careful.*—Gorquith, *id.*

† GOSCORTHI, *a family, an houſehold.*

GOSHENY, *to permit, ſuffer, allow.*

GOSKESY, *to cover, to ſhelter*; ou cortes vos goſkeſȳs, *in tarrying to be ſheltered.*

GOSSAN.—*See* GOZAN.

GOSSE, Gûz, *a wood*; Trengoſe, *the town in the wood.*

GOSSE, *I ought*; mya goſſe a lemmey thylŷfrye, *I ought from hence him to deliver.*—A corruption (I believe) of Gothe.

GOSSYTHYANS, *puniſhment*; ty a berth ſure goſſythyans, *thou ſhalt ſurely bear puniſhment.* In Welſh, Goſpedigeth; dho goſſythy, *to puniſh.*

GOSTAN.—*See* COSTAN.

GOSYS, *bloody.*—*From* GOYS.

GOSTEYTH, Guſtyth, *obedient*; nefra goſtyth thy gorty, *ever obedient to thy huſband.*

GOSTOTTER, *a covert, ſhelter*; rag fout gueſt ha goſtotter, *for want of garments and ſhelter.*

† GOTH, *pride*; gothus, gothys, *proud.*

GOTH, Gothe, *ought*; ny goth, *ought not.*

GOTH, *known, diſcovered*; dho gothy, *to acknowledge*; gothaf, *I acknowledge*; gothvas, *knowing*; gwethan goth vas droke gu da, *the tree of knowing evil and good*; gothyas, *and* gothyes, *to know.*

GOTHA, *to fall*; a goth, *ſhall fall.*

GOTHAF, *for thee, for thy ſake*; gothaf gunes bos lethys, *for thy ſake with thee to be ſlain*; gothef, *to ſuffer.*—*See* GOTH.

GOTHEUEL, *to feel*; awas gotheuel ancow, *notwithſtanding ſhe felt death.*

GOTHFETHYS, *diſcovered, made known.*

GOTHFOS.—*See* COTHFOS.

GOTHFY, *id.* Lowenna teſka gothfy Jhu ou map, *comfort the faireſt thou knoweſt Jeſus my ſon.*

GOTHOAM, *fools*; Chriſt a cafos gothoam yn lan, *Chriſt found fools in the temple.*

GOTTA, *ſhorter*; cott govena, *aſk, enquire.*—*See* GOPHEN.

GOVENEK, *it comes in mind*; rag thym yma govenek, *for to me it comes in mind.*

GOVE, *a ſmith of any kind*; angove, (nomen viri) *the ſmith.*

GOVER, *a brook.*

GOVY, *alas, ſad*; tra govy, *a lamentable thing*; govy, tru, tru! *vel* gony, tru, trû! *ſorrow, ſad, ſad.*

GOVYS, *regard, reſpect*; del ruſſys mur an govys, *as thou haſt ſhewn much of regard:* alſo, Govis, Govys; *pl.* Govegyon, Govidzhion, *grief, ſorrows.*

GOVERICK, *a ſnotty-noſe fellow.*—From GÛR-VURICK.

GOU, *or* GOW, *a lie*; *pl.* Geuan, Gouſeſow;–ſcaval an gow, *the bench of lies, or ſcandalous committee.*

GOUHOC, *a liar.*

GOUAS, dho gouas, *to have, to hold.*—*See* GAVAL.

GOUEA, dho gouea, *to lie hid, to lurk.*

GOUGH, *you*; borny gough ſoras yn golan, *be not you wrathful in heart.*

GOUL, *id. qd.* Gol, *a vail*; goul an guns, *an apron*; *a vail to a* —.

GOULEVERIA,

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GOULEVERIA, *a teller of lies, a falſe ſpeaker:* Gowek, *idem.* Gowygyon, *tale-bearers, tale-tellers;* gouegneth, *or* gouegueth, *guile, deceit.*

GOULLENWELL, *to fill, to repleniſh.*

GOWAL, *diſdain.*

† GOUYAN, *a moth.*

GOWSY, *or* Gewſy, *to ſpeak;* a gowſas, *didſt ſpeak, or ſpake.*

GOWYGY, *an enquirer, a tale-bearer;* *pl.* Gowygyon.

GOYF, *winter.* Hod. Gwav.

GOYNE, *a ſupper.*

GOYNS, *notice.*

GOYS, *blood.*

GOZAN, Goſſan, *ruſt, iron ochre, ferruginous.*

GOS, *or* GUZ, *yours;* gyz honyn, *your own ſelves.*

GOZEZ, *moved, ſtirred.*

GOZOWAZ, *hearken.*

GRACHIA, *to crack,* (whence this word) *to break;* yr colonnam grachie, *her heart almoſt broke.*

GRACHEL, *an heap.*

GRACHIS, *cracked, broken.*

GRAMBLA, dho grambla, *to climb, to ſcramble.*

GRANYS, *cut, graved;* yn alaubaſter granys, *in alabaſter cut out.*

GRAPHY, *print, impreſſion;* argraphy, *printed.*

GRAS, *grace, thanks.* Graſs, *id.*

GRASSAF, *I give thanks;* then tas-y graſſaf, *to the Father I give thanks.*

† GRAT, *a ſtair, a ſtep, a degree.*

GRAVAR, *a barrow;* gravarrôz, *a wheel-barrow;* gravar dula, *or* dhula, *a hand-barrow.*

GRAVIA, dho gravia, *to carve, to engrave.*

† GRAVIOR, *a carver, an engraver.*

GRAYTH, *trouble, anguiſh;* hag ragan grayth ynne, *and by means of the anguiſh in her.*

GRE, *id. qd.* Gras; neb a vo yn moghya gre, *he who is in the greateſt regard.*

GREAN, *gravel;* — Polgrean in St. Michael Carhays, *the gravel pits.* Hod. Grouan.

GREAB, *id. qd.* Crib, *a comb of a cock or any bird.*—Hence the rocks called the *Crebs* in many places, for that they appear like the comb of a cock at low water, &c.

GREF, *grievous, inconvenient.*

GREFNYE, *greedy;* ny vannaf bas mar grefnye, *I will not be ſo greedy.*

† GREG CANS GUR, *a married woman;* q. d. *a woman with a man.* Gureg, *mod.*

GREGI, dho gregi, *to believe;* gregis, *believeſt thou:*—Greſyth, *id.* na greſyth thum lavarow, *thou wilt not believe my words;* del greſaf, greſy, *I believe.*

GREGOR, *a partridge.*

GREGY, dho gregy, *to be hanged;* a greg, *ſhall be hanged.*

GREIAH, dho greiah rhag, *to aſk for, to demand, to require.*

† GRELIN, *a lake.*

GRENZ, *(for* Gwrenz) *let;* an auxiliary verb; grenz enna bos gollow, *let there be lights.*

GRES, *(for* Gures) *heat.*

GREVYA, dho grevya, *to grieve, afflict.*

GREVYIS, *grieved.*

GREUGH.—*See* GREG.

GREW, *a crane;* Killigrew, *the crane's grove.* Nomen familiæ.

GREW, (an aux. verb) grew werthys, *I have ſold;* grew ſcrefy, *I have written;*

a pregoth

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a pregoth yn a weyl grew, *go preach in the work ſhall.*

GREYS, Grys, *ſtrength*; gans mur a greys, *with much of ſtrength*; alſo, *to believe*; ſur me a greys (*or* grys) *ſurely I believe.*

GRIID, *the jaw bone.*

GRILL, *a crab fiſh.*

GRILLA, tha grilla, *to hearken to*; rage ty tha grilla ortye, *becauſe thou didſt hearken to her.*

GRISLA, dho griſla, *to griſle, grin like a dog.*

GRISYL, *ſharp*; otta ſpern griſyl gyne, *ſee thorns ſharp with me.*

GROGY, dho grogy, *to be hanged*; groge, *hanging*; grogyas, *hanged.*

GROGHEN, *the ſkull.*—*See* CROGHEN.

+ GRONEN, *any ſort of grain.*

+ GROU, *ſand, gravel*; hence the grouan ſtone which is a ſort of moorſtone of a finer grain, compoſed of ſand, fine gravel, clay and talk.

GROWETH, *to lie down, to accompany*; Eva, groweth yn guyly a hys, *Eve, lie in the bed along*; Goruedh, *id.* alſo, *to lie with.*

+ GRUAH, *an old woman.*

GRUGE, *to do*; tru gony han yn gruge, *ſad, woeful, when I did it*; gruk, *did, uttered.*

+ GRUGIS, *a girdle, a ſaſh.*

GRUK, (Gùrak,) *a wife, a woman.*

GRUNSONS, *they held*; grunſons cuſyll na das, *they held (or took) counſel, not good.*

GRUP, this Mr. Keigwyn hath tranſlated, *to gripe*; but it muſt ſignify, *to pierce*; a grup bys yn empynyon, *will pierce even into his brains.*

GRUSSES, *honoured*; then nef gruſſes yſkynne, *to heaven honoured thou ſhouldeſt aſcend.*

GRUYTH, *office, duty, ſervice.*

GRY, *id. qd.* Grat; dydryk gry, *nor ſtop a ſtep.*

GRYGYER, Grugyer, *a partridge*; *unde* Gregor, nomen viri.

GRYFFYN, *to give*; ou banneth thyſo gryffyn, *my bleſſing to thee I give.*

GRYTHYL, (Gurythyl) *to do, to make*; y ſynna grythyl, *I will make.*

GU, *cop. and.*

GÛ, *id. qd.* Geu, *a lance*; Guu, *id.* alſo, *reward, deſert*; pur wyr ef an gevyth gu, *verily he ſhall find his reward.*

+ GUAF, *chaſte.*

GUÂG, *hunger*, from Guag, (of which this word is a corruption) *empty*; hence the tinners hole into a piece of ground, which has been wrought before, though filled up again, they call it, *holeing in guâg.*

+ GUAHALEGH, *a peer*, &c.

GUAILAN, *a rod, a twig.* Hod. Guelan.

+ GUAILEN RUYFANAID, *a royal ſcepter.*

+ GUAIN, *a ſcabbard, a ſheath*; gwan, gun-gorre yn gwan arte, *put it in its ſcabbard again*; dho guaine, *to ſtab.*

+ GUAINTOIN, *the ſpring.* Hod. Guainten, Gwainten.

GUALHT, *the hair of the head, a buſh of hair.*

GUAL, *a wall*; Treguall in Sennan, *the walled town.*

GUALLAK, *a braggart, a braggadochio.*

GUAIAN, *gain*; dho guainia, *to gain.*

GUANA, dho guana tardha, *to bore through, to pierce.*

+ GUAN, *weak*; Hod. Guadn, Guander, *weakneſs*; guan, *is alſo a ſting, a goad.*

GUANATH, *wheat*; bara guanath, *wheaten bread.*

GUANDRE, *to wander, to ſtray, to walk about.*

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GUANAN, Guenyn, *pl. a bee*; kaual guanan, *a bee hive.*

† GUAR,* *the neck.*

† GUARACK, *a charter, a patent.*

GUARDY, Guar-ty, *a play-house, a theatre*; alſo, *a ſcene.*

GUARE, *a play*; dho guare, *to play*; guare, *miracles*; guary-meers, *interludes played in the rounds*; *amphitheatres*;—guary-meers, ſignify *great plays*; plainen guare, *the playing place*;—by this name the rounds, or amphitheatres, wherein theſe interludes were repreſented, are called *Weſtward*;—but the right name of the interludes is guare-mirkl, *a miracle play.*

GUARIOW.—*See* GAROW. Ny gen bo whans guariow, *with us was a ſharp deſire.*

GUARHAZ, Garhaz, *the ſummit, or top*; the garras in St. Allen, *as being the top of the hill.*

GUARHAZ GANOU, *the palate*, q. d. *the top of the mouth*; guarra, *higher*; Gueal Guarra in Lamloourne, *the higher field.*

GUARNY, *to warn.*

GUARRHOG, *all manner of cattle.*

GUARTHEK, *to ride on an horſe.*

GUÂS, *mean, one of the commonalty*; guazna, *that fellow*; *pl.* Guſkas.

† GUAS, *a cunning, ſubtle fellow.*—*See* BATHOR. By which it ſhould ſignify, *a man of money.*

GUASGA, dho guaſga, *to ſqueeze, preſs, ſtrike*; guaſk, *ſtrike.*

GUASTIA, dho guaſtia, *to conſume, to waſte.*

GUÂS, *is alſo, hungry*; guâs decroter thym ya, *an hungry deſire to me there is.*

GUASANAETH, *bondage, ſlavery*; vêz a'n chy guaſanaeth, *out of the houſe of bondage.*

† GUATHEL, *houſehold ſtuff.*

GUÂV, Gwaf, *winter*; Guavas *vel* Gwavas in Sithney, *a winterly place, or belonging to winter*; trewavas, *a winterly place.*

GUARAS, *or* Gwavas. Nomen familiæ. Mr. Gwavas was a great help to this work.

GUAU ASCIENT, *one ſpeaking from the belly by an evil ſpirit*; *a ventriloquiſt.*

GWAYTHE, *work*; alſo, *to deſtroy.*—*See* TREYTHE.

GUBAR, Gobyr, *a reward, a recompenſe, a ſalary.*

GUBMAN, *ſea-oar, weed, or wrack.*

GUDRA, dho gudra, *to milk*; buket gudra, *a milk pail*; or, as we call it in Cornwall, *the milking bucket.*

GUDH.—*See* GODH.

GÛDH, *a gooſe*; kulliog godho, *a gander, a cock gooſe.*

GUDRAK, *a blow*; alſo, *a vault.*

GÛDZH, *blood.*—*See* GLOYS *and* GOOS.

GUDZHYGAN, *a blood pudding.*

GUEAL, Gueel, *a field.*

GUEDEU, *a widow.*

GUEDHO, *a widower*; alſo, *made a widower, deprived.*

GUEDER, *glaſs*; guedran, *a glaſs to drink in.*

GUEDHAN, *a tree*; guedhan knyſan, *a hazle tree.*—*See* WETHAN, WITHAN.

GUEDHRA, *to wither*; (whence the word) gueidrys, *wither'd, flagging.*

GUEDNHOGIAN, *a wart.*

† GUEIDHUR, *a workman.*

† GUEIDWUR, *a workman in ſilver*; alſo, *a brazier, a tinker.*

GUÊL, *better*; guêl yu, *it is better*; guello, *id.* alſo, *the beſt*; dho guella, *to amend or make better.*

GUELAN, *a rod, a man's yard*; *pl.* Geulinny, *rods.*

GUELAZ,

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GUELAZ, dho guelaz, dho guella, *to ſee*; alſo, guelaz, *the ſight*; man gueller aver termyn, *that you have not ſeen a long time*; guelyff, *I will ſee.*

GUELDZHOU, *a ſhears.*

GUELHEE, *to ſhew*; guelhee ny yllyth thymmo, *ſhew it thou canſt not to me.*

† GUELI, *a bed*; *pl.* Gueliau; gueli-croweth, *one bed-ridden.*

GUELLZ, *wild, ſavage.*

GUELV, *a lip*; *pl.* Guelawennow, Guelvanz.

GUELVAN, *to weep.*

GUELZ, *graſs*; alſo, *herbs of all ſorts*; alſo, *ſtraw, litter.*

† GUEN, *a plain, or down.* Hod. Gûn; *pl.* Guniau.—*See* GOON. It formerly too was uſed for *white, fair.*

GUENAN, *a bliſter, ſmall-pock, a wen*; dho gueny, *to ſting.*

† GUENENEN, *a bee.* Hod. Guanan.

GUENAR, *Venus, love, luſt, venery.*

† GUENNOL, q. d. *a white belly.* Guenbol, *id. a ſparrow.*

† GUENOIN, *venom, poiſon.*

† GUENOIN-REJAT, *a poiſoner.*

† GUENWUIT, *ſagacious, ſkilful*; q. d. *a white or fair wit.*

GUENY, the gueny, *to move, to go away*; nyn fayn vy whelyn the gueny thort an now, *let us not ſeek to move from the country.*

GUENZ, *wind, breath.*

GUÊR, *green, lively, flouriſhing.* I take Geare, by which name, ſingly, many places in this country are called, to be no other than a corruption of this, and to ſignify *a green, flouriſhing, or fruitful place.* Thus, Tregeare in Crowan, *the green, or fruitful town.*

GUERES, dho gueres, *to help or aſſiſt*; gueres ty harlot, *help thou villain.*

GUERES, *a horſe covering.*

† GUERET, *the ground.*

GUERHA, dho guerha, *to boaſt, to vaunt*; alſo, *to ſell*; gwertha, *id.* gwerthis, *or* ys, *ſold.*

GUERIR, dho guerir, *to heal or cure.*

† GUERNEN, *an alder tree*; in compoſition turned to warne, as Penwarne, *the hill or head of alders*; Rôſwarne, *the valley of alder trees.*

† GUERN, *a maſt*; maſts of the ſmaller ſhips were formerly made of alder trees.

GUERNICK, *marſhy, mooriſh*; hence Guarnick *and* Gwarnick in St. Allen, &c.

GUERUELZ, *paſture.*

GUERTHOUR, *a channel of water.*

GUESGA, dho gueſga, *to wear*; bethens gueſkis, *let them be worn*; alſo, *to ſtrike, knock.*

† GUESHEVIN, *a primate, metropolitan.*

GUESK, *pl.* Gueſkas, *a huſk, a cod, a garment.*

GUESKALL, *to contend, ſtrive, debate.*

GUEST, *a ſhelter, refuge*; alſo, *cloaths.*

GUETH, Guyth, *a turn, or courſe*; it is generally annexed to nouns of time and number; as, Milgueth, *a thouſand times*; byſgueth, *never*; zilgueth, *on a Sunday*; Queth, *id.* alſo, *infamy, worſe*; gueth os ys ky, *worſe thou art than a dog.*

GUETHE, *to break, beat up, root up ground, to quaſh, damp, deſtroy.*

GUEUAN, *a heel.*

† GUEUS,* *the lips.*—*See* GUELV.

GUEYT, *take care, beware.*

GUEYTYEUGH, *take you care*; guetyens, *ſee that, take care*; ſaw guetyens pup may tokto ganſo lorgh, *but ſee ye all that they bring with them ſtaves.*

† GUHIEN, *a waſp.*

GUHIT, *a daughter-in-law.* Hod. Guhidh.

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GUHUTHA, dho guhytha, *to accuſe*; Guhuthas, *id.*

GUIA, dho guia, *to knit, to weave.*

GUEIADAR, *a weaver.*

GUIBAN, *a fly, an inſect.*

GUIBEDEN, *a gnat.*

† GUICGUR, *a merchant, a dealer or trader*; gwicher coynt, *a rough dealer*, q. d. gweek gur, *a man of the bay or creek*; alſo, *a regrator*, &c. *pl.* guyckoryon; keuſeugh leman guyckoryon, *ſpeak now ye regrators.*

† GUID, *a vein.*

† GUIDEN, *a tree.* Hod. Guedhan, Wethan, Withan.

GUIDHILI, the *pl.* of Godhalak.

GUIDN, Guin, Gwyn, *white, pale, wan*; alſo, *happy*; guin bys, *happy world*; geudnik, ak, ek, *whitiſh*; keigwyn, *white dog.* Nomen familiæ.

GUIDNAK, *a whiting.*

GUIDHILI, *a workman*; *pl.* Guithorion.

GUIHAN, *a perriwinkle fiſh, a wrinkle.*

GUÎK, *a village.* Hence the two Gweeg's in Mawgan; alſo, *a bay, or creek of the ſea or river.*

GUIL, Gul, Gwyl, *to do.*

† GUIL, *a vail*; alſo, *a ſail of a ſhip.* Hod. Goil.

† GUILAN, *a king's-fiſher*; alſo, *a gull.*

GUILLEIN, *a beggar.*

† GUILLUA, *watchfulneſs.*

GUILKIN, *a frog, a welkin*; quilkin, *a frog.*

† GUILTER, *a maſtiff.*

GUIMP, Gump, *downhill*; the Gump in St. Agnes. *In Welſh*, Ar Guympo.

† GUÎN, *wine*; guin map, *dead wine*; guidran a uin, *a glaſs of wine*; an guin, *the wine.*

† GUÎN FELLET, *vinegar.*

† GUINS, *the wind.* Hod. Givenz; guins adro, *a whirlwind*, q. d. *wind round about.*

† GUIN-BREN, *a vine*, q. d. *a wine tree.*

GUINZAL, *a fan*, q. d. *all wind.*

† GUIOT, *a web of cloth.*

† GUIR, *true, truth*; guerder, guirionedh, *veracity*; guerryon, *a true man, a juſt one*; marpyth an gurryon dyſwrys, *if ſhall be the juſt one deſtroyed*; † guirion, *true of ſpeech*; † guirla veriat, *one that ſpeaks truth.*

† GUIRT, *green.* Hod. Guer.

GUIRTHY.—*See* GUERHA.

GUISKY, *to ſmite.*—*See* GUESGA.

† GUIS, *an old ſow that hath had many pigs.*

GUISK, *veſture and cloathing*; Guſkys, *pl.*

GUISCTI, *a wardrobe*, q. d. *a veſture houſe.*

† GUIT, *blood.* Hod. Goys, Woys, Goozh.

† GUISTEL, *a hoſtage.*

† GUIT, *a gooſe*; chelioc guit, *a gander, a cock gooſe.*

GUISUR, *a gardener*; *pl.* Guyſhyſy; hag ordeyneugh guyſhyſy, *and appoint you gardeners.*

GUL.—*See* GIL. Gule, *id.*

GULAN, *clean, neat*; alſo, *the ſame as* Gulaſcar, *a kingdom.*

† GULAT, *one's country.* Hod. Gulas.

GULASCOR, *a kingdom*; Ulaſcor, *id.* Hod. Gulaſketh.

GULEN, dho gulen, *to demand, require.*

GULI, *a wound*; Gullyou, *pl.*

GULHI, *to waſh.*—*See* GOLHYA.

GULLAN, *a gull*; *pl.* Guller.

GULLAS, *lower*; Tregullas, *the lower town*; Gullo, *id.* Tolgullo in Gwenap.

GULSE, *to loſe*; Golſe, *id.* an houl ny golſe y lyw, *the ſun would not loſe it's light.*

GULSCOUUA,

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GULSCOUUA, *a pavilion, or tent.*

GULÛ.—*See* GOLOU.

GÛN, *a gown;* alſo, *a ſheath.* — *See* GOON *and* GUN.

GÛN, *a down or common*; *pl.* Gunno.

† GUNER, *a brook, a river.*

GUNDE, *to crucify.*

GUODHAZ, *to know;* Gothyes, *id.*

GUZDZHI, Guoze, Guozena, *after, afterwards.*

GUORYANS, *glory, praiſe.*

GUR, *meaſure, ſize, proportion*; mur petho y ein ny thue the gur, *if they be cold they will not come to the ſize.*

† GÛR, *a man, a huſband*; dha ỵour, *thy huſband; pl.* Gorryth, *men*; gurty, *thy huſband;* gur ty, *man of the houſe.*

† GÛR GANS GREG, *or* FREG, *a huſband;* q. d. *a man with a woman.*

† GÛR PRÎOT, *a bridegroom.*

† GUR IOVENE, *a young man.*

† GUR HOG, *the great grandfather's father;* q. d. *a man of an age.*

GURADNAN, *a wren.*

GURAH, *an old woman.*

† GURCHWER, *the evening.*

† GUREG, *a woman*; gureg uedhu, *a widow.*

† GUREITAN, *a root.* Hod. Guredhan.

GURHEMMYN, *a command, an order; pl.* Gurhemmynadow. — Gurhemyne, Gurχemmyny, *to command*; gurχemynyz, *commanded;* alſo, *an order or command:* Gurhymynnyṡ, *id.*

† GURHEMIN-RUIF, *a king's decree or proclamation.*

GUREY, Gurelle, *to create, to make:* Gureuz, *id.* mar a gureth, *if thou preſumeſt, or if thou doſt:* Gurei, *id.* Guryans, *work*; gurys, *made.*

GURHAL, Gorhel, *a ſhip*; gurhal bien, *a little ſhip, a boat, a wherry.* Gorhall, *id.*

GURIDNIAS, *preſt, ſqueezed.*—*See* GURYN.

GURIS, *a girdle;* Gûri, *id. alſo the ſame as* Gurey.

GUROW, *a male of any kind.* Gorawe, *id.* ty uraid, *the male of any kind.*

GURRA, dho gurra, *to impoſe, to lay on.* —*See* GORA.

GURRIA, dho gurria, *to worſhip*; an bobl rig 'urria, *the people did worſhip.*

GURTHYANS, *worſhip.*

† GURTFILL, *any kind of beaſt.*

GURTHIT, *a ſpindle.*

GURYDN, Guryn, *to ſqueeze, to wring*; gans ow donorow an guryn, *with my hands will him wring.*

GURYTHYL, *to do, to make.*—This word, as well as *Gil*, is variouſly applied, and ſeems often redundant in the Corniſh.

GURYGTION, *dazzling.*

GURYS, *glaſs.*

GURYTHYYS, *rooted.*

Gûs, Gûz, *a wood.*

GUSGY, dho guſgy, *to ſleep*; guſkas, *ſlept.*—*See* CUSK.

GUSKYS, *covert, ſhelter*; nymbus gueſt guſkys, na chy, *I have neither cloaths, ſhelter, nor houſe.* Guſkas *is alſo the pl. of* Guas.

GUSTLE, *to aſſociate, to confederate.*

GUSTYTH, *obedient.*—*See* GOSTEYTH, † GUTHOC.

GUTHYL.—*See* GURYTHYL.

GUYDH, *a gooſe.*—*See* Gugildh *and* Godho.—Guydh, is alſo *high, conſpicuous;* alſo, *wood.*—*See* Gyth, Govyth, Wyth, *a wood.*

GUYDHER, *to ſearch out, to deſcry.*

† GUYLES, *liquorice.*

† GUYN, *white.* Hod. Guydn.—Alſo, *fair, pleaſant.*—*See* WYN.

† GUYRAF,

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GUYRAF, *hay.* Hod. Gorha.

† GUYTHOR, *an artificer, a workman.*—*See* GUEIDHER, *pl.* Guythorion.

GUYTHYSY, *privy*; guythyſy, *privy counſellors.*

GUYW, *worthy, deſerving*; *obedient.*

GUZ, *your, you.*

GWADEGALA, (Gwade gala) *reed of ſtraw.*

GWAE, *alas! wo!*

GWAN, *evil, wicked*; gwan oberowe, *evil deeds.*

GWARRŒ, *to cover.*

GWARTHAV, *the top or ſummit of any thing*; hence Gwardar in Gluvias.

GWARY, *to play.*—*See* GUARE.

GWAW, *foul*; gwaw obar, *a foul work.*—*See* GAŵ. Hod. Cau.

GWAYATH, *to move*; ha ſperez Dew rig gwayath, *and the ſpirit of God moved.*

GWAYTHE, Gwaythy, *to break, to deſtroy.*—*See* GUETHE.

GWEALL, *to ſee*; why oll as gweall, *you all ſee them*; alſo, *the ſame as* Gueal, *a field.*—*See* GUELAZ.

GWEDEN, *weak.*—*See* GUAN.

GWENEZ, *ſtinged*; gwenez genadar, *ſtinged with an adder.*

GWELLY.—*See* GUELY.

GWEREN, *a tankard*;—probably from the Welſh Guirod, *drink.*—*See* Lhuyd's Arch. p. 5.

GWERRAS.—*See* GWERET.

GWETHA, *to ſell, to diſpoſe.*—*See* GUERHA.

GWERYBY, *an anſwer.*

GWERTHYA, Gworria, *worſhip.*—*See* GURIA; alſo, *to worſhip.*

GWESPER, *the veſpers, or evening ſervice.*

GWESTA, *I ought*; ha me gweſta tha vas punyohas, *and I ought to be well puniſhed.*

GWETH, *cloth*; alſo, *a garment.* Gueth, *id.* alſo, *a ruſh.*

GWETHE, *worſe.*—*See* GUETH.

GWETTA, (Gwelles ta) *do you ſee?*

GWEVE.—*See* GOEF.

GWEYTH, *otherwiſe.*

GWILLE, *a bed*; gwille plev, *a feather bed*; gwille cala, *a ſtraw bed.*—*See* GUELI.

GWLEZOW, *gads, wedges, ſuch as tinners uſe.*

GWOTHEUY, *to ſee*; wotheuys, *have ſeen.*

GWREANS, *work.*

GWREAR, *a creator, a maker*; gwrens, *let us make.*—*See* GUREI.

GWY.—*See* GY.

GWYLE, *to yield.*

GWYLS, *graſs.*—*See* GUELZ.

GWYN, Gwydn, Widn, *white.*—*See* GUIDN.

GWYRRAS, *matter, ſtuff.*

GWYTH, *a tree*; *pl.* Gwethan; Wyth, *id.* alſo, *ſafety.*

GY, *a river, or brook*; Boſworgy, *the houſe on the river.*—*See* WY.

GY, a contraction of Chy, *a houſe.*

GY, (a pron. pers.) *they, them*; alſo, *thou, you,* the ſame as χuy; alſo, *is*; ugy, *who is.*

GYCKE, *noiſe*; heb gwyl gycke, *without making a noiſe.*

GYBEDDERN, *a beetle, mallet.*

GYBMAR, *take.*—*See* GEMERES.

GYDHIHUAR.—*See* GODHIHUAR; alſo, *the evening ſtar.*

GYDREVA, *the third day hence.*

GYGEL.—*See* GIGAL.

GYHYDHA.—*See* GUHUTHA.

GYHYDHAS, Gydhaz, *a judgment.*

GYLYUA.—*See* GOLOUA. *To ſhine.*

GYLE.—*See* GELE. *Another.*

GYLL, *defect, default*; heb tull na gyll, *without bleminſh or fault.*

GYLL, *to loſe.*—*See* GELI. Gylſys, *gone*;

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gone; ha gylſys the ken tyreth, *and gone to another country*; gyllyf, *I go, I depart.*

GYLWYR, *a creator, a maker.*—*See* GIL. Alſo, *to be called*; meſter genough ym gylwyr, *a maſter by you I am called.*

GYLVAN, *a ſparrow.*—*See* GOLVAN.

GYN, *with.*—*See* GEN. Gynen, *id.*

GYNNADWUR, *a ſower, a ſeedſman.*

GYNEZ, dho gynez, *to ſow, to beget, to plant.*

GYNYS, *born.*—*See* GENY.

GYRHAS, the gyrhas, *to fetch, or bring.*—*See* KERGH.

GYRHEFFIAS, *offered, proffered.*

GYSSY, Gyſſys.—*See* GESY. *To forſake.*

GYST, Gyſtys, *pl. a beam, a bar or lever*; alſo, *a bound, or limit*; agy the gyſt, *within the limit.*

GYTHEFFIA, *to propoſe, to offer*; gyth, *wood, timber, woody, a wood.*

GYVYANS.—*See* GIVIA.

GYZ.—*See* GUZ, *and* AGIS.

GYZIGAN, *the bladder.*

GYMPS.—*See* GEMPES.

H A

HA, Hach, Hage, Hag, (conj. cop.) *and*; hagen zol, *and alſo*; *furthermore, moreover*; ha heys, *wholely, altogether*; han, *and the*; hai, *and ſhe, and that*; hain, *and our*; harn, *and my*; hath, *and thy, and this, or her's.*

HA, *alas!* alſo, *of, by, ſo*; alſo, *id. qd.* an, *the.*

HABLYS, *preparation*; an dytheve deyow hablys, *the day was the Thurſday of preparation.*

HABLYTH, *pliant.*

HABADIN, *bondage, ſlavery.*

HABAL, Able, *apt, fit.*—*See* ABAL.

† HACHS, bleit hachs, *a lynx*; q. d. *a cruel wolf.*

HACHRA, *fouler, uglier*; *the fouleſt, moſt vile.*—*See* HAGAR, HACTAR.

† HAF, *the ſummer.* Hod. Hâv, Hâff; hâv zeah, *a dry ſummer.*

HAGAR, *cruel, haggard, fierce, ugly.*

HAGEN, *but, but yet.*

HAGENZOL, *and alſo.*—*See* HA.

HAGRYS, *defiled, ſtained*; gans peagh ew hagrys, *with ſin it is ſtained.*

HAGH, Haugh, *over, upper*; Trehawk in Menhinnet, *the upper town.*—*See* AUGH.

HAHEYS.—*See* HA.

HAI.—*See* HA.

† HAIL, *bountiful, great, large*; alſo, *a river that falls into the ſea, of which name we have two*—Hail *by* St. Ives, *and* Hail ford; Trenhaile, *the town by the river* Haile, *or the ſalt water river.* Hayle, *id.*

HAIN.—*See* HA.

HAIZ, *barley.*

HÂL, Hale, (*pl.* Hallow) *a moor*; Penhâl in St. Ennador, *the head of the moor*; Penhallow in Philly, *the head of the moors.* Hallo, *id.*

HÂL, *a hill*; *pl.* Halou.

HALAN, † Haloin, *ſalt*; † Haloiner, *a ſalt-maker, a ſalter.*

HALAN, *the Calends*; deu halan guâv, *All Saints Day*; q. d. *the Calends of winter.*

HAMBROKKYA, dho hambrokkia, *to waſh.*

HALLER, *I may*; halle, hallo, hallons, *he or they may ſee.*

HAMLOS, Hamlos Duyow, *the Thurſday of the flower.*

HA'N, *and he.*—*See* HA.

HANAF, *a drinking cup*; alſo, *of me, at me*; why a vyth pur wyr ſclandrys a hanaf, *you ſhalt verily be offended at me.*

HANADZHAN,

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HANADZHAN, *a ſigh.*

HANAN, a hanan, *from us.*

HANAS, a hanes, *of thee or from thee*; hag hanes a theffo, *and from thee that ſhall come.*

HANDERU, *a couſin german.*

HÂN, *ſummer.*

HANE, *ſince, foraſmuch*; alſo, *old.*—*See* HEAN.

HANETH, *this night.*

† HANEU, *a ſow.*

HÂNICK, *ſummerly.*

HANOUGH, Hanaof, *why, you*; onan a hanough, *one of you.*

HANOW, *a name; pl.* Hynwyn.—*See* HYNWYN.

HANTER, *half*; hanterdeth, *noon*; hanter, *or* anternos, *midnight.*

HÂR, *ſlaughter.*—*Hence comes* Heirua, *which ſee.*

HAR, *id. qd.* Ar, *upon.*—*See* AR.

HARAU, *an arrow.*

HARENGA, Garenga, *love.*—*See* CARENZA, KARENZA.

† HARFEL, *a viol, a violin.*

† HARFELLOR, *a fiddler.*

† HARFELLORES, *a ſhe fiddler.*

HARHA, dho harha, *to bark.*

HARLOT—This word is generally uſed by way of reproach, to ſignify *rogue, villain*; tho' ſometimes it be the ſame as ARLUDH, *a lord.*

HARLYTH, *exactly.*

HARLUTRY, *corruption, rottenneſs.*

HARO, Harow, Haru, *rough, ruſty*; *id. qd.* Garo.

HAROW, Harow! *ſad, ſad!*

HARTH, *cloſe, confined*; ha me a wyth harth, *and I will keep them cloſe*:—alſo, *force, ſtrength*; navo harth den yn byſna, *not is the ſtrength of man in this world*:—alſo, *able*; na feu harth thaga guythe, *nor ſhall we be able (or of ſtrength) to keep them.*

HÂS, HÂZ, *ſeed*; alſo, *nature*; hâzick, *ſeedy, of ſeed.*

HÂS, a hâs a glu, *from right to left*; mar a hâs, *ſo without intermiſſion.*—*See* A HAS. Dho haſſa, *to ceaſe, to deſiſt*; an woath byth ny hâſſaf, *if thou hadſt known, never hadſt thou delayed.*

HÂS, *delay, let*, &c.

HÂTH, hâath corvyth, *and thy companion.*—*See* HA.

HÂVAL, Hâvel, *alike, as it were.*—*See* AVEL.

HÂVAL, *it ſeems*; der hâval thym in della, *as it ſeems to me ſo.* Havan, *id. qd. alike.*

HAUNSEL, *a breakfaſt.*

HAURE, (cop. conj.) *and.*

HAUZ, in hauz, *downwards.*

HAWA, *and this.*

HAWE, *and my, and our*; hawe thron, *and my throne*; hawe mabe cothos Cayne, *and our eldeſt ſon Cain.*

HAWLSONS, *we hallowed.*—*See* HILWY.

HAY, (ha hy) *and her, and his, and of it.*—*See* HA.

HAY, Hey.—Many places in the country are ſo called, which I take to ſignify *an incloſure, a church-yard.*

HÂZ, Hawz, *a duck*; *pl.* Higi.

HE, HO, *eaſily.*

† HE, *the ſkin.*

† HEÂN, *a bay, port, or haven*; whence the word.

HEÂN, Hên, Hane, *old*; Trehane in St. Probus, *the old town, or ſummer town.*—*See* DRA.

HEB, Hep, *without*; Heb ken, *without care or regard.*

† HEBFORD,

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† HEBFORD, *without a way.*

HEBRENCHIAT, *an elder, a prieſt.*

HEBRENCHIAT-LUIR, *a captain, leader,* or rather, *general*; q. d. *the elder of the army.*

HECKA, *Richard, Dick.*

HED, Hedda, Hodda, (pron. dem.) *that, that ſame, that there*; hed yu, *that is.*

HEDH, *eaſy, gentle.*

HEDHA, *to ſtretch out.*—*See* HETHE.

HEDRE, *whilſt, mean while.*

HEEN, *drowſy*; from Hûn, Hŷn.

HEERE, Here, *long; from* Hir. Tre mênhere in Ludgian, *the town of the long ſtone.*

HEGAR, *lovely*; alſo, *a bondman, a ſlave.*

HEHEN, *particular*; yn pup hehen, *in every particular*; Heghen, *id.*—*See* EGHEN.

HEIR, *a battle*; heirua, heirva, *a place of battle*; Lh. Arch. 236. Hence Harraburro in Calſtock.

† HEIRNIOR, *a workman in iron, a blackſmith*; tha herniah, *to ſhoe horſes,* q. d. *to iron them.*

† HEL, *an hall*; alſo, *ſlack, ſlow*; ny gothe thys bones hel, *nor ought thou to be ſlack.*

HELES, *called*; kyns Deas heles, *before God calleth.*—*See* HENWEL.

HELFIA, dho helfia, helhia, *to hunt*; hellier, † helhwar, *a hunter, a huntſman*; helhys, helwys, *hunted, chaced*; alſo, *driven out, purſued*; hellyn, *let us chaſe, let us hunt.*

† HELHIAT, *a perſecutor, a purſuit, or hunter.*

HELLYRGHY, *to perſecute*; alſo, *to purſue, to hunt after*; hellyrghys, *purſued, hunted.*

† HELIGEN, *a willow*; Helak, Hellik, Helagan, *id.* From whence we have the names of ſeveral places; *as*, Helygan, *the willows*; Penhellick, *the head of the willows*, &c.

HELMA, *here, this place, this hall.*

HEM, Hemma, (pron. dem.) *this*; an renma, (q. d. an re hemma) *theſe.*

HEMBRYNKY, *to lead, to bring along*; hembronkyas, *they led.*

† HEMS, *a jerkin, or jacket.*

Hên, Henna, Hena, *that, this.*

† Hên, *old.*—*See* HEAN.

† HEN BIDIAT, *ſparing, thrifty.*

HENDA, *kind.*

† HENDAT, *a grandfather,* q. d. *an old father.*

HENDASOU, *anceſtors, forefathers*; hendas, *an anceſtor.*

† HENGOG, *a great grandfather's, or great grandmother's father.*—*See* HENGYKE.

Hêneth, *generation, begetting*; Hênath, *id.*

HENGYKE, *anceſtor, progenitor*; Cayne ow hengyke, *Cain my progenitor.*

HENN, *caſt away, thrown aſide.*

HENROSA, *to dream*; Hod. Hendrez, *a dream.*

HENUELES, *named.*

HENWEL, *to call upon, to name*; Henual, Henwyn, *id.* alſo, *a name*; yth henwaf, *I will name them*; y rof henwyn, *I will have names*; drefen unwyth the henwel, *becauſe once thee I named*; henwys, *called*; alſo, *a name.* Hynwys, *id.*

HENY, *to remove*; henys, *removed*; pendre enys vyt an mên, *for removed is the ſtone.*

HENY-WAYS, Hennaways, *old, refuſe, caſt away, refuſe tin or copper ore.*

HENZ, *id. qd.* Kenz, *which ſee.*

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Her, *id. qd.* Heb. Hepparou, *incomparable, without equal;* hep ſkians, *fooliſh, without ſenſe, or wit.*

† Hering, *an herring.*

Hernan, *a pilchard;* hernan guidn, *an herring*, q. d. *a white pilchard.*

Hernia, *of iron.*

Herghy, *to bid, command.*—*See* Arhas.

Herraf, *id. qd.* Kerthaf, *he went.*—*See* Kerdhez.

† Hermit, *an hermit.*

Herthy, *to thruſt, to puſh off;* hertheugh hy the ves, *thruſt ye her out.*

Hertia, dho hertia, *to hurt, or wound.*

Heruyth, Herwyth, *according to, in reſpect of.*

Herwyth, *faction, party;* yn aga herwyth aga fe, *in their party there was.*

Hethas, the hethas, *to fetch, or carry away.*

Hethe, *to reach, ſtretch out;* hetho, *reach;* hethough, hetheugh, *reach ye.*

Hethen, *id. qd.* Hehen.

† Hethen, *a bird.*

Hes, *thou;* hes ſogy goky, *thou art a fool.*

† Heschen, *a bulruſh, or ſedge, burr-reed;* Haſkyn, Hoſkyn, *id.* Peneſkyn in Gorran, &c. *the head of the ruſhes;* Goon haſkyn in St. Ennodor, and Goon hoſkyn in St. Peran Sabulo, *the downs of ſedge or ruſhes.*

† Hesp, *a lock.*

† Hetheu, *to day;* Hethyu, *id.*

Hethy, *delay, ſtay, let;* dho hethy, *to ſtay, linger,* &c. na hethyn, *we will not ſtay;* alſo, *to recover health;* na hethens neffre, *that ſhe never recover;* na hethyn, *ſhe ſhall not recover.*

Heuel, *viſible, conſpicuous;* alſo, *it ſeems.*

Hevel, *id. qd.* Haval, Hevelep, *alike;* hevelepter, heveles, *likeneſs.*—*See* Kevelep.

Hevis, *a ſhirt, or ſmock.*

† Heul, *the ſun.* Hod. Houl.

† Hewil, *watchful;* † Hich hewil, *very watchful.*

Heys, Hês, Hêz, *longitude, length of time, place.*

Hêz, *a ſwarm of bees.*

Hezuχ, *place, eaſe, reſt.*

† Hich, *very.*—*See* Hewil.

Hidhu, *id. qd.* Hetheu, Hithow, Hithyou, *id.*

Higa, dho higa, *to play,*

Hilwy, *to hollow.*

† Hir, *long.*

† Hirgorn, *a trumpet,* q. d. *a long horn;* hergerniad, *a trumpeter.*

† Hishomet, *a bat.*

† Hitaduer, *the harveſt.*

Hiuhelder, *height.*

† Hivin, *a yew tree.*

Ho.—*See* He, *eaſily.*—*See* Lh. Arch. p. 250.

Hoalea, dho hoalea, *to weep, howl, lament.*

† Hoarn, *iron.*—*See* Herniah. Herniok, *of iron.* Caſtle Herniak in Maddern, *vulgo Caſtle Hornick.*

† Hoch, *an hog;* from whence *hog* is derived, ſays Johnſon.

† Hochwayw, *a hunting pole, a boar ſpear.* (Hochguayw.)

Hocus Pocus, *a juggle.*—*See* Johnson's Dictionary.

Hodda, Hodna, Honna, (pron. dem.) *that there.*

† Hoet, *a duck;* Hod. Hawz. Hoeden, *a hoiden, a romp.*

Hogan, Hogen, *mortal;* bewnans hogan,

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gan, *mortal life*; alſo, *coarſe, mean, vile; a pork paſty.*

Hoh, *a ſow.*—*See* Môh. Tremôh in Mabe.

Hokye, *delay*; heb hokye, *without delay.*

Holergh, *late*; holergh yn dyth, *late in the day.*

† Holoin, *ſalt.*

Holhan, Hollan, *id. qd.* Colhan, *a knife.*

Holon, *the ſame as* Colon, *the heart.*

Holya, *to follow.*

Ho'n, *and thou*; ho'n geiler, fuſtyntoth daſnd, *thou jaylor, haſten quickly.*

Hon, *this female*; whence homma, *for* hon omma, *this woman*; hona, *this.*

Honan, Honyn, *ſelf*; as in the termination of ſome pronouns, as Egornet, &c. ma honan, *myſelf*; fahonan, *thyſelf*; hagan honan, *ourſelves*; ow honan, *myſelf*, &c. dho gyn honyn, *to ourſelves*, &c. Hons, *id. qd.* Hanz.

Honua, dho honua, *id. qd.* Henwel, *to call, or name.*

Honys, *the ſame*; Seraphyn in wethe honys, *Seraphim likewiſe the ſame.*

Honor, *enough, ſufficiently*; honor a fyth vynytha, *ſufficiently thou ſhalt have for ever.*

Hôr, *a ſiſter.*

Hôra, *a miſs, a whore.*

† Horth, Hod. Hor, *a ram*; *pl.* Hyrroz; hyrroz dyon, *black rams.*

Horven, *a prop, ſupport*; *pl.* Horvennow.

† Hos, *a boot.*

Hostleri, *an inn, an alehouſe, a victualling houſe.*

† Hot, *a hat.*

Houl, *the ſun*; houldreval, *ſun riſing*; houl zedhaz, *ſun ſetting.*

Hoz, *hoarſe*; hoiziaz, *hoarſeneſs.*

Huari, *to play.*—*See* Guare.

Huarfo, *to make.*—*See* Wharfe.

Huath, Whath, *yet, again, anew, over and above*; Wheth, *id.*

† Huchot, *upward.*

Huder, *an hypocrite*; Hudor, *id.*

† Hudol, *a ſorceror.*

Huedh, *a ſwelling*; dho huedhi, *to ſwell.*

Huedzha, dho huedzha, *to ſpew, to vomit.*

Huefas, Wheffas, *the ſixth.*

Hueg, *ſweet*; huêkah, *ſweeter*; huekter, *ſweetneſs, pleaſantneſs*; Wheg, Week, *idem.*

Huei, *you*; Why, *id.*

Huel, *a tin work or mine.*—*See* Wheal.

Huero, Wherow, *bitter*; huera, *more bitter*; Huerua, *id.*

Huerthin, *laughter*; alſo, *to laugh.*

Huetha, *to blow, to whiſper in one's ear*; dho huethia, *to blow*; huethys, whethys, *blown up*; huethyians an dour, *a bubble of water.*

Huettag, *ſixteen.*

Huez, *a blaſt of wind*; alſo, *ſweat*; dho hueza, *to ſweat*; a hugh, *over.*

Huez, *breath*; alſo, *a flight*; pel huez, *a far or high flight.*

Huhel, *high*; a huhon, *on high.*

Huik, *ſix.*

Huheldar, *height.*

Huila, dho huila, *to ſeek or ſearch for diligently*; huiliog, *a ſearcher, a ſeeker*; alſo, *a conjuror.*—*See* Chuilliog.

Huis, *an age.*

† Huitel, *a tale, a ſtory*; *pl.* Whitlow.

Hule,* *an owl.* Hod. Ula.

Humthan, *breeding*; ma hy a humthan,

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than, *she is breeding; conceived*; leb vye a humthan, *who was conceived.*

Humy, *of us;* yndella ywe leas humy, *so are many of us.*

Hun, *sleep, drowsiness*; hunnes,* *a dream.* Hod. Henrosa; q. d. *given by sleep, to dream.* Henzez, *a dream.*

Hunhelder.—*See* Huhel.

Huny, pup huny, *all of us, every one.*

Hure, *to embalm.*—*See* Ure.

Hus, *abuse, wrong.*

Huth, *delusion, fascination*; huthick, *bewitched*; also, Huth, *is high, loud*; huthick, *loudly*; also, *id qd.* Cuth.

Hutha, *to cover*; *id. qd.* Cutha.

Huthewon, Yuthewon, *the Jews.*

Huthy, *to be afflicted, vexed.*

Huthy, *to lift up, to exalt*; huthys, *exalted.*

Hutych, *glad.*

† Huvel, *humble*; hyvela, *most humble.*

Huveldor, *humility.*

† Huweger, *a mother-in-law*; hwegeren, *a father-in-law.*

† Huweltat, *a patriarch;* q. d. *high father.*

† Huwelwair, *a viscount, a sheriff.*

† Huwelwur, *a nobleman*; q. d. *a high man.*

† Hwillaen, *a beetle.*

† Hwirnores, *a hornet.*

Hwnyth.—*See* Honyn.

Hy, *she, her*; Hye, *id.*

H'y, *of this, of it.*

† Hyannen,* *a flea.* Hod. Whannon; *pl.* Whidden.

† Hyc, *a fish-hook*; also, *a crook, tenter,* &c.

Hydor, *an impostor.*—*See* Hudor.

Hyll, *the middle*; ha cothas war the yr hyll, *and she fell to her middle.*

Hyller, *a fellow.*

Hylly, *the same as* Gally, *to be able*; hyllyn, *we may*; mai hylley, *that I may.* —*See* Ylly.

Hylwys, Hynwys.—*See* Henwel.

Hynadzhaz, *id. qd.* Handzhan; dho hynadzha, *to groan, to sigh.*

Hynelep, *a napkin, towel, or handkerchief.*

Hynse, *sex*; Deu ruth ros flour hy hynse, *God made a rose flower of thy sex.*

Hyrenath, *a long time, length of time.*

Hyreth, *desire, longing.* Hod. Herrath.

Hyrliau, *to hurl.*

Hyrsy, *to offer.*

Hyvla, *to obey*; hyvela, *obedient*; also, *most humble.*

Hyz, *until.*

I.

I, *her, she, her's.*

Iâ, *yea, yes.*

† Iach, *sound, in health.*

Iag, *a cure.*

Jammas, Jammes, *ever.*

Jannues, *doors, gates;* ynno jannues rag trege, *within its gates to dwell.*

I'ar, *a stalk, a stem;* syzhan bîan gen i'ar nedhez, *a small herb with a twisted stalk.*

Jaudyn, *an obstinate wilful fellow.*

Jawl.—*See* Jowl.

Ick—This being the termination of the names of many places, (formerly *ek)* I take it to signify either *a creek, rivulet, or brook*; as, Trevorick in Goran, *the town on the brook,* &c.

Ick, is also an adjective termination, as *us* or *um* in Latin; as, Benallick (anciently

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ciently Benathelick) *a broomy place*; Trevedic, *a clown, or ruſtic place*; Bruenick, *a place of ruſhes*, &c.

IDHEN, *id. qd.* Hethen, *a bird.*

† IDNE, *a fowler*; alſo, *narrow*; Codn' idne in St. Peran Sabulo, *the narrow neck*; alſo, *one*; try perſon yn idne Dewges, *three perſons in one Deity.*

† IDNINC, *a chicken, a young bird.*

IDHIO, *the ivy tree.*

IDZHA, Ydzha'n, *is there?* idzhaw, idzhean, *are, were.*

IDNAK, *eleven.*

JE VODY, *I ſwear.*

JEFFO, *come.*

† JEIN, *cold.*—*See* YEN.—Triganien, *the dwelling with cold.*

† JEU, *a yoke.*

JEVAN, *the devil.*

JEY, *froſt.*

IFARN, *hell.*

IG, *id. qd.* Hyc, *a hook.*

IGANS, *twenty*; iganz vath, *the twentieth.*

IL, dha il, *to do*; ty a il, *thou canſt*; ni illi, *he cannot.*

ILIN, *the elbow.*

† IMPINION, Hod. Pidnian, *the brain.*

† IMPOC, *a kiſs.*

IN, *and* En, *in, between*; in nanz, *ſoon, now*; in weth, yn weth, *alſo, likewiſe*; in 'wall, *for the better.*

† INGUINOR, *a craftſman, an engineer.*

INNIAS, *a repulſe, a denial*; *pl.* Inniadou.

JORNA, Jurna, *a day.*

† JOT, *a haſty pudding, a pap.*

JOUL, *pottage, broth*; venytha ny ef yth joul, *never ſhalt thou ſup of pottage.*

JOUL, Jowl, *the devil*; *pl.* Jowlow.—Map jowl, *the ſon of the devil.*

JOVYN, re Jovyn, *by Jove*; re St. Jovyn, *by St. Jovian.*

JOWAN, *ſingle, alone, lonely*; Bejowan in St. Cuthbert, *the ſingle or lonely houſe.*

IRA, *to anoint*; irat, *ointment.*

† IRCH,* Hod. Er, *ſnow.*

Is, It, Iz, Yd, *corn*, but chiefly *wheat*; iſick, *belonging to corn*; Portiſick in Endellian, *the port of corn.*

ISAL, Iſel, *humble*; iſeldor, *the loweſt*; *the bottom of*; iza, iſa, *lower:* Treviſa in St. Enoder, *the lower town.*

ISION, *chaff, corn ſtraw.*

† ISKEL, Hod. Iſgal, *broth, pottage.*

† ISOT, *downwards.*

ISPAK, *a biſhop.*

ITHIG, Ithik, *huge, large, very great*; *hugely, largely.*

ITHICK TRA, *moſt of all, very much*; Uthick, *id.*

ITHO, *id. qd.* Ithick; Bolitho, *the great belly.*—*See* BOL *and* ETHA.

JUH, *upon, above, beyond, beſide.*

JUIN, *a nail*; *pl.* Juinoz.

JUNGK, *young*; jyn kar, *a young man*; Dean Junk, *id. a youngſter.*

IZ.—*See* Is.

IZAL, Iza.—*See* ISAL.—Gwaz izal, *humble ſervant.*

IZALA, *lower*; tſhei izala, *the lower houſe.*

IZ DIU, *a hurtle-berry*; q. d. *a blackberry.*

IZY, *a bottom*; er izy, *upon the bottom*; pare erizy, *the field upon the bottom.*

K.

KABM, *id. qd.* CABM.

KABMDYBIANZ, *a difference*;—q. d. *wrong, or differently thinking.*

KAER.—*See* CAER.

KAERAT,

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KAERAT, *to adorn, to beautify:*—Perhaps from KAER.

KAKAN, *to ſhite;* kaka angwille, *to ſhite a-bed.*

KAKAN, *a cake*; *pl.* Kakez.

KAL, *membrum virile.*

† KALA, *ſtraw.*

† KALA GUELI, *a mattreſs of a bed.*

KALANEDH, *murder, manſlaughter.*

KALDZHA, kaldzha vi, *I could*; kally, *to be able.*—*See* CALLAF.

KALLAMINGI, *quietneſs, ſtillneſs.*

KALONK, *valiant, ſtout;—from* Colon:—Kalonek, *hearty.* Hod. Keledneck.—*See* COLANNAK.

KAMMEN, *a way*; na venta kammen tryle, *thou wilt not thy way turn.*—*See* CAMEN.

† KAMPIER, *a champion;* q. d. *a camp man.*

† KANNA, *a flagon, a can.*

KANZ, Kanzuyth, *a hundred times.*—*See* CANZ.

KAR, *away*; leddrez a kar, *ſtolen away.*—*See* KER.

KARA, *like, as it were.*—*See alſo* Cara, *to love.*

KARG, *a burden, a load, a charge.*

KARLATH, *a ſmooth ray fiſh.*

KAROL, *a choir, a concert of muſic.*—I take it to be the ſame with our Chriſtmas carol.

KASTAL, Keſtell, *a fort, a caſtle.*

† KAT, Hod. Kath, *a cat*; gurkath, *a he or ram cat*; koitgath, *a wild cat*; q. d. *a wood cat.*

KAVAETHIAZ, *covetouſneſs.*

KAUANSKIS, *a reaſon, a pretence. In Welch* Kyngheyſedh: Kaunſcuſe, *id.* alſo *to excuſe.*

KAVATSH, *cabbage.*

KAUAZ, *to have.*—*See* CAWAS.

KASAK, *a mare.*—*See* COSSEC.

KAZAL, *the arm-pit.*

KAZEK, Coit, *the greater green woodpecker.*

KE, *be.*

KE, *go;* ke yn rak, *go before, come;* ke yn ker, *go thy way*; *now* kee, kee thurt, *go from me.*

KE, *a hedge, a fence*; Kegwyn in St. Juſt, *the white hedge*; dho keaz, *to hedge, incloſe, fence*; kea, *an incloſure*; kealinec, *a field of flax.*

KEAR, *to love*; alſo, *dear.*

KEARNE. *See* CARN.—Keas. *See* KEZ.

† KEBER, *a rafter of a houſe.*

KETVA.—*See* CHETVA.

KEETHEZ, *hidden.*—*See* KUTHE.

KEFER, *to find*; py kefer pren thy crouſye, *where ſhall we find a ſtick to crucify him.*—*See* GEFYTH.

KEFFRYZ, Keheffrys, *ſo as, as well, likewiſe, equally;* Kevery, Keverys, *id.*

KEFFYL, Kevil, *an horſe.* Still retaintained in the names of ſeveral places; as, Nankevil, Penkevil.

KÊG, *a cook.*

KEGAZ, *hemlock.*

† KEGHIN, *a kitchen.* Hod. Kegin, Gegan.

* KEIN.—*See* CHEIN.

KEHAVALL, *equal, equally.*—*See* HAVAL.

KEHEDZHE, *a reaching, or ſtretching of the body.*

KEIF, Kief, Kev, *like.*

KEINAK, *a ſhad fiſh.*

† KEINATAN CORN BRICANS, *a blower of a ſmall trumpet, or fife.*

KEISUAS, *a keeper.*

* KEI, *a dog*; kei helfig, *a hunting hound.*—*See* KI.

KEIGWIN,

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KEIGWIN, *white dog.* Nomen familiæ.

† KELEGEL, *a chalice.*

KELEDNACK.—*See* KALONEK.

KELES, *become*; ny dal keles, *I am become blind.*

KELLER, Kylle, *can.*

† KELIN, *a holly tree*; kelynnek, *a place where holly trees grow*; in Kea Kelynach, *idem.*

† KELIONEN, *a fly.*

† KELLI, *a grove*; Bo Kelly in St. Kew, *the houſe in the grove*; Pengelly in Breage, *the head of the grove*; *pl.* Kelliow, *groves.*

KELLI.—*See* GOLLAS. Kellys, *loſt*; Porth Kellis in Wendron, *the loſt port.*

† KELLILLIC, *a penknife.*

KELMY, dho kelmy, *to bind, faſten, tye*; kelmys, *bound, tied, engaged*; dho kelma, *idem*; kelmough, *bind ye.*

KEMER, Kibmer, Kemo'wyth, *take care*; kemerav, *I will take*; dho kymera, *to take*; kemeras, kemeris, *leave*; dho kemera keor, *to take away*; kemereugh, *take ye.*

KEMYNNI, *to bequeath*; kemynnys, *bequeathed.*

KEMYS, Kemmys, *ſo much, ſo great, ſo many*; kemyſdrok, *ſo much evil.*

KEMYSKY, *to mix together*; kemmyſkys, *mixed.*

KEN, Keen, *another*; ken yſda, *other than good.*

KEN, *anguiſh, fear, pity*; hep ken, *without pity*; alſo, *cauſe.*—*See* CHEN. Alſo, *regard, complaint, a crime.*

KEN, *although*; ken thewpell, *although it be long*; kenna, *if not*; ha kenna ſe da genes, *and if it be not well with thee.*

KENDE, *kind, or nature*; pur çontraryus yn kende, *quite contrary in nature.*

KENDONER, *a debtor.*—*See* KYNDAN.

KENEUAL, dho keneual *to dine.*

† KENIAT, *a ſinger*; kennough, why, *ſing ye*; kenys, *hath ſung*; kyns bos then kullyek kenys, *before that the cock doth crow.*—*See* CAN.

KENIFER, *ſo many.*

† KENINEUYNOC, *garlic.*

KENKIA, dho kenkia, *to contend, ſtrive*, &c.

† KENTAR, *a nail*; *pl.* Kentrou.

KENYMBO, (ken ym bo) *if in me be.*

KENSA, *firſt*; kenſa dydh, *firſt day.*

KENZ, Kynz, *better, rather*; kenz vel, *rather than*; kenzemmyn, *ere now*; kenzenna, *ere that*; kenz, *before.*

KENZHOHA, en kenozha, *in the morning.*

KEPAR, *like to, as it is*; keparſa, *as well as, like as.*

KER, *dear*; kerra, *moſt dear.*

KER, Kerd, *a journey*; ke yn ker, *go thy way*; alſo, *far off*, &c. Hod. Kerth, *away.*

KERANS, kemere kerans, (Kerr, *id.*) *to take away.*

KERRAS, dho kerras, *to go.*—*See* GARras. Dho kerdhez, *id. from* Kerdh.—Kerthough, *go ye.*

KERDEN, *the quicken, or care tree.*

KERENGE, Kerenze, *love.*—*See* CAR; dho kerry, *to love*; kerrys, *beloved.*

KERGH, *carry off*; kereugh, kerghough, *carry off, or bring ye*; me an kergeugh, *I will bring him to you*; ny an kurgh, *we will bring him*; the kerhez, gerhas, kergh, kyrgh, *to carry off, fetch, or bring.* Kerghas, *id.*

KERGH, *is alſo the ſame as* Kerth, *away, or journey*; dun yn kergh, *come away.*

KERGHEN, *wearing.*

KERH, *oats*; bara kerh, *oaten bread.*

KERHEZ.—*See* KERGH.

† KERHIDH,

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† KERHIDH, *a heron.*

KERN, Kren, *round.*

KERNAH, dho kernah, *to tremble*; Krenna, *id.*

KERNICK, *rocky. From* Carne. Kernick in St. Stephen's.

KERNOW, *Cornwall.*

KERRIG, *pl. of* Carrick, *rocks.*

† KERRIN, *a pipe, or tun.*

KERTH.—*See* KER, KERD.

KES, *very*; keſkewetha, *very familiar.*

KES, *from, with.*

KESADOW.—*See* CASADOW.

† KESER, *hail.* Hod. Kezzor.

KESKIANS, *conſcience.*

KESKY, *to bleſs*; Trekiſky in Mevagiſſy, is perhaps from hence, *the bleſſed town.*

KESOLETH, Kyſoleth, *peace, reſt, concord*; y ſetheugh yn keſoleth, *ſit ye down in peace.*

KESENYANZ, *id. qd.* Keſkians; alſo, *agreement, conſent.*

KESSONYIS, *a conſonant; pl.* Keſſonys.

KESTEL.—*See* KASTEL.

KESOW, *to burn.*—*See* KEZAN.

KET, (a conj. prep.) implies an equality, and anſwers to the Welſh Kyd in Kydymmeth Kettoth (*or* Kettoſt) *as ſoon as*; kettella, *ſo, in ſuch a manner*; ketel, *how, in what manner*; ketwel, *when.*

KETH, *the ſame*; keth fordh, *the ſame way*; keth dyth, *this ſame day*; alſo, *this.*

KETHE, *the common people*; deugh genef vy bryntyn ha kethe, *come along with me nobles and commons.*

† KETHEL, *a meat knife, a whittle.*

KETORVA, *the groin.*

KETTEP, *every one*; kettep pol, *every head*; kettep onen, *every one of them.*

KETTERMEN, *likewiſe*; alſo, *in like manner*, q. d. *the ſame time.*

KETTELLA, *ſo, in ſuch manner*; ketel, *how, in what manner*; ketwel, *when.*

KETTOST, Kettoth, *as ſoon as*; kettoth an gerthy a thue othys, *as ſoon as the word I will come to thee*; kettuth, *id.* kettyl, *id.* kettyl an geffo an bay, *as ſoon as he finds him to kiſs him.*

KEV.—*See* KOV.

KEUAR, *weather*; alſo, *a ſtorm, a tempeſt*; keuarleb, *wet weather.*

KEVARVOZ, *to recover.*

KEVARWOUTH, *moſt dear*; ou map kevarwouth, *my deareſt ſon.*

KEVELEP, *like.*

KEVELYN, *a cubit.*

KEVEREL, Cheverel, *a kid, or little goat*; whence Keverel in St. Martin's by Loo gave that for his arms.

KEVERY, Kevrys.—*See* KEFFRYZ.

KEUSEL, *to ſpeak*; rys eu thym keuſel, *neceſſity is to me to ſpeak*; keuſynz den mynz, *tell ye all men.*

KEVYS, *found.*—*See* KEFER.

KEY, *id. qd.* Ken, *altho'*; key thew thym greyff, *tho' it be grievous to me.*

KEYSON, *an accuſation*; pa han keyſon, *what charge, or accuſation?*—*See* CHEYSON.

KEZ, *cheeſe*; now generally written and pronounced Keas.

KEZAN, *a clod or turf*; *pl.* Kezau.

KEZZAR, *hail.*

KI, *a dog*; *pl.* Kên. Hod. Kei. Carnkie in Illogan, *the dog's rocks*; ky heer, *a greyhound*; ky gwidn, *a white dog.*

KIBMIAS, *leave*; kibmiaz têgev a kymeraz, *fair leave he took*; deres kibmiaz, *by your leave.*

KIDIORCH, *a roe buck.*

KIDNIADH,

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KIDNIADH, *Autumn.*

KIDNIAN, *a dinner*; kyneual, *to dine*; *now* Kidnow.

† KIG, *fleſh*; kiglin, *carnation, or fleſh colour.*

† KIGEL, Hod. Gigal, *a diſtaff.*

† KIGUER, *a frail, a pannier*; alſo, *a fork.* Both from *Kig.*

KILEDNAK, *ſincere, downright*; Kyledнak, *id.*—*See* KALONEK.

KILYGAN, *the ſheath fiſh*; *pl.* Kilygys.

KINAK, *a worm*; *pl.* Kinougas.

KINEDEL.—*See* ENCHINETHEL.

† KINETHAL, *engendering, begetting, a generation.*

KININ, *a leek, chive, or challot.*

KINNIS, *fuel.*—*See* CUNIS.

KINS.—*See* KENZ; alſo, *before*; kinſa, kinſo, *the firſt*; kinſa dyth, *the firſt day*; Kyns, &c. *id.*

KIO, *a ſnipe.*

KISKY, Giſky.—*See* KESKY.

KITHA, dho githa.—*See* CUTHA.

KLEDH, *the left*; dorn kledh, *the left hand*; kledhek, *left handed.*

KLEVAZ, *a diſeaſe, ſickneſs*; klevaz y mantedh, *the ſtone in the bladder or kidney.*—*See* CLEWET.

KLODZHIA, dho klodzhia, *to harrow the clods.*

KLYMIAR, *and* Klomiar, *a pigeon houſe, a dove cote.*—*See* KYLOBMAN.

KNÊU GLÂN, *a fleece, a fell*; kneus, *blood*; yn kye yn kneus, *in fleſh and blood.*

KO, ma ko dho vi, *to remember.*—*See* COVIO.

KOBER, *copper.*

KODHA, dho kodha, *to fall.*—*See* COTHA.

KODHAV, *I know.*

† KOILEN, *a reed, a ſtalk, a quill.* Hod. Kuilan.

KOILGIM, *to forbear, to omit.*

KOK GINI, *a turkey, or guinea cock.*

KOLAN, *a coal*; kolan leſkiz, *a burning coal, or fire-brand*; kolan beu, *a burning or live coal*; ſometimes *Kolan* ſingly doth ſo ſignify.

KOLYAZ, *to watch*; ou kolyaz, *watching.*—*See* GOLLYAZ.

KOMERO WYTH.—*See* KEMER.

KOPHER, *a coffer*; kopher braz, *a cheſt, a great coffer.*

KOR, *a dwarf*; korres, *a woman dwarf.*—*See* COR.

KOR, *it may, or can.*—*See* Lh. Arch.—Y threheuel mara kor, *it raiſe if he can.*

KORNAL, *a nook, a corner.*

† KORSEN, *a reed, a ſtalk*; perhaps our *korſe*, or *gorſe.* Penkors in St. Enodor, *the head of the Gors*, or *Gorſe moors near by it.*

KOSGAR, *a guard.*

KOSGARDH, *young men.*

KOSGAZO, *to ſhade, or defend.*

KOSOUA, dho koſoua, *to leſſen, lighten, eaſe.*

KORUEDHA, *to lie down.*—*See* GROWETH.

KOTH, *old*; enan koth davaz ma, *in theſe ancient tongues*; kothnanz tavazo, *thoſe ancient tongues.*—*See* COTH.

KOTHA, *older, oldeſt*; kotha lavor, *oldeſt language.*

KOV, (*See* KEV, *or* KYV,) implies an equality, and anſwers to the Latin *Con*, often changing as well as it the laſt letter. Kovlenuel, *and* Collenuel, *to fulfil.*

KOVAITH, *riches*; kovaithak, *rich, wealthy.*

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KOUAZ, dho gouaz, *to get, to enjoy.*—*See* GAUAL.

KOVYZ, *mindful, remembering.*

KOVLENUEL, *to fulfil*; kovelleneugh, *fulfil ye.*—*See* COWLENWEL.

KOYN, *a ſupper*; Kon, *id.*—*See* COON.

KRAMPOTHAN, *pl.* Krampeth, *a fritter, or pancake.*—*See* CRAMPESSAN.

KREDZHANZ, *faith, belief*; credzhi *and* kridzhi, *to believe*; alſo, *to think, to conſider.*—*See* CREDZHA.

KREI, *a call, a cry*; dho kreia, *to name, to invite*; kreias, kreies, kreiz, *called, invited.*

† KREIS, *a ſmock, or ſhirt.* Hod. Krys.

KREN, *round.*—*See* KERN.

KRENNA.—*See* KERNAH.

KRÊVDER, *a ſtay, or ground, ſecurity*; alſo, *ſtrength, power.*—*See* CREV.

KRIBA.—*See* CRIBA.

KRODDRE, *to winnow*; a vel ys y noth lennow th' agas kroddre, *like corn in a winnowing ſheet to you winnow.*

KRUST.—*See* CROUST.

KRŸHIAZ, *to neigh like a horſe.*

KRYSSAT, *a keſtrel, or creſt hawk.*

KRYUEDHE, *a bed. From* Koruedha, *to lie down.*

KUARTAN, *the fourth part or quarter of,* &c.

KUBMA, dho kubma, *to fall by a blow, to be ſlain.*

KUEF, Gweff, *ſorrowful*; kuoth, *grief.*—*See* CUTH.

KUEIA, *if.*

KUER, *hemp.*

KUES, Kueus, Kus, *blood.* After which different ſpellings it is uſed in the plays. Hod. Gudzh.

KUF.—*See* CUF.

KUILAN, *a pen, a quill*; Kuillan, *id.*

KUL.—*See* GU, GUL, CUL. On kul mayſtn bras, *doing great maſteries, or feats.*

KULETH, *an act, or deed*; drak kuleth, *an evil act, a bad deed.*—*See* DROCOLETH.

KULLIAG, *a cock, or male of any bird.*—CHELIOC.

KULLIAG GODHO, *a gander*; kulliages, *a drake, or mallard.*

KUNDURU, *the poſt of a door.* Corrupted from Kunys, and Daras.

KUNYS, *timber, wood, fuel.*—*See* CUNYS.

KUR, *the coaſt, or border of a country.*

KUTHE, *to cover, hide.*—*See* CUTHA.

KUZ, *a wood.*

KY, *as, ſo*; ky guêr vel an guelz, *as green as the graſs.*

KYC.*—*See* KIG.

KYDHA.—*See* KODHA. Ha an hûel a kydhaz ſkent, *and the work fell ſcant.*

KYDNIK, *crafty, witty.*

KUF, *remembrance*; alſo, *to find*; hag an kyf, *and it ſhall find.*—*See* KEFER. Kyffyn, *id.* Kyffys, *found.*

KYFFRIS, *likeneſs.*—*See too* KEFFRYZ.

KYHYDHA, *to betray.*

KYLBAH, *the backſide*; may thomelly theth kylbah, *that thou tumble to thy backſide.*

KYLDEN, *an inn, a lodging,* &c. an beys yu cales kylden, *the world is an hard inn.*

KYLIGI, *a cockle fiſh.*—*See* KILYGAN.

KYLLHAN.—*See* COLHAN.

KYLOBMAN, *a pigeon*; kylobman-kuz, *a wood dove.*

KYLYUI.—*See* GOLOUA.

KYM, *but.*

KYMERAZ.—*See* KEMER. Dho kymeras uihith, (vulgo wyth) *to beware, take heed*; dho kymeraz kerr, *to take away.*

KYMMYS,

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KYMMYS, *very much, ſo much.*—*See* KEMYZ.

KYMPEZ, *always, continually*; Fenton-gympes in Peran Sabulo, *the continual, or ever flowing well.*

KYN, *by*; kyn wylly mur wolowys, *by ſeeing much light*; alſo, *before, altho'*; kyn gys merwel, *before you die*; alſo, *ſince*; kyn thaw, *ſince that it is*; kyn ſe, &c.—*See* KEN. Kyne, *as if not*; kyne ef nyn vena Du, *as if he was not God*; Kynna, *id.*

KYNAVA, *a knave.*

KYNDAN, *a debt*; dha boſen kyndan, *to be in debt.*

† KYNIAF,* *Autumn.*—*See* KIDNIADH.

KYNIN, Kynîngen, *a rabbit.*

KYNIHAS, *the neighing of a horſe or mare.*

KYNIFER. — *See* KENIFER; *alſo how many*; kynifar dzyrna, *daily, every day*; kynivar uonon, *every one.*

KYNIVIAZ, *to ſhave.*

KYNNYS, *ſo much.*—*See* KYMMYS.

KYNS, Kynſa.—*See* KINS.

KYNTIL, dho kyntil, guntel, *to chooſe, to gather.*—*See* CUNTULLY.

KYNTREVAK, *a neighbour.*—*See* CONTREVA; *pl.* Controvagion.

KYNY, *to lament, mourn*, &c. In *Welſh*, Kuyno ma hallaf kyny, *that I may lament, alas.*

KYNYPHAN, *a nut*; kynyphan frenk, *a French, or wall nut*; Kynyſan.

KYR, *dearly beloved*; kyry, *to love dearly.*—*See* KER, *and* KERENGE.

KYRIÂK, *a pimple, or ſpot in the face.*

KYRHAS, Kyrgh.—*See* KERGH.

KYRHY, *to hire*; kyrhys, *hired.*

KYRTAZ, *to tarry behind, to remain.*—*See* GORTHA.

KYV.—*See* KOV.

† KYUEDHIAD, *a colleague, a copartner, a fellow.* Hod. Kyuedh.—*See* COWETHES.

KYVELAK, *a woodcock.*

KYVELYN, *id. qd.* Kevelyn.

KYUERAS, *help, ſuccour.*

KYULAT, *tapeſtry, cloth of arras*; alſo, *a coverlid.*

KYZALATH, *peace, concord*, &c.—*See* KESOLETH.

L.

LACKA, tha lacka, *to faint away.*

† LADER, *a thief, a robber*; *pl.* Ladhron, ladran, laddarn:—do ladra, *to ſteal, to rob.*—Nanſladron, *vulgo* Lanhadron in St. Ewe, *the valley of thieves.*—Hod. Ladar, *a thief.*

LADH, dho ladh, *to kill, to ſlay*; dho latha, *to cut one's throat, to kill*; ledhaz, lethys, *killed, ſlain.*

† LADUIT, *nothing.*

† LAFROC, *breeches.* Hod. Lavrak.

LAFURYE, *to deceive*; rag ef thym a lafurye, *for he me hath deceived*; lafurye, *a deceiver, a ſeducer.*

† LAGAT, *the eye*; *pl.* Lageit. Hod. Lagaz; *pl.* Lagaſoioe.—Lagadzhak, *full of eyes, quick of ſight*; ydn lagadzhak, *one that hath but one eye.*

† LAGEN, *a pond, a pool, a lake.*

LAHA, Lagha, *law, light*; *pl.* Lahez.

† LAHVELET, *the rudder of a ſhip.*—*See* LEU.

† LAIAN, *faithful.*—*See* LEN.

LAIG, *a layman.*

† LAINES, *a nun.*

† LAIT, *milk.* Hod. Leath.—Leath creve, *raw milk*; leath cowles, *ſour milk.*

LAK, *naught*; laka, lakka, *worſe.*

LAK, *to lace or laſh*; meath lak, *I thee will lace.*

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LAKKA, *a well, a pit,* or rather *a rivulet*; which we ſtill call a *lake,* and *leak,* or *leate:* Landleake, *the church on the rivulet.*

LLAS, *profit.* Hod. Leas.

LAM, *a ſpace of time or place*; whence it comes to ſignify *a plot of land*; alſo, *a ſlip, a fall, a ſliding, a trip*; alſo, *a leap*; alſo, *a lump of any thing.*—*See* LAN.

LAMAS, (lamma, *to caſt out, to leap*) *caſt out*; yn mes an dor y lamas, *the earth caſts out.*

LAN, *a church:* ſo it is too in Welſh, and Bas-Breton. But as Mr. Lh. notes in his Arch. p. 273, it denoted properly only *a yard*; whence we find *a garden* in the Cambrian is called *landa:* and in the additions to Cara. in Monmouthſhire, he ſaith farther,—" Lhan (for ſo the Welſh write it) ſignifies, *a yard, or ſmall incloſure*; as may be obſerved in compound words: for we find *a vineyard* called Gwin Lhan; *an orchard,* Per Lhan; *a hay yard,* Yn Lhan, &c. —— Some of theſe words are of the ſignification in Corniſh, as you may ſee under their reſpective letters. And that *Lan* ſignified *an incloſure of any extent,* we have ſeveral inſtances; as, Lambourne in St. Peran Sabulo, anciently written Lambron, *the incloſure of the round hill*; Lanyon in Madderne, *the furzy incloſure*; Landew in Lezant, *the black incloſure*; Lanleake in St. Petherwyn.

+ LANHERCH, *a foreſt, a grove*; alſo, *a lawn, a bare place in a wood.*—*See* Lh. Arch. p. 237.--Probably Lannar in St. Allen is named from this laſt.

LANTE, *truth*; rum lante, *by my truth, in troth, verity.*

LANWES, *ſatiety, fullneſs, glut.* From Laun,* *full.*

LÂOL, *to ſay, ſpeak, tell*; dho laol gau, *to diſſemble, or rather, to tell a lye.*

LAPPIOR, *a dancer, a leaper*; lappiores, *a dancing woman.* Hence the name of Lappior for the men and boys belonging to the coomb.

LARDZH, *large.*

LASTHE, *vehemently, ſtrongly*; ren gwyſkys laſthe, *him ſtruck vehemently.*

LATHA, *manſlaughter*; lathe, *a violent death.*—*See* LADH, LATHDEN.

LAU, Lof, *pl.* Luef, *a hand*; lau *is alſo laud, praiſe.*

LAVALU, guedhan lavalu, *an apple-tree.*

LAUEN, *mirth, gladneſs, joy*; lauenez, *id.* lauenik, *cheerful, glad, merry.*

LAUN,* *full.*

LAVAR, *a ſpeech, a word, a ſaying, a proverb*; y lavaraf, *I ſay*; lavarel, *ſay thou, tell*; lavarow, *pl. of* lavar; laveryanz, *the language.*

LAUASOS, *perſuaded*; me a pyth a lauaſos, *I thee pray be perſuaded.*

LAVIRIA, dho laviria, *to work, to labour*; lavut, lavyr, *work, labour.*

LAUR, *enough, ſufficiently*; alſo, *very much, abundantly.*

LAUSE.—*See* LANTE.

LAWAN, *birds, fowls.*

LAWE, *laud, praiſe, requeſt.*

LAWETHAN, *fiends*; Belſebuc ha lawethan, *Belſebub and the fiends.*

LAWN, *clean*; *from* Gulan, *open*; Trelawn, *an open or clean town.*

LAYFF, Lebf, *id. qd.* Lau, Lof.—This ſhews that Mr. Lhuyd's notes on Lau are right.

LAYNE, *ſorrow, grief*; may tho ve genys tha vear layne, *that we are born to great ſorrow.*

LAYS,

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Lays, *green*; pren lays, *a green tree.* Hod. Lâſe, Lâz. Goonlaſe in St. Agnes, *the green downs*; Borlaſe, *the green ſummit, or top.*

+ Le, Li, Lu, *a place*; en le, *in place.*

Lê, Lêa, *leſs, or leſſer*; mer lê, *much leſs*; dau leiah, en leiah, *at leaſt*; leiha, *the leaſt.*

Leal, *faithful, loyal*; Lel, *id.* alſo, *true.*

Leana, dho leana, *to fill up, full.* Lena, *id.*

Leas, *ſufficiently*; dra veth oll a rella leas, *any thing at all that will give ſufficiently*; alſo, *many*; leaſder, *plenty, abundance.*—*See* Lias.

Leas, Lees, *abroad, open*; gans tha lagaſowe u lees, *with thy eyes abroad*; dyllas vee a vyn leſe, *cloaths I will ſpread abroad*; leas, les, leys, *broad, breadth.*

Leath, *milk.*—*See* Lait.

Leauh, *a calf, a yearling.*

Leb, *which, who, what.*

Lebma, dho lebma, *to whet, ſharpen*; lebmys, *ſharpened.*

Lebma, Lemma, *from hence*; lebmyn, lebben, *now.*

Lebmal, dho lebmal, *to leap, dance, ſkip about.*

Ledan, *ample, broad, extenſive.*

Ledanles, *plantain*; q. d. *a broad herb.*

Ledr, Ledra, *a cliff, a ſteep hill*; lam ledra, *the cliff, or ſteep ſpot of ground.*

Leddrez, *ſtolen*; leddrez a kar, *ſtolen away.*

Ledzhek, Ledziek, *an heifer.*

Ledya, dho ledia, *to lead.*

Lef, Lêv, *ſound, voice.*

Legast, *a lobſter, a long oyſter, a ſort of lobſter without the great claws.*—*See* Mr. Lh. Arch. *on this word.*

Legradz, *a reading, a varying, a changing*; *pl.* Legradzho; dho legria, *to read, to vary, to change.*

Leh, *a place*; *from* Le, *here.*

Lehan, *a tile.*

Lehy, Leihy, *to leſſen, to diminiſh*; leiha, *the leaſt*; lehys, *leſſened.*

+ Leic, Hod. Laig, *a layman.*

+ Lbid, *a tribe*; *people of the ſame progeny.*

Lel, *id. qd.* Leal, *alſo, rightly, well.*

Lel, *or* Lell, *more loyal*; *loyal, faithful.*

Lemma.—*See* Lebma.

Leman, Lemmyn, *now*; alſo, *but*; lemmyn dar nep marthegyon, *but ſorrow that is wonderful.*

Lemmys, *ſharp, ſharpened.*—*See* Lebma.

+ Lensagum, *a blanket*; *pl.* Lennow; which is alſo *ſheets, or any thing of linen.*—*See* Lien.

Len, *full*; dho leana, *to fill*; lenwys, *filled.*

Len, *is alſo, faithful, truſty*; ha colle the bryes len, *and deceive thy faithful huſband.*

Len, *a ling fiſh*; *pl.* Leneſow.

Lendury, *cleanlineſs, cleanneſs*; *from* Glanuthder: alſo, *truth.*

Lennen, *but*; lennen rag caffas ran bras, *but for to have a great ſhare.*

Lenner, *a reader*; *pl.* Lennerio; dho lenn, *to read.*

Lente, *id. qd.* Lante, *indeed.*

Lêr, *the floor, the pavement*; an mêan lêr, *the ground, or floor ſtone*; *pl.* Lerou, lerriou.

+ Les, *commodity, profit.*

Les, Lis, in the Arm. is *a court, hall, &c.* Lh. Arch. p. 206. We often meet with this word in the names of our places; and I believe it ſometimes doth ſignify

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ſignify the ſame as in the Arm. as, *Les*, or *Liſkard*; which I interpret the *caſtle court*, from its caſtles, one of the ancient ſeats of the Dukes of Cornwall.—Leſnewith, *the new court*, as being a new hundred.

Les, doth alſo ſignify *broad*; as was obſerved before.

† Les, *an herb*; *pl.* Loſow, Luzu.

Les-derth, *feverfew*.

† Les dushoc, q. d. *betony*.

† Les-en-goc, *a marygold*; *the gold coloured herb*; *from* Goχ, *gold coloured*.

† Les en-hoc, *the clot bur*, *the hog's herb*.

† Les-luit, *mug wort*; luitles, *vel* lotles, q. d. *the white or greyiſh herb*; alſo, *white horehound*.

Lesick, Leſek, Leſſick, Mr. Gwavas interprets, *buſhy*: ſo Treleſek, *or* Treliſſick, in St. Earth, &c. *the buſhy town*; *from the Iriſh* Treilliſeack; *or elſe from* Ledzhek, *a heifer*, *the heifer's town*.

Lesk, *a cradle*; leſky, dho leſky, *to burn*; leſkys, *burnt*.—*See* Losk.

Lester, *a ſhip*; leſter cok, (properly *a ſhip boat*) is the name of an engine for taking fiſh, deſcribed by Mr. Carew, p. 34. Leſtri, *ſhips*; luu liſtri, *a fleet*.

Lestezius, *louſy*.

Leth, *the ſame*; yn leth chyna eugh ganſe, *into the ſame houſe you go with him*.

Lether, Letheren, *a litter*; *pl.* Letherau.

Letshar, *a frying-pan*.

Lêv, Leff, *a hand*.

† Lêu, *a lion*; leues, *a lioneſs*.

† Leu-pi-obil, *the rudder of a ſhip*. Hod. Leu gurhal.

Levar, *pl.* Levrou, levarva, *a library*; q. d. *a book place*.

Leven, *ſmooth*, *bare*.

Leun, *id. qd.* Len, *full*.

Leunek, Leunik, *glad*, *merry*, *frolick*.

Leverel, dho leverel, *to ſpeak*, *to tell*; pan leverath ym, *what ſayeſt thou to me*; guyra leverys certan, *truth thou haſt ſpoken certainly*; leveryns, *ſpeak*; alſo, *a ſpeech*; levereug, *ſpeak ye*.

† Leverid, *ſweet milk*.

† Leuint, *the maſter, or pilot of a ſhip*. Hod. Lêuiader. Leuint, *the boatſwain*, *ſteerſman*.

† Lewilloit, *the ſpleen*.

† Lewinki, *a dog fly*.

Leyta, Lyth, *the back*.

Leys, *breadth*.

Lhŷ, *a troop*, *a company of horſemen*.

Li, *id. qd.* Lê, *a place*; Ly, *id.* Li, *a breakfaſt*; ſâv a man kiber tha li, *get up*, *take thy breakfaſt*.

Lîas, *a band*, *a company*; alſo, *much*, *many*; lias termen, *often*; liaſtre, lias der, *abundance*, *plenty*; liaz onen, *many a one*.

Lidhiu, *aſhes*; Luſew, *id.*

† Lien, *a linen cloth*.

† Lien dûilof, *a towel*, q. d. *hand cloth*. † Lien gueli, *a bed-ſheet*. Hod. Ledn. *pl.* Lednow.—*See* Len.—It ſignifies alſo, *a child's whittle*.

† Lifern, *the heel*, *or rather the ankle bone*.

† Lilie, *a lily*.

Lill, *a goat*; Trelill in St. Ewe, *the goat's town*.

† Lin, *flax*, *linen*; † Linin, *thread*.

† Linhaden, *a nettle*. Hod. Linachs, Linar, ke linacks, *a nettle hedge*.

† Litheren, *a letter*; *pl.* Litherow.—*See* Lether.

Lithriad, *a fall*, *a trip*.

† Liu,

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† Liu, *a colour, dye, or hue.*

† Liu melet, *red lead.*

Liuier, *a dyer.*

† Liuor, *a painter.*

† Liver, *a book*; *pl.* Livrou.—*See* Levar.

Lo, Loe, *a pool, a ſtanding water*—*hence the* Lo-Pool. Loo, *id. the towns of* Eaſt *and* Weſt Loo.

Lo, *a ſpoon*; *pl.* Leu.

Loane, Lowene, *joy.*

Lobmaz, *a leſſer ſort of bream, a chad fiſh.*

† Loch, Hod. Leauch, *a calf.*

† Loch euhic, *a hind-calf, a fawn.*

† Loder, *a ſtocking*; *pl.* Lydrau.

Lodn, *a bullock, or ſteer*; *pl.* Ludnu; Lodn Gwarack, *id.*

Lodn, *vel* Lodon, *a wether ſheep.*

Loer, *the moon.*

† Lof.—*See* Lau.

Lofgurhchel, *any thing for uſe.*

† Logel, *a little coffer, a coffin*; lodgel, corf—the an logel ve degis, *the body—to the burying place was carried*; Logol, *id.* teuleugh why—war an logol, *caſt you—upon the coffin (or cheſt).*

† Logoden, *a mouſe, a field mouſe, a rat.*

† Logodenfêr, *the calf of the leg.*

Loinou, *buſhes.*

Lommen, *a meſs of meat*, &c. lommen cowle, *a meſs of pottage.*

Lonath, *the reins, the kidneys.*

Lonte, Lountee, Rum Loute.—*See* Lante.

Loob, *ſlime, ſludge.*

Loosex, *hire.*

Loow, *lice*; *pl. of* Luan.

* Loose, *id. qd.* Ludzh, *grey, hoary*; ty a vew may fota looſe, *thou ſhalt live till thou art grey*; Carlooſe in St. Ewe, *the grey rock*; Los, *id.* rak yonk ha los, *for young and grey, (i. e. old)* Lous, Loynd. Caraclouſe in St. Merin, *the grey rock.*

† Lor, *a pavement, a floor.*—*See* Ler; alſo, *the moon.*

† Lorch, *a ſtaff.* Hod. Lor. Lor vraoz, *a club.*

Lorel, *a vagrant*; rag nyn ſough mas deu lorel, *for you are but two vagrants.*

Los, *mean.*—*See* Loose. Loſel, *a knave, a vile, idle fellow.*

† Losc, *a burning, a ſearing*; loſchi, dho loſgi, *to burn*; leſkez, *burnt*; loſtuan, *a fire, a burning*; Treloſk in Lanwannick, *the town of burning, or burnt town.*

Losk, *corn ſmut.*

Lost, *a tail, a rump*; loſt-ſlavan, *the dirty tail.*

Lostêk, *a fox*, q. d. *fair tail.*—Lorn, I take to be a contraction of Lowern, *a fox.*

Lothmow, *bullocks*; *a pl. of* Lodn.

Lôuan, *a rope, a line.*

Lovannan, *a cord.*

Louas, *lightning.*

† Louen, *glad*; Louenak, *id.* Louene, *more merry*; alſo, *mirth, joy.*—*See* Leuenak.

Loven,* *a bed.*

† Louennan, *a weaſel.*

Lous.—*See* Loose. Alſo, *muſty*; alſo, *frail.*

Lour, Lower.—*See* Laur.

Lour, *downwards, lower.*

Lour, *a lord*; of which this *Lour* is plainly a corruption.

Loundrez, *London.*

† Louuern, *fem.* Lowernez, *a fox, a vixen*; *hence* Trelawarren in Mawgen Meneage, *the fox's town*; lowarn, *a fox.*

Louzall, dho louzall, *to looſe, untie.*

Lowarth,

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LOWARTH, *a garden*; Goloures in Gorran, *at the garden.*

LOWENE, *id. qd. mirth, joy*; alſo, *glory*; lowene thys map David, *glory to thee, ſon of David.*

LOWENDAR, *joy*, &c. theth welas in lowendar, *thee to behold in joy (or glory;)* dho lowenny, *to make glad, comfort, refreſh*; lowenna, *comfort thou*; lowenhas, *making glad.*

LOWSA, *id. qd.* Lous.

† LOYEN, *a louſe.* Hod. Luan, *pl.* Lou.

LOYS.—*See* LOOSE.

LU, *id. qd.* Lê, *a place*; ny vynnyth the pobel Deu gâſe cres thyn yn nep lu, *wilt thou not the people of God leave in peace to us in any place?*

† LLU, *an army.*—*See* Mr. Lh. remarks on this, and LEES, p. 10, col. 1.

LUAN, *a houſe.*

LUAN, *a louſe; pl.* Lou, Loow.

LÛAR, *a garden.*

LUCK, *enough.*—Luk, Lyk.

† LUDER, *a lord lieutenant, a peer.*

LUDZH, *grey, hoary.*

LUED, Luth, *mire, filth*; Treluddero in Newlyn, *the miry town of oaks.*

LUEDIK, *miry, ſtinking*; Treludick in Egloſkerry, *the miry town.*

LUEN, *id. qd.* Len, *full*; alſo, *fully, much.*

LUES, Luhes, *acceptable, pleaſing*; alſo, *many*; lues ſcoren, *many boughs.*

LUG, *a tower*; *hence* Lugvan, *vulgo* Luduan, *the high, or high placed tower.*

LUHAR, Luhes, Luheſen; Hod. Lugar.

† LUID, *a battle array.*

† LUIR, Hod. Lur, *the moon.*

† LUMAN, *now, at preſent.* Hod. Lebmyn.

LUR, *plainly*; lemyn dyſwa, ha gura lur, *now ſhew, and make it plainly out:* alſo, *the earth*; delos formyas then nef han lur, *as thou art the former of heaven and earth:* alſo, *down, to the deep*; barathrum, guynen may teffo then lur, *with us that he might come to the abyſs.*

LUSEW, *aſhes.*—*See* LIDHIU.

† LUU LESTRI, *an army of ſhips, a fleet.*

† LUWET, *lightning.*

† LUWORCHGUIT, *a clump of young ſprigs growing up together*; q. d. *a wood of ſtaffs, or ſhooters.*

LYCHY, dho lychy, *to faſten, to bind*; lycheugh ef, *faſten ye him.*

LYDRU, *ſtockings.*

LYFRESON, *liberty.*

LYGARN, *a candle, lamp, or light.*

LYGHA, Lyha.—*See* LEHY, LEIHY.

LYGODZHAN, *a mouſe*; —lygodzhan vraſe, *a rat.*

LYHUETHA, dho lyhuetha, *to ſhut, to lock.*

LYHYS, *id. qd.* Lethys, *killed, ſlain.*

LYK, *enough.*—This adverb, and *lauer*, are placed after the noun; *as*, pyſgoz lyk, *and* pyſgoz lauer, *fiſh enough.*

LYM, *ſharp, rough, prickly*; ha dreyn lym, *and prickles rough.*

LYMERY, *to account of, or eſteem*; ym a lymerys my a pref, *him accounted I will prove.*

LYN, *a pond, a pool, a ſtanding water*; alſo, *albeit, although*; alſo, *moiſture*; lynnek, lynnick, *moiſt, wet:* Garlynick in Creed, *upon a marſh, or a moiſt town.*

LYNNETH, *progeny, offspring.*

LYRGH, *afterwards*; wary lurgh, *after him.*

LYS, Lyſs, *id. qd.* Lias, *much.*

LYS, Lyys, *mire*; abol haga lyys formys, *of clay and of mire formed.*

LYSTEN,

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LYSTEN, *a towel.*

LYSUAN, *an herb.*

LYTH, Leth, *the back.*

LYTHERAU, *an epiſtle, or letter ſent to a friend; learning.*

LYTTRY, *id qd.* Ladra, *to ſteal.*

LYU, *form, ſhape,* &c.

LYV, *a deluge, a great flood; pl.* Lyfow.

M.

MA, *I*; ma ko dho vi, *I remember.*

MA, *there is*; ma ſtryf yntre an theu cam, *there is ſtrife between the two rogues.*

MA, (pron. paſſ.) *my, mine*; ma, *if*; my ny, *if not.*

MA, *this*; note, that this *Ma* is generally ſubjoined to it's ſubſtantive, (being an abbreviation of *Omma*) as, andra-ma, *this thing*; andrema, *this town*; an guelenma, *this rod*; ma na yl uth ynaghe, *that not, can he deny it.*

† MAB, *a ſon; pl.* Mebbyon, Mebbyn, Vebbyn; which *pl.* ſignifies *boys* as well as *ſons*; Trevebbyn in Little St. Petrock, *the boy's town.*

† MAB ALAVAR, *an infant, without ſpeech.*

† MAB MEIDRIN, *a foſter ſon.*

MAB COTHA, *the eldeſt ſon.*

MAB LYEN, *a clerk, a clergyman,* q. d. *the ſon of linen*; I ſuppoſe from the ſurplice.

† MADERE, *the herb madder.*

MADRA, *ſtudy, conſider.*

MAES, Mèz, *a plain field, a champain, a down.*

MAEN, Mên, *a ſtone*; maen flent, *a flint ſtone.*

MAER, Mêr, *much.*

MAGA, *as, ſo much, as much*; magata, *as well.*

MAGA, dho maga, *to feed*; frutes thone both rage maga, *fruits the appetite for to feed.*

MAGAS, Maes, *that, for that.*

MAGE, *very, wondrous*; mage fur te a vea; *wondrous wiſe thou ſhalt be.*

† MAGLEN, *a gin, a ſpringle, a halter.*

† MAIITHEID, *a virgin*; Mayteth, Hod. Maithee; alſo, *a maid ſervant*; Maythys, *id.*

† MAIDOR, *a ſutler, a victualler.*

† MAIR, *a mayor of a town.*

† MAISTER, *a maſter.*

† MAISTER MEBION, *a ſchool-maſter,* q. d. *a maſter of the boys.*

MAISTRY, Maiſtrizi, *maſtery, power*; y ma ow kul mayſtry bras, *there doing great maſteries, (i. e.) ſhewing great authority.*

MAL, *as, like as*; alſo, *will, deſire.*

MÂL, *a joint*; *pl.* Meliou.

MALBEW, *no way, in no wiſe*; ny veas malbew ſerrys, *thou wouldeſt not in no wiſe be angry.*

MALAN, *the devil*; *the evil one.*

MALLEW, (Mall-ew) *is welcome.*

MALEGAS, *accurſed.*

† MAM, *mother*; alſo, *the womb*; † Mammath, *a nurſe.*

† MAM TEILU, *the miſtreſs of the houſe.*

MAM GWENEN, *a ſtock of bees.*

MAN, *well.*

MAN, *that*; man geffo pup ol byſne, *that may have every one a loathing*; alſo, *of nought, a trifle*; thynny gueres ny dal man, *to us help, (i. e. our help) is not worth ought*; man, *up*; dreves man, *rouzed up.*

MAN, *there was not*; rak myſteve man

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thy pe, *for ſufficient there was not to pay;* Mana, *id.*

MAN, *to will*; mar man Deu, *if God will*; mannaf, *I will.*

MANA, *id. qd.* Man, *it is not*; alſo, *if not many, id.* ow tas many yl bones, *my father if it cannot be.*

† MANACH, *a monk.*

† MANAES, *a nun.*

MANAF, *I can, or may.*

MANAK, *a glove, a mitten.*

MANAL, *a handful, a gripe*; manal yz, *a ſheaf of corn.*

MANAN, *unleſs*; manan geſo ef ragás ſorbras, *unleſs he ſhould procure for it great wrath.*

MANE, *enough*; dog mane uhel ou banner, *bear up high enough my banner.*

MANGEW, *be is*; hage yn byſma mangew ſquyth, *and in this world he is weary.*

MANN, *up, upwards*; a mann, ſeva mann, *ſtand or riſe up*; Man, *id.*

MANNO, Mennough, *often, many times.*

† MANS, *maimed, lame*, &c.

MANSAAK, ek, ick, *ſtony*; Killymanſek, *the ſtony grove.*—*See* MEAN.

† MANTEL, *a mantle.*

† MANULE, *a manual book.*

MANYN, Menen, *butter.*

MAOZ, Mâz, *to go*; dâoz meaz, dho maoz a leaz, *to go out, or abroad*; maoz dhan dre, *to return, or come home*; ou mâz, *going*; da vaz dhan dre, *to go to town, or to go home.*

MAR, *although*; mar hethaf kelmys lemmyn, *altho' I am bound now.*

MAR, *if*; mar gura goth vethys mar pyth, *if he doth, diſcovered, if he be.* Hence *Mar* comes to ſignify *doubting*; hepmar, hemmar, *doubtleſs, without doubt*; Man, *idem.*

MAR-NY, *or in one word, unleſs, if not*; Marnes, *id.* Maro, *id. qd.* Mar, *if.*

MAR, Marth, *a wonder.*—*See* MARTH.

MAR, Mor, *as, ſo, ſo much*; marbel, *ſo far, ſo long*; mar ſcon, *ſo ſoon*; mars, *if*; marſen, marſyn, marſoge, marſos, *if thou art, if he be, if thou be*, &c.

Mâr, *much*; * alſo, *Mars* ſignifies ſometimes, *except, unleſs*; mars dre mur our, *unleſs by much gold.*

MARADGYON.——*See* MARTHAGION MARTH.

MARBEL.—*See* MAR, MOR.

† MARBURAN, *a raven*; Hod. Marvran.

† MARCH, *an horſe*; Hod. Marh, Marrek, Marhag; *pl.* Marrougion, *a ſoldier*; but chiefly, *an horſeman*; alſo, *a knight*; marogeth, *to ride*; marh-bîan, *a horſe colt*, q. d. *a little horſe.*

MARHAR, *mercury*, &c. Marhar, *Wedneſday.*

MARHAS, Maraz, *a market*; telharmarhas, *the market-place*; thy marhazno, *to buy in a market*; Marghas, *idem*; *pl.* Marhaſow; panwreugh agas marhaſow, *when ye make your markets*; Marazion, (*vulgo*, Market jew) *the fed coaſt market*; Margheſan voſe (*vulgo*, Maraſanvoſe) in St. Peran Sabulo, *the maid's market, or on the ditch.*

MARL, *W. a kind of clay*; alſo, *a wonder.*

MARNANS, Mernans, *death, deſtruction.*

MARO, *if.*—*See* MAR.

MARO, dho maro, dho maru, *to die*; maro, *dead*; Treſmarow in St. Petherwyn, *the town of the dead*; Marrak, *a ſoldier.*—*See* MARCH.

MARSETH, *to have mercy, pity, compaſſion*; an thewen nefre marſeth a honan, *the*

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the Gods never have mercy on me; Marſeth is alſo, *if thou art*; Marſes, Marſew, *id.* —*See* MAR.

MARTH, *a wonder, a marvel*; *pl.* Marthegion, maradgion; marthys, *miracles, wonders*; Varth, *id.* marthas, marthuſy, *miraculous, wonderful*; marthys teke, *wondrous fair.*

MARTEZEN, (Mar te ſen,) *perhaps, it may be.*

MARTHA, *better*, q. d. *ſo good.*

MARU, dho maru.—*See* MARO.

MARU, *marrow.*

MARUEL, Meruel, Veruel, Myruel, Myrul, *to die.*

MARUTHICK, (Mar-uthick) *ſo big, extreme big.*

MAS, Maz, Mez, *but, only, unleſs*; mas gorthebeugh, *unleſs you anſwer.*

MATERN, *the king*; maternes, *the queen.*

MATHEN, *with ſpeed.*

MATOBERUR, *a foul reproachful act.*

MAUR, Vaur, Vear, *great.*

MAÛ, Vaû, Maw, *a boy, a lad, a ſervant boy*; *pl.* Koſgar.

MAY, *that*; may ſe, may ſo, *that there be*; alſo, *but with.*

MAYN, *a friend, an intimate.*

MAZ, *good*; Mâs, *id.* dremas, *the good man, the huſband*; an diz vaz, *the good people.*

MAZ, *but.*—*See* MAS.

ME, *I, me.*

MEADOW, *beloved.*

MEAN, Mên, *a ſtone*; *pl.* Myyn, Vyyn. Meneage, (that part of the hundred of Kerier ſo called) *the deaf ſtone*; mean bian, *a little ſtone or pebble*; mean pobaz, *a bake ſtone*; Mân pobaz, *id.*

MEAR, *great, many, much*; meardeus a benenas, *many men and women.*

MEAS, Mes, Mez, yn mes, e meas, *without.*—*See* MEZ.

MEDDAN, *a meadow*; Trigameddon (now Trigavethan) in Kea, *the dwellers in the meadows.*

MEDH, yn medh, meth, *to ſay*; medhav, *I ſay, quoth I*; medhyz, &c. yn meth Chreſt, yn meth Pilat, *ſaith Chriſt, ſaith Pilate.*

† MEDHEC, *a phyſician.*

† MEDHECNAID, *phyſick.*

MEDDAL, *gentle, eaſy, mild, ſoft*; medalder, *gentleneſs, ſoftneſs.*

MEDHDAS, *drunkenneſs*; —— medho, *drunk.*

MEDRA, dha medra, *to behold.*

MEERO, *look*; — meero enna, *look there.*

MEGI, dho megy, *to choak, to throttle*, &c. megis, *choaking, ſtifling*; rag own a megis, *for fear of ſtifling.*

MEGGANY, *the vulgar, the rabble*; ha war mear megganu, *and after him many of the rabble.*

MEGINOU, *a bellows.*

† MEHIL, *a mullet.* Hod. Mehal; *pl.* Mehilly.

† MEHIN, *bacon, or lard.*

MEIN, *id. qd.* Mean, *a ſtone*; meny, veney, *ſtony.*

MEIN, *the face, the mien*; *pl.* Meyne.

MEITH, *whey, butter-milk.*

MEKIEK, Meχiek, *ſtinking, of an ill ſavour.*

† MÊL, Hod. Meal, *honey*;—Carn meal in St. Agnes, *(a noted tin-mine) the honey rock*; this is alſo uſed to ſignify, *ſweet.*

MÊLDER, *ſweetneſs.*

MELHUEZ, an velhuez, *a lark, the lark*; mel huez, *a ſweet breath*; this bird is ſo

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named perhaps from Pelhudz, *a high flight.*

† MELHYONEN, *a violet, from its sweetness of scent.*

MELIAS, *to grind.*

MELIN, *a mill*; Mellyn, Port Mellyn, *the mill cove.*

MELLOW, *the reins.*

MELLYN, *a bright yellow like gold.*

† MELWIOGES, *a tortoise.*

† MELYEN, *a snail.*

MELYN-ÔI, *the yolk of an egg*; q. d. *the yellow of an egg.*

MEN, singly, is used for *a head*, or *a hill*; as, Menwinnick, *the head of the marshes*; Menabilly, *the colt's hill.*

† MENAS, *except, but*; menes, *beside.*

MENDZHA, *to will*; mendzha vy, po ny vendzham, *would I, or would I not*:—Mentha, *id.* mar menthaf, *if I would.*—*See* MENNY.

MENER, *a mountain:* Menes, Meneth, *idem.*

MENESTROUTHY, *musicians*; menestrouthy ha can wek, *musicians singing sweet.*

† MENISTROR, *a butler*, but as the word comes from *minister*, it may signifny any other attendant.

† MENIT, Hod. Menyth, *a mountain*; war venyth, *upon a hill*; Trewarvenyth in St. Paulin;—*pl.* Menedhiou, Monedh.

MENNY, *to will*; Menna, *id.*

MENOUGH, *many times, often, many*; rag on menough rebellis, *for our many rebellions.*

MENOU, *very little.*

MENS, *id. qd.* Myns, *all.*

† MENTE, *the herb mint.*

MENTHA.—*See* MENDZHA.

† MENWIONEN, *an ant.*

MENYS.—*See* MINYS.

MEPPIG, *a little son*; ma meppig huêg, *my sweet little son.*

MÊR, *much*; mêr, mêre, *great*; Tremere in Lannivet, *the great town.*

MERÊ, Merê, *look, look*; Meir, *idem.*—Merbugh, Mervugh, Merough, *look ye, look ye.*

MERNANS, *id. qd.* Marnans; Merual, *id.* Dho Merual, Merwel.—*See* Maruel. Ev a veruys, *he died.*

MERH, *a daughter*; also, *the month of March.*

MERKYL, *a miracle.*

MERTHYS.—*See* MARTH.

MES, *id. qd.* Maes, *a field.*

† MESILEN, *a muscle fish.*

† MESEN, *an acorn.*

MÊSK, yn mesk, *among.*

MESKAT, *mad, foolish*; meskatter, *madness.*

MESLAN, *a mastiff dog.*

MESSYGER, *a messenger.*

METH.—*See* MEDH.

METH, *shame, bashfulness*; dho methe, *to be ashamed.*

METHEL, *id. qd.* Meddal.

METHEN, *fully, quite.*

METHES, *to swear.*

METHIA, dho methia, *to feed, nourish, &c.* Methian in St. Agnes, *a feeding place.*

† METIN, *the morning*; hyns vythyn, *before day.*

METOL, *steel.*

MEUGH, *willingly*; ny'n meugh gevyth, *we would find him willingly.*

MEVIY, *to be moved.*

MEYNY, *within.*

MEZ, Maz, *but.*

Mêz, Meys, (Maes) signify properly *an open field*; but *Avêr* is also the common word for *without*; yn mes, meys, meas,

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meas, veaſe, *without, out of doors*; Fenton veaſe in St. Peran Sabulo: Pendarves in Camborne, may be interpreted, *the head of the oak field*, Pen-dar-vêz.

MEZE, *to will*; na meze a dorn da ny wraf, *nor will I with my hands do good.*

MI, *I, me.*

MIDHIL, *a reaper, a mower.* Hod. Midzhar, Midzhi, *to reap, to mow.*

MIGTERNE.—*See* MATERN.

MIGTERNES, *the queen.* Hod. Myternes.

MIGINAU.—*See* MEGINOU.

MIHÂL, *Michael, a chriſtian name.*

MIKAN, *a morſel.*

MIL, *a thouſand*; *pl.* Milo. Myl, *id.* Miluith, *a thouſand times*; Myldyth, *id.*

† MÎL, *an animal, a beaſt*; *pl.* Miliow.

MÎL-PRÊV, *the druid's, or ſerpent's egg.*

MILGY, *a fitchew.*

MILIN, *yellow.*—*See* MELLYN.

† MIN, *a kid*; Mingus in St. Agnes, *the kid's wood: Now* Mynnan.—Min, Myin, is, alſo, *ſtones*; as, Bodmin, *the houſes of ſtone.*

MIN, *an edge.*

MINNY.—*See* MENNY.—Mar minnyth creſy, *if thou wilt believe.*

MINOUGH, *id. qd.* Menough, *alſo many, great.*

MINOW, *little, ſmall:*—Carminow in Mawgan-Meneage, *the little city*; but Mr. Scawen interprets it, *a rock unmoveable.*

† MINFEL, *yarrow.*

MINYS, Menys, *ſmall*; mar venys avel ſkye brag, *as ſmall as the duſt of malt*; pyſgaz minys, *ſmall fiſhes.*

MÎRAS, *the aſpect, look, mien*; dho mira rag, *to ſearch for diligently*; dho viroz, *to ſee*; miraz, *to look*; mira, *look thou*; Myr, *id.* dho viraz, *id. qd.* viroz, *to behold.*

† MIS, *a month.* Hod. Mîz; mîz Yenvar, *the month of January*; Huevral, *February*; Merh, *March*; Ebral, *April*; Me, *May*; Ephan, *June*; Gorephan, *July*; Eaſt, *Auguſt*; Guedngala, *September*; Hedra, *October*; Miz diu, q. d. *the black month, November*; Kevardhin, *December.*—Kyn pen viz, *before a month's end.*

MISK, Myſk.—*See* MESK.—Ynmiſk, *between*; alſo, *mixt.*

MISKYMERAZ, *to err, miſtake*; alſo, *to wander.*

MISKOGGAN, *a fool.*

† MIUS, *a table.*

Mo, *my, mine*; mo lavarow, *my words.*

MOD, Med, Mot, *a place*; Modroſe (*vulgo* Medras) in Luxilian, &c. *a place in a valley.* Mud, *id.*

MODEREB A BARTH, *an aunt by the mother's ſide.* † Moderebat barth mem, *an aunt by the mother's ſide.*

† MODERUY, *a bracelet.*

MOEL, *bald, bare*; moel vre (*vulgo*, Mul berry) in St. Auſtel, *the bare hill.*

MOELH, *a blackbird*; A Mearl. Hod. Mola-dhiû. *And in compoſition*, Woelk, Woof, Trewoof in Burian, *the town of blackbirds.*

MOLENECK, *pl. goldfinches.* Moleneck in St. German's.

MÔG, *ſmoak.*

MOGAN, *great:*—Polmaugan in St. Winnow, *the great pool.* Moggha, Moghia, *the greateſt.*

MOGGON, *vulgar*; Keare do moggon, *loving the vulgar.*

MOH, *a hog*; krow mow, *a hog's ſtye*; Tremogh in Mabe, *the hog's town.*

MOIN, *ſlender.*

MOINA,

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MOID, *a woman, a maid;* from whence it is plainly taken.

MOINA, *mines*; moina ſtean, *tin mines.*

MOLATH, *pl.* Molathow, *a curſe.*

MOLHUIDZHAN, *a dew or naked ſnail.*

MOLYTHIA, *to curſe, to imprecate*; molletha, *to curſe, &c.* mollethians, *curſing, reviling, ſlandering*; molleth, *a curſe, a reproach:*—Mylyge, mylyges *or* gys, *curſed, accurſed.*

MONAS, *which thou could'ſt not*; monas the thibbry heb peghe, *which thou could'ſt not (or ought not) to eat without ſin.*

MONEDH, *a hill*; monedh braz, *a great hill, a mountain.*

MONEZ, *to go*; menaff monez, *I will go.*

† MOR, *the ſea;* † mor difeid, *the main ſea*; † mortòt, *the ocean*; q. d. *all ſea*; morleuol, *the tide*; morep, *above ſea.*

MOR, *as, ſo*; mor uhel, *ſo high*; *id. qd.* mar, *if.*

MORAN, *a berry*; moran diu, *a black-berry, a bramble-berry*; Roſmorein in Gulval, *the black-berry valley.*

† MORAIN, *a girl.*

MORBEN, *a wooden mallet, a beetle.*

† MORBOTS, Hod. Morraz, *the thigh.*

MORHAUS, *many.*

† MOR-HOCH, *a porpoiſe;* the word ſignifies *a ſea hog.*

MORETH, *grief, ſorrow*; morethek, *doleful, mournful*; ganſo teſt a morethek, *with them ſad and mournful.*

MORGI, *the dog fiſh, or ſea dog.*

† MOR-NADER, *a lamprey*, q. d. *a ſea adder.*

MOR-KATH, *a ray*, q. d. *the ſea cat*; it's mouth, eyes, and tail being like thoſe of a cat at land. Moreſk, morick, *of the ſea, near the ſea.*

MORRAZ, *the thigh.*

MORTHOL, *a hammer, beetle, or maul;* from hence comes Morthelek, *hammered, rough beaten*; ſan kyn fons y morthelek, *but though they be rough beaten.*

MORVA, *a place near the ſea*; Morva in Penwith, alſo, *a moory, fenny place.* Hence perhaps Morval in the hundred of Weſt.

† MORVIL, *a whale.*

MORVORON, *a mermaid.*

MOSTETHES, *filth, dirt*; Moſtys, *id.* Nynſyu gulan lemmyn moſtys, *I am not clean now from dirt.*

MOURDER, *bigneſs, greatneſs*; moureriak, *high flown, vaunting*, &c. mourobrur, *magnificent, ſumptuous*; a corruption of Maur, *great.*

MOUSEGY, *ſtinking, loathſome*; ow flerye ou mouſegy, kepar, ha kuen, *ſtinking, ill ſavouring, like the dogs.*

MOWES, *a maid*; *pl.* Mowiſy; may geffo ſur yn mowes, *that he hath ſurely a maid;* Moz, *id.*

MOWNS, *are*; ha ſteare-ou poyntia mowns purefan, *and the ſtars pointing are very plainly.*

MOY, *more, great;* moygha, *greatneſs.*—*See* MOGAN.

† MOYAR, *a black-berry.* Hod. Moran diu; *pl.* Môr diu.

† MOYR BREN *a bramble buſh;* but I believe rather *a mulberry tree.*

MOZ, dho moz, *to go, to walk, to take a journey*, &c. Mod, *id.*—*See* MAOZ.

MOZ, *pl.* Muzy, *a maid, a ſervant maid*; an voze, *the maid.*

MU, *much*; mu mur, *much more*; alſo, *if*; ha my ny wreth, *and if thou doſt not.*

MUCH, *a daughter.*

MUD, *id. qd.* Mod.

MUI, *id. qd.* Muz, *great*; mui braûz, *greater*;

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greater; mûy, *more, of more, above*; muy vel, *more than*; Mewden in Mawnan, *the great hill.*

† MUIN, *ſlender.*—*See* MOIN.

MUR, *great*; alſo, *if.*

MUSAC, *ſtinking.*—*See* MOUSEGY, which perhaps is the plural of this.

MÛR, *as above*; Ponſmur, *now* Grandpont, *the great bridge*; mur, *if*; me ath pys gynes mur plek, *I thee pray, with thee, if it pleaſeth.*

MURRIAN, *an ant*; Creeg Murrian in Philly, *the hill of ants.*

MUSKEGY, *to grow mad*; mus, muſkegyi, muſcok, muſtok, *amazed, mad, diſtracted.*

MUSTOGHNETH, *madneſs*; nener na gous muſtoghneth, *woman do not ſpeak madneſs.*

MY, *I, me.*

MYCH, *much*; Mych teyrn.—*See* MYTERN.

MYCKE, *a diſcovery.*—*See* MYGY.

MYDZHOVAN, *a yoke.*

MYGILDER, *warmth.*

MYGY, *to fly*; myg, *fly*; colom whek glaſs hy lagas, ke myg augh lues pow, *ſweet dove, green her eye, go fly over much country.*

MYGY, dho mygy, *to diſcover*; hay then ganſo preſt mygys, *and thy ſpeech ſoon diſcovereth it*; mygys, *diſcovered.*

MYGYZ, *bred, educated*; genyz ha mygyz, *born and bred.*

MYIN, *pl.* of Mein, *ſtones*; fos *or* foz a vyen, *a ſtone wall.*

MYLEGES, *wicked.*

MYN, *to know.*

MYNGAR, *a collar for horſes, a yoke.*

MYNS, *all*; Mens, *id.*

MYNTA, mar mynta, *if thou wilt*; ny vynſa, *he will not.*

MYRGH, *a weed*; myrgh gal, *a bad weed.*

MYRGH, *pl.* Myrghes, *a daughter, a maid, a virgin.*

MYRWEL, Myrav, *to die.*

MYSHEVY, *to miſchief*, (whence the word) *deſtroy*; myſheys, *deſtroyed.*

MYSTERDEN, *a maſon*; *pl.* Myſterdys.

MYTERN, Myghtern, *a king*; myternes, *a queen*; myterneth, *ſovereignty*, (q. d. *much rule*, Mr. Gw.)

N.

NA, *no*; na gouz, *do not ſpeak*; na oluz, *do not ye weep*; alſo, *nor, not.*

NA, *is alſo that*; and is, like *ma*, generally ſubjoined to it's ſubſtantive, being an abbreviation of *Henna*; as, an mawna, *that lad*; an guâz-na, *that fellow*; en kuzna, *in the wood*, &c.

NA, is ſometimes the ſame as *an, the*; a'n, *from, of*; Kûz karn na huilan in Burrian, *the lapwing's rock by a wood*; and ſometimes the *a* is cut off, as Nennys in St. Mewan, *is the ſame as*, An Ennys, *the iſland.*

NADELIK, *one's birth-day*; Deu nadelik, *Chriſtmas*, q. d. *God's birth-day.*

† NADER, *a viper, a ſerpent, an adder.* Hod. Nadyr, Naddyr.

NADZHEDH, *a needle.*

NAG, Nagg, *no, not, nor, nay*; nagella, *there can or ſhall not*; nagew, *it is not*; Nagew, *id.* nago, nagoſy, naguſy, nagus, *there is not, not is he, he is not.* Nago.

Nagha, Naghe, Nahe, *to deny*; nagha ol the gous gulan, *and deny all her words clean.*

NAGONAN, *no one*; Nagonen, *id.*

NAGUS.

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NAGUS.—*See* NAG. Aban nagus ken maner, *ſince there is no other way*; Nagus.—*See* NYGYS.

NAHEN, *otherwiſe*; ſau many yl bros nahen, *but if it cannot be otherwiſe.*

NAM, *now*; alſo, *almoſt, well nigh*; Namna, *id.* Namna dallas, *almoſt made blind*; nam, *not to me*; nambes, nymbys, *not is to me*; namby, namby ve tryge, *not ſhall I tarry.*

NAN, *now*; n'an, *not the, him, or the.*

NANCE, † Nans, *a valley*; properly, *a level, or plain, a dale*; Pennans in Creed, *the head of the valley*; Trenance in St. Auſtel, *the town in the valley*; Nans in Illogan, *the plain, or valley.*

NANS, *now*; nanſyu, *now is.*

NANSO, *not are, or were.*

NANTZ, *id. qd.* Nance.

NANYL, *a cloak*; ha nep nan geffo nanyl, *and he who now hath a cloak.*

NAN SCONYER, *he will not deny.*—*See* SCONYA.

NASTRA, *the womb*; may wruk the thon ym naſtra, *that I did thee bear in my womb.*

NASTEVE, Naſtevyth, *not bore*; naſteve vyth queth fleſhes, *that not bore ever children.*

NATYR, *nature.*

NAU, Nawe, *nine*; nau kanz, *nine hundred*; nauhuas, *the ninth.*

† NAUN, *hunger.*

NAVE, Navy, (Na-vy) *I be not, or ſhould not be*; Navo, *id.* navons, *we ſhould be.*

NAWNYO, *now being*; agan peg he nawnyo war ren, *our ſins now being upon him.* Nawn, *id. qd.* Nan, *now.*

NE, *id. qd.* Na, *no, nor, not.*

NEAGE, *moſs*; Trevenêge in St. Hillery, *the dwelling of moſs, moſſy houſes*; Treneage in St. Stephens in Brannel, *the moſſy dwelling.*

NEAU.—*See* NEF.

NEB, Nep, *who, what*; neb yu Deu ha dên keffrys, *who is God and man likewiſe*; *ſome, certain*; neb dean, *ſome man, any one*; nebonen, *nobody, none.*

NEBAZ, *little, but little, ſomething*; kouſa nebaz, ha kouſa da, *ſpeak but little, and ſpeak well.*

NEBRAZ, *not large*; tregonebraz, *dwellings not large nor ſmall.*

† NEBTRA, *ſomething*; ni nebtra, *nothing.*

NEDHA, tha nethe, *to ſpin*; nedher, *ſpun, twiſted*; j'ar nedhez, *a twiſted ſtalk*; Eva, kymmer the gygel rag nethê, *Eve, take thy diſtaff to ſpin.*

NEDHAN, *a nit*; *pl.* Nedh.

NEF, *the heavens, the ſky.* Hod. Nev, Neve.

NEFERE.—*See* NEVRA.

NEGHY, *to deny*; neghys, nehys, *denied.*—*See* NAGHA.

NEGYS, *buſineſs.*

NEI, *night*; nei hur, *laſt night.*—*See* Nôs.

NEI, *we, us.*

† NEID, *a neſt.* Hod. Nyth; Glaſſnyth in St. Gluvias, *the green neſt*; *pl.* Nythow; nyth yare, *a hen's neſt.*

NEL, *power, might*; gans ol ou nel, *with all might.*

NENA, *then, now, moreover.*

† NENBREN, *a roof of a chamber.*

NENNA, (A'n Nenna) *from hence, from that place.*

NENNIS, (An Ennis) *the iſland*; Ninnis, *id.*—*See* ENNIS.

NEONIA, *a daiſy.*

NEP, *id. qd.* Neb, Nepeth, *ſomething*; (Nep-peth)

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(Nep-peth) neple, *ſome place*; nep, neb, *is, he, that, who*; herwedh nep, *in reſpect of whom, any*; in nep pou, *in any country*; yn nep plas, *in any place*; Nepyth, *id. qd.* nepeth nepre, *ſome one*; nepre erel, *ſome others.*

NERTH, *ſtrength.*

NES, *near*; neſſa, *the nearer, the hithermoſt*; dho neſſe, *to approach, draw near*; ou neſſe, *drawing near*; Nees, *id. qd.* Nes; Neſſa, is alſo *the ſecond.*

† NESHEVIN, *a neighbour.*

NETH, ha neth, *this night.*

NETHE.—*See* NEDHA.

NETHE, an nethe, *thereof, of it.*

NETHOW, *news*; ow leverel an nethow, *telling the news.*

NEVER, *a number*; dho nevera, *to number, to tell*; rolle nevera ol ys ſeren, *might tell all his bones.*

NEVRA, Neffre, *ever, at any time*; na nevra, *never.* The adverb, Nevra *(never)* with ſome ſuch like, require another negative with them, the verb being commonly interpoſed; *as*, Nê uêl bythqueth, *he will never ſee*; n' vra vi ſcreſa na mui, *I can write no more*, &c.

NEUYDH, *new*; *pl.* Neuydho; newethow, *the news*; newethow contrevak, *new neighbours.*

NEWNYO, *not yet was*; newnyo doſan prys, *not yet was come the time.* Newn yo.

NEYL, Nyl, *one.*—*See* NYL.

Nêz, *nigh, near to.*

NI, *id. qd.* Na, Ne; ni traveth, *nothing (not any thing)*; po ni, *unleſs*; ni, *if not.*

Nî, (pron. perſ.) *we*; alſo, *of us.*

NIDES, *id. qd.* Nijah; ſcharron nides, *a ſhip to ſail in.*

NIS, *id. qd.* Nys, *not.*

NIUL, *a little cloud, a miſt, a fog.*

NIZHYEA, dho nijah, *to ſwim, to fly.*—*See* NYIDZHA.

NOAR, *the earth.* An''oar.

NOATH, Nooth, Noth, *bald, naked, bare.*

NOATHA, Nootha, *nakedneſs.*

NOADHO, *id. qd.* Newethow, *the news.*

NODZHEDZHEK, *notable, noted.*

† NODEN, *thread, yarn.*

NOER, Noor, *the earth*; neve ha noore, *heaven and earth*; nor vaz, *good land.*

NOHAN, *oxen*; war an beaſtas an nohan, *over the beaſts and oxen.*

† NOI, *a nephew.*

† NOIT, *a niece.*

NOOTH, *new.* Nomen familiæ.

† NOS, Noys, *night*; noſma, noyſma, *this night.*

NOTH-LENNOW, *a winnowing ſheet.*

NOTYE, *to note, obſerve.*

NOUEDZHA, *new, freſh*; nouedzhanz, *a novelty.*

NOVA, *to make.*

NOW, *a noiſe*; yn prys hanter heb now, *at the time of midnight without noiſe.*

NOWETH, Nowth, Nowydh, *new*; Nowethys, *id. qd.* Nowethow, *the news*; pan a fara a nova ef an nowethys, *what regard he will make of the news.*

NOT, war not, *upon the ſpot.*

NOZ, *night.*

† NUIBREN, *a cloud.*

NÛR, *near*; po anre nûr, *or which is more near.*

NUUER, *a bargain*; y wre nuuer, *they made a bargain.*

NY, *we.*

NY, *no, nor, not.*

NY, *nay, yea, I.*

NYGE, *to fly*; nygethys, *a flying bird*; gorreugh an fal nygethys, *put ye the falſe flying bird.*

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NYGOF, *I am not*; ha me nygof over fottall, *and I am not over ſubtle.*

NYGOTH, *it ought not.*—*See* GOTH.

NYGYS, Nagys, Negys, *an errand, a meſſage.*

NYIDZHA, dho nyidzha, *to ſwim*; alſo, *to fly.*

NYL, Neyl, *one*; an nyl, *the one*; nyl tenewen, *one ſide*; Nyel, *id.*

NYM, *not to me*; nymbys, nymbes.—*See* NAMBES.

NYMDER, a weles an chy nymder, *to ſee the houſes may not ſhun*; nymduer, *I may not ſhun.*

NYN, Nyz, *not*; nynges, nyngens, nyngev, *there is not*; nynſa, *I ſhall not*; nynſyw, *there is not.*

NYS, *to fly.*

NYSTEVY FLOGH, *to bring forth a child*; nyſtevyth, *ſhall bring forth.*

NYTH.—*See* NEID.

NYVER, *id. qd. never, a number.*

NYWRA, *never, id. qd.* nevra, *which ſee.*

O.

O, *of*; o thyn, *of or from us.*

O, *I am*; rag ny alſe de lo degys, *for I cannot, as I am, him carry.*

O, *is, was, were.*

OAN, *a lamb*; *pl.* Ein; ean ennes, *the earth.*

OAR, *id. qd.* Uar, *upon*; alſo, *the earth.*

OBEL, *afar off, aloof.*

† OBER, *a work*; *pl.* Oberiou.

† OBEROR, *belonging to work, a workman*; oberuaz, *a work ſervant, or fellow*; dho obery, *to labour, to work.*

OBMA, Obba, (adv.) *here, in this place.*

OCK, Og, *id. qd.* Ick, (adj. term.) *as,* Torrog, *lig bellied*; Tredinock in St. Breock, *the hilly dwelling*, &c.

ODGHA, *after*; odgha uena, *afterwards.*

ODHIUORTO, (pron. perſ.) *from him.*

† ODION, *an ox.* Hod. Udzheon, Odgan; *pl.* Ohan, *oxen.*

ODN.—*See* ONAN.

OEL, *oil.*

OER, *an hour.*—*See* OUR.

OEZYN, *we were*; ozey', *you were*; oezynz, *they were.*

OF, Ef, *I am.*

† OFERGUGOL, *a cope.*—*See* OVERGUGOL.

† OFERIAT, *a prieſt.*

OFFENDYL, *to offend.*

OFFRYN, *an offering*; rag offryna, *to offer.*

OG,* *id. qd.* Oys, *age*; *as in* Dipog, Hengog; alſo, *art*; Oge, *id.* alſo, *alas.*

OGAZ, *a neighbour, a near friend, a kinſman*—*See* CAROGOS. Dôz ogaz, *to approach, or draw near.*

OGOZ, *nigh, near to.*

OI, Oye, *an egg*; *pl.* Oiou.

† OILET, *a frying pan.*

† OIN, *a lamb*; *pl.* Ean, Ennes.

† OIR, *cold.*

OL, *all*; ol hedda, *all that.*

OL, *pl.* Olow, *the print or mark of the foot, the footſtep*; Ool, *id.*

OLAH, *weeping.*

OLAZ, *a hearth*; dha olaz glawn, *to hearth wool.*

† OLEU, *oil*; alſo, *an olive*; † oleu bren, *an olive tree.* Hod. Guedhan olêu.

† OLIPHANT, *an elephant.*

OLUA, dho olua, *to howl, yell*; alſo, *an howling.*

OM, *alſo I am*; Oma, *id.*—*See* EM.

OMBDINA, *hereafter.*—*See* CAREW, p. 141.

OMDENA,

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OMDENA, *to go out, to depart*, &c.

OMDHAL, dho omdhal, *to fight, quarrel, ſtrive*; alſo, *to repreſs.*

OMELYS, *away, from*; nep grew trylyas omelys, *who hath turned away.*

OMLANAS, *lame.*

OMMA, *vid.* Obma; yn meth Chreſt mighterne oma, *ſaith Chriſt a king I am.*

OMSKEMYNES, *branded; ſtigmatized, accurſed*; omſkeminy, *to curſe.*—*See* SKEMINA.

OMSTUMUNYS, *ſtupified, amazed, aſtoniſhed.*

OMWERAS, *to prevent*; pan na yllo omweras, *when I could not prevent him.*

OMWETHE, *to keep, preſerve*, &c. rag na ywe omwethe, *from us he cannot himſelf preſerve.*

OMWREYTH, *to feign oneſelf*; yn methens mar te omwreyth claff, *ſay they if thou faineſt thyſelf ſick.*

ON, *the ſame as* Ou, *is, art, are.*

ONAN, *one*; Onen, Onyn, Odn, *idem*; pub onyn, *every one.*

ONEMENT, *ointment.*

ONEST, *honeſt.*

ONETHY, *to them*; ow bannath y rof onethy, *my bleſſing I give to them.*

† ONNEN, *pl.* Enwith, *an aſh tree*; Trenwith by St. Ives, *the town of aſhen trees.*

ONOUR, *honour.*

ONY, *we are*; del ony onen ha try, *as we are one and three.*

ÔR, *to be able*; mi ôr mor, *I can go*; alſo, *to know; from* Wor. Oare, *id.*

† ORCHINAT, *a ſhoe.*

ORDNES, Ordnen, Ordnys, *to order, ordain, diſpoſe*; ordnas, *ordained, kept*; ornys, *ordered*; ornys yns tha vownt Tabor, *ordered are to mount Tabor.*

OREN, *known.*—*See* OR.

ORPHENNYAZ, *a deſire, petition, requeſt.*

† ORS, *a bear.*

ORTH, *of*; orthe, *by*; orth an drama, *concerning this thing*; orthiv, *to me*; alſo, *of me*; orthyn, *to us*; orthynz, *to him, or them*; alſo, *of us, of him, of them.*

ORTA, Orte, Orto, *to him, with him*; orthaf, *to me.*

ORRACH, *dung.*—Mr. GWAVAS.

Os, *art*; oſta, *thou art*; Oſa, *id.* oſav, *I am*; oſe, *ſee here.*

Os, Oss, *age, aged*; naw cans bloth oſs, *nine hundred years old.*

OST, *an army, an hoſt.*

OST, Oſter, *an hoſt, an hoſteſs*; oſtel, *an inn*; dho oſtia, *to lodge in an inn.*

OTA, Ote, *behold, ſee here.*

OTHOM.—*See* ETHOM. Othomegyon, *the neceſſitous.*

OTHOREDZHEK, *authority.*

OTTENSE, Ottenſy, *look you, behold*; ottengy, *here they are.*

OTHVAS, *id. qd.* Wothvas, *to know*; tha othvas a drake ha da, *to know of evil and good.*

OTTOMA, ow ottoma, *you ſee here.*—*See* ATTOMA.

OU, Ow, *my, mine.* Ou, Ow, doth alſo ſignify the ſame as our *ing*,—being put before the verb, as, Ou ocua, *howling*; ou myraz, *ſeeing*; ou ſcorpya, *ſcorning.*

OU, Ow, *of*; ow myſterdys yn powma, *of architects in this country.*

OU, Ow, Ough, *you*; theſe are generally put at the end of the verb for the plural tenſe, but are ſometimes uſed ſingly; *as*, Ow ottoma an trok horn, *you behold here the trunk of iron*; it is ſometimes alſo, Ow, *we.*

OU, Ow, *are.*

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† Overgugol.—This Mr. Lh. in his Arch. hath tranſlated, *a cottage, a hut,* &c. but this is manifeſtly a miſtake of that great man, for the word in the original is, Ofergugol, and tranſlated a cope as before; and being placed between Guiſe, *a veſture,* and Canes, *an alb,* or *ſurplice,* can ſignify nothing elſe; being a compound of the Engliſh *over,* and the Latin Cucullus, *a monk's cowl, or hood.*—Tonkin.

Ough, *you.*—*See* Ou.

Oun, *fear*; dho ouna, *to fear*; alſo, *to amend, correct, or make better*; ownow, *amend, correct you*; ma oun dho vi, *I fear.*

Ounek, *a coward, a fearful fellow*; ownakes, *frighted.*

Ounter, *an uncle by the mother.*

Our, *gold.*

Our, Oer, *an hour*; hanter ûr, *half an hour*; pup ûrol, *every hour*; in urna, *in that hour.*

Ourlyn, *ſilk.*

Ous, *uſe, account.*

Ow.—*See* Ou.

Owav, *anſwering*; them y feth ow can hag owav, *to me you ſhall be ſinging and anſwering.*

Owerbyn, *to undertake*; in Welch, Derbyn.—Kyn fova gwryeſa owerbyn, *when it is done, I will undertake.*

Owerene, *to tremble, to ſhake for fear*; hag ef rag own owerene, *and he for fear trembling.*

Oyrek, *fiery, red, ruddy, bright like gold from our gold.*

Oye, *pl.* Oyow, *an egg*; oye godho, *a gooſe's egg*; oyow ethen, *bird's eggs.*

Oys, Oydge, *age*; hag ve oevethys the oys, *and was come to age*; Ooz, Oze, Uze, *id.* oze coth, *old age*; ooz younk, *youthful age.*

P.

Pa, *when, what*; pale, *where, in what place.*

Padar, *the Lord's Prayer*; properly, being taken from the firſt word Pater; but uſed indifferently too for any prayer. Padarda in Linkinhorne, *prayers good.*

† Padel, Hod. Padal, *a diſh.*

† Padel hoarn, *a frying pan,* q. d. *a pan of iron.*

Padn, *cloth of either linen, or wool.*

Padzhar, (olim pider) *four.*

Padzhuera, *the fourth*; padzhuardzhak, *fourteen*; padzhar iganz ha dêg, *ninety.*

Pal, *a ſpade, a ſhovel, a mattock.*—*See* Bal.

Palador, *a ſhaft of a mine, or any ſhaft*; literally, *a caſt of earth.*—*See* Balas.

Palch, *weak or ſick, to mend poorly.*

† Palf, *the palm of the hand.*

† Palores, *a Corniſh daw, or chough.*

† Paltowat, *fruitfulneſs.*

Pam, *ſince, when.*

Pan, *with, ſince, when*; panna, *what*; pandra, pendra, *what thing, whatever*; pandra bennak, *whatſoever*; panſo, panvo, *when*; pandrew, *what is it?* Pahan, *id. qd.* Pan.

Panan, *a parſnip*; *pl.* Panez.

Panveter, Panvotter, *trouble, vexation*; kymys vyth an panveter, *ſo great ſhall be the trouble.*

Panyn, (pa-anyn) *whether of them*; pahan, pahyn, *what*; Paynyn, *id. qd.* Panyn.

Papar, *paper.*

Par, *very*; par var, *very early.*

Par, *as, that*; parma, parna, *ſuch, like*; par, *like, very.*

† Parchemin, *parchment.*

Pardel,

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PARDEL, *like as, ſo as.*

PAREZ, *ready, prepared*; Parys, *id.*

PARH, *a part, ſide*; parh aral, *the other ſide*; Part, *id.*

PARLEDH, *a parlour.*

PARK, *pl.* Parkou, *a field, an encloſure*; Parc, *id.*

PARATHYS, *paradiſe.*

PAROW, *equal, like*; hep parow, *without equal, without his like, or its like.*

PAROT, *boiled, made ready.*

PARTHY, *likewiſe, in like manner.*

PASK, *Eaſter, the paſſover.*

PASSIER, *paſſed*; en termen en paſſier, *in time that is paſt.*

PATTEL, Fattel, Patla, *how, by what means.*

PATSHAN, *a buttock, or haunch.*

+ PAUGEN, *a woollen or felt ſock.*

PAW, *a foot*; ny won ple toulaf ow paw, *nor know I where I ſhall caſt my foot.* Pawen, W. *a paw*; inde.

PAYNIA, *to run*; paynyn, *let us run.*—*See* PUNNIA.

PAYS, *but.*

Pâz, *a cough*; perhaps our, *to have a* pawſe, *a cold that runs at the noſe*, comes from hence.

PE, Peh, *a ſin*; pe, *was.*

PE, *what*; pe dra, *what thing.*

PEA, dho pea, *to pay.*

PEB, *id. qd.* Pub, *all*; peb ol, *every one.*

+ PEBER, *a baker.*

PEBOUGH, *tune you, pipe you.*

PEBS kynifer uynyn, *all, every one, as many as there are of them.*

PECHADYR, *a ſinner*; pechadyres, *a ſhe ſinner.*

PEDN, *a head.*—*See* PEN. Pedn diu, *young frogs, black heads*; Pednan, *id.*

PEDHIGLA, dho pedhigla, *to roar like a lion, to bellow.*

PEDUZHIVIK, *noble, principal.*

PEDNZHIVIKIANZ, *nobility, gentility.*

+ PEDRERIFF, *a lizard, eft, or newt.*

PEDREVAN, *id.* Pedrevan an dour, *a water lizard.*

PEDRY, *to rot, or grow rotten*; peydrennow, *rotten.*

PEDYR, *four*; alſo, *Peter.* Hod. Peſwere.

PEFESTA, Pefeſte, *where haſt thou been*; Abel, pefeſte marbel, *Abel, where haſt thou been ſo long.*

PEG, *pitch*; alſo, *a prick, ſmart, or ſmarting.*

PEGANS, *neceſſaries for life*; alſo, *money*; ia, meth Jowan, maz pa peganz, *ay, quoth John, but where's the money or neceſſaries.*

PEGHY, *to ſin, to offend*; peghes, *have ſinned.*

PEH, Pehaz, *pl.* Pehadou, *a ſin, an offence*; rag ou fehas, *for my ſin*; Peghis, *idem.*

+ PEIDWURA, *an architect.*

+ PEIS, *a jacket, or jerkin.*

PEKAR.—*See* POKAR.

PEL, *afar off, long ſince*; pella, *farther*; na pella, *no farther*; peldar, *far off*; pellear, *a long time*, q. d. *a long hour*; pel dhan urma, *long ſince*, q. d. *long to that hour*; pellaf, *longer*; pellys, *driven.*

PEL, *a bowl to play with*; *pl.* Peliou; pelema, *this ball.*

PELE, *a ſpire, a ſteeple*; carne pele, *the ſpire rock.*

PELEA, Polea, *where?* Pele a.

+ PELLAN, *a ball of wool, a bowl.*

PELEZ, *bald*; pedn pelez, *a bald head*; Pilez, *id.*

PELIHA,

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PELIHA, *which, or whether of them.*

† PELLIST, *a leathern pilch*; † Pelliſt ker, *a fur coat.*

PEMA, *where.*

PEMP, Pymp, *five*; pemdhak, *fifteen*; an pempas, pempes, *the fifth.*

PEN, *the head.* Hod. Pedn, Pednow; *pl.* Pedn brauze, pedn maur, *a great head, a jolt-headed fellow*; pednou îz, *heads of corn. Note*, that *Pen* or *Pedn*, in the Britiſh of all countries, ſignifies, *an end*, as well as, *an head.* So Kynz pedn zythyn, is, *before the end of the week*; pedn vîz, pedn vlethan, *the end of the month, the end of the year.*

PEN, Pedn, *pl.* Pennou, Pednou, (doth often ſignify) *a hill.*—*See* LHUYD.

† PEN CANGUER, *a captain, a centurion*; q. d. *the head of an hundred men.*

† PEN CLIN, *the knee.* Hod. Pedn glin; *pl.* Pendew glyn, *and* Penthew glyn, *the knees.*

PENAG, Peneges, *id. qd.* Ponag, (conj. ex.) *but, unleſs, if not.*

† PEN CLUN, *the buttock.*

† PENDEFIG, *a prince.*–*See* Penzhivik; Penzivik, *pl.* Penzivygion, *id. noble, famous.*

PENAG, *whomſoever*; pe penag vo, *whatſoever it be*; pe penag of willy, *whatſoever thou ſeeſt.*

PENDERI, Pedery, *id. qd.* Predery, *to think, to conſider.*–Podery, *id.*

PENDRA, *whenſoever, whatſoever.*—*See* PAN.

PENDRUPHIA, dho pendruphia, *to ſhake the head, or nod.*

PENGARNE, *a gurnet fiſh*; q. d. *a rock-head, a piper fiſh.*

† PENGUGHREK, *a fur coat.*

PENKAST, *Whitſuntide.*

PEN PRAL, Pedn pral, *a ſkull*; pedn pral marh, *a horſe's ſkull.*

† PENTEILU, *the maſter of the houſe.*

† PENS GUREC, *any thing being on a bed.*

PENZ, Poyns, *pl.* Poynſew, *a pound in money, or twenty ſhillings.*

PENYS, *to faſt*; penys a reys ragh y terros, *faſt I needs muſt becauſe of his vaunting.*

PER, *a pear.*

† PER, *a cauldron, a kettle*; alſo, *very.*

PERA, *an end.*

PERDEL.—*See* PARDEL.

PERFYTH, *perfect, in perfection.*

PERHEN, *the owner, the poſſeſſor of any thing*; alſo, *to buy.*

PERKOU, *to call to mind, to remember*; 'Perko, *to remember.*

PERNA, dho perna, *to buy, redeem, ranſom*; pernar, *a buyer, a purchaſer, a redeemer.*

PERS, *partial.*

† PERSEIT, *a jug with two ears.*

PERTHEGY, *to wax angry, ſharp*; pertheges, *grown angry.*

PERTHEGY, *to bear, ſuffer, forbear*; mar na allo pertheges, *that he be not able to bear it.*

PES, *wert*; mar pes, *if thou wert.*

PESACH, *rotten.*

PESGUYTHE, *as ſoon as*; peſguythe may gwella why hy, *as ſoon as that you ſee her.*

PESK, peſk zal, *ſalt fiſh of any ſort.*—*See* PISK.

PESWERE.—*See* PEDYR.

PETH, Pith, *pl.* Pethou, Pytho, *riches, wealth*; Nanpetho in St. Agnes, *the rich valley*; Nanpitho in Gerrans, *id.* Peth tſhyi, *houſhold ſtuff, furniture.*

PETH, *a ſin*; peth pur ûvas, *a very great ſin.*

PETHAF,

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PETHAF, *I am, or be*; mar pethaf kelmyn lemmyn, *although I be bound, I be bound now*; mur petho gein, *if it be cold.*

PETHKESTER, *poverty, want of wealth.*

PEVA, *it is*; Peves, *id.*

PEVEVA, *where, in what place*; peveva kefys, *where was it found.*

PEW, *what*; pew an jowle pandra vyt gwryes, *what the devil ſhall be done.*

PEWA, *id. qd.* Bewa, *to live*; preſou pewa, *ſtill living*; mar a pewaf, *if I live.*

PEWAS, *a recompence, a reward.*

PEYI, *to drop*; ny's pyrth dên mara peys pel, *no man can bear it if it drops long.*

PEYLL, *a knot*; ten hy yn bas yn peyll, *draw it (the arrow) up along the knot.*—So named, I ſuppoſe, from being round. —*See* PEL, *a bowl.*

PEYN, *pain, torment*; *pl.* Penys.

Pêz, *peaſe.*

PEZEALLA, *how many, ſo many as.*

PHOKKAT, *a pocket.*

PIB, *a pipe of any ſort, a flute*; peban, *a flute, a flagellet, a little pipe.*

PIDNIAN, *the brain.*

PIDZHA, dho pidzha, *to pray*; pidzhi, *pl.* pydzhadou, *a prayer.*

PIGA, dho piga, *to prick, to ſting, to nettle.*

PIGOL, *a mattock, a pickax, a tinner's pick.*

PIGY, *id. qd.* Pidzha, Pygyn, *we pray*; alſo, *let us pray.*

PIL, *a little hillock*; pil gudhar, *a mole-hill*; pil tyil, *a dung-hill.*

PIL, ſignifies too, *a ſea ditch, a trench filled at high water*—Hence perhaps Pill in Lanlivery.—Pill is, alſo, *a manor, a lordſhip.*—*See* Lh. Arch. p. 219.

PILEZ, *bald, bare:* hence that ſort of oats called *pillis*, becauſe it has no huſks. The *Avena Nuda*, of *Ray.*

† PILLEN, *a fringe, or border.*

PILM, *flying duſt, like flour.*

† PINBREN, *a pine tree.* Hod. Guedhan Pin.

† PIRBREN, *a pear tree.* Hod. Guedhan peran.

† PIRGRIN, *a ſtranger.*

† PISC, *a fiſh.* Hod. Pyſg; *pl.* Pyſgyz, Pyzgaz.

† PISCADUR, *a fiſherman*; piſcadur yn mytern, *the king's-fiſher bird.*

PISC-LIRI, *a fiſh-pond, or pool.*

PISGETTA, *a fiſhing.*

PITSHAR, *a pitcher*; pitſhar piza, *an urinal or chamber-vaſe.*

PIUA, *who*; piua yn andennia, *who is that man*; piua ha bennak, *whoſoever.*

PIZ, *a part, a piece.*

PIZAZ, *piſs.*

PLA, *the devil*; oer tan ty yn miſs an pla, *ſurely thou art the ſon of the devil.*

PLANANTH, *a planet.*

PLANKAN, *a table or plank*; *pl.* Plankys, Plankez; plankys zaban, *deal boards.*

PLANSE, Plenſy, *to plant*; plynſyys, *planted.*

PLANZ, *a plant.*

PLâs, *a palace.*—*See* Arch. p. 282.—*Hence* Place, *for a gentleman's houſe.*

PLATH, py plath, *if he, or it pleaſes*; mar plath, *if he pleaſes.*

PLAYNE, *full*; an termyn playne, *the full time.*

PLE, Plex, *where*; plema, *where is he*, or *where he is*; plemons, *where they are*, or *where are they.*

PLEAG, *pleaſing, pleaſantly*; me a levar thys ma pleag, *I will tell thee ſo pleaſingly.*

PLEG,

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PLEG, *a plait or fold*; Plek, *id.* Plegya, dho plegya, *to wrap or fold in*; alſo, *to bow to any one*; na ra chec plegy an dor dothywz, *thou ſhalt not bow down to them.*

PLETH, *ſpread abroad*; ſyghzys y dreys gans the thyu pleth, *thou driedſt his feet with thy hair ſpread.*

PLEÛ, Plû, *a pariſh.*

PLEZIA, dho plezia, *to pleaſe.*

PLISKIN, *an egg-ſhell.*

PLOBM, *lead*; plobmrydh, *red lead.*

PLOS, *duſt, filth*; alſo, *a foul offender*; alſo, *a weed, and any thing foul and evil*; ploſek, *filthy, wicked*; ploſek guas, *a filthy fellow.*

PLOSI, dho ploſe, *to diſſemble, to counterfeit, feign*; the theu ploſte geynyre, *the god diſſembleth with us too much.*

† PLUFOC, *a bolſter.*

PLUMAN, *a plumb*; guedhan pluman, *a plumb tree*; † Plumbren, *id.* mean plymon, *a plumb ſtone.*

PLUS, *a ſore, an ulcer*; *pl.* Pluſſyon.

† PLUVEN, *a pen*; *pl.* Plyv, Pliv, *feathers.*

PLYE, *to plait, to fold, to knit.*

PLYGADOW, Plegadou, *deſirous*; alſo, *deſire, pleaſure.*

PLYNCH, *a plancher.*

PLYSG, *a paring, a ſhell of a nut.*

Po, *either, or*; poken, *if not, or elſe, otherwiſe.*

Po, *when*; po marh ledryz, *when a horſe is ſtolen*; alſo, *when there is, or ſhall be*; alſo, *if*; po na venrio hui gil an della na moi, *if you will do ſo no more.*

POAGAN, *long ſince*; ne poagan arluth ny, *not long ſince our lord.*

POAN, *pain, grief*; poenys, *grieved*, &c.

POBAS, dho pobaz, *to grind*; alſo, *to bake*; tſhyi pobaz, *a bakehouſe, and a mill*; tſhyi vorn, *a bakehouſe.*—*See* TSHYI.

† POBEL, *the people*; pobel tiogou, *the commons.*

† POCCAN, *a kiſs.*

POCVAN BRAS, *the great pox.*

POCVAN, *lately*; ſemmyn pocvan ha leſk, *even now burning.*

PODAR, *rotten, not worth any thing.*

PODEERES, *deemed, thought.*—A corruption of *Prederys.*

PODDRAC, *a witch, a ſorcerer or ſorcereſs.*

PODZHAR, *a porringer*, of which this word is a corruption: *an earthen diſh or platter.*

POENIS, *pained, grieved.*

POESYGYS, *torrid, or extreme hot.*

POER, Poezder, *weight.*—*See* POYS.

POKAR, Pokara, *as, as like as, ſuch like, ſo as.*

POKKIA, dho pokkia, *to poke, puſh, thruſt.*

POKKYS FRENK, *the pox*; pokkys miniz, *the ſmall pox.*

† POL, *a well, or pit*; alſo, *a pool, a miry place, dirty, clayey*, &c. Polgooth in St. Auſtel, *the old pits*; polgrean, *a gravel pit.*

POL, ſignifies too, *the top, the head*; though Mr. Lhuyd is of another opinion. Ketters pol, *every head*; pol kil, *the hinder part of the head.*

POLAN, *a pool, a ſtanding water.*

POLS, *ſome time, a while*; pols vian, *a little while.*

PONAG, Poni, Pony, (conj. exc.) *except, unleſs.*

PONFOS, *heat, trouble, vexation*; pon foſick, *troubled*; eſedour ha ponvos bras, *a warmth, a great heat.*

PONOW, *pl. of* Poan, *pains.*

† PÔNS,

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† Pons, Pon, Pont, *a bridge*; Ponsnooth, *new bridge*; Gran Pont, *great bridge—now* Grampound.

Ponster, *quackery*; *to give improper medicines.*

Ponveter.—*See* Panveter.

Pooc, or Pouk, *a heap or ſtack of hay or turf.*

Pop, Pob.—*See* Pup.

Pop ay du, *on every ſide.*

† Pop-ti, *a mill or bakehouſe.*—*See* Pobaz.

Porag.—*See* Prag.

Por, *very*; por dha, *very good*; Porre, *id.*—*See* Pur.

† Porchel, *a little pig.*

Poran, *rightly, expreſſly*; alſo, *right*; alſo, *cloſe.*

Porhal, *a barrow pig, a hog.*

Porogga, dho porogga, *to read.*

Porpez, *pl.* Porpezou, *a plaiſe fiſh*; alſo, *a porpoiſe*, from whence the word perhaps.

Porran, *a leek.*

Porrys, *will.*

Portal, *the threſhold, the entry, the portal.*

† Porth, *pl.* Porthow, *a door, a gate*; alſo, *a ſea-port, a bay, an harbour, a port.*

Porth, *chiefly, eſpecially*; porth caſ lavar, *eſpecially mind to tell*; *or rather*, Porth, *from* Porthy, *to bear, to ſpeak.*

Porther, Portherer, *a porter, a portreſs*; but chiefly, *a door-keeper, man, or woman.*

Porthy, *to ſuffer, to bear with*; ny allaf porthy hen na, *I cannot bear this*; alſo, *to carry.*

† Poruit, *a wall.*

Pos, *much*; alſo, *but.*

Pose, Poſſe, Boſſe, *to lean*; war regon byth nyn boſſe ys ben, *on them nor ever lean his head.*

Possygyon, *heavineſs, drowſineſs.*

† Post, *a pillar, a poſt.*

Pot guidn, *a bag, or white pudding.*

Potre, Pottro, *id.*—*See* Pedry.

Pou, † Pow, *a province, a country*; an pou, *the country*; pou izal, *a flat, level country, a plain, a champain, a low country*; dean pow, *a clown, a country fellow.*

Pous, *a pound, a pound in money, a piece of money.*

Pous, *a gown*; na terry pous an plos was, *or rent the gown of the filthy fellow.*

Powes, *reſt, quiet*; poweſy, *to reſt*; powes lemmyn, *reſt now.*

Poys, *heavy, grievous.* Hence Forté Powys in Wales. Tyr powys, *heavy-land.*

Prag, Praga, Perag, *why, wherefore.*

Pran, Pren, *chance, lot*; teulel pran myl wel vye, *to caſt a thouſand lots better it were.*

Prâs, *a meadow*; tyr ſegh yn guel nag yn prâs, *land dry in field nor in meadow*; pratheck, *meadowy.*

Prat, *an act, or deed.*

Praunter.—*See* Pronter.

Pre, *id. qd.* Per, *very*; pre da, *very good.*

Prederi, dho prederi, *to ſtudy, meditate, think*; prederys, *ſtudious, thoughtful.*

Pref, *a proof*; dho pref, dho preva, *to prove, try, allow.*

Pregoth, *a ſermon, a preaching*; hag ena pregoth a wra, *and there a preachment ſhall make.*

Predn, *now uſed for* Pren, *which ſee*; alſo, *a tree.*

Pren, *timber, wood*; prennyer, prenyer, *a ſtick, or piece of wood, or twig*;

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gans ſcorgis prenyer, *with ſcourges of rods*; Pridn, Prin, *id.* prenick, pridnick, prinick, *of wood, woody.*

PRENEST, *a window.*

PRENNA, dho prenna, *to buy*; rag y prenna, *to buy it*; alſo, *to ſmart, to ſuffer*; alſo, *to ranſom, redeem.*—*See* PERNA. Alſo, *to pray, to atone for.*—*See* PRYNE.

PRENNE, the prenne, *to bar*; the prenny agan yettys, *to bar our gates.*

PRENNY, *to take, to ſeize*; er nan prenny, *if I do not take.*

PREST, *ſoon, quickly, how*; alſo, *always, ever*; alſo, *ready.*

PRESHYONS, *altogether*; preſhyons havan thom honyn, *altogether like to myſelf. From* Prez, Pres, *time.*

PRETHY, *id. qd.* Perthy, *to hold out, to forbear*; prethy ny allaf pella, *hold I can no longer.*

PREV, *a worm.*

PREVA, yn preva, *in truth.*—*See* PREF.

PREVAN, *a moth worm.*

PREZ, Preys, *a time, a ſeaſon.*

PREZ-BÛZ, *a banquet, a feaſt, a refreſhment, a repaſt*; from Prez, *ready*, and Bûz, *meat.*

PRÎ, *clay*; pul prî, *a clay pit*; prîan, *clayey ground*; hence the name of, Prîan, *loads, ſoft clayey veins of tin*, &c.

† PRIDERYS, *penſive, troubled*; alſo, *ſtudious.*

PRIDAR, *pl.* Prederow, *a thought, ſollicitude*; prederow ren kemeras, *troubled thoughts ſeized him.*

PRIDIRI.—*See* PREDERI.

† PRIDIT, *a poet.*

PRIES, *a huſband*; ou fries, *my huſband:* Bries, *id.*

† PRIF, *a worm.* Hod. Prev. *pl.* Prêvyon; prev nor, *an earth worm.*

† PRIF-PREN, *a caterpillar.*

PRIN, Pridn.—*See* PREN.

† PRIT, *an hour*; Pris.

PRIVE, *firm, ſecure*; gorhen myn gruthyl wheyl dek ha prive, *command to do the work fair and firm*; from Prev, *proof*; yn priveth, *privately.*

PRIVIA, dho privia, *to bleat.*

PRIZ, *a price*; pan apriz rag hearn? *what price for pilchards?*

PROF, *a proof*; dho provy, *to prove.*—*See* PREF.

† PROFUUT, *a prophet.*

PROGATH, *a ſermon*; progathar, *a preacher, an orator, or ſpeaker.*—*See* PREGOTH.

† PROUNDER, *a prieſt.* Hod. Pronter; pronter berris, *a gorbellied prieſt.*

PROVYEHA, *to provoke, to ſtir up, to abuſe.*

PRUNNY, *to forgive, to pardon.*

PRYAS, *a wife*; me a vyn gwyll thew pryas, *I will make to thee a wife.*

PRYCKNA, Pruckna, *degree, rank, ſtate*; pryck-na, *that ſtate.*

PRYERY, *to be acquainted*; a! nynſoſe pryeryn, *ah! art thou not acquainted.*

PRYGWYTH, yu prygwyth, *a little while.*—*See* PRYS.

PRYNE, *to pay, to atone for.*

PRYS, *a while*; un prys kyns nos, *a while before night*; alſo, *too much*; kyns bos prys bos, *before they be too heavy.*

PRYVE, Pryvy, Pryveth, *private*; yn prive, *and privately*; yn nos pryveth, *in the night privately.*

PRYVETH, Priveth, *eſteemed, valued, privy*; gans Jhu nynſos priveth, *with Jeſus you are not ſo privy.*

PRYVIA, dho pryvia, *to do, or ſolicit buſineſs for another, to procure.*

PUA,

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PUA, *id. qd.* Piua, *who;* alſo, *ſuch.*

PUB, *id. qd.* Pup, *all, every;* pub eure, *every hour, continually;* pub erol, *every where;* Jeſus—pub erol pregoth a wree, *Jeſus—every where a preaching made.*

PUL, *a pit;* pul doun, *a deep pit, the bottomleſs pit;* pul ſtean, *a tin pit;* Pul, is alſo, *dirt, mire;* pullan troillia, *a ditch, trench, or mote.*

PUNNYA, dho punnya, *to run;* dho punnya kerr, *to flee, to run away;* Ponya, *id.*

PUNSUIE, *to puniſh.*

PUP, *all, every;* pub honyn, *every one;* pup prys, *or* preys, *at all times.*

PUR, *pure;* alſo, *ſnivel, or ſnot;* purica, *ſnotty.*

PUR, *for;* pur, pyr, *very;* purtha, *very good;* purthal, *very blind;* pur-eun, *accurate, exactly, very right;* pur wyr, *certainly, very true, in truth;* pur pury, *moſt certainly;* purra, *the verieſt;* purra lader yn pow, *the verieſt thief in the country;* purryes, *needs muſt, for very need.*

† PURCHENIAT, *an enchanter,* q. d. *a very, or great ſinger.*

PURVERS, *a purchaſe;* ou otte un purvers da, *behold thou a good purchaſe (or here is).*

PUS, ny pus, *thou art not;* war an beys ny pus parow, *on the world not art thou equalled.*

PUSORN, *a bundle, or fardle;* mean kelm avel puſorn, *I him will bind like a fardle;* alſo, *the burden of a ſong.*

PUZA, dho puza, *to preſs, to poze;* whence the word, *to puzzle.*

† PWLUDOC, *a rich man.*

PY, *where;* py le, *in what place;* py, *what, whether;* py theſtu, *where art thou.*

PY, *who, what, which;* py le yn gevyth ef chy, *what place ſhall he find in the houſe.*

PYAS, *id. qd.* Pehas, *a ſin, an offence.*

PYB, pyb hehen, *every one.*—*See* PUB.

PYDZHADOW, Pyiadow, *prayers;* the *pl.* of Pidzhi.

PYGY, *to pray.*

PYLEX, *where.*—*See* PY LE.

PYLTA, *much;* pylta guel, *much better.*

PYKAR, *like as;* par. adj. *even, alike, as big as.*—*See* POKAR.

PYKEN, *or otherwiſe.*

PYM, *where;* pymava, *where is he, or where he is;* pymo, *where is;* pymo (pym-o) Abell, *where is Abel;* Pyma, *id.* Pym, *what.*

PYMENT, Pymeth, *liquor, drink.*

PYN, *a pluck, a twitch.*

PYN, *id. qd.* Pen, *a head,* &c. Treſpyn in St. Erme, *the head town.*

PYNAG.—*See* PENAG.

PYR, *id. qd.* Pur, *very;* pyr, *round, all round, very round.*

PYRDZHA, dho pyrdzha, *to purge.*

PYRKAT, *a pulpit, a pleading place.*

PYRN, *great;* myr ow pyrn woly, *ſee my great wounds.*

PYRTHY, *id. qd.* Porthy; nys pyrthdên, *no man can bear it.*

PYSG.—*See* PISC, &c. Pygetſha, *id.*

PYST, *blockiſh, dull, ſtupid;* pen pyſt, *dull head.*

PYSTRYOR, *a ſorceror;* pyſtryores, *a ſorcereſs, a witch;* pyſtory, *ſorcery, witchcraft;* pyſtyk, *bewitched;* rak dout pyſtyk, *for fear of being bewitched.*

PYSY, mea gas pys, *I you pray;* pyſaf, *I pray.*—*See* PYGY.

PYTH, *what, a thing, a ſubſtance;* *pl.* Pytho; an puth a ſcrifys ſcrifis, *that*

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which I have written, I have written.—*See* PETH.

PYTH, Pythneth, Pythqueth, *ever*; marpyth, *so much.*—*See* BYTH.

PYTHEEN, *whether we shall be*; pythiow, *what is.*

PYTVO, the rag goth vos pytvo y hys, *of whatsoever may be it's length*; pytvo, *whatsoever.*

PYUHABENNAK, *whatsoever*; Pyupenag, *id.*—*See* PIUA.

PYVYTHO, *who*; pyvytho as hem bronkthy, *who shall them lead on*; pyvytho, *who shall he be.*

PYW, *who, whom*; pywough, *wherefore*; pywoug levereugh henna, *wherefore tell you it.*

Q.

QUELFE, *saw, from* Guelaz; na byth queth ef na quelfe, *nor ever him saw.*

QUERTH, (*from* Gureth) mar querth me a terru pen, *if thou dost I will break thy head.*—*See* GUREY.

QUETH, *so as*; queth thu eth yn grous pren, *so as Jesus went to the cross of wood.*

QUETH, *cloth*; hag ef yn queth ou maylys, *and him in linen cloth swaddled*; alſo, *infamy, ſhame.*

QUETH, Quet, *alſo*; yth worhel quet dew gorre, *in the ſhip alſo two put*; alſo, *a turn, or courſe.*

QUETHE, (*from* Cuthe) *to cover*; gans quethy ben ylly quethens, *with a cloth his head they covered.*

QUETHY, *to weave*; quethyon, *woven*; kerdyn quethyon miſk cronow, *cords woven among the thongs.*

QUEYT, Quit; *muſt, take care.*—*See* GUEYT.

R.

RA, before the verb expreſſeth the ablative caſe, *ſhall*; ra kemera, *ſhall take.*—*Formerly*, Ras.

RA, *to give*; my a ra, *I will give*; raſe, *given*; Rays, *id* Hod. Ry, *to give.*

† RACCA, *a comedy, a play.*

RACHAN, *a rake.*

RACH, *care.*

RADN, *a diviſion, a ſhare, or part, ſome*; em a radn alal, *ſome ſay*; dho radn, *vel* radna, *to divide, part, ſhare.*

RAFARIA, *wonderful.*—*See* REFARIA.

RÂG, *before*; alſo, *for*; rag fra, rag fraga, *why, wherefore, whereas*; rag, *as touching before, in compariſon of, in regard of.*

RAGAS, *before you*; raghenna, *therefore, for that cauſe*; ragon nyi (pro. perſ.) *for us, before us*; ragon, *before you*; ragos, *before thee, or you*; ragoun, *leaſt, for fear*; rago huei, *for you*; ragof, *for me.*

RAGTA, *for this*; rag token, *for a little while*; ragoz, *for, or becauſe of thee*; rag goth, *for which ought*; rag eun, *for your.*

RAGGORRYS, *to let forth.*

RHAG, Rak, Ragh, *id.*—*See* RAG.

RAGHEMMA, Raghenna, *therefore*, &c.

RAM, *me haſt*; tyram tullas ve hep kene, *thou me haſt deceived without pity.*—*See* RUM.

RAMBLA, dho rambla, *to go ſtraddling, to ramble.*

RAN, *id. qd.* Radn, *alſo, to, for*; dho ranne, *to divide*; rannys, *divided.*

RAS, *grace*; luen a'ras, *full of grace*; *from* Gras; alſo, *thanks*; raſe, raze, *to love*; me an raſe, *I him love.*

RASSYS, *raviſhed, carried aff.*

RATHA (Ran-tha) *truſty*; owh ratha, *truſt ye to it.*

RANNY,

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RANNY, *to vex, trouble,* &c.

RAZ.—*See* RAS.

RE, before a verb, (as, Redorro, Redrygy, Rethanvon, Rethokko, &c.) is but a ſort of an expletive as it were to enforce the thing ſignified.

RE, *ſome one, ſomewhat, it;* re rethy, *it ought.*—*See* RETH. Re, *what?*

RE, *too much;* alſo, *by, through, to, before.*

RE, colm re, *a running knot from the arm;* red, *running;* Re, is alſo, *to give;* my a re, *I will give.*

REÂ, RIÂ, Rea, Reve, *ſtrange, wonderful,* &c. ſometimes they add an *a,* a Rea, *o rare!*

REÂ, Suâs, Repharia, *O wonderful, O ſtrange.*

REFARIA, *vel* Varia, *by St. Mary,* &c.

REB, Ryb, *nigh, near to, even;* alſo, *by, with.*

REBEA, *to begin.*

REBEE, Rebo, Reby, *be it;* andellna rebo, *amen, ſo be it.*

REBEGHY, *to ſin, to offend;* rebeghas, *hath ſinned.*

REBOS, *to be;* rebue, *I have been.*

REBOWES, *to reſt, to repoſe.*

REBUE.—*See* REBOS.

RECLEWES, *to hear.*

RECTO, *to break;* mara gwrew un recto, *if I did once break.*

RED, *a ford.*—*See* RID.—Redruth, *the red ford.* (Doubtful.)

† REDEGVA, *the courſe of the ſun and moon.*

† REDEN, *a fern;* redanan, *a brake of ferns.*

REDEULY, *to caſt or throw away;* redeulſeugh, *caſt you away.*

† REDIC, *a radiſh.*

† REDIOR, *a reader;* dhe rhedi, *to read;* ny redyn, *we read.*

REDRYGY, *to dwell, to inhabit;* redrygas, *dwelt, dwelling.*

REDUTH, ty reduth, *thou gaveſt.*

REESE, dho rees, *to flit or ſlide away, to ruſh out:*—Hence our common word and expreſſion of *Comreeſing;* and the names of many of our places; as, Rees in St. Peran Sabulo, *the fleeting ground;* Trerees *(as anciently written)* in Newlyn, &c. *the town on the fleeting ground;* Penrice (olim Penrees) in St. Auſtel, *the head of the fleeting ground,* &c. Reſas, *guſhed out, flowing, ruſhed out.*

REGETH, *confirmed, ſettled;* may yn ys golon faſt regeth, *that in his heart is faſt ſettled.*

† REGISTEN, *a burning coal.*

REGO, *them;* gans rego hembronkyas, *with them they led him.*

REGOLLI, *to loſe;* regollas, *loſt.*

REGYMMY, *to kiſs.*

REI, dho rei, *or* rey, *to give;* reis, reyſe, *given.*

REINIAT, Renniat, *a diſh bearer, a divider, a diſtributor.*

RELLA, *to give;* tra veth oll a rella leas ny gavaf, *any thing at all that will give enough, I ſhall not find.*

REMENAT, *the remainder;* *pl.* Remenadou.

REMMA, an remma, *theſe, them.*

REMUFE, *to move again.*

REN, *for, by, alſo him;* renna li, *them, theſe;* ren, *as, according to.*

REN, *the mane of a horſe.*

REN, *to bring;* alſo, *to prize, to value.*

RENAUTHAS, Ren-au-thas, *by my father;* renlewty, *in truth, by the truth.*

RENKIA,

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RENKIA, dho renkia, *to ſnore*; rengkias, *ſnoring*.

RENOTHAS, *bound*; alſo, *the ſame as* Ren-au-thas, *by my father*; ren-o-thas.

RENYGYA, dho renygia, *to ſwim*; renygyas, *ſwimming*.

RENSAWY, *to ſave, preſerve*; agan gorhel renygyas renſawy, O Arluth huhel, *our ſhip ſwimmeth, ſave us, O Lord ſupreme*.

REOL, *a rule*.

REONTE, *care, diligence*; gans mura reonte, *with much care*.

REORDINY, *to reſerve*; reordynas, *reſerved*.

RESAS, *went, reached*; dray an golon may reſas, *through the heart that it reached*; reſeth, *went*; ple reſeth the thyſky blon, *where went thy diſciples*.

RESEK, *to flow*.—*In* Arm. Redek.—*See* RAISE.

RESETH, Re-ſeth, *verily*.

RESEVE, *to receive*.

RESTYE, the reſtye, *to thruſt*.

RETH, *merit, deſert*; rethy, *to deſerve*; alſo, *it ought*; re rethy ſcryfys, *it ought to be written*.

RETH FO, (*for* wreth fo) *let it be, it ſhall be*.

RETHEWNO, Reth ewno, *to rectify*.—*See* EAN.

RETHEWASE, *did reſide*; yn an byſma rethewaſe, *in this world did reſide*.

RETHOKKO, *to bear, produce*; ffrutda byner rethokko, na glaſe, *fruit good for food let it not bear, nor be green*.—Rethogga in Gwenap, *the bearing or fruitful dwelling*.

Rêv, *a ſhovel*; rêv tân, *a fire-ſhovel*.

REÙ, *froſt, ice*.

REV, *an oar*; revadar, *a rower, an oar man*.

REVE, *the city of Rome*; Revenuer, *a Roman*.

REVES, *id. qd.* Reys, *needs*.

REUNNIAT, *a diſh-bearer, a cup-bearer*.

REUGH, Reu, *give you*.—*See* REI.

REW, *a line*; yn udn rew, *in a line*; alſo, *a row*; whence the word.

REWELAS, *to ſee*.

REWESE, *to revive*.

REWORRO, *from above*.

REWRUK, *did, wrought*.

REYS.—*See* REI. Reyſe, *id*.

REYS, Rêz, *neceſſity*; alſo, *needs muſt*; alſo, *it behoves, it ought*.

REYSETHA, *to ſit*; me a reyſethas, *I was ſitting*.

RHAG.—*See* RAG.

RHAGADAZ, *pl.* Ragadazu, *an anceſtor, a forefather*.

RHEI, *to yield*; rhei an guella, *I'll yield to you*.

RHŶN, *a hill*; Penrhyn, *the head of the hill*; pronounced now, Reen; *pl.* Runyow.

RHYNEN, *a little hill, a hillock*.

RHYTTIA, dho rhyttia'n dha, *to rub all over*.

† RÎD, *a ford*.—*See* RED.

RIDH-VELLYN, *a deep yellow*; Ridh, *red*.—*See* RYDH.

RIDARA KAZHER, *a ſieve*; which we ſtill call, *a caſier*.

* RIG HA THRIG, *the tide*; Bodrigy in Phillock, *the houſe by the tide*.

RIG, is alſo an auxiliary verb, *I do, did*, &c. del rig a bypryz, *as he did always*; e'rig ſcrîſa, *I did write*. Tririff, *vulgo* Driff.

† RINC, *a quail*.

RINE.—*See* RYNE.

RISK, *the bark or rind of a tree*.

RITAN,

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RITAN, *the wind-pipe.*

RIU, *ſort, manner;* neb riu gueſraz vel guerraz veth, *ſome ſort of help than no help at all.*

RO, *a gift*; *pl.* Rohon, Roow; ro, *who*; dho ro, *to give, to grant.*

ROATH, *form, figure.*

ROBBIA, dho robbia, *to rob, ſpoil*; robbiaz, *robbed.*

† ROBBIOR, *a robber.*

ROBO, *ſhall be*; dho Deu robo gor zehâz, *to God ſhall be thanks.*

RODOTHY, *to hire with gifts*; dew dêns fals y rodothy, *two falſe men they hired with gifts.*

ROF, *to value*; ny rof, *I value not*; alſo, *I will give*; Roof, *id.*

ROGOLLI, *to give*; a rogolley, *I will deliver.*

ROLLE, Rollo, *might*; neb a vynne rolle nevera, *who would might number.*

ROLLE, Rollo, *to give*; may rollo, *that he give*; rollons y gollow ſplan, *they give their ſhining light.*

ROM.—*See* RUM.

ROOZ, *red*; pedn rooz, *a red head.*

RÔS, *boaſting, bragging*; ynow rôs, *in my boaſting, bluſtering.*—*From* TRÔS, *a noſe.*

ROS, *a promiſe*; me a vyn re thû am ros, *I will give thee my promiſe*; alſo, *a requeſt*; ha ma tue re thû am ros, *and if thou wilt grant me my requeſt*; dho ros, *to give*; ros, *gave.*—*See* ROY.

RÔS, *moſs.*

ROS, *a mountain, meadow*; alſo, *a common.*

ROSE, Roſh, (but the former is moſt in uſe) *a valley*; it generally ſignifies *a valley or dale* between hills, or attended with a promontary; as, Nance doth *a plain, or level*; but this rule is not without exceptions. Penroſe in Sithney, &c. *the head of the valley*; Treroſe in Mawnan, *the town in the valley*, &c. Rôſwarne, *the valley of elders.* Nomen familiæ.

ROSTIA, dho roſtia, *to roaſt*; roſtias, *roaſted.*

ROTH, *a gift.*

ROULIA, dho roulia, *to rule.*

ROUNSAN, *an aſs*; goon rounſan in St. Enodor, *the aſs's downs.*

ROWETH, *bounty, liberality.*

ROWMANN, *lay ye aſide, or down.*

ROY, Ro, *give*; dho ro, *to give.*

ROZ, *a wheel*; poul roz, *the pit under the wheel of a mill.*

ROZELLEN, *a whirl for a ſpindle.*

RU, Rew, *a ſtreet or pav'd way*; Truru, (*now* Truro) *three ſtreets.*

RUAN, *a river*; Pol ruan, *the pool of the river*, in Lanteglas *juxta* Fowey.

RUBO, *be it.*

† RUD, Red, now corrupted to Rooz; pedn rooz, *a red head*; Rudh, Ruth, Rydh, *id.*

RUDDOCK, *a robin red-breaſt.*

RUG, *I made. From* Wrug, Wruk, Gruk.

† RUID, *a net.* Hod. Rûz; *pl.* Ruzow.

RUIF, *an oar*; † Ruifa dur, *a waterman.*

RUM, *hath, or haſt me*; ty rum gruk, *thou haſt made me*; rum lathas, *hath me killed.*

RUM, *by me, by my, by mine*; rum lance, rum lewte, *by my truth, verily*; rum thaf, *by my forehead*; rum fey, *by my faith.*

RUM, *with*; rum trôs, *with noiſe*; rum peryl, *with danger.*

† RUNEN, *a hillock, a ſmall hill.*—*See* RHYNEN.

† RUSE,

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† Rusc, *the bark or rind of a tree.*

Russe, Russys, *thou gavest or hast given. From* Ry, *to give.*

† Rute, *the herb rue.*

Ruth, *red*; also, *broad, big.*

Ruth, *a crowd, a multitude*; ruth veoradens holyough, *a great multitude of men followed.*

† Ruy, *a king*; † Ruisanes, *the queen*; † Ruisanaid, *a kingdom.*

Ry, dhe ry, *to give, to grant*; the tam ry, *I give.*

Ryb, Ryp, Rybon, *near by:* Ny, Reb, *idem.*

Ryby, *by;* Adam may pegn ryby, *that Adam sinned by.*

† Ryd, *a ford.*

Rydh, *red, ruddy*; pedn ryth, *a red head, red haired*; rydik, *reddish.*

Rydh, *(pronounced now* Reeth) *plain, open*; Goonreeth in Gluvias, *the open downs*; also, *flourishing.—See* Ryth.

Ryel, Ryal, *royal*; Ryalton in St. Colomb Minor, *the royal town*; pur ryel, *very, or most royal.*

Rygemeraz, *to take away.*

Rygolly, *to lose*; rygollas, *hath lost.*

Rygthf, *to command.*

Ryguelaz, *to discover, to find out.*

Rykavaz, *to find.*

Ryna, *pl. of* Ren, *them.*

Rynne, Rine, Rin, *id. qd.* Ruan, *the channel of a river.*

Rynna, dho rynna, *to grin*; ha rynny, *and grinning.*

Rynnan, *notwithstanding*; rynnan bona lowena, *notwithstanding I shall be glad, or I will rejoice.*

Rys, *id. qd.* Rez; rys yw horrys lasurye, *need's must I will labour.*

Rys, *I gave*; lowene a rys, *the joy which I gave*; rysfuel, *I will give*; rysis, *thou gavest.*

Rysye, the rysye, *to exalt, to praise*; also, *to follow.*

Ryth, *flourishing.*

Ryth, *kind*; a! vynyn ryth, na touche vynes, *ah! woman kind, touch me not near.*

S.

† Sach diavol, *one possessed with the devil.*

Sacra, *to consecrate*; y sacra scon my a wra, *him consecrate I will.*

Sadarn, *strong*; *from* Cadarn; Tresadarne in St. Colomb Major, *the strong town.*

Sadt, *easy*; Arluth ow cusyl yu sadt, *Lord my counsel is easy.*

Saf, Sav, *stand*; saf yn ban, *stand up*; hae savaz aman a mez a' uili, *and he got up out of his bed.*

† Sair pren, *a woodman, a carpenter*; q. d. *a sawer of wood.*

Salver, *a Saviour.*

Sam, *a burden.*

San, *but.*

Sant, *feasting, food.*

Sant, is also, *a saint, sacred, holy*; Lansant, *vulgo* Lesant, *the holy church, or saint's church*, viz. *Allhallows.*

Sanz, Zanz, *a saint.* Hod. *pl.* Scinz.

Sarf, *a serpent.*

Sarra, sarra wheag, *sweet sir.* — *See* Sera.

Sarsyn, *a heathen*; or rather, *a Saracen.*

† Sart, *a hedge-hog.*

† Sarthor, *a diver, a douker bird.*

Sau, San, (conj. differ.) *but.*

Sau,

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SAU, SAW, *safe, sound*; sawsack, *healthy*; Bossawsack in Constenton, *the healthy dwelling.*

SAUARN, *a savour, a smell.*

SAW, Sam, *a burden, a load*; y ma lour the saw thyso, *there's enough of load for thee*, or, *thy load is sufficient to thee.*

SAWTHENY, *to mislead, to run out of the way*; maga veny sawthenys, *that we may not be misled.* Sawthanas, *id. qd.* Sawtheny.

SAWYA, *to cure, heal, save*; esan sawse, *he him would heal.*

SAWYA, an Sawya, *the Saviour.*

SAWELL, (saw-ell) *that giveth health, healthful.*

SAWAN, *a hole in the cliff through which the sea passeth*; Sawan davis, *sheep's hole.*

SCABERIA, *to sweep*; scaberias, *a sweeper*; also, *a barn*; Scaberias *or* Skeberiowe in Probus, *the barn.*

SCAF, *nimble*; scafe, *more nimble, and nimbly.*

SCAFA, *a goblet.*

SCALLYE, *to hurt, offend*; in Welsh, *Kail*; ha scallye y ympynnyon, *and offend his brains.*

SCAUAN, Scawen, *an elder tree*; Boscawen-rose in Burian, *the house in the elder tree valley.* Nomen familiæ.

† SCAVEL, *a bench, a stool.* Hod. Skaval; skaval angow, *the bench of lies*; skaval droasa, *a foot-stool.*

SCAVDER, *levity, lightness.*

† SCEVENS, *the lungs.*

SCHARRON, *a ship.*

SCHAPY, *to fashion, or shape.*

SCHATH, *a boat.*—*See* SKATH.

SCHEREWETH, *contempt, derision.*

SCHEREWYNETH, Scherewynsy, *hypocrisy.*

SCHEREWYS, *proud, scornful*; also, *a scribe.*

SCHYNDY, *to defile, pollute*; aga fleyr a yl scyndyes, *their smell may defile or poison.*

SCILLY, *cut off*; from hence the *Scilly Isles.*—Cut off from the insular Continent.

SCLANDRY, *to offend, to slander*; why a vyth pur sclandrys a hannaf, *you shall verily be offended at me.*

† SCOD, *a shadow.* Hod. Skez.

† SCOL, *a school*; scol heick, *a scholar, a scholastick.*

† SCOREN, *a bough*; *pl.* Scorrenow.

† SCON, *soon, forthwith, immediately*; Skan, *id.*

SCONYA, *to refuse, deny*; me sconyaf, *I refuse*; Sconye, *id.*

SCORNYE, *to strive.*

† SCOVARN, *the ear.*

† SCOVARNOEG, *a hare*; q. d. *long ear'd.*

SCOUDH, Scouth, Scuth, *the shoulder.*

† SCOUL, *a kite.*

SCOVVA, *a tent, a pavillion*; rag nya ylgul scovva, *for we may make a tent.*

SCREPHA, dho scrîsa, scrise, *to write*; scrividh, *scripture, writing*; screphys, *written.*

† SCRIVEN DANVON, *a letter missive, or to be sent.*

† SCRIVINIAT, *a writer, a scrivener.*

† SCRIVIT, *a writing.*

SCRIPTIR, Scriptyr, *the scripture.*

SCRYRYA, *to forsake*; scryryis, *forsaken*; prag thysta ve scryryas, *why hast thou forsaken me.*

† SCUBILEN, *a scourge, a whip.*

† SCUDEL, *a dish, or platter.*

† SCUIDLIEN, *a hood, or such-like thing, worn over the shoulders*; verbatim, *a shoulder cloth.*

† SCUID, *the shoulder blade.*

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SCULLYE, *to ſhed, ſpill, or ſcatter, to pour*; Scollye, *id.*

SCYLE, *plainly, clearly*; po Creſt leverough ſcyle, he Barabbas, *either Chriſt, ſay you plainly, or Barabbas.*

SE, *ſhe, her*; mya ſe guſk, *I will her ſtrike.*

SE, *a ſeat.*

SEADHA, dho ſeadha, *to ſit down*; ſethough, *ſit ye down.*

SEBAN, *upright*; Sef-ban.

SEF, *to ſtand*; a thyow thum tas yth ſef Sylwadur beys, *at the right hand of my Father I ſhall ſtand the Saviour of the world*; alſo, *to be*; yn peynys, y fam y ſef, *in the pains of hell they ſhall be.*

SEF, *to ariſe, get up*; eſa ſef the pen trydeth, *he ſhall riſe at the end of three days*; pan ſef ſis hythew myttyn, *when thou diſt riſe this day morning.*

SEGERIS, *empty, void of, vain.*

SEGHES, *thirſt*; ſeghes thymmo vy yma, *thirſt to me there is (or I thirſt.)*

SEGHYS, *dry*; dor ſeghys, *dry land*; Seyh, *id.* Dor Segh, *id.* Sygh, *id.* Tyr Sygh, *id.* dho ſeghy, *to dry*; ſaw me as ſegh ganſow blew, *but I will dry them with my hair.*

SEIGH, *id. qd.* Seghys, gans anpren ſegh (*or* ſeygh) *with the dry tree.*

SEITH, *ſeven*; ſeitag, *ſeventeen*; ſeithvas, *the ſeventh.*

† SEITH, *a pot.* Hod. Zeath.

SEITHUN, *a week*; ſeithves dyth, *the ſeventh day.*

SEHA, dho ſeha, *to wipe, ſcour*; alſo, *to dry.*

SEHY, dho ſehy, *to be dry, or thirſty*; ſehys, *thirſty.*

SEKERDER, *a ground ſtay, ſecurity.*

SEL, *a foundation.*

SELDA, *a cellar.*

SEL, Sil, Sul, *a view, a proſpect*; from the Welſh, Sylly, *to look, or behold*; and the Armoric, Sell, *a look, or ſight*; ſellick, ſillick, *in open view, remarkable, conſpicuous*; Crugſellick in Verian, *the barrow in open view, or conſpicuous.*

SELLEN, mar ſellen, *if I ſhould.*

† SELLI, *an eel.* Hod. Zilli.

SELLYZ, *ſalted.*

SELWEL, *to ſave.*

SELY, *the arms*; ha y ys ſely, *and of his arms.*—*See* YSEL.

SELYA, *a conger eel*; *pl.* Selyas.

SEN, Sin, Zen, *to, unto*; rak oon deſef ſen merwel, *for fear you fallen were dead*; here *Sen* ſignifies *you was, or were.*

SENDZHA, dho ſendza, *to apprehend, to catch*; Sinſy, Sanſa, *id.*

† SENED, *a ſynod.*

† SENGYS, *bound, obliged, eſteemed.*

SENSA, Senſy; *(taken in a paſſive ſenſe;)* ny ſenlaf poynt, *I ſhall not be ſeized at all*; *(as here in an active,)* ſynſewe faſt, *ſeize him ſtrait*; alſo, *to hold*; ſens, *hold.*—*See* SENDZHA.

SENSA, *to eſteem, value*; un denma my ny ſenſaf, *ſuch a fellow I do not value.*

SENTS, *the ſaints.*

SERA, *ſir*; alſo, *a father*; Sira, *id.* Seera.

SEREN, *bones*; nevera ol ys ſeren, *number all his bones.*

SERA, *to lock, ſhut up*; aſſentyes ythyns ſera, *have aſſented to ſhut up*; in Armor. Serra, *(both from)* Sera, *a lock.*

SERF, *I am*; mur ſerf ef bad y veſter, *if I am he, a bad maſter.*

SERFANS, *modeſty*; ow ſetha in pure ſerfans, *ſitting in great modeſty.*

SERRY, Sorry, *to anger, to provoke*; ſerrys,

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ſerrys, *angry*; rak nynſyu Pilat ſerrys, *for now is Pilate angry.*

SERTH, *ſtiff, hard*; an priſkys ſerth, *the ſtiff prickles.*

† SERVIC, *a ſhrub.*

SERVIS, *a ſervant*; *pl.* Servyſy, Servidzhy.

SESE, *to ſtick*; ruſken nyn ſeſe, *the rind doth not ſtick.*

SESTA, *doſt thou.*

SESTYA, *to ceaſe, to give over*; ha homma byth ny ſeſtyas, *and ſhe hath never ceaſed.*

SETH, *an arrow.* Hod. Zeath, Zethan.

SETHE, the ſethe.—*See* SEADHA.

SETHE, *a ſeat*; alſo, *a biſhop's ſee*; ſethek, ſethas, ſethys, *ſitting, ſeated*; Sethva, *id. qd.* Sethe, *to ſit.*

SETH, *dry*; Mellinſeth in St. Agnes, *the dry mill.*

SETTYA, *to eſteem, ſet by, value*; my ny ſettyaf gwade gala, *I will not ſet by the ſtalk of a ſtraw.*

SEVAL, Sevel, *to ſtand*; alſo, *to ariſe*; ſevough a mann, *ariſe ye, get ye up, erect yourſelves*; Seveugh, *id.* ſevys, *ariſen, raiſed up.*—*See* SEF.

SEVI, Syvi, *a ſtrawberry.*

† SEUYAD, *a taylor, or botcher*; ſeuyades, *a woman taylor, a ſempſtreſs.*

SEVYLLYAKE, *a ſneaker*; ha me ſevyllyake omma, *and I a ſneaker here.*

SEW, *a bream*; Carnſew, *the bream rock*; alſo, *black*; Carnſew in Mabe, *the black rock.*

SEW.—*See* SEWYO.

SEWEL.—*See* SEVAL.

SEWENA, Sowena, *proſperity*; alſo, *health to you.*

SEWYA, Sewſya, *to follow*; ſew, *follow*; ſew olow ou thryys lyſkys, *follow the marks that our feet burnt.*

SEYLE, *an argument, a proof*; dho ſeyle, *to prove*; natur ſeyle Chreſt, *nature proved Chriſt.*

SEYM, *train-oil.*

SGâv, *light.*

SGAVEL.—*See* SCAVEL.

SGELLI-GREHAN, *a bat*, q. d. *leathern wings*; from Aſ-kelli, *and* Crohen, *corrupté*, Sgerligrehan.

SHAGGA, *a cormorant, a ſhag.*

SHANOL, *a channel, the gutter, the kennel.*

SHYNDYY, *to ſpit*; ſhyndyys of gans cronek du, *I am ſpit upon by a black toad.*

SI, *her's.*

† SIBUIT, *a fir tree.* Hod. Zaban.

† SICER, *cyder.*

† SICK, *dry*; Penſignans in Gwenap, *the head of the dry valley.*—*See* SEGNYS.

† SICHOR, *drought, dryneſs.*

SIGER, Sigr, *full of holes, hollow.*—*See* SEGERIS.

SIHY, *made dry.*—*See* SEGHY, SIHYS.

SIL, Sull, *a proſpect*; Roſilian in St. Blaſy, *the valley in open view.*—*See* SEL, SYL.

SILLY, Sylly, *to ſeem, to be ſeen*; my a ſylly in urna, *to me it ſeemed in that hour.*

† SIM, *a monkey.*

SINDZHA, *to hold, to keep.*—*See* SENDZHA.

SINSIAT, *tenacious.*

SIRA, Sirra, Sira uidn, *a grandfather, a white father, a white-headed father.*—*See* SERA.

† SIUF, *tallow.*

SKARKEAS, *a ſhark fiſh.*

SKAT, *a box, a blow, a buffet.*

SKATH, Scath, *pl.* Skatha, *a boat*; ſkath ruz, *a fiſhing or ſayn boat*; ſkath hyr, *a long boat*; Portſcatha in Gerrans, *the port of boats.*

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SKEANS, *pleaſant, witty, merry.*

SKEMYNA, *to curſe, to excommunicate*; nyngew reis ſkemyna moye, *there is no need to curſe me more.*—*See* OMSKEMENYS.

SKENTULETH, *knowledge.*

SKENT, Scant, *ſparing, ſparingly.*

SKENTYLLUR, *knowledge, learning*; Skentyll, *id.*

SKENYS, (the *pl.* of Geien) *the nerves, the ſinews.*

SKESY, *to eſcape, flee*; pyſk ragof ny wraſkeſy, *a fiſh from me ſhall not eſcape.*

SKÊZ, *a ſhade, or ſhadow; hence* Skewys in Cury, *the ſhady place.*

SKIANS, *art, ſcience, ſkill.*

SKIBIA, dho ſkibia, *to bruſh, ſweep, or ſcower.*

SKIBOR, *pl.* Skiberio, Skiberiowe, *a barn*; *hence* Skiberion in Mawgan, *the barns.*

SKIENTIK, *cunning, expert, ſkilful.*

† SKIENTOG, *wiſe.*

SKIDAL, *a little diſh.*

SKINAN, *a pin.*

† SKINEY, *an ear-ring.*

SKIRAN, *a bough, or branch of a tree; pl.* SKIRAU.

SKÎTH, *weary, tired.*

SKOVE, the tinners ſay of a rich load, *'tis all ſkove*, or *ſcove*; *pure and clean.*

SKRIVINAS, dho ſcrivinas, *to ſcratch, to claw.*

SKUATTYA, dho ſkuattya, *to break, burſt, tire, or weary.*

SKUTH, Scudh.—*See* SCOUDH.

SKUYTHI, dho ſkuythi, *to tire, wax weary.*

SKWYTH, *a jerk, ſwitch, or twitch.*

SKYDNYA, *to fall down*; na ſkydnya au keth vengeans, *that fall not down this ſame vengeance.*

SKYL, *duſt*; ſkyl brag, *malt duſt.*

SKYLUR, *pl.* Skylurion, *a ſcholar.*

SKYMYS, *condemned, the damned*; yma lower ſkymys genaf, *here are enough damned with me.*—*From* Skemyna.

SLÉV, *cunning, expert, ſkilful.*

SLEYVETH, *ſkill, cunning.*

SLOTTEREE, *rainy weather, foul and dirty*; inde, *ſlattern.*

SLYNCHA, *to ſlide*; ha ſlyncha war doer a keys, *and ſlide on the ground along.*

SMAT, *a friend*; ha lyes ſmat, *and many friends*; alſo, *a ſoldier*; awos bos ny pes war ſmat, *altho' we are four ſoldiers.*

† SNOD, *a ribband.*

SNYOWE, (this is a miſtake for *Suyow*) Carnſew in Mabe, is called *Carnſuyow*, which is the ſame as *Sew.*

So, *he, him*; mer Chreſt marow vena ſo, *if Chriſt dead was he.*

SOA, *ſuet, tallow*; ſoath, *fat, greaſy*; Nânſoath in Ladock, *the fat valley.*

† SOCH, *the ploughſhare.*

SOG, Sug, *moiſt, wet*; Roſogan in Stephens, *the moiſt valley.*

SOGOTE, *a detection, or diſcovering*; ha ryb tha ſogote wre, *and by making this diſcovery.*

SOL, *id. qd.* Sel, *a foundation*; alſo, *id. qd.* Sul, *a proſpect in open view.*

SOL, *alone*; alſo, *a long time*; ſol a breys, *long ſince*; ſol, *ſince*; ſol a theth, *ſince I came to thee*; ſol a breys, *is alſo lately, a while ſince*; nebrum guerthes ſol a breys, *who me ſold a while ſince.*

† SOLER, *a ground room, an entry, a gallery, a ſtage of boards in a mine.*

† SOLS, *money.*

SOMOT, *a lord.*

SON, *ſound, noiſe*; hep wethe korn, na gul ſon, *without blowing horn, or making noiſe*;

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noiſe; alſo, *bleſs thou*; ſon vy kyns mos, *bleſs me before I go*; dhe ſona, *to bleſs*; aga ſona me a wra, *them bleſs I will.*

SONE, *ſpeech, ſound*; lemyn agan ſone gura, *now your ſpeech perform.*

SOR, *anger, wrath, grudge, grumbling*; Sorras, *id.*

SORREN, *to be angry.*—*See* SERRY.

SORN, *a corner.*

† SORT, *an hedge-hog.*

SORDYA, *to ariſe*; ſordyas breſſel, *aroſe a conteſt.*

SOSE, mar ſoſe, *if thou art*; Mar ſos, *id.*

SOTA, *id qd.* Soſe; mar ſota del ſur, *if thou art really ſo.*

SOTEL, *cunning, ſubtle.*

SOTH, *ſtand*; nebe gans fals na ſoth, *never with falſhood ſtand.*

SOUGH, *you*; alſo, *you are*; but though this word is here ſingle, it is generally at the end of a verb; *as*, Welſough, *you ſee*; golſough, *hear ye*, &c.

SOUL, *ſoil.*

SOWETH, *accurſed, unhappy*; a! ſoweth, *ah! unhappy.*

SOWYN, Sowyny, *to proſper, to flouriſh, to thrive.*

SPARRIA, dho ſparria, *to ſpare*; whence the word.

SPAS, *whilſt that, until*; alſo, *a ſpace.*

SPEAL, *ſpecial*; ha ſpeal bras, *and ſpecial great, or intimate.*

SPEITIA, dho ſpeitia, *to torment, vex, ſpite.*

SPENS, *a ſpence, a buttery.*

SPEKKIAR, *ſpeckled, ſpotted.*

SPERNAN, *a thorn*; ſpernan uidn, *a white thorn*; ſpernan diu, *a black thorn.*

SPERNAS, *ſteady, firm, ſtedfaſt.*

SPETHES, *briars.*

SPEYES, *a ſpace*; Spys, Speys, *id.* a ver ſpeys, *or great continuance.*

SPIENA, *to ſpare, forbear*; ny allaf ſpiena moy, *I cannot forbear any more.*

† SPIRIT, *a ſpirit.* Hod. Spiriz, *a ghoſt, a goblin.* Spiriz Sant, *the Holy Ghoſt.*

† SPLAN, Splen, *clear, bright.* Hod. Spladn; dho ſplanna, *to ſhine, gliſten, or glitter*; ſplandor, *ſplendour, brightneſs.*

SPRUS, *a grain, a kernel*; *pl.* Spruſan. Spus, *id.*

SPRYES, *the breath*; tha vewa omma udn ſpryes, *to live here one breath.*

SPYRYS, *the ſpirit, the Holy Ghoſt.*

SQUAT, (a word uſed by the miners) *the ſquat of the load; a broad heap.*

SQUATTIA, dho ſquattia, *to pluck, or tear to pieces, to ſmite or ſtrike*; ſquattys ew tha apydghyan, *ſtruck out are thy brains.*

† SQUENIP, *inceſt.*

SQUERD, *a rent, any thing torn.*

SQUERDYA, *to tear to pieces*; ſquerdys, *torn*; dy jowllow yffran ſquerdyas, *the devils of hell tore.*

SQUERRYON, Squerryou, *a foot ſoldier, an eſquire.*

SQUYTH, *tired, weary*; ſquythens, *wearineſs.*

SQUYTHEYS, *wrinkled.*

STÊAN, *tin*; Stean Cooſe in St. Agnes, *the wood of tin*; pulſtean, *a tin pit*; huelſtean, *a tin work*; ſtener, *a tinner*; *pl.* Stennerion.

STEFFO, *may have*; may ſteffo cas, *that they have torment.* Stevo, Stevyth, *id.*

STELLA, *always.*

STÊN, *a milk-pail.*

STENOR, *a bird called a wag-tail.*

† STEREN, *a ſtar.* Hod. Sterran; ſterran leſki, *a blazing ſtar*; *pl.* Stetrian; ſterrian moya, *the greater ſtars.*

STEVE, Stevyth.—*See* NASTEVE.

† STEVEL,

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† STEVEL, *a dining-room.*

† STEVAIC, *the palate or roof of the mouth.*

STEUYA, *company*; in un ſteuya oldous eth, *in one company all they went.*

STEUYS, *warm*; rag gwythe ſteuys, *to keep him warmed.*

STIFFAK, *the cuttle fiſh.*

STIKEDN, *a pale, ſtake, or poſt.*

STIL, *a beam of a houſe.*

STILLEN, *a hedge in a mine, or ſtream-work.*

† STIX, *a ſcreech-owl.*

† STLAF, *a ſtammerer.*

† STOC, *the ſtock of a tree*; Calſtock, *the hard ſtock*; Calleſtock in St. Peran Sabulo, *id.*

† STOLE, *a ſtool.*

† STOLLOF, *a manual, a little book.*

STOUS, *ſtretched out*; ow ſtous fue crous a pren, *ſtretched out I was on a croſs of wood.*

† STORK, *a ſtork.*

STRAIL, *tapeſtry*; alſo, *a mat.*

† STRAIL-ELESTER, *a mat of ruſhes, or ſedge.*

STRECHE, *a ſtop, to ſtop*; ſtreche na wryllyn, *ſtop we will not*; ſtrech, *id.* ny ſtrechiaf pell, *I will not ſtop long.* Strechya, *id.*

† STREIG, *a buckle, a claſp.*

† STREIL, *a horſe comb.*

STRÊK, *a ſtream*; aga theth ſtrêk bas, *there came a great ſtream.*

STRELHA, *to tarry*; na ſtrelhe, *ſtop not.* Streuha, *id.*—*See* STRECHE.

STREST, *a ſhaft or upright ſtem of a pillar.*

† STRET, *a freſh ſpring*; *pl.* Streyth, *and perhaps* Straſa, Straſsow; Penſtraſſow in St. Ewe, *the head of the ſprings.*

STRETH, *id. qd.* Strechе, *and* Strelha; na ſtreth, *linger not.*

† STRIFOR, *a wrangler, a maker of ſtrife.*

STRIHUE, *ſneezing*; dho ſtriuhi, *to ſneeze.*

STRIK, *active, nimble, ſwift.*

STROTHY, *to gird, to wring*; garow thum ſtrothe, *ſharply we did wring.*

STÛL, Degl Stûl, *Epiphany, Twelfth-Day.*

STULL, *a rafter, or ſyle*; des têk a bren rag ſtullyow, *here a fair tree for ſyles.*

† STUT, *a gnat.*

STYNNAR, *a pewterer.*

† SUBEN, *a morſel.*

† SUDRONEN, *a drone.*

SUEL, *who, which*; hag ol drek ſuel wreſſe, *and all was evil which he did.* Sul, *id.*

SUG, *id. qd.* Sog; Treſuggan in St. Colomb Major, *the moiſter or bog dwelling.*

SUIDNAN, *a draught.*

SUL, the ſul, *to look out*; na nyl the weyth, na the ſul, *nor no one thee to keep, or to look on*; alſo, *a proſpect or view*; Treſilian in Newlyn, *the town in view, or of proſpect.*

SUR, *ſurely, certainly.*

SURGYA, dhe ſurgya, *to ariſe.*

SY, *to me*; ſy glewyough, *hearken ye to me.*

SYBBOSIA, *to think, conſider, ſuppoſe.*

SYGAL, *rye corn*; ſygalek, *a field of rye.*

SYGAN, *ſap, juice, or moiſture.*

SYGHYS, *dried, withered.*—*See* SEGHYS.

† SYL,* *the ſun*; whence De Zyl, *Sunday*; alſo, *the ſame with* Sul, Sil, Sel.

SŶL, *although, albeit.*

SYLWADER, *a ſaviour.*

SYLWANS, Sylwyans, Sylwyas, *ſalvation.*

SYLWEL, *to ſave*; yn della Deu thum ſylwel, *ſo God me ſave*; dho ſylwy, *id.* ſylwys, *ſaved.*

SYMUETH,

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SYMUETH, *reſpite, intermiſſion;* hag ef vye dryk heb ſymueth, *and he ſhall tarry without reſpite.*

SYNS, Sens, *if, whether;* alſo, *hold;* alſo, *ſaints.*—*See* SENSA.

SYNARDY, *to break;* ow holon—nyn ſynardy, *my heart—doth not break.*

SYNSIA, *to bind;* ſynſys, *bound;* alſo, *the ſame as* ſenſa; hag as myghtern ef ſynſeugh, *and your king him eſteem;* alſo, *to take hold;* ef ny ſynges, *he did not value;* ſyns the clap, *hold thy tongue.*

SYPPOSIA, dho ſyppozia, *to ſleep, to repoſe.*

SYTH, *ſeven.*

SYTTYOUGH, *ſet or lay ye;* ſyttys, *ſet or laid on.*

SYUEDH, Syweth, *alas, woe is me.*

SYUEL, *id. qd.* Sevel, *to ariſe, to ſtand up.*

SYWE.—*See* SEWYA.

T.

TA, *thou.*

TABM, *a bit, a morſel, one jot, a part, luncheon.*

TACKLOW, *things;* *tackle.*—*See* TAKEL, *good things, good proviſions.*

TADDER, Thadder, *goodneſs.*

TÂER, *potent, powerful.*

TAGA, dho taga, *to choak, to throttle;* tegez, ſegys, *choaked, throttled.*

TAHUA, *a ſea calf, a ſeal.*

TAIR, *id. qd.* Trei, *three;* Teir, *id.* tairdhak, *thirteen.*

† TAIRNANT, *a fomentation.*

TAISH, *a mole, ſpot, or freckle.*

TAKEL, *an act, or deed;* tacklow privie, *private actions, or things.*

TAKKIA, dho takkia, *to tack, faſten, to tie.*

† TAL, *the forehead;* talan dſhei, *the top of the houſe;* Tal carne in St. Allen, *the high rock;* *for* Tal, is alſo, *high, eminent.*

† TALBUM, *a capon.*

† TALCH, *bran.*

† TALGEL, *a ſeal.*

TALHAIR, *a platter, a great diſh;* Tallyour.

† TALHOC, *a rock fiſh.*

TALLACK, Tallick, Tallock, *highly placed, a garret.*

TALLETH.—*See* DALLATH.

† TALON, *the belly.*

† TALTOCH, *dull, heavy.*

TALVEZ, Bôz Talvez, *to be worth, of value;* Talſes, *id.* a talſes mylpous thotho a our day, *that they were worth a thouſand of good gold to him.*

TALUYTH, *to reward;* my an taluyth thugh, *I will reward you;* Deu tal thyſo, *God reward thee.*

TAM, *at;* tam Chreſt cothaff memano, *at Chriſt ſuffering death.*—*See* TABM.

TAN, *a part;* alſo, *id. qd.* Dan, *under, to, unto the;* Tretane in St. Kew, *the under town.*

† TÂN, *fire;* a dân, *of fire;* dour tha than, *water and fire.* Hod. Tane.

TANAU, *thin, ſlim, ſlender, lean; few, ſcarce.*

TANAUDER, *thinneſs, ſcantineſs, ſcarcity.*

TANOV, (pro. perſ.) *under me.*

TANOW, *id. qd.* Tanau, *few;* tuſyw tanow, *men are few.*

† TANTER, *a ſuitor, a wooer.*

TANVOUNO, Thanſon.—*See* DANVON.

† TAPAR, *a taper, a wax candle.*

TARAD Y KVED, *a woodpecker.*

TARDA,

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† TARAN, *thunder.*

TARDA, *an auger, a wimble.*

TARDHA, *through*; dhe tardha, *to bore, to prick.*

TARNEIDZHA, *to ſwim or paſs over.*

† TARNUTUAN, *a phantom.*

TARO, *a bull.*

TARTH, *an eruption, a breaking out*; duth tarth, *the break of day*; dho tartha, *to break, or burſt out*; may an goys mes tarthas, *that the blood burſt out.*

Tâs, *a father*; *pl.* Taſſow.

TASSERKY.—*See* DASSERGHY.—Ef a taſſergh, *he ſhall ariſe.*

TASURN, *a pile of wood, a wood-rick.*

† TAT, *a father.*

† TATVAT, *a breeder or nurſer, a foſter father.*

Tâu, Taw, *be ſilent, peace*; tauſy, *be ye ſilent.*

TAVARGN, tſhyi tavargn, *a tavern, an alehouſe, a victualling-houſe.*

TAVAZ, *pl.* Tavazow, *a tongue*; alſo, *a language*; tavaz rê hîr, *a blab, too long tongued*; tavazek, *full of words, prating*; kothnanz tavazo, *ancient tongues.*

TAVAZETH, *a tongue, or language*; tavazeth Kernuak, *the Corniſh tongue.*

TAVAZ-NADAR, *adder's-tongue, a herb.*

TAVETH, *to be told or related*; an a waylma taveth lys a vyth, *this ſame work told of much ſhall be*; taveth, *ſpoken of, told of.*

† TAVOT,* *a tongue.*

† TAVOLEN, *dock herb.*

TAW.—*See* TAU.

TE, Ty, *thee, thou*; tea, *thine*; ynter ye hays py ha tee, *between her ſeed and thine*:—Te *is alſo to ſwear*; the an te thys, *I ſwear it to thee*; tos, *ſwore*; alſo, *id. qd.* Ti, Ty.

TEAGE, Têck, *fair*; Roſteage in St. Gerrans, *the fair valley.*

TEBAL, Tebel, *evil, wicked*; tebel na mas, *ill or well*; alſo, *the devil*, q. d. *the evil one.*

TEDHA, dho tedha, *to melt, to thaw, or diſſolve.*

TEDNA, dho tedna, *to lead, to draw, to draw out*; tedna kledha, *to draw a ſword, to ſhoot a bow*; tedna zethan, *(vel* ſeth) *to ſhoot an arrow*; tenda guarrack, *to draw a bow.*

TEER, *id. qd.* Tîr; dho teera, *to land, to come to ſhore.*

TEEN, *to bear, to carry*; ow teen rowle vras, *bearing great rule.*—*See* TON.

TEEN, *a tail*; pedn ha teen, *head and tail.*—*See* Tŷn.

TEFENY, *to awake*; tefenas an marrek, *a ſoldier awaked.*—*See* DEFUNY.

TEES, *men.*—*See* DEES *and* Tîz.

TEFFE, *that*; teffe delas dos dens, *ſo that the men come.*

TEFFO, Teffons; may tiffo, *that he comes, that they come*; de teffy, *to come.*

TEFIGIA, *to fire.*

TEFFRY, Theffry; pur theffry, *very ſeriouſly.*—*See* DEFFRY.

Têg, *fair, pleaſant.* Hod. Teage.—Têkter, *beauty*; tekke, *more fair.*

TEGEN, (Te-gen) *with thee*; yma ou tegen ſywe, *there is with thee following.*

TEGEZ.—*See* TAGA.

TEGLEUE, *to ſmart*; the worthaf ow tegleue, *that by it are ſmarting.*

† TEHEN, *a fire-brand quenched.*

TEIGE, *to bear*; y ſorthyn y teige pur vras, *anger to us he will bear very great.*—*See* Dêgyn.

TEIL, *dung, dirt, mire*; Nantellan in St. Creed, *the miry valley.*

† TEILU,

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† TEILU, *a family, an houſehold.*

TEIR, *id. qd.* Tair; teirgueth, *thrice, three times.*

† TEITHIOC, *a ſervant, one born in the houſe; from this, and* Teilu, *I gueſs that* Tel *is the ſame with* Ti, *an houſe*; Tehidy in Illogan, *the narrow, or contracted houſe. From* Tei, *and* Idne.

TÊK.—*See* TÊG.

TELL, *(ſee* TOL,*) of which it is too the plural*; dre an tell, *through the holes*; the telly, *to hole*; tellys, *holed.*—*See* DELLY.

† TELEIN, *an harp.*

† TELEINIOR, *an harper.*

TELETH, *to own, to be obliged*; y worthye y teleth, *worſhip I owe*; Telet, *id.* —*See* DELLE.

TELHAR, *a palace*; alſo, *a place*; telario, *palaces.*

TELL, *id. qd.* Dell, *ſo.*

TELYWGH, *take ye*; war notho tellywgh dyal, *on him take ye revenge, caſt ye. From* Teulel, *to caſt, or throw.*

TEMMIG, *a ſmall part, or parcel, a fragment. From* Tam.

TEMPRE, *to tame, to temper, ſoften, or mollify*; *to ſoak.*

TEMPEL, *pl.* Templys, *a church, a temple*; Tempello in Liſkeard, *the temples, or the diſtant or far off temple.*

TEN, *pl.* Tennow, *a beam of a houſe.*

TEN, *a draught, or drawing of any thing with hands, a horſe*; alſo, *a draught of liquor*; ten guin, *a draught of wine.*

TEN, *firm, holding*, &c. yn tokyn ten, *as a firm token.*

TENA, dho tenna, *to draw*; alſo, *to ſuck*; denys, *ſuck'd*; ow tenne, *ſucking*; fleghys menys ow tenne, *ſmall children ſucking.*

TENNE, *id.* alſo, *to be drawn*; war beyn cregyha tenne, *on pain of being hanged, and drawn.*

TENNE, *to perſuade, or draw*; mar à callaf y tenne, *if I can him perſuade (or draw).*

† TENEWEN, *the ſide.*

TER, *id. qd.* Tre, *a town, a place.*

TER, *three*; tergueth, *thrice*; ternos, *the next day.*

TER, *horror, terror*; uthek ter, *exceſſive horror.*

TER, *about, round about*; ter i hodna, *about her neck*; ter, tre, ynter, yntre, *betwixt, between, amongſt.*

TERHI, dho terhi, *to beat, break, bruiſe, tear, cut*; terhys, terrys, *broken.*

TERLENTRY, *to glitter*; ow terlentry, *glittering.*

TERMEN, *a term, a ſeaſon*; termen hep dyuadh, *time without end*; an termenma, *this time*; entermen, *as long as, whilſt that.*

TERNEHUAN, *id. qd.* Tenewen.

TERRAS, *a province, a territory*; Terrus, *id.* the vôs gynen the terrus, *to go with us to our province.*

TERROS, *pl.* Terrigy, *a boaſting, bragging*; ragh y terros, *becauſe of his boaſting.*

TERRI ANDZÊDH, *the break of day*; terve, tevre, *a turf, earth.*—*See* TARTH.

TERVYN, *id. qd.* Termen.

TERY FAS, *the reſurrection*; panclewys ow tery fas, *ſince I heard thy reſurrection.*

† TES, *a fervent heat.*

TESEN, *perhaps.*—*See* MANTEZEN.

TEST, *a witneſs.*

TETH, *might*; may ef teth bo fruit, *that he might be fruit.*

TETH, the teth, *to come*; ha wâr teth,

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the an veth, *and warily come to the grave*; the thys, *to come*; alſo, *to go*; the thons, *they went*.

TETHAN, *a little breaſt, teat, or dug.*

TETY VALY, *by way of ridicule*; tety valy bram angathe, *tittle tattle, the wind of a cat.*

TEU, *thick, fat, foggy*; teuder, *thickneſs, groſſneſs.*

TEVA, dho teva, *to grow*; teſo, tefys, tevys, *let it grow*; ny dyf guels, *no graſs grows.*

TEUAL, *brown, black, dark, blind*; *pl.* Tulgu, Teuolgow, *darkneſs*; Tewolgow, *idem.*

TEUEL, Tewel, *to be ſilent*; teweugh, *be ye ſilent.*

TEUL, *a doubting*; ha teul yn agas colon, *and doubting in your hearts*; alſo, *a caſt, a deſign*; dho teuly, *to propoſe, to intend*; pyth yu teulys, *where is it purpoſed.*

TEULEL, *to caſt, throw, hurl.*

TEVERY, *glittering, bright, clear.* Deveryc, *id.*

TEW, Thew, *id. qd.* Tenewen, *a ſide*; *pl.* Theuewy; tewma, thewa, *that ſide.*

TEWE, Tewy, *to kindle*; tewe an tân, *kindle the fire*; alſo, *to burn, to blaze, or flame*; ou dyllas ou tewy, *my cloaths are flaming.*

TEWEUGH.—*See* TEUEL.

TEWL, *a caſt*; alſo, *a hole*; yn nep bos tewl, py yn ſorn, *in ſome buſh hole, or in a corner.*

TEWLYS, *unchangeable*; alſo, *the ſame as* Tewl, *a caſt, or deſign*; *caſt, thrown, laid.*

TEWRAGE, *thickening*; tew-wrage.—*From* Teu, *thick.*

TEWYE, *haſte, ſpeed.*

TEYF, gwethany teyf, *tree ſhall grow. From* TEVA.

TEYL, *to bore, to hole*; my a teyl tol, *I will hole a hole.*

TEZAN, *a cake*; Dezan, *id.*

THA, *the*, (pron. poſ.) *thy, thine*; ſometimes too, *his, her's, their's*; it is alſo *the ſame as* Dha, Dhe, *to*, (pro. ind.) *unto*; *as* tha, *or* the gerthes, *to go*; the'n menes, *to the mountain*; tha'n wethan, *to the tree*; tha'n ner, and tha'n dor, *to the earth.*

THADDER.—*See* DADER, TADDER.

THAFFE, Thaf, *I ſhall come*; me thaffe tregis, *I ſhall come to dwell.*

THAGE, *a choaking, or ſtrangling.*—*See* TAGA.

THAHO, *may be*; may huth thaho ow colon, *that exalted may be my heart.*

THALLATHFAS, *a beginning.*—*See* DALLATH.

THANWELL, *a meſſage, errand.*—*See* DANVON.

THARVIVAS, *a deſcent.*—*See* DARVYAS.

THASCOR.—*See* DASCOR.

THASSERHY.—*See* DASSERGHY.

THAVAS, *pl.* Tavazow, *a ſign, or token*; cabmthavas, *a rainbow*, q. d. *the crooked token, or bow for a ſign.*

THE, (*ſee* THA, *alſo*, THEM). Yntre the a ve guris, *between them that were done*; alſo, *that this*; the thynnargh, *this commanded*; alſo, *to come*; an nef ny the mês tues vas, *from heaven come none but good men.*

THEBERHA, Theberhaz, *divided.*—*See* DOBERHEE.

THEFAN, *to forbid.*—*See* DYFEN.

THEEK, *to creep*; duwon yn y gorſa theek, *ſorrow into the body of it creep.*

THEFE, Theffo, Thyffo, Thyffy.—*See* TEFO.

THEGE,

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THEGE, *the tithe.*—*See* DÊG.

THEGTYN, *to tremble*; Eva thyſa a thegtyn, *Eve at thee will tremble.*

THEHESY, *to reach, or ſtrike*; gas vy the theheſy gans morben, *leave me to reach with a mallet.*

THEIS, Theys, *there, then*; alſo, *to thee.*

THÊK, *the*; alſo, *fair, pleaſant.*—*See* Teage.—Tretheage in Stithians, *the fair or pleaſant dwelling.*

THELLO, *to come in, to enter*; may thello aberneth, *that may enter in.* Thelle, *id.*

THELLY, *to diſcharge, to ſhoot off*; ellas! na thellys am gwen, *alas! that I did not diſcharge my poſtern.*—Duello *and* Thello, *idem.*

THEMLOTH, *to ſtruggle, to wreſtle.*

THEN, Than, *to the*; (the-an, tha-an).—*See* THA.

THENSYS, *choice.*—*See too* DENSYS.

THENWELL, *to ſeek*; ow thenwell pyth na vyth, *ſeeking for the thing that ſhall not be.*

THENFYN, *to will*; Dew a thenfyn bos gworthyes, *God will be worſhipped.*

THERMAS, *a huſband, the good man.*—*See* DREMAS.

THERA.—*See* DHERA.

THERYVAS.—*See* TERYFAS.

THESAF, y theſaf, *I am*; theſta, *thou art.*

THERS, *to thee, with thee*; rage cowſal thers, *to ſpeak to thee.*

THESE, *unto.*

THESEFSE, *to begin*; hy a theſefſe ſcorne, *ſhe began to contend.*

THESEMPES, Theſempys.—*See* DHY SEMPYYS.

THESONS, *they came*; pragna theſons y yn chy, *wherefore came they not into the houſe.*—*See* TETH.

THESTA, the theſta, *to declare*; relak dun ny the theſta, *let us go to declare.*—*See* THESAF.

THESY, *of thee*; alſo, *thy, thine.*

THETH, Thethe, *to him, to them.*

THETH, Thyth, *to go*; thethons, *they went*; pragy y theta, *why wilt thou go.*—*See* GETH.

THEU, *God.*—*See* DEU.

THETHYWY, *to pledge one's faith, to engage*; thymmo why a thethywys, *to me you pledge your faith.*

THEUGH, *to you*; alſo, *you.*

THEVOLE, the *pl.* of Dorn, *hands*; Thewlyn.—*See* DEROLIN.

THEWEL, y thewel, *it ſeems.*—*See* KEUEL.

THEWSYS, *ſufferings.*

THEYGN, *to bear.*—*See* DEGYN.

THEYS, *where after* thek, *to bear, or carry, you muſt read*, theeſyugh, *you carried.*—*See* THEIS.

THIR, *hurt, hurry, aſtoniſhment.*

THOGGA, *to bear, produce.*—*See* RÉTHOCKA, *and* TOCKA.

THOF.—*See* TOF.

THOMELLY, *to tumble down.*

THOLYA, *to heap up*; noſma dans tholyas, *that night they heaped.*

THORO. *See* DORO.—Thor. *See* TOR.

THORT, *from*; ſec dho thorta, *from him.*

THOS.—*See* Dos, Tos.

THOTH, *haſte, diſpatch.*—*See* TOTH.

THOTHO, *to him*; Thothans, Dhothans.

THOUR, *a river, a brook*; thour Cedron, *the brook Cedron*; Trethower in Probus, *the town by the river.*—*See* DOUR.

THOUS, *downward*; drave Deu e thous reth ſo; *brought by God downward it muſt be.*

THOUT, *doubt*, (whence the word) *fear*; alſo, *to doubt, fear.*

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THOWLE.—*See* TOUL.

THREBAR.—*See* DEBBRY.) Ty a threbar in tha wheys theth bara, *thou ſhalt eat in thy ſweat thy bread.*

THREODAZ, *a patriarch.*

THRES, *barren.*

THU, *(the ſame as* Theu,) *God;* alſo, *thou.*

THUE, *was*; ſomot y thue, *a lord he was*; alſo, *to have*; mur thues oun, *if thou haſt fear;* Thue, is alſo, *it is fit*; alſo, *to come*; the grygy Thomas a thue, *to believe Thomas will come*; thueth, *thou comeſt.*

THUETH, ny thueth an prys, *not come is the hour.*—*See* THUE.

THUETHY, *to detain, let, hinder*; ny thuethyn ny, *not ſtoppeth us.* In Welſh, Oedy.

THUGH.—*See* THEUGH.

THUGY, *to meditate, bethink, conſider of*; dons thy gyons ren the lathy, *they meditated him to kill.*

THUM, *thy, thine*; thum arluth, *thy lord*; alſo, *to me, to my, mine.*—*See* THYM.

THURT.—*See* THORT.

THUYRAN, *the Eaſt.* In Welſh, ŷ Dhuyran.

THWAN.—*See* DUAN.

THY, *(the ſame as* Tho,) *to;* thy leſky e, *to burn him;* alſo, *to his, or her's*; (the y) hag-an gyd eun thy golon, *and it will guide right to his heart*; alſo, *thy, thine.*—*See* THA.

THYASETH, *firm, ſtedfaſt*; may hallough bo thyaſeth, *that you may be ſtedfaſt.*

THYFFLAS, *ſtiffly.*

THYFFRA, *to throw off, or away*; rag y thyffreſa anken, *for it (the croſs) he threw off for grief.*

THYFFY, *to come.*—*See* SEFFO.

THYFYK, Dyſyg, *to fail, to decay.*

THYFUN, Perrthyſon, *full awake.*—*See* DYFON.

THYGGYOW, *right, ſtraight.*

THYGHTYE.—*See* DYGHTY.

THYGUISKY, *to unrobe, ſtrip, undreſs*; ha mythy guiſk, *I muſt diſrobe.*

THYGYETH, methy gueth a vyth gurrys may ſo yagh, *I will provide that it ſhall be done that he be healed.*

THYHONS, (Thy-hone) *downward*; *and* Thous.

THYKE, *to lament*; en a me a thyke an rowle, *here I do lament the rule.*—*See* DIGETH.

THYM, Thymmo, *to me.*

THYMWETHE, *to ſeek for;* war the lergh ou thymwethe, *after thee ſeeking.*

THYN, Thynni, *to us.*

THYNARGHY, Thynkerghy, *to command*; ou 'arlothes—the thynnargh a gas py gys, *my lady—this commanded of you to pray.*

THYOW, *right.*—*See* DYHOU.

THYRAG, *before*; a thyrag, *id.* thyrageugh, *before you.*

THYS, Thyſo, *to thee, and ſometimes to me*; it alſo is the ſame before a word as Dys.

THYSO, *doth ſignify*; alſo, *to that, or this.*

THYSPLEVYA, Thyſplevyas, *to totter, to reel*; ge ſeugh y the thyſplevyas, *ſuffer them to totter.*

THYSCRYSSY, *to diſtruſt*; thyſcryſſough Deu a nef, *do not ye diſtruſt the God of heaven.*

THYSKERNY, *to grin like a dog*; avil bratkkeys aga ymo denſe ylly thyſkerny, *like maſtiff dogs their teeth on him they grind.*

THYSTOUGH.—*See* DYSTOUGH.

THYTH,

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THYTH, *pl.* Thythyow.—*See* DYTH.

THYTHANE, *to tickle*; a russe the thythane, *would make thee tickle.*

THYU, *God.*—*See* THEU.

THYU, *hair*; syghsys y dreys gans the thyu pleth, *thou wipest his feet with thy hair spread.*

THYUSYS, *said*; del the thyusys thymnio by, *as thou said unto me*; a softening of *Geusys.*—*See* GEUSEL.

THYWHYN, *to shine*; an houl pan thywyn, *the sun when it shineth.* Perhaps from Diwy, *to kindle.*

† TI*, *an house*; this is generally written in the names of our places (in which only it is now found, *Chy* being the modern word) *Ty*; as Tywarnhaile in St. Peran Sabulo, *the house on the salt water river*; Tybesta in Creed, *the house of cattle*; Ti, is also, *thou*; ti a syth, *thou shalt be.*

TIÂH, dho tiah, *to swear.*—*See* TE.

TÎAK, *a husbandman, a farmer.*

TIBIAZ, Tebŷaz, *to think, to believe*; tibîanz, *a thought.*

TIDY, *a breast, pap, or teat.*

TIENE, Tyene, *to tremble*; delesofou tyene, *so was I trembling.*

TIHA, Tyha, *towards.*

TIKKI-DEN, *a butterfly.*

TIN, *id. qd.* Din, *a fortified place, or castle*; Tintagel, *the castle of deceit.*

† TIR, *the earth*; tir-devrak, *a boggy place, fen, or marsh*; *pl.* Terroz, Tirriou, *earths.*

† TIST, *a witness*; Test, *id.*

TISTUM, *a testimony, an evidence.*

TITH, Tyth, *to thee*; na thow tyth Deu a vercy, *dost thou not fear the God of mercy*; tithe, *thou also.*

TITHIA, dho tithia, *to hiss.*

TIVIA, *to grow.*—*See* TEVA.

TIULDER, *darkness.*

TIULEL.—*See* TEULEL.

† TIWUIGON, *darkness.*

TIWY, *to kindle, light.*—*See* TEWYE, *and* TEWE.

Tîz, *a nation, tribe, or family*; also, the *pl.* of Den, *a man*; an dîz, *the people*; ou thîs, *my men or servants.*

† To, *the roof of a house.* When no adjective is added to it, it properly signifies, *thatch*; towidnack, *a whitish roof*; some would have the parish of Towednack take it's name from hence.—*See* TY, *to cover.*

To, *than*; byth moy Ethy ow toaga peghas, to ow thrayta, *never more few sinned against good, than my betrayer*; To, is also, *to swear.*—*See* TE.

TOAN, *which*; lemen we las toan a an dens, *now see which of the men.*

TOCKA, Tocke, *to bear*; may tockans unna, *that they bear here.*

TODN, *olim* Tôn, *lay ground*; Chyverton, is by Mr. Carew and others, interpreted, *a house on the green lay*; but I take it to be Chi-uar-ton, *house upon the hill.*—*See* TON.

TOF, *I go*; thaf, *I shall go*; a thew ple tof, na ple thaf, *on what side I go, or where I shall go*; Thof, *id.* also, *I am*; may thof apoyntyes, *that I am appointed.*

† TOIM, *hot*; Hod. Tubm; which signifies also, *lukewarm.*

TOIMDER*, *heat*; Hod. Tumder.

† TOLL, *a hole*; *pl.* Tel; tel yth dyu luef, *holes in thy two hands*; Tolcarne in St. Just, *the stone with a hole*; tollek, *hollow, full of holes*; tollŷs, *bored, perforated, holed.*

† TOLLER, *a toller*; olim, Tollar.

† TOLCORN,

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† TOLCORN, *a fife, or clarion*, q. d. *a horn with a hole or holes.*

TOMALS, *quantities, or much of any thing.*

TOMMANS, Tommes, *put thou*; tommans, onan, dour war tân, *put, ſome one, water over the fire.*

TÔN, dho tôn, *to bear, carry, bring.*

TON, is alſo uſed the ſame as Todn: and I take it too to ſignify the ſame as Dûn, *a hill*; Chenton in St. Agnes, *vulgo* Chyton, *the houſe in the hill.*

TONEK, *a flock, an herd, a drove.*

† TONNELL, *a caſk, or any great veſſel.*

TOOTH, *haſte, diſpatch*; toothda, *immediately, quickly*; tooth bras, *with great diſpatch*; dhe tooth, *to haſten*; ow cannas whêk, then beys tooth, *my ſweet meſſenger, to the earth haſten.* Toth, *id.*

TOPP, *top, height.* W.

† TOR, *the belly*; alſo, *a mountain, or great hill*; as, Rowtor, *the rough or rocky hill*; Helmeantor in Lanlivery, *the moory ſtony hill*; lenew ov thor, *my belly is full*; tor an daorn, *the belly or palm of the hand.*

† TORCH, *a hog.*

TORχAN, *a burning fire, a torch.*

TORMA, *a turn, a ſeaſon, a term.*

TORN, *a turning or winding*; Tornanvor in St. Agnes, *the turning of the way.*

TORNEUAN, *the ſhore, or ſea ſide*; torneuan an avan, *the bank of a river.*

TORRI, *to break*; torſe, *broken*; torſons, *they break.*

TORROG, *a big bellied woman, big bellied.*

TOS, *to come*; mar a thoſhe a lena, *if thou comeſt from thence.* Thos, Thoſe, *id.* tha effarn y towns thymmo, *to hell they ſhall come to me.*—*See* DOZ *and* THUE.

† TOSANEA, *a man's long hoſe, drawers.*

TOTH.—*See* TOOTH, TUTHTA.—Tothetta, Totta, *id.*

TOUL.—*See* TUEL.—Toula, *id.*

TOULA, dho toula e mêas, *to pour out, to caſt or throw out*; dho toula en, *to thruſt with force, to obtrude*; toulyz da vez, *conſumed, waſted*; dho toula dy vêas, *to conſume, waſte or deſtroy.*—*See* TEUL.

TOLEUGHA, *to caſt or throw out.*

TOUN, *an oath.*

TOVYS, *grown*; tovys tha denes, *grown to men.*—*See* TEVA.

TOWAN, Towin, *a heap of ſand.*—Many places in Cornwall are called by this name, whoſe ſituation anſwers to this etymology.—Tewen, Tuan, *id.*

TOWAN, *(or rather* Tûyn,*) *a hillock*; Lh. Arch. p. 220. *Hence we have* Towan, *and* Tewinton, in St. Auſtel. Alſo, *a plain, a green, or level place*, ſays Mr. Gwavas.

TOWITH, *to betray*; am towyth yn ſunedy, *me hath betrayed aſſuredly.*

TOWLAL, *to deviſe, contrive, caſt about.*—*See* TEULEL.

† TRA, *a thing; pl.* Traou, Traveth, Tryveth, *or* vyth, *any thing*; Dra, *id.* re a ydn dra, *too much of any thing, or one thing.*

TRA, *over, beyond, on the other ſide*; tra mor, *beyond ſea; a foreigner.*

TRABARTH, (q. d. Tra marth) *a wonderful thing*; yma trabarth whar vethys, *this is a wonderful thing wrought.*

TRAFYL, (q. d. Travyl) *vain, fooliſh*; awos lavarow trafyl, *notwithſtanding thy vain words.*

TRAHA, *towards*; traha'n dor, *towards the ground*; traha'n darraz, *towards the door.*

TRAILIA, *to turn*; dho trailiâ a dhelhar, *to turn back, to tumble over.*

TRAIT, *ſand*; Dreath, Traith, Treath, Hod.

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Hod. Tywardraith, *the houſe on the ſand, or ſea ſhore*; *as* Traith *ſignifies the ſea ſhore.*

TRAMYN, *any thing, what you will.*

TRANK, *a ſpace of time or place.*

TRANYTH, *nothing.*

TRAVALIA, *to travel.*

TRAUARAN, (Tra-var-an) *any thing upon*; q. d. travaran; na travaran nôr vez, *nor thing upon the earth waſted.*

TRAUETHAK, *doleful, mournful.*

TRAVYTH, no traveth, *nothing, of no value.*—*See* TRA, TRAVETH.

TRAUYTHES, *rare, ſcarce.*

TRAYTA, Thrayta, *a betrayer, a traytor.*

TRE, *a town, a village, a dwelling, a gentleman's ſeat.*—This is the moſt common word prefixed to our names of places, and I believe is an original Britiſh word, it ſignifies the ſame thing in Wales, Cornwall and Armorica.

TRE, is likewiſe a conj. prepoſ. and agrees with the Latin Trans; as, Tremênez, *to traverſe, to frequent a place much.* In Welſh, Tramuy; trenydzho, *to fly to and again, to fly over*; tremôr, *over ſea.* Tre-môr.

TRE, Trei, Tres, *three*; treiganz a dêg, *threeſcore and ten*; trei igans, *ſixty*; trei kanz, *three hundred.*

TREBATH, *a trivet, a three-footed ſtool*; alſo, *a brand iron, a brandice.*

TREBE, *until, as far as, 'till when*; Trehe, *id.*

TREBYTEHYA, *to try out a thing*; whath pur brout trebytehya, *yet moſt proudly to try it out*; alſo, *to ſtumble, to trip.*

† TRECH, *a ſtem, or trunk of a tree.*

TREDHA, *the third*; tredhek, *thirteen.*

TREDNA, *thunder*; dho tredna, trenna, *to thunder.*

TREFETH, Trevyth, *ſometimes*; lyes trefeth, *many times.*

TREFFIA, *to ſpit*; trew, trewe, *ſpat*; thotho true wary fas, *to him ſpit on his face.*

TREGER, *pl.* Tregerion, *an inhabitant*; dho trega, *to inhabit*; tregans, *inhabiting.*

TREGERETH, *love*; luen tregereth, *fully I love thee.*

TREGVA, *a dwelling place.*

TREHAVO, Threhavo, *ſhall riſe again*; den marow na threhavo, *a man dead ſhall not riſe again.*—*See* DREHEUEL.

TREHY, dho trehy, *to cut*; Trohy, Troghy, *id.* trehez, *cut*; my tregh, *I will cut*; treheſymên, *vel* trohezi, *ſtone-cutters.*

† TREIN, *the noſe.*—*See* TRON.

TRELEBBA, *even to.*

TRELHOW, *amongſt, between.*

TRELOOB, *to ſtir ſlime, or any thicked fluid.*—*See* LOOB.

TREMENE, *to die, to fall*; alſo, *to paſs over*; TREMYN, *id.* tremyn, *a paſſage.*—Tremain, *id.*

TRENNA.—*See* TREDNA.

TRENZHA, *the day after to-morrow, two days hence.*

TRESSE, *the third*; yn treſſe dyth, *in the third day*; Treſſa, *id.*

TRETHON, (pron. perſ.) *between, or betwixt us*; trethynz, *between them.*

TREU, *that.*

TRÊV, *a houſe*; Treviſa in St. Enador, *the lower houſe*; *pl.* Treven, Trevow, Trevon: Treven *is alſo the pl. of* Chy.

TREVEDIC, *a ruſtick, a countryman.*

TREW, *alas, ſad.*—*See* TREFFIA.—Tru, *idem.*

TREWYSY, Troweſy, *id. qd.* Trauethak, *ſad, ſorrowful*; bom trewiſy, *a ſad blow.*

TREYTHE, *hunger*; govayte my trethe, *that will deſtroy hunger.*

TRÊZ,

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TRÊZ, (pro. poſ.) *between your*; alſo, *beyond, on the other ſide*; *what.*

TRIA, Trea, dho tria, *to try, attempt, diſcuſs a thing.*

† TRIBET, *a hand-iron.*

TRIDZHA, Triſſa, Triſſe.—*See* TREDZHA.

TRIDZHAN, *that.*

TRIG, *an inhabitant*; Trigavethan in Kea, *the inhabitant of the meadows, or a dwelling*, for it ſignifies both: Dho trigia, *to dwell or inhabit together.* Trivga, *id: qd.* Tregva, Tryck, Tryk, *id.*—*See* TREGER.

TRIG, ha trig, *the tide, the ebb of the ſea.*—*See* DRÎG, *the ebb of the ſea.*

† TRIST, *ſad*; triſtyans, *ſorrow.*

TRIUADHEK, *pitiful, courteous, mild, merciful.*

TRIWATH, *mercy, pity.*

TRO, *manner, ſort*; ty re worthyas war nep tro, *thou doſt worſhip in ſome ſort.*

TRO, *how, as, than*; alſo, *ſo that*; alſo, *thorough.*—*See* TROHAN.

TROχA, *towards.*—*See* TRAHA. Trog, *idem.*

TRODZHAN, *a ſtarling.*

† TROET, *a turtle-dove.*

TROGH, *downwards*; trogh en dor, *down to the ground, or the water.*

TROGH, *broken*; nam na ſue ow colon trogh, *almoſt was my heart broke.*—*From* Torri.

TROHAN, *through*; truſtenough trohan daras, *make haſte through the door.*

TROHAR, *the coulter of a plough.*

TROHAZ, *did cut*; dho trohe, *to cut aſunder.*—*See* TREHY.

TROK, *a trunk.*

TROM, *full, perfect*; trom dyal, *a full deluge, or flood.*

TRON,* *a noſe*; from whence it comes to mean *a promontory or headland*; Antron in Sithney, *the promontory or noſe of land*—in Welſh *Truyn*; and ſtill preſerved by the French, who call it *a copper noſe*; thus, ROUGE TROGNE.—M. Furetiere, from Rigault, derives it from *Strongyle*, (not knowing, I ſuppoſe, that it was a Britiſh word) which ſignifies a *great face painted on a ſhield.*—A very far-fetched etymology; ſince it is commonly uſed by the French to ſignify, *a great noſe or ſnout.*—It alſo means *a hill.*—*See* DRON.

TROPLESY, *to vex, grieve.*

TRÔS, Trôz, *a great noiſe, ſhouting.*

TROSTER, *a beam*; *pl.* Treſters.

TROT, *the bed or channel of a river*; *wretched, poor*; we ſtill ſay 'an old trot,' ſpeaking of an old miſer, or a covetous woman.

TROVIA, *to find*; troviaz, *I found.*

TROYS, *(the pl. of* Truz) *the feet.*

TRU, *alas, ſad*; ogh! tru, tru, *oh! ſad, ſad.*

† TRUD, *a trout.*

TRUETH, *it pitieth me, 'tis pity*; Truath, *id.* Kymer truath war an ny, *take pity on us.*

† TRUIT, *the foot.* Hod. Trûz, *pl.* Treiz; alſo, Thryys, Troys.

TRUK, *ſtay, ſtop.*—*From* Trig.

† TRULERCH, *a foot-path.*

TRUMETH, Trumyth, *mercy, pardon*; nynſus trumeth vyth thynny, *there is not any mercy for us.*

TRUSPREN, *a croſs-beam or piece.*

TRUSSEN, the truſſen, *to abide, ſtay.*

TRUZ, *the foot*; gol truz, *the ſole of the foot*; a druz, *a foot.*

TRUZUANDARAZ, *the threſhold.*

TRWETHEL,

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TRWETHEL, *id. qd.* Dreheuel, *to erect, raiſe*; trwethill alter me a vydn, *raiſe an altar I will.*

TRY, *three, ſo that, as long as, whilſt that*; *whilſt*; alſo, *to bring.*

TRYBO, *id.* Trebe.

TRYCKES, hythew a tryckes yn tre, *this day hadſt thou tarried at home*; Tryk, Truk, *id. ſtay, tarry.*—*See* Trig.

TRYDDYTH, (Try-dyth) *three days.*

TRYHER, *mighty*; amboſoworth tryher gureys, *promiſes by the mighty made.*

TRYKALDZHA, *that this, that the.*

TRYKKIAR, *a fuller.*

TRYLE, *id. qd.* Trailia; guthyll thy gowſys tryle, *make him to turn his words.*

TRYNGENS, *threeſcore*; ha tryngens moy ganſe, *and threeſcore more with them.*

TRYS, Trus, *ſad, ſorrowful*; alſo, *ſadly.*

TRYST, *to truſt.*

TSHAPPAL, *a chapel.*

TSHAPPON, *a capon.*

TSHAUHA, *a chough, or daw.*

TSHI-KUK, *a ſwallow*; q. d. *the houſe cuckow.*

TSHIMBLA, *a chimney.*

TSHOFAR, *a chafing-diſh.*

TSHYI, Tſhei, *pl.* Treven, *a houſe, a dwelling*; tſhyi hora, *a brothel houſe.* But note, that the way of writing this (and all the words here inſerted) with *Tſh*, is but lately taken up, and not to be met with in any manuſcript—the right word for *an houſe*, is *Ty*, and now *Chy*, by which name we have perhaps ſome hundreds of places in this county called in the firſt ſyllable.

TSKEKKE'R EITHIN, *a titmouſe*; but more properly, as the very name ſignifies, *the ſtone ſmich*, which we call, *the furz chatterer.*

TU, *id. qd.* Tew, *a ſide, a part*; pup tu, *each ſide.*

TUBAN AGGER, *a dam, bank, or rampart.*

TUBM, *hot, burning*; mar dubm, *ſo hot*; *olim*, Tum; dho tubma, *to heat, to warm.*

TUCH, *time*; na cous un ger tuch vyth, *nor ſay one word at any time*; perhaps from hence comes that expreſſion—*to keep touch with any one.*

TUE, *to come*; mar tue nep guas ha laddre, *if comes ſome fellow and ſteals*; tuſa, mar tuſa, *if he comes*; tueth, tuth, *came or will come.*

TUES.—*See* TUS.

TUEN, Tuan, Tewen; Pentuan, *the head of the ſand banks.*—*See* TOWAN.

TULGU, *id.* Tiwulgon, *darkneſs.*

TULL, *a blemiſh*; heb tull ny gyll, *without blemiſh or fault.*

TULLA, dho tulla, *to bore through, to hole.*—*See* TOLL.

TULLE, *to deceive.*

† TULLOR, *a deceiver.*

† TUMDER, *heat*; alſo, Tumma, Tummaſow.

TÛN, *to bring, or carry.*—*See* TON.

TUOGU, *the rabble, or common people.*

† TUR, *a tower*; turma, *that tower*; alſo, *to, unto.*

† TURAN, *a turtle dove.*

TURNUPAN, *a turnip*; whence the word.

TUS, *the ſame as*, Tees, *men*; ha tus erel, *and other men*; Tus, is ſometimes uſed for the ſingular, *a man*, and then it's *pl.* is, Tues. Tus, Membrum Virile.

TUYLDAR, *id.* Tulgu, *darkneſs.*

TUYN*, pronounced Towan, Towyn, *an hillock.*—*See* TOWAN.

TY, *an houſe.*—*See* TI.

TY, is a word made uſe of alſo in the

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Stannary of Blackmore, to signify *an adit, or drain to their mines.*

TY, is also, *thou.*

TY, (in Welsh, Toi) *to cover an house either with stones or thatch;* hag as ty gans plyn kennow, *and cover them with planks;* tyeugh *cover ye;* Tyor, *pl.* Tyorion, *a helliar, a thatcher, a tiler.*

TYAN, *whole, entire;* yn tyen, *wholly, entirely.*

TYBAKKO, *tobacco;* a vulgar modern corruption of Tobacco.—There can be no British word for it.

TYBYANS, Tye, *to mistrust.*—*See* TIBIAZ.

TYGLY, *to wince, or kick;* may tyglynan tybyles, *that wince do the devils.*

TYHA.—*See* TIHA.

TYLDYE, *to cover;* tyylde py ny agan beth meth, *cover it, or else we shall be shamed.*

TYLLER.—*See* TELHAR.

TYLY, *to reward;* tylys, *rewarded;* y thadder yw drak tylys, *his goodness is ill rewarded;* in Welsh Taly.—*See* TALUYTH.

TYLE, tyle gleb, *wet dung.*—*See* TEIL.

TYMARRHAR, *a suitor, a wooer.*

TYN, dho tyn, *to smart;* pan clewyf vy an tan tyn, *when I shall feel the fire to smart.*

TYN, *smart, sharp;* pen tyn *a sharp point;* yn tyn, *smartly;* Tyn *is also the same as* Tyen; sur pur hŷr a ves thum tyn, *sure very long out to me quite.*

TŶN, *the breech;* dyllo menough, mes ath tŷn, *to discharge often out of thy breech.* Hod. Teen.

TYN, Ten, *a pluck or pull;* tynys, *a fast, fasting;* tynnough ol gans mur a grys, *pull ye all with much force;* tynnyn, *let us pull, draw;* also, *pulling and drawing.*

TYOR.—*See* TY.

TYR, Tyrguas, *society, company, a companion,* q. d. *a land fellow, one of the same country;* mur a joy sur yn torma ath tyrguas, *much of joy surely at this time of thy company.*

TYRETH, *a country;* Dyreyth, *id.*

TYRNEHUAN LIVAN, *the side of a leaf, or page of a book.*

TYRNYPAN, *a turnip root.*

TYSHATAS, *leisurely, by stroke and stroke.*

V. U.

U, *his, her's, to, who.*

VA, *a place;* Trevylva in Veryan, *the mean place;* also, *he, him;* ny geas scappya de va, *there is no escaping from him;* also, *to, in.*

VABM, *the spleen;* in composition, *id.* q. d. Mam, *mother.*

VADN, Vadna.—*See* VAN.

VAEZ, Verres, *a boar pig.*

VAFTER, *envy;* dre vafter bras yn colon, *thro' envy great in the heart.*

'UAG, *empty, hollow;* Trevanion in St. Michael Carhays, *anicently written* Treuagnian, *the town in the hollow valley.*—Guagion, *caves, cells, or graves.*—*See* GUAG.

VAGHTETH, a vaghteth gulan denythys, *of a virgin pure, born.*—*See* MAHTEID.

VAL,—this word occurs often in the composition of the names of places; as, Trevallack in St. Kevern, Trevalscus in Gorran, Levalsus in St. Ewe.—*From* Gual, *a wall or fence.*

VAILER, *or* Vayler, *a workman;* Trevailler in Madderne, *the workman's town.*—*See* WAYL.

VAL,

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VAL, *equal*; val eal guryz, *equal to the angels made.*

VALLACK, Vallick, *fenced, walled.*

VALSA, *it ſeems*; marow wrigh hy a valſa, *ſtark dead ſhe ſeems to be.*

VAN, Trelevan in Mevagiſſey, *the dwelling-place above, or high:*—for Van, Ban, is alſo *above.*—*See* BAN.

VAN, *to will*; ny vannaf, *I will not.*—*See* MAN.

VAR, *upon, over.*

UAR, *upon*; uar an diuadh, *at laſt, on the end*; uarbath, *together*; uar bidn, *againſt*; (I take it alſo to ſignify too, *on a hill.*—*See* VER.) Uarnoles, *below, on the bottom.*—*See* WAR.—Warany, *upon us.*

UAR, is, alſo, *according to:* it is alſo uſed for *aware*; dho uar, *to be aware of.*

UARLERGH.—*See* WARLERGH.

UARNAN, (pro. per.) *upon us*; uarnaz, *on thee*; uarno, *on you*; uarnedhe, uarnydzhanz, *upon them, over them.*—But note, that all theſe words are generally written with a *w.*

UARRAH, *higher, higheſt, chief.*—*See* GUARHAZ, GUARRAH.

VAROGYON, (*ſee* March) *a horſe*; *being the ſame with* maragyon, *ſoldiers*; and is uſed indifferently for *horſe* or *foot*; tho' being derived from *March*, it ought to ſignify *horſemen* only.

VARTH, *id. qd* Uarrah; Trevarth in Gwennap, *the higher town.*

VARWO, *id. qd.* Marow, Maro; pan varwo, *when he dies*; Verow, *id.*

UARY, *licentiouſneſs, boiſterouſneſs.*

VAW, Vaow, *a boy, a lad.*—*See* MAU.

Vâz, *good.*

UBBA, Uppa, *here.*

UBRUE, (U-brue) *his brow.*

UDZHE, Udzhehedda, Udzhehenna, *afterwards, hereafter*; udzhema, *henceforth*; udzhehemma, *id.* udzhena, *hereafter.*

UDZEON, *an ox or cow.*

VE, *id. qd.* Me, *I, me.*

VEA, dho vea, *to be*; ve, veva, *was, were*; a vea, *ſhall be.*

VEAG, *id. qd.* Vag, Uag; Treveage, *the town in a hollow.*

VEAN, Vian, *little*; Trevean in St. Kevern, *the little town*; Trevyvian, in Warbſtow, *the town by the ſmall water.* Nomen familiæ.

VEAR.—*See* VEOR.

VEASE.—*See* Vês, Vêz.

VEATH.—*See* VOETH.

VEDN, *to will, deſire*; me vedn kenz, *I would rather*; na vedn è, *he will not*; vedou, *they will*; try vedou huei, *that you will.*

VEDOU, Gureg Uedhu, *a widow.*

VEEN, *the ſharp top or point of a tree.*

VEL, *this, as well as* Val, *doth often occur in the names of places.*

VEL, *as if, in a manner.*

VELLAN, Vellyn, *id. qd.* Mellin; Vellan-noweth in St. Agnes, *the new mill.*

VELLANCE, (Vellyn-nance,) *the mill valley*; Trevellance in St. Peran Sabulo, *the town in the mill valley.*

VELLOW.—*See* MELLOW.

VELYNY, *abuſe, vexation*; alſo, *villainy.*

VEN, *true, truſty*; del ough tus ven, *as you are men truſty.*

VEN, *to be*; bew hedre ven, *alive while I am*; vena, *is, was*; vens, ven, *are, were.*

VENDZHA, (*ſee* MENDZHA) ny venyn ny, *neither will we.*

VENARY.—*See* BENARY.

VENONS.—*See* VENYTHA.

VENTEYNE, *to maintain.*

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VENTON, *id qd.* Fenton, *a well*; Venton-vez in St. Peran Sabulo, *the outer well.*

VENYTHA, *to come*; venons, *let it or him come*; venza, *will come.*—*See* VYNYTHA.

VEOR, Ver, *great*; Treveor in Gorran, *the great town*; hep gul dyel a vêr ſpeys, *without making a deluge of great continuance.*

VER, *id. qd.* Ber, *ſhort*; a ver ſpeys, *of a ſhort ſpace, or time.*

VER, *id. qd.* Var, *upon.*

VERAS, *to ſee, to look on.*—*See* MIRAS.

VERHAN, *to look*; kyn verhan, *altho' I look.*

VERN, *to hinder, to forbid*, ha y lathe travyth na vern, *and him to kill not any thing hindereth*; alſo, *to will*; my vern travyth aſſaye, *I will try any thing*; ny vern, *we will.*

VERNANS, Vernens.—*See* MERNANS.

UERRAZ, *help, aſſiſtance.*—*See* GUERES.

VERTH, *green*; Roſeverth in Kenwyn, *the green valley.*—*See* GUIR, GUIRT.

VERTH, *force, ſtrength.*—*See* NERTH.

Vês.—*See* VEZ.

VESTRY, *power, force.*—*See* MEISTRY.

VETH, *id. qd.* Beth, *a grave*; *pl.* Vetho, Vethow; Trevetho in Lelant, *the town of graves.*

VÊTH, Vyth, *any*; vethol, vethyl, vythyl, *any one*; wortho dean vethol bos mar fure, *that any man be ſo wiſe*; vethol, *any at all.*

VETH, *is alſo the ſame as* Verth, *green*; the *r* being left out, eſpecially in the pronunciation; as, Carveth in St. Cuby, *the green town.*

VETH, Vyth, *ſhall be*; rag ty ny vethys, *for thou ſhalt not be*; vethaf, *I ſhall be.*—*See* FE.

VETH, *a courſe, time or turn*; ke wheth treſſe treveth thy, *go again the third time within.*

VETHAN, *a meadow, or meadows*; vethik, vythick, *of a meadow.*—*See* MEDDAN.

VETHY, *to drown*; tha vethyan beys, *to drown the world.*—*See* BATHY.

VETYE, *a curſe*; may an vetye the thys, *that the curſe may be to thee.*

VEV, Veva, *I was*; me a vev kelmez, *I was bound.*—*See* FE *and* Fes.

Vêu, *life*; in vêu, *in life, alive.*—*See* BEU.

VEUSY, *to deſtroy*; gans gwyr the ren veuſy, *with truth to him deſtroy.*

VEWNS, *a dream*; war ur meſter vewns cref, *on her maſter a ſtrong dream.*

VEYF, Vyf, *id. qd.* Vev, *I am*; hedre veyf bew, *while I am alive*; veys, *thou art.*—*See* VEA.

VEYNS, *a loſs*; war veyns ol of yrvyrys, *on the loſs of all I am worth.*

VEZ, a vez, *without doors, on the outſide, outwards.*—*See* Mez.

UFFYA, *to know, to underſtand*; hage uffya pub tra, *and knows every thing.*—*From* Wothya.

UG, *upon.*

UGER, *to open*; an dour a uger a les, *the water will open abroad:* Ugor, *idem.* Ugorys, *opened.*—*See* EGERY.

UGHAN.—*See* UHAN.

UGHELDER, *height.*

UGHELLA, *the higheſt.*

UGHELLES, *hallowed*; bethens thy hannow ughelles, *hallowed be thy name*; alſo, *exalted.*

U'GY, (U-chy) *to the houſe*; u'gy Deu ker ou corthye, *unto the houſe of God dear to worſhip.*

UGY,

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UGY, *who is*; ugy ou thom wryl map Deu, *who is himself making the Son of God.*

UHAN, *high, higher, above*; uhan Drenges, *above the Trinity*; Truan in St. Colombe, *the higher town, or above town.*—Tre-Uhan.

UHAL, Uhel, *high*; Arluth uhel, *Lord supreme*; Burnuhal in Burian, *the high hill.*

UHELDER, Uhella, Uhelles.—*See* UG, *being the same.*

VI, *I, me.*

VIL.—*See* VYL.

VICKAR, *sovereign lord*; ou kys pay ny a pays vickar, *reigning of the world sovereign.*

UINDRAU, *numbness, drowsiness*:—Perhaps from *Hun.*

Vîroz, dho viraz, *to see, to look.*—*See* MIRAS.

VISKVETHEK, *eternal, everlasting.*

ULA, *an owl.*

ULA, *an elm*; *pl.* Ulowe; Killisullowe in St. Probus, *the grove of elms.*

† ULAIR, *a woman's mantle.*

ULAS, *a region, or country*; ulaskor, *a kingdom.*

VLAWENOW, *the lips*; may fo gos y vlawenow, *that there be gore in his lips.*

ULLIA, *to howl, to bark, to cry.*—*See* UOLE.

VLONOGATH.—*See* BLONOGATH.

UMHELAF, *I cast myself down*; war doer lemyn umhelaf, *on the ground now I will cast myself.*

UN, *a, an, one*; an article; *as*, un dra, *a thing*; un el, *an angel*; un vennen, *a woman.*

UNCHELLY, *to tumble down or off*; ha an meyn unchelly, *and the stone tumbled off.*

UNCENT, *ointment.*

UNLES, (Un-les) *abroad, spread abroad*; war an vor dyllas unles, *on the way cloaths spread abroad.*

UNNA, *here, in it, there.*

UNNEK, *only one*; del esan agan unnek, *as he is our only one.*

† UNICORN, *an unicorn.*

† UNLIU, *of one colour.*

UNSOL, *only*; saw unsol ty hath flehas, *but only thou and thy children.*

UNTYE, *to anoint.*

UNWITH, Unwyth, *once*; Enweth, *id.*—*See* ENUEDH.

VO.—*See* FO.

VOETH, Veath, *rich, fruitful*; Roseveath in Kenwyn, *the rich valley*; gwayth voeth, *a rich work.*

VOLANETH, *the high priest.*

VOLD, *command.*

UOLE, dhouole, dhoullia, *to howl, weep.*

UOLHYA, dho uolhya, *to wash.*

VOLUNGETH, *the will*; Volyndzheth, *id.* volyndzhedhek, *desirous, willing*; voluegeth, *the will.*

VORN.—*See* BORN.

UOR, Uar.—*See* WOR.

VOR, Vordh, *a way, a road.*—*See* FORD.

VONES, Vonas, *to be*; *id. qd.* Vens. *See* Ven. Also, Vons, *is, be.*—*See* BONA.

VOOG, Vooga, *smoke.*—We also call a hollow cavern in the earth, or mines, and made by the fretting of the sea, *a vooga*; which Norden, in his description of Cornwall, calls *a googoo*, and the Welsh *ogo*; but Mr. Lh. Arch. p. 47. *ogov, a den, a cave.*—*See* MOG.

UORDYN, *Ireland.*

VOREN, *a knave, a scoundrel, a jade*; also, *strange, foreign.* Voran, *id.*

VORETH.—*See* MORETH.

VORH, *a fork*; vorh trivorh, *any tool with three teeth.*—*See* FORH.

VORN.

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VORN.—*See* FORN.

UORTH, *to, unto*; uorth an dên, *unto the man*; govynna uortho, *aſk him*; q. d. *aſk (or propoſe) unto him*; alſo, *in*, or *by*, when joined with a verb of the infinitive mood; as, uorth glyuez, *by hearing*; uorth uelez, *by ſeeing*; uorth dheſka, *by teaching*. Worth, *id.*

VORVORAN.—*See* MORVORON.

Vôs, Vôz, *to go.*—*See* MAOZ.

VOSE, *the ditch, entrenchment, wall, or fortification.*—*See* Vôz.

Voso, tha voſo, *to drive away, or out*; hence we have our weſtern term, *to veaſe away*; tha voſo thoth ans a lemma, *to drive them out from thence.*

VOSSAW, *to wiſh*; thotho ef me an voſſaw, *to him I wiſh I were.*

VOSTERYON, *a boaſter*; whence the word, *a braggart.*

VOSTETHES.—*See* MONTETHES.—Votches, *id.*

VOTH, *the will.*—*See* BOTH.

VOULZ, *a hook, ſickle, or ſcythe.*

VOUNDER, *a lane.*—*See* BOUNDER.

Vow, *to know*; me ne vow leveral, *I cannot tell*; (literally) *I not know to tell.*

Vow, *to be*; me an na vow dyougel, *was I not certain. From* Vo.

VOWN, *id. qd.* Doun, *deep, low*; Trevounance in St. Agnes, *the deep or low town, in the valley.*

VOY, the voy, *to be*; alſo, *was, is*; *id. qd.* Moy, More.

Vôz, Vôza.—*See* Fôz.

UOZA, Uoze, *after*; uoza hemma, *hereafter.*

UR, *an hour.*—*See* URMA.

VRAMA, *to tremble*; vramamas, *I quake or tremble*; vrame, *a trembling or quaking.* In Welſh, *brauxy, brau.*

VRÂN, *id. qd.* Brân, *a crow; pronounced* vrane; Park vrane in Gerrans, *the crow's field.*

URANACK, Wraneck, *a frog.*—*See* WRONICK.

URE, the ure, *to anoint*; ha'm pen ol hy uras, *and my head all ſhe has anointed.*

VRÈ, *a hill.* Brey, *id.*—*See* Brè.

UREDY, *manifeſt, clear, evident.*

VREG, *a woman, a wife.*—*See* FREG.

VRÈGH, *an arm.*—*See* BREGH.

UREHA, dho ureha, *to ſow.*

VRETHEL, *force, ſtrength.*

VRINK, *France*; alſo, *a Frenchman, or French.* Frink, *id.* Nansfrink, *or* Trefrink in Gorran, *the French town or valley.*

VRINKAK, *the French tongue.*

URMA, *now, this hour*; urna, *then, that hour*; yn urna yw leverys, *in that hour it ſhall be ſaid.*

VRER, *as much*; mar vrer me a wra mar vrer ragos, *I will do as much for you.*—Mr. Lhuyd has marked this place as doubtful; I fancy it may be corrupted from *Veor.*

VRETHEK, *lame*; thymmo a vrethek yn wet, *to me who am lame alſo.*

VRO, *a quarter, or coaſt*; pub tyller drys an vro, *every place thro' the quarter.* Bro, *id.*

URRIAN, *the border, boundary, or limit of a country.*

URT, *becauſe.*

VRUS, Vrys, *judgment*; Vris, *id.* the vruſy, *to judge.*—*See* BRÈZ, *and* BREYSI.

VRY, *price, value, account*; a henna my ny wraf vry, *of this I not make account.*

VRY, *to obey*; awas henna nynſus vry, *for that ſhe did not obey*; alſo, *obedience, regard, reſpect*; pandra ny vyn Deu gul vry, *what will not God make regard.*

VRYS,

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Vrys, (*ſee* Vrus) *a breaſt*; goef termyn—devones a vrys benen, *curſed the time—that he ſucked the breaſt of woman.* From hence it ſignifies too, *a ſmall round hill like a breaſt*; as, Trevrys in Linkinhorne.

Vryongen, *a circle*; kechough fef yn vryongen, *catch ye him in a circle.*

Us, *is*; alſo, *who, which*; us y ou cul fals deuow, *who is making falſe gods.*

† Usion, *chaff, corn ſtraw.*

Uskys, *immediately*; alſo, *privately.*

Ut, Uth, *id. qd.* Huedh, *a ſwelling*; Utarth, *vulgo* Earth, in St. Stephens, *the high ſwelling*; as being ſeated on a high ſwelling hill.

Uth, *quickly, ſoon*; pur clewas uth o an cry, *ſo quickly was heard the call.*

Uthall, *q. d.* Uhall; Treuehall in Sithney, *the high town.*

Umhan, *id. qd.* Uhan; Treuthan in St. Earme, *the above town, or higher town.*

Ụthek, *foul, deformed*, q. d. *unfair.*

Uthik, Ithyk, *huge, very great*; Uthy, *id.* Teuthy in St. Winnow, *the great houſe.*—*See* Ethek.

Vu, *a view*, from whence this word is borrowed; y carſen gueles au vu, *I ſhould deſire to ſee my full view.*

Vûr, *id. qd.* Mûr, *great, much.*

Vuru, *pl. of* Vor, *ways, roads.*

Vuru, y vuru, *to-morrow.*

Vy, *I, me.*—*See* Vi.

Vy, *id. qd.* Gy, *a river*; Trevydran in Burian, *the town by the brambly river*; Wy, Gwy, *id.*

Vy, *you*; alſo, *we, us*; *the ſame as* Ny; fayn vy ehed, plema nyn vye bo kefys, *let us fly where we ſhall not be found.*

Vy, Vye, *to be*; vyf, *I am, I ſhall be*; vyſta, *thou art, or ſhalt be*; vye, *were*; myl wel vye, *a thouſand times better it were*; vyen, *I ſhould be*; vys, *it ſhall be*; a vyth, vyth ſelwys, *ſhall be ſaved*; vyſtayn, (vyſta-yn) *thou ſhalt be*; vythons, *are, ſhall be*; vyns ỽ, *they are.*

Vyage, *a voyage, an expedition.*

Vychan, *id. qd.* Bichan, *little.*

Vycken, *for ever*; my ny doraf bys vicken, *I will not break even for ever.*

Vyguons, *victuals.*

Vygythy, *to baptiſe.*

Vyl, *vile, baſe, mean*; vyl brybor, *vile hypocrite*; Trevil in St. Sennan, *the mean, or poor town*; this word Vil, Vyl, is often met with in the names of our places, where it cannot be taken in this ſenſe.

Vyin, Vyyn, the *pl.* of Maen, *ſtones*; Carvynick in Gorran, *the ſtoney town, or the town of ſtone buildings.*

Vylgy, *the ſea*; (in Welſh, y Ueilgy) Mr. Gwavas doth from hence (and I think not improperly) derive the name of Trevylian, *the dwelling of the ſeamen*; according to the old tradition, and arms of the family of Sir John Trevylian.

Vyllyk, *to lament*; (in Arm. Guela) ſur y vyllyk an prys, *ſurely they will lament the time.*

Vyn, *id. qd.* Myin, *which ſee.*

Vyn, *to will*; mea vyn, *I will*; pan dra vynnogh thym the ry, *what thing will you to me give*; ty a vynta, *wouldeſt thou*; vynnas, *the will.*

Unary, *for ever.*—*See* Benary.

Vynk, *a poſt*; dyeſkyn an vynk then lur, *deſcend from the poſt to the ground.*

Vynna, *here*; *alſo, the ſame as* Vynſa, Vyns.—*See* Myns.

Vynsa, *to come*; alſo, *to will*; my a vynſa the pys, *I am (or I would) pray thee*; vynynes, *I will come*; vynſy, *are.*—*See* Vy.

Vyny,

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VYNY, y vyny, *upwards*; uynyn, *one alone*.

VYNYN, *a woman*.—*See* BENEN.

VYNYTHA, *to come*; alſo, *ever*; ny vynytha, *never*.

UYROZ, *to bake*; uyraz, *baked*.—*See* GUYRI, *a flail*.

VYS.—*See* VY, *I am*.

VYSMER, *an object*; bos gurys mar vêr viſmêr, *to be made ſo great an object*.

VYSSOW, Vyſtow, *miſery*; why a weall tha vyſſew bras, *you ſee to great miſery*.

VYSTERDEN, *an architect, a maſter workman*; *or elſe from* Veiſdar, *or* Beiſdar, *a window*; q. d. *a window man*; *pl.* Vyſterdens.

VYTH, Vyt, *any*; cammen vyth, *any way*; alſo, *was, ſhall*.—*See* Vy, Vythgueth, *never*; vythyth, *ever*; ny vythyth, *never*.

VYTHYS, *yet*.

VYTHAN.—*See* VETHAN.

UYNYN, *one, alone*.

VYTOUR, *a mitre*.

VYVYAN, *to flee, to eſcape*. Nomen familiæ. Vyvyan, Vy-bian, *ſmall water*.

UZ, *an age*; *pl.* Uzow.

W.

Mr. Lhuyd, in his *Corniſh Grammar*, has left out this letter, and ſubſtituted in its place this, U. In deference to ſo great authority, I have ſpelt all the words taken from the *Archæologia* in the ſame orthography; but as in all the Corniſh MSS. even the *Vocabulary*, in the *Cotton Library*, which is ſuppoſed to be the moſt ancient, the W is made uſe of in the ſame manner as we do now in the Engliſh, and the modern Corniſh; I have thought fit to reſtore it here accordingly.

WADOW, *forefathers*; then tyreth a thyth wadow yw reys, *to the countries that to your forefathers were given*.

WAGE, *id. qd.* Uoze, *after*; wage hemma, *hereafter*.

WANDRE, the wandre, *to wander, to walk*.

WANE, the wane, *to pierce through*.

WANKEN, *elſe, otherwiſe*; len a peg has vena wy wanken, *full of ſin were you otherwiſe*.

WAR, *id. qd.* Wharre; *which ſee*.

WAR, *careful, diligent, cautious, aware of*; Maria cleyr ha war, *Mary clear and careful*; bethough war, *be you aware*.—*See* UAR.

WAR, Uar, Var, *upon*; warbyn, *againſt*; (ſee my note on this word in *Uar*;) warnough, *upon you*; warbarth, *together*; warnan, warnas, *upon us, upon thee*.—*See* UAR. Warany, *upon us*.

WAR, Uar, is ſometimes alſo applied to ſignify *by*; nagyu uar an thiz, *it is not by the length*; and ſometimes it is ſingularly uſed, as, thera vî uar 'yz pîzi, *I deſire you*.

WARFO, *upon, or of it*; ha y voluogeth warfo, *and his will upon it*.

WARKERD, *inflicted*; bras ve payne warkerd, *great was the pain inflicted*.

WARLERGH, Warlyrgh, *after that*; war y lergh, *after him*; war the lergh, *after thee*; warneugh, warnetho, warnethy, *upon you, upon him, upon her*.

WARNOT, *ſpeedily*.

WARNE, *an alder tree, a ſhip's maſt*.—*See* GUERNEN.

† WAROE, *commodity, ware*.

WARRE,

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WARRE.—*See* WHARE.

WARRE, *to nail*; the warre yn ten, *to nail together*; wary, *to go out*; alſo, *freedom.*

WAS, *id. qd.* Guas, *a fellow*; *pl.* Weſion.

WAS, *to forgive, remit*; da Dew thothef a was, *and God to him did remit.*

WARTH, *high*; wartha, *the higher*; Andwartha in St. Agnes, *the higher town*; a wartha, *from above.*

WAT, *a blow*; pyua ros thyſo an wat, *who gave thee the blow.*

WATH, *id. qd.* Gwayth.

WATHYLL, *to make*; the wathyll crows nethe, *to make a croſs of.*

WAYL, *a work, an action*; wayler, *a workman.*

WE, *them*; man bethen dre we ſylwans, *that there ſhould be by them ſalvation.*

WEEK, *id. qd.* Hueg, *ſweet*; Treweek, *the ſweet town.*

WEFFRA, yn weffra, *for ever.* Ueffre, *idem.*

WEIOR, *courage, valour.*

WELLAS, the wellas, *to ſee*; welſe, welſons, *did ſee*; welta, *thou ſeeſt.*

WELAS, the welas, *to ſeek, to look for*; alſo, *to ſee.*

WEN, *id. qd.* Wyn; Trewen, *the fair town.*

WER, *a complaint*; alſo, *away, be gone.*

WER, *ſorrow, grief*; a! vam whek na porth a wer, *ah! mother ſweet bear not ſorrow.* Werras, Weres.—*See* GUERES.

WERN, *pl.* Werniw, *a maſt*; alſo, *the ſame as* Warne, *an elder tree.*—*See* GUERN.

WESION, the *pl.* of Was, *a fellow*; rag an weſyon ordenys, *for the fellow's ordained.*

WETH, *(a time or turn)* is generally annexed to nouns of time and number; as, Dyweth, *or* Deweth, *twice*; milweth, *a thouſand times.*

WETH, *is, alſo*; alſo, *likewiſe*; ha ty wethe, *and thou alſo*; Johowan a wêthe, *John too alſo.*

WETHA, *to keep, preſerve*; tha wetha oll ow hanyn, *to keep all myſelf.*—*See* CUITHA.

WETHAN, *a tree.*—*See* WITHEN.

WETHES, *id. qd.* Wothes, *you know.*—*See* WOTH.

WETRA, *to ſtoop down*; ha Chreſt worto ynno wetras, *and Chriſt towards him ſtooped.*

WETTA, *thou ſeeſt.*—*See* GWETTA.

WEYL, *the ſight*; a weyl ol then arlythy, *in the ſight of all the lords.*—*See* WELLAS.

WEYLL, *a belly tripe*; der weyll o gor hemen trogha, *by gripes I ſhall command to cut.*

WEYTH, *worſe*; in Welſh, Guaeth; neffre ny a vyt the weyth, *ever we ſhall have the worſe.*

WHAD, *ſix*; in whaddyth yw formyys, *in ſix days all were formed.*

WHAF, *a blow*; arollo whaf mar gales, *that will give a blow ſo hard.*

WHANS, *deſire, longing*; whanſeck, *deſirous*; de-whanz, *without deſire.*

WHARE, Wharre, *by and by.*

WHARFE, *to work*; wharfetheys, *done, wrought*; a wharfo, *I ſhall do.*

WHARFETHY, *to vanquiſh, to overcome*; wharfethys, *vanquiſhed*; bos wharfethys yn ou gulas, *I am vanquiſhed in my kingdom.*

WHARTHE, *laughter*; dhe wharthy, *to laugh*; deugh gynef ol why a wharth, *come with me all you ſhall laugh.*—*See* HUERTHYN.

WHAT, wheta ban, *not a bit, not a jot*;

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whet a ban thu the yth chy, *not a jot ſince I came into thy houſe*; alſo, *yet*; *id. qd.* Whath.

WHATH, *yet.*—*See* HUATH.

WHEAL, *a work*; whence it is frequently applied to ſignify *a mine*—which we commonly in Cornwall call *work*, and as often apply to ſignify *a bal* or *mine*; as, wheal dreath, *the ſandy work*; wheal ryth, *the red work*; wheal ſtean, *a tin work*; wheal cober, *a copper work*, wheal glou, *a coal work*; wheal ober, *labour, pains, drudgery, hardſhip*; mein wheal, *work ſtones, or ſtones for building*; dho wheal, *to labour, to work.*

WHELA, dho whelas, *id. qd.* Whelas, *to work*; *as*, whela, wheela, *is a work.* Karenza whelas karenza, *love worketh love, or ſeeketh love*; Mr. Polwhele's motto. Whele, *id.* Wheleugh, *ſeek ye.*

WHEG, Whek, *id. qd.* Week, *and* Hueg, *ſweet*; whekka, *ſweeter*; wheggol, *moſt ſweet, all ſweet*; ys vam whegol, *his moſt ſweet mother.*

WHER, *a complaint.* Whear, *id.*—*See* WER.

WHET, *fully and plainly*; alſo, *id. qd.* Wheth, *near, at hand.*

WHETH, *yet, near.*—*See* WHATH.

WHETH, *a boaſting, bragging*; ny wreth wheth, *thou doſt but make boaſts.* Perhaps from

WHETHY, *to blow*; dho wheythy, *to blow*; wheyth the corn, *blow thy horn.*

WHETLOW, *a diſſembler, a tale-bearer*; cala rhag whetlow, *a ſtraw for a tale-bearer*;—Carminoe's motto. Alſo, *lying tales.*

WHOM, Whon, *to give*; tha thew y whom gras raetha, *to God I will give thanks for it.*

WHOW, *to know, to perceive.*

WHREUGH, *you ſhall make*; yn urna whreugh pycadow, *in that hour you ſhall make prayers. From* Wharfe.

WHRYLLY, *to make*; kyn whrylly vyth cous, *although thou makeſt any ſpeech.*

WHUL, dho whul.—*See* WHEAL.

WHY, Wy, *you.*

WHYLAS, *id. qd.* Whela, *to ſeek*; whyleugh, *ſeek you.*

WHYLLY, *to ſee*; whyllyn, *we ſee.*

WHYRRYS, *made, done.*

WHYRVYTH, *to perceive, to obſerve.*

WHYTHYR, *ſearch out*; whythyr pup tra ol byſy, *ſearch out every thing diligently.*

WHYS, *ſweat*; ha whys pup goth ol ha lyth, *and ſweat all falling on my back*; dho whys, *to ſweat.*—*See* HUEZ.

WICK, *a village*; wicket, *a little village*; Wicket in St. Agnes.—*See* GUIK.

WIGGAN, *little*; *id. qd.* Ychan Lambourn—Wiggan (*vulgo* Lambriggan) in St. Peran Sabulo, *the little lambourn.*

† WILECUR, *a paraſite.*

† WIN, *wine.*

WINAZ, *the nails.*—*See* EUIN.

WINNICK, *a marſh, a fenny or mooriſh place*; Thewinnick in Mevagiſſy; Arwinnick, near Falmouth, *upon the marſh*; Penwinnick in St. Agnes, *the head of the marſh*; Whynick, *id. pl.* Winnow; Trewinnow in Creed, *the dwelling in the moors*; winny, *boggy, fenny, marſhy*; Trewinny in Mevagiſſy, *the boggy town.*

WISKY, *to cloath*; wiſkys, *cloathed.*

† WIY, *an egg.*

WITHEN, *a tree*; withenick, *woody, full of wood.*

WLASE, *a country.*—*See* ULAS. Wlaſcor, *a kingdom.*—*See* GULASCOR.

WOATH,

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WOATH, an wo'ath, *if thou hadſt known.*—*See* WOTH.

WOFFAS.—*See* WOTHVOS.

WOGE, Woſe, Woza, *after.*

WOKY, *churliſh, rude*; orth an ethewon woky, *of the Jews churliſh*; alſo, *the ſame as* Goky, *a fool, fooliſh*; wokyneth, *folly.*

WOLY, the woly, wolghy, wolhy, *to waſh*; mos the woly ow dule, *go to waſh my hands*; wolhas, *waſhed.*

WOLLA, *vel* Wollas, *lower*; Trewolla in Gorran, *the lower town.*

WOLEWETH, Woſteweth, *at laſt, finally*; ha woleweth rag denſys, *and at laſt for hunger.*

WOLOCK, *the ſide*; *hence we have* Tornawollock in Gorran, *the turning of one ſide*; hag ath whyp waran wolok, *and will thee whip on the ſide.*

WOLSOWAS, dhe wolſowas, *to hear*; dhe wolſowaſy baſſyon, *to hear the paſſion.*

WOLLTAYS, del wolltays, *as thou knoweſt.*

WOLY, *pl.* Wolyow, *a wound.*

WOMES, *knowledge, ſkill. From* Wothvos.

WON, dhe won, *to know*; an wo'ath, (wonath) *if thou hadſt known*; wonyn, *you know.* Woyn, *id. qd.* Won.

WÔN, Woon, *id. qd.* Goon, *a down*; dag wôn, *a certain down*; Woonbocca in Kenwyn, *the he goats down*; Trewoone in Budock, *the dwelling on, or near the down or common.*

WONESEK, *pl.* Woneſugy, *a workman, a labourer.*—*See* GONESIG.

WONNEN, *to ſtay, to tarry.*

WONYS, *to till, or ſow*; alſo, *to dwell*; my a dreha ragon chypols the wonys, *I will raiſe for us an houſe a while to dwell in.*

WOOF, *a blackbird*; Trewoof in Burrian.—*See* MOETH.

WOOGE, *ſmoak.*—*See* VOOG.

WOOLACK, *reſpect, regard*; woolack da, *good reſpect.*

WOR, *id. qd.* War, *upon*; Boſworgy in St. Hillary, *the houſe on the river.*—*See* WAR, UAR.

WOR, *to know*; mî a wor, *I know.* Wore, *id.*

WORCHYMYN, *pl.* Worrymadow, *a commandment*; Worhemmyn, *id. to command.*—*See* GORHEMMYN.

WORFEN, Worfyn, *an end.*—*See* GORFEN.

WORFYN, *to lay on, put in*; Wore, *id.* worſyn, *we put in*; aberth yn beth del reth worſyn, *within the grave as did thee we put.*

WORLOS, *to ſtay, abide*; nyn aga dous hard the worlos, *not were they able to ſtay.*

WORLENE, *to quell, ſubdue, oppreſs*; ny wra bom y worlene, *not will a blow him quell.*

WORSTAN, yth worſtan, *for ever*; ty a wra bys yth worſtan, *thou ſhalt even for ever.*

WORTH, *alſo much, to, from, of*; worthaf me, *of, or concerning me*; worthyeugh, *from you, or of you*; worthyn, *from or out of us*; alſo, *to, unto*; worthys, *from, or out of them, from thee.*

WORTH, *to worſhip*; my a worth pur wyr pefre, *I will worſhip thee very truly ever.*

WORTH, Wurth, *is alſo, id. qd.* Warth, *high*; wortha, *higher*; Penwortha in St. Peran Sabulo, *the higher hill*; *alſo*, Worth, *is upon.*

WORTHEBY, Worthyby, *to anſwer.*—*See* GORTHYBY.

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WORTHAS, *pl.* Wortheſow, *the thigh.*

WORTHYANS, *glory*; worthyans the Theu, *glory to God*; alſo, *worſhip.*—*See* GORTHY.

WORTO, Worte, *to him, or from him*; worty (wortyhy,) *to her, from her.*

WORTY, *the man of the houſe.*—*See* GORTY.

WORVAN, *the diſſolution*; ogas tha worvan an beyſe, *near to the diſſolution (or end) of the world*; it is only a different way of writing Worfen, *the end.*

Wos, *blood*; alſo, *a manner*; alſo, *after*; Woſe, *id.*—*See* GOYS.

Wos, *to be able*; woſe, *to know.*

WOSLEWYS, *to ſunder*; worte denna woſlewys, *him drawing in ſunder.*

WOSTEWETH.—*See* WOLEWETH.

WOTH, *to know*; ſee this verb conjugated, only inſtead of *gu* as there, the *w* is here made uſe of. Wothogh, *you know*; me a wothwith, *I ſhall know.*

WOTH, *id. qd.* Goth, *pride*; alſo, *known*; Trewothick in St. Anthony Meneage, *the noted town.*

WOTHAF, the wothaf, *to feel*; the wothaf an ſtreauſow, *to feel the ſtrokes.*

WOTHEAN, Wothyan, *I knew*; ny wothean guthell na kean, *I knew not to do otherwiſe.*

WOTHEB, *an anſwer*; *pl.* Wothebys.—*See* GORIB *and* WORTHEBY.

WOTHFOS, *to know*; Wothvos, *id.*—*See* GOTHFOS.

WOUR, *id. qd.* Gûr, *an huſband*; y fue vyngeans war the wour, *there ſhall come vengeance on thy huſband.*

WOUYNY, *to aſk*; kepar del ef wouyny, *as he aſked*; pyth vynna te wouente me, *what thou wilt aſk me.*

Wow, *regard, reſpect*; alſo, *envy.*

Woza, woza hemma.—*See* UOZA.

WRA, *to do*; my a wra the voth, *I will do thy will*; ny won vyth ol pendra wraf, *I know not at all what I ſhall do*; pendra wra'm a vy, ellas! *what ſhall I do, alas!* wrens, *they did, or made*; goyns ol dous wrens yn rew, *notice they all made in haſte*; wrennye, *ye act, or do*; gueit y wrennye preſt yn tyn, *take care that we act readily with ſharpneſs*; wreta, *thou doeſt, or doſt thou*; pragna wreta predery; *why doſt thou not conſider.* Prag wreſta, *id.* wren, *ſhall make*; crow y wrer, *a croſs ſhall make*; wrellen, a wrello, *we have done, or did*; *we ſhall do*; *or I did, or ſhall*; a'm luf thyghtow a wruſſen, *my right hand I had made him*; may wrylly creſy, *if thou wilt believe*; wreth, *makes.*

WREANS, *workmanſhip, creation.*

WREAR, *a creator, a maker.*

WREK, ha the Eva the wrekty, *and to Eve thy wife.*—*See* GREG.

WRETH, *is alſo, thou haſt done*; Adam! Adam! pendra wreth? *Adam! Adam! what haſt thou done?*

WRONICK, *id. qd.* Cronag, *a frog*; Trewronick in St. Allen, *the town of frogs or lizards*; wrone, *to cover*; a wrone an dor, *I ſhall cover the earth*; *from hence is* Wrunch, *ſecret places, concealments*; haga aſwon lyes wrunch, *and doth know many private places.*

WRONTYA, Wronte, *to warrant, to grant*; dhe wronte theugh gras, *to grant to you grace.*

WROWETHE, war angrows the wrowethe, *on the croſs to lie*; alſo, *to lie with.*

WRUTHYL, *to do, to make*; a wruſſen, *I have or had made*; yn tas a wruk nef ha tyr, *in the father who made heaven and earth*; a wruſſyugh, *you have made.*

WRYTH,

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WRYTH, *grief, woe*; lena wryth, *full of woe.*

† WUIN DESIMPIT, *a lethargy*; Wuin, *id. qd.* Hun, *ſleep.*—*See* CUSCADUR DESIMPIT, *a continual ſleep.*

† WUIR, *a ſiſter.* Hod. Hora. Weird, *id.* Erſe.

WUL, *to do.*—*See* GUL, GÎL.

WY, *id. qd.* Gwy, Gy, Vy. Mr. Lh. in the additions to Camden in Radnor and Brecknock ſhires, ſaith that this word doth originally ſignify *water*; in which ſenſe it is ſtill uſed by the Iriſh, being their common word for it. In Cornwall we only find it in the names of places, being generally turn'd to *gy*, or *vy.*

WY, *id. qd.* Why, *you.*

WYAN, *a bream*; I rof henwyn than puſkas, the wyan, pengarnas, ſelyas, *I will give names to the fiſhes, to breams, gurnards, and congers.*

WYLAST, *ſcalding*; tebell lycoar pur wylaſt, *bad liquor very ſcalding.*

WYLFYTH, Wylfyeth, Wylfys, *to ſee*; ſur ef a wylfyth ow thas, *ſurely he hath ſeen my father.*

WYN, *id. qd.* Gwyn; Goonwyn in Lelant, *the fair downs*; alſo, *white.*

WYNYN, *a, one*; havel wynyn dho carow, *like to a deer.* Wynan, *id.* Uynyn.

WYNE, *or* Gwyn, *white.*

WYNY, *to make uſe of, to do*; par del wyny ow hendeſon, *ſo as did uſe my fathers.*

WYR, *true, truth.*—*See* GÛIR.

WYRGHES, Wyrhes, *a virgin*; an wyrhes ker Maria, *the virgin dear Mary.*

WYSK, *to ſtrike*; wyſkenſpan, *when we ſtrike.*—*See* GUISKY.

WYTH, *work, deed*; ow ham wyth, *my evil deed.*—*See* WYTHYL.

WYTH, *id. qd.* Weth, *in all it's parts*; alſo, *to know*; y vos guir Deu ny wythen, *him to be true God we know*; me a wyth, *I know.*—*See* WOTH.

WYTHAN, Wythen, *id. qd.* Guedhan, *a tree*; Trewythan in Probus, *the town of trees.*

WYTHRES, *workmanſhip*; hag ol y wythres keffrys, *and all his workmanſhip likewiſe.*

WYTHYL, *id. qd.* Wathyl, *to make, to frame*; tha wythyl undean omma, *to make a man here.*

WITH, *and* GWYTH, *a ſeparation, or breach*; whence the name of the hundred of Penwyth, *the head of the breach.*

Y.

Y, *an, the, him, her, it*; *his, her's, it's*; alſo, *of, from, in, that*; alſo, *I.*

YA, *id. qd.* Ia, *yea, yes*; alſo, *that*; ya myn, *that thou know.*

YAGH, *ſound, cured, healed*; yaghes, *health.*—*See* IACH.

YAGHY, *to be healed, or made ſound*; lemyn ythof vy yaghys, *now that I am healed.*

† YAR, *pl.* Yer, *a hen.*

YBBA, Ymma, (adv.) *here, in this place.*

YBORN, Ybbern, *the ſky, the firmament.*—*See* EBRON.

† YD, Hod. Yz, *ſtanding corn.*

YDN, *one, one alone*; ydn hakvas, *the eleventh*; ydn-lagadzhak, *vel* lygadzhiag, *one blind upon one eye.*

YDDRAGE, *ſorrow, grief*; Edrege, Yddraga, *id.*—*See* EDREK.

YDN, Yn, *narrow*; daras ŷn ty a wra, *a narrow door thou ſhalt make.*

YE, *id. qd.* Ge, *thou, him, his*; prage ye' ruſta

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ruſta ye latha, *why didſt thou kill him*; ef a lethas ye vrodar, *he did kill his brother.*

YEHAS, *id. qd.* Yaghes, *health.*

YEHES, *to cure, to heal.*

YEINDER, *a great ſtiff cold.*

YEN, *a cold*; yeyn *cold, chill.*—*See* JEIN.

YENES, *friendſhip, kindneſs.*

YET, *a gate, a door.*

† YEUGEN, *a ferret.*

YEUNYS, *to deſire*; my re yeunys, *I much deſired.*

YEW.—*See* YUH.

YF, *to drink*; rag hemma yu pyment fyny yf ou arluth, *for this is liquor fine, which drink my lord.*—*See* EVA.

YFLE, *to intend, mean*; hag yfle grath, *and meant favour.*

YK, conj. cop. *alſo*; it is too the ſame as Ick, *which ſee.*

YL, *to be able*; ny yl an corf na bewe, *not can that ſame body live*; Ylly, *id.* hagewſys del ylly, *and ſhe ſpake as ſhe could*; yllons, *they can*; byth ny yllons y ſawye, *never can they him ſave.*

YLLA, *I can*; pub huêl ylla, *all work I can do.*—*See* ALLAF.

YLLY, *they, them.*

YLERGH.—*See* WARLERGH.

YLY, *pl.* Ylyow, *a cure, a remedy.*

YLYE, *to anoint.*

YM, *in my.*—*See* EM.

YMA, Ymma, *for.*—*See* YBBA.

YMA, *that is, or are*; yma ow trys ha'm dule, *that are my feet and my hands.*

† YMBITHIONEN, *a ſheet of paper, or parchment, a ſchedule.*

YMDENNE, *to withhold, withdraw oneſelf*; mars ny a wra ymdenne, *unleſs we do withhold ourſelves.*

YMDOULA, dho ymdoula, *to wreſtle.*

YMDOULAR, *a champion, a wreſtler.*

YMONS, *are*; ymons thymno ou crye, *they are to me crying.*

YMSKEMYNY, *to puniſh*; alſo, *to curſe.*—*See* OMSKEMYNES, *and* SKEMYNA.

YN, *part*; the ſame as An, *the*; alſo, *in, on, if, is*; yns, *are.*

YN MEZ, *without, out of doors*; yn dan, *under, below.*

YNA, *id. qd.* Ena, *the ſoul.*

YNGYN, *ingenious*; dên fel mur yu, hag yngyn, *a man crafty much he is, and ingenious.*

YNNE, Ynno, *in*; alſo, *if*; Ynny, *id. qd.* alſo, *in it, for thee, in them.*

YNNON, *in us*; ynnos, *in thee*; ynnof, *in me*; ynnon-ny, *in us, within us.*—Ynno, doth ſometimes too ſignify, *him.*

YNTA, (Yn-ta) *well.*

YNTRE, Ynter, *between.*

YNNYA, *to deny*; ynnyad, *pl.* ynnyadow, *a denial*; Ynny, *id.* hep hynny, *without denial.*

YNNYA, *to preſs, urge, inſiſt on*; un venyn hard ynnyas, *a woman eagerly urged*; alſo, *to complain*; pur cowal tya ynny, *very fully thou wilt complain.*

YNUEN, *earneſtly*; goliough ha beſough ynuin, *watch ye and pray earneſtly.*

† YOLACIT,* *a bird.*

† YORCH, *a roe.*—*See* KIDIORCH, *a roe-buck.*

† YOVENE, *a youth, a young man.* Hod. Yowink.

YOWYNKES, Yowynketh, *youth, young folk*; alſo, *youthfully, folly.*

† YRAT, *any ſweet ointment. From* Ure.

YRBYR, *to command.*—*See* YRGHY.

YREDY, *manifeſt, clear, certainly, clearly*; alſo, *now.*

YRGHY, *to bid, charge, command*; alſo, *to call for, to aſk.*

YRGHYS,

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YRGHYS, *a commandment.*—*See* ARHAS.

YRVYE, *to hire*; yrvys, *hired*; peſwar marrek yrvys ens, *four ſoldiers hired are.*

YRVYRY, *to be able*; yrvyrys, *able, availing*; ſatnas yu yrvyrys, *ſatan is availing, or buſy*: alſo, *to be worth*; war veyns ol of yrvyrys, *on the loſs of all I am worth.*

YRVYRYS, *an hoſt, an entertainer.*

YS, (conj. elect.) *than*; ken ys da, *other than good*; alſo, *now.*

YS, YSSE, *I*; yſſe fuef goky, *I was a fool*; ys kyrhaf, *I will carry*; ys, *his*; ys gyk, *his fleſh.*

YSEL, *a limb*; *pl.* Yſyly.

YSEL, YSSEL, *low, under.*—*See* ISAL.

YSETHE, *to ſit.*—*See* SEADHA.

YSKERENS, *to aſſure, to confirm a thing*; alſo, *aſſured, confirmed*; haneth rum guerthas thom yſkerens, *this night me has ſold, to me is aſſured.*

YSKYNNA, *to aſcend*; pan yſkynnyf the nef, *when I aſcend to heaven.*

YSKRYBLE, *a labouring beaſt of any kind uſed in carriage or tillage.*

YSTEN, YSTYN, *to reach*; me'a yſten an ſkoran, *I will reach the bough.*

YSTIFERION, *an eve-dropper, a tale-bearer.*

YSTYNNY, *to make clean, to wipe.*

YTA, *lo, behold*; yta puſkas, *lo the fiſhes.*—*See* OTA *and* ATTOMA.

YTAMA, *within me*; than ſhâp ow honyn ytama, *to my own ſhape within me.*

YTH, *in thee, thine, in thy, thou art, he or it is*; ythaf, ythef, ythof, *I am, I was*; ythos, ythoſa, ythoſe, *thou art*; ythoſe benegas, *thou art bleſſed.*

YTHEW, Ytho, *this day, now.*—*See* HETHEU.

YTHO, *then.*

YTHYV, *it ſeems*; ythodre henna ythyv, *now by this it ſeems.*

YTTERN, *pity, compaſſion*; rage nangen hy pryes yttern, *for of us they take no pity.*

YU, *I*; pan yu neghys Deu nef, *when I denied the God of heaven.*

YU, YW, *thou art, he or it is.*

YUH, *above*; yuh an mor, *above the ſea*; Treyew in Kenwyn, *the above or upper town.*

YUHAL, *high, tall, lofty.*

YUHELLAZ, *to aſcend.*—*See* UHAL.

YUNNYY, *to unite, to join.*

+ YURL, *an earl*; Goon Yurl in St. Agnes, *the earl's down.*

YWEGES, *a ſteer, a young bull or ox.*

YZ, *all manner of grain, but chiefly wheat*; yz bara, *bread corn of any ſort*; yz ſaval, *ſtanding corn*; pedn yz, *an ear of corn.*—*See* EYS, IS, IZ, YD.

Z.

This letter is not to be met with in any ancient MSS. either in the begining, middle, or termination of any word, except the ſingle one of *Zar, a turkey*; and was firſt (at leaſt for the moſt part) inſtead of the *S*, introduced, as I am informed by the old Mr. Keigwin, the tranſlator, anno, 1730; ſince which it is become ſo common, as to ſuperſede the uſe of the *S* itſelf.—TONKIN.

ZABAN, *a fir tree.*

ZÂH, *a ſack*; alſo, *dry*: Sa, *id.*

ZAHAZ, *thirſt.*

ZALLA, *to ſalt*; peſk zal, *ſalt fiſh.*

ZANZ, *pl.* Zanzow, *a ſaint*; alſo, *holy, conſecrated, ſanctified.*

ZANZ, *a bay*; *hence* Penzance, *the head of*

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of the bay, and not *the ſaint's head*, as ſome imagine.

ZAR, *a guinea or turkey cock or hen.*

ZAWZEN, *an Engliſhman;* Zawznak, *the Engliſh tongue. Olim* Sauſen *and* Sawſneck, q. d. *Saxons and Saxon tongue.*

ZÊAH, Zethan, *an arrow;* zethar, *an archer;* alſo, *dry;* haffa zeah, *a dry ſummer.*—*See* SETH.

ZEH, *dry;* zehar, zexter, *drought.*—*See* SEGHYS.

ZEHES, *healed, or ſound;* wra-a pupcleves thys zehes, *will make-of all ſickneſs thee healed.*

ZEAGE, *grains after brewing.*

ZEN, *id. qd.* Dhan, *to, to our;* zen enevon, *to our ſouls; to the, and my.*

ZETHAR, *a ſea mew, cob, or gull.*

ZEW, *pl.* Sewion, *a bream;* Carn-zew, *the bream rock.*—*See* SEW.

ZIAN, *the ſea ſhore;* Marazîan, *the market on the ſtrand;* alſo, *the ſtrand.*

ZIGYR, *ſlow, heavy, ſluggiſh, dripping.*

ZILGUETH, Zylgueth, *the Sunday, or on a Sunday.*

ZILLI, Zillidouryr, *an eel, a conger.*

ZIU, *pl.* Zieuon.—*See* ZEW.

ZINGY, dho zingy, *to draw in.*

ZÔH, *the plow-ſhare.*

ZONA, *to charm;* alſo, *to hallow;* zonaz, *hallowed, conſecrated, ſanctified.*

ZOUL, *ſtubble, hawm; reed to thatch with.*

ZOULZ, *a ſhilling.*

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AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE CORNISH BRITISH NAMES OF HUNDREDS, PARISHES, and VILLAGES in CORNWALL,

ACCORDING TO

The Ancient and Modern Orthography, and expreſſive of their Locality and contingent Circumſtances.

INITIALS AND TERMINATIONS PECULIAR TO PROPER NAMES IN THE CORNISH BRITISH LANGUAGE.

A.—An, A'n, *an article*; the an dre, *the town*. *See* Voc.

Arth, Earth, Erth, *high, lofty*.

B.—Ban, Van, *a hill or mountain*; *high, above*.—Bar, *id*.

Bean, Bian, Biggan, Vean, *little, ſmall*.

Bo, Bob, Bodn, Bos, Boſca, *a houſe, cottage, or dwelling*.

C.—Car, Caer, Kaer, *a city, fenced dwelling, or caſtle*.

Chi, Chy, Ti, Tſhi, Tſhy, *a houſe, a dwelling*.

Coat, Coit, Cos, Coys, Kuz, *pl*. Coos, Coſſaws, Coſſow, *a wood, woods*.

D.—Doar, An'Oar, *the earth*.

Dor, Dour, Dower, *water*.

Dra, (*the ſame as* Dre) *a town*.

G.—Guic, Guick, Guik, Gweek, Gwick, Wick, *a village, bay, or creek*.—Kuke, *id*.

Gy, *a river or brook*.—Gie, *id*.

H.—Hail, Hayle, *a ſalt water river*.

Hâl, Hale, Hallow, Halloo, *a moor, moors*; ſometimes, *a hill*.

Hay, Hey, *a yard, an encloſure*.

I.—Ick, Ek, *a frequent final termination*; and ſometimes means *a creek, rivulet, or brook*.—Ick is alſo an adjective termination, the ſame as *us* or *um* in Latin.—Ack, Ek, Ock, Ok, *id*.

K.—Ke, Kea, *a hedge, an encloſed place*.

Ki, Kei, *a dog*.—Kie, *id*.

L.—Lan, Lhan, *a church, an encloſure*.—*See* Voc.

Le, Li, Lu, *a place*.

M.—Ma. } *See* Voc.
N.—Na. }

P.—Pednan, Pedn, Pen, *a head, a beginning*; alſo, *an end*.

Pol, *a pool, a mine*; alſo, *a top, a head*.

R.—Red, Rid, Rhyd, Ryd, *a ford*.—*See* Voc.

Rôs, Roſe, Rôz.—*See* Voc.

T.—Ti, Tſhi, Tſhy.—*See* Chi *and* Voc.

Tre, Tref, Tren, Tres, Trêv.—*See* Voc.

Tron, *a noſe, tongue, promontory, or projection*.—*See* Voc.

Tshi, Tſhy.—*See* Chi *and* Voc.

V.—Va.—*See* Voc.

Vean, *little, ſmall*.

Veor, *great, big*.

Vy.—*See* Voc.

W.—Wick.—*See* Guik.

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HUNDREDS.

EAST.

KIRRIER, *the coaſt, or border of the country.*—Kur-Urian.–*See* Voc.

LES-NEWTH, *the new court.*

PEN-WITH, *the head of the breach, or ſeparation;* as the Land's End is from Scilly, which ſignifies, *cut off from the land.*

PIDAR, *the fourth hundred.*

POW-DAR, *the province, country, or hundred of oaks.* Pou dar.

STRATTON, STRET-TON, *the hill full of freſh ſprings of water.*

TRIG, *the ebb of the ſea, or on the ſea ſhore.*

WEST.

PARISHES.

BODMIN, Bodmên, *ſtone-houſe*; Bodmyn, *the kids abode*; alſo, *the dwellings on the ridge, or edge of a hill.* LHUYD.

BUD-OCK, Byth'ick, *oak haven, or the border or ſkirt of the harbour.*

CALSTOCK, Hardſtock, *hard oak.*

CAM-BOURNE, Cam-bron, *crooked well, or crooked hill.*

CROW-AN, *the croſs*; Grouan, *moorſtone gravel.*

DU-LOE, *god's pool, or black pool.*

EGLOS-HAYLE, *the church on the river ſide.*

EGLOS-KERRY, Eglos-gery, *the church of love.*

FARRA-BURY, *the pariſh of note.*

GUL-VAL, Gol-val, *the haſel tree moor*; Gol-hale, Golla-vale, *the bottom of the vale*; (LHUYD) *or the holy vale.*

GWEN-AP, *white ſon, or white face.*

ILLUGAN, Lug-gan, *the white tower*; Lug-gûn, *the tower on the downs*; Lug-dûn, *tower hill.*

KEA, *an encloſure.*

KEN-WYN, Chein-win, Kein-win, *the ridge or riſing of the hill over the marſh.*

LAD-OCK, *ſteep hill of oaks.*

LA-MORRAN, Lan-mor-ruan, *the church upon the ſea, or ſalt water river.*

LAN-DU-WEDNACK, *the white roof holy church, or church of God.*

LANHYDROCK, Lan-y-dourick, *the watry bank, or church under a watry hill.*

LANREATH, Lan Reth, *the church of merit.*

LANT-EGLOS, *the true church.*

LAWHITTON, Lan-whitton, *white church.*

LE-LANT, Lan-nant, *the church on the plain, or by the river.*

LE-WANICK, WINICK, *the church upon or near the marſh.*

LEZANT, Lanzant, *Holy Church, All-hallows.*

LIN-KIN-HORN, *the church on the riſing of the iron hill.* Qu.

LIS-KEARD, Liſ-card, Lêſ-keard, *a fortified court or palace, or refiner's court or green.*

LUDG-VAN, Lud-uan, *high placed tower.*

MADERN, Madron, Mûadh (W.) *and* dron, *a hill*; *the good, or fruitful hill.*

MAW-GAN, *perhaps* Môr-gan, *by the ſea.*

MAW-NAN, *the boys plain, or valley*; *perhaps* Môr-nan, *the valley or plain by the ſea.*

MEN-

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MEN-ACKAN, *the ſtony creek, or haven of white ſtones.*

MER-THER, Môr-dôr, *on the ſea water.*

MEVA-GIZEY, Mene-guiſſey, Mellin-guiſſey, *the mill woods.*

MOR-VA, *near or on the edge of the ſea.*

MOR-VALL, ditto; *or a moor or fenny place.*

MULL-YON, Mul-yein, *the bare cold place or expoſure.*

NEW-LYN, *perhaps* Noath-lyn, *the open or naked lake.*

PER-RAN AR-WOTHAL, *Perran upon the noted heighth or cliff.*

PERR-AN UTH-NO, Uth-noath, *the high bare place, or naked expoſure.*

PERRAN ZABULOE, *Perran in Sabuloe, Perran in the ſands, Perran ſand.*

PHILL-ACK, Pill-ick, *the village near the harbour.*

POU-GHILL, Pou Guil, *the country frequented by gulls; or,* Pou-guillan, *the low country.*

QUITHI-OCK, Queth-yk, *the weavers place.*

REDRUTH, dre Druith, *the Druid's town;* Red Ryth, *the town at the ford;* Ruth, *red;* Redruth, *ford red;* Ruth, is alſo *broad, big. Likewiſe,* Druid *is a harlot.*

RUAN LAN-I-HORN, *the iron church near the river.*—Lan'y-horn.

RUAN MAJOR, *the great river.*

RUAN MINOR, *the leſs river.*

SAN-CREET, San-creed, San-cred, *the holy belief.*

SEN-NEN, Sen-nan, *the ſaints or holy vale.*

SHE-VI-OCK, Tſhy vy ock, *the dwelling by the river of the oaks.*

SITH-NEY, *the biſhop's land.*—SETH.

TAL-LAND, Tal lan, *the high church;* Tal, W. inde, *tall, high, lofty.*

TIN-TAGELL, *the caſtle of deceit.*—*See* TIN, Vocab.

TO-WEDN-ACK, Ty-widn-ick, *the white roof, white dwelling near a port.*

TRE-MAINE, *the ſtone town, the river or paſſage town.*

TREN-EGLOS, *the church town.*

TRES-MEERE, *the great town, or near the lake.*

TRE-VALGA, Tre-valgy, *the town of defence, or walled near the water.*

TRE-WENN, *the fair town, or place of innocence.*

TY-WAR-DREATH, *the dwelling above the ſandy beach.*

WAR-LEG-GON, War-ly-gon, Warly gûn, *the high place on the common.*

WEN-DRON, Gwen-dron, *the white hill;* Draen, *white thorn.*

ZEN-NOR, *the ſaints earth, or holy land.*

VILLAGES.

A.

ABBOTS HENDRA, Abbats Hendra, *old abbots.*

AIRE, *back, behind; the poop or ſtern.*

AL-DREN, Alſ-dron, *promontory, heighth.*

ALES-DON, Alſ-dun, *open heighth, open hill.*

ALSA, *high cliff.*

ALS-TON, *high cliff hill.*

ALVA-COT, Olua-cot, *the howling cot.*

AL-VER-TON, *high green hill.*

AN-CHOR, An-car, *the hermitage.*

AN-DAR-TON, *the oak hill.*

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AN-GARRACK, *the rock.*

AN-GEW, *the ſupport.*—*See* GEW, Vocab.

AN-HAY, An-hey, *the encloſure.*

AN-TRON, *the promontory, noſe, tongue, or projection of land.*

AR-DEVORA, *upon the lap, or boſom, or lake.*

AR-ALLAS, *upon the cliff.*—ALS.

AR-OWAN, *upon the down, or rivulet.*

AR-VOSE, *upon the ditch or intrenchment.*

AR-WENACK, Ar-wynick, *upon the marſh.*

B.

BAGS-TON, Bagaz-ton, *buſhy hill.*

BAKE, *the beak or ſtretching out.*

BAL-DU, *the black work or mine.*

BALLES-WHIDDEN, *the white work.*—*See* BALY.

BANS, Ban, *a mount, hill, high ground.*

BARA, *bread, or corn.*

BARA-PILL, *corn harbour.*

BARA-LLAN, Bar-lan, *corn field, or encloſure.*

BAR-GUS, Bar-gûz, Bar-cos, Bar-cooſe, *over the wood.*

BARN, *corn houſe.*

BARNA-COT, Barn Cot.—Nom. fam.

BAR-OKE, *over the oak.*

BEACON, Beaken, *an eminence, a token, a look out.*

BE-HEATH-LAND, Bo-hêl-lan, *a dwelling by the water nigh the church.*

BE-JOWAN, Bo-jowan, *John's houſe, or the lonely dwelling.*

BEL, *fair or far off.*

BEL-HAY, *the fair encloſure.*

BE-LIN-GEY, Be-lin-chi, *the mill houſe.*

BEL-INNIS, *fair iſland, or diſtant ditto.*

BE-NAL-ICK, Bennallack, Benathlek, *a broomy place, among broom, among heath.*

BES-COLLA, Boſ-cola, *the ſchool houſe.*

BES-TRASE, Boſ-traſe, *the houſe in the meadow.*

BES-OAR, Boſ-oar, *the clob, mud, or earthen walled houſe.*

BISSOE, *the birches.*

BO-CHIM, *the oxen houſe.*

BO-DINICK, *the dwelling by the river.*

BO-DRU-GAN, Bo-daro-gûn, *houſe on the oak downs.*

BO-DRIGY, Bo-trigva, *dwelling by the ſea ſide.*

BO-DRANE, *the thorny dwelling.*

BOD-WEN, *the houſe near the poplars, or aſpen trees.*

BOD-WIN, *white houſe, or on the marſh.*

BO-HURTHA, *the higher houſe.*

BO-JOWAN's, *John's houſe, or the lonely dwelling.*

BO-KELLY, *houſe in the grove.*

BO-LIN-GY, Bo-lin-gey, Bo-lin-chi, *the water mill houſe.*—Mellinchi, Vellanchi.

BO-LITHO, Bo-lithoe, *a huge belly.*—Nom. fam.

BO-LEIT, *the dairy or milk cot.*—Nom. fam.

BO-LOGGAS, Bo-loggos, *the mouſe houſe.*

BOL-STER, *the intrenchment, or the clay ground.*

BON-ÎTHON, Bon-ython, Bon-eithen, *the furzy dwelling.*—Nom. fam.

BONN-AL, *the houſe on the cliff.*

BORNUICK, Boſ-uick, Boſ-gweek, *the dwelling near the harbour or village.*

BOS-AHÂN, Boſ-hân, *the ſummer houſe.*

BOS-ANKETH, *the houſe of ſorrow.*

BOS-ANQUET, *id.*—Nom. fam.

BO-SCAWEN-ROSE, *the houſe in the valley of elder trees.*

BO-SCAWEN-OON,

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Bo-scawen-oon, *the dwelling on the down of elders.*—Boſcawen; Nom. fam.

Bosco-vean, *the ſmall cottage.*

Bos-hân, Boſ-haan, *ſummer houſe.*

Bos-igans, Boſ-iganz, *twenty houſes.*

Bos-kear, *the lovely dwelling.*

Bos-kenna, *the houſe upon an aſcent.*

Bos-kennal, *the houſe near the cliff on the top of the aſcent, or above the moor.*

Bos-kerras, *the dwelling on the ſummit.*

Bos-low, Boſ-leau, *a dwelling near the water.*

Bos-wen, *white houſe.*

Bo-sue, *black houſe.*

Bos-vennen, *the women's houſe.*

Bos-vîsick, *houſe near the river's creek.*

Bos-wedden, Boſ-widn, Boſ-wen, win, wyn, *white houſe.*

Bos-win-gy, *white houſe by the rivulet.*

Bos-wor-gy, *houſe above the river.*

Bo-tallack, *high dwelling.*

Bo-tathan, *the pope's or father's houſe.*

Bo-treaux, *caſtle on the ſea or waters.*—Nom. fam.

Bow-den, Baw-den, *a ſorry fellow; a bad man, naſty place.*—Nom. fam.

Bow-gy-here, Bo-gy-hîr, *a long houſe by the water.*

Bou-dzi-heer, *cow houſe or ſheep fold.*

Brahan, *crow brannel,* ditto.

Bray, Brê, Brea, *the hill.*—Nom. fam.

Bren-don, Brahan-dûn, *crow's hill.*—Nom. fam.

Brigh-tor, Brig-gan, Big-gan tor, *little hill.*—Brigh-tôn.

Brin, Bren, *the tree.*

Brockhill, Brocks, Brocka, *badger's hill.*—Nom. fam.

Bryan-ick, Brean-ick, *the place under the hill; rather,* Pryan-ick, *the place of clay.*

Bry-don, Pry-don, *clay hill.*—Nom. fam.

Bucka, Bucha, *a cow, the cow's place.*—Hod. Byuh.

Bude, *a haven.*

Bud-ock-vean, *little oak haven.*

Bul-land, Bul-lan, Pol-lan, *clay cncloſure.*—Nom. fam.

Bul-low-hall, Bul la hall, *clay moor.*

Bur-gus, Bar-gûs, *the top of the wood.*—Nom. fam.

Bur-lase, *the green ſummit or top.* Hod. Bor-laſe.—Nom. fam.

Burn-coose, Burn-gûs, Burn-côs, *the high wood, or the hill wood.*

Burn-noon, Burn-ûn, Burn-owan, *the high downs.*

Burn-uhal, *the well in the moor;* Yu'hal, *above the moor.*

Bur-sue, *the black top.*

Bur-win, *white top.*

Bus-carn, Boſ-carn, *houſe on the rock.*

Busca-verran, Boſca-verran, *old houſe.*

Bus-creege, Boſ-creege, *the dwelling by the croſs or burrow.*

Bus-low, Boſ-leau, *houſe by the water.*

Bus-awsick, Boſ-ſawſick, *the healthy dwelling.*

Bus-var-gûs, *the houſe on the top of the wood.*

Bus-veal, Boſ-veal, *the calves houſe.*—Nom. fam.

Bus-wor-lâs, *houſe on the high green.*

Bus-wor-gy, *houſe above the river.*

C.

Cala-mâns-ack, Cala-mênſ-ick, *the hard ſtony place.*

Cam-borne-vean, *little crooked well.*

Cam-bridge, *crooked bridge.*

Car-bean, *the little caſtle.*

Car-bis,

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CAR-BIS, Car-bos, Car-bus, *rocky wood; houſe or caſtle of ſtone.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-CLASE, *grey rock.*

CAR-DEW, Car-due, *black rock or caſtle.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-GOAL, *the holy caſtle.*

CAR-HALL-OCK, Car-hâl-ick, *the moor caſtle port, the rocky moor of oaks.*

CAR-HAYES, *the encloſed caſtle.*

CAR-LINN-ICK, Car-linek, *a place of holly trees, or a marſh or moiſt ground.*

CAR-LISLE, *the iſland caſtle or city.*

CAR-LOGGAS, *mouſe rock or caſtle.*

CAR-LOOSE, *grey rock.*—Car-lâz.

CAR-MINNOW, *little city.*—Nom. fam.

CARN, *a rock, the rock.*—Nom. fam.

CARNE-BIN, Carne-bian, *little rock.*

CARN-EGLOS, *church rock.*

CARN-GLÂZ, *the green or blue ſtone, or grey rock.*

CARN-HELL, Carn-hêl, Carn-hale, *the rocky river, or moor.*

CARN-KEY, Carn-kè, *ſtone hedge.*

CARN-KIE, Carn-kei, *the dogs rock.*

CARN-SEW, *the black rock, the breams rock.*—Nom. fam.

CARN WHIDDEN, *the white rock.*

CAR-RAR-ACK, Car-hîr-ick, *the long rock dwelling.*

CAR-RINES, Car-innes, *rock iſland, iſland city or caſtle.*

CAR-RUAN, *the rocky river, or caſtle on the river.*

CAR-SILGEY, Car-ſilgy, *the rocky river, or houſe in open view.*

CAR-THEW, Car-dû, Car-dow, *black rock.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-VANNAL, Car-bannal, *the broomy place among the rocks.*

CAR-VARTH, *high caſtle.*

CAR-VERTH, *the green place.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-VETH, *the city grave, or caſtle burying place.*

CAR-VINICK, *the city dwelling, or ſtony marſh.* Winnick.

CAR-VOSSA, Car-voſſo, *the intrenched caſtle.*—Nom. fam.

CAR-WYTHEN-ICK, *the caſtle in a woody place.*

CAR-WIN, *white caſtle.*

CAR-WINICK, *the dwelling on the marſh.*

CASTLE DOOR, Keſtle Dour, *caſtle near the water.*

CASTLE HORN-ECK, Keſtel Hornick, *the iron caſtle.*

CHE-NOWETH, Chy-nooth, *the new houſe.*—Nom. fam.

CHE-REASE, Chy-reaſe, *the middle houſe.*

CHE-TOADEN, Chy-todn, *toads houſe; alſo,* Chy-todn-ton, *houſe on the hill.*

CHY-COOZE, Chy-gùs, *houſe in the wood.*

CHY'NHALE, Chy'nhâl, *houſe in the moor.*—Nom. fam.

CHI-VER-TON.—*See* TODN, in the Vocabulary.

CHI-VORLOE, Chy-vorlo, *houſe by the great pool, or above the pool.*

CHOONE, Chy'-ûn, *houſe on a down or common.*

CHI-BAR-LEES, Chy-bar-lêys, *houſe on the high green.* Chivarlês.

CHY-BUCKA, *the cows cot.*

CHY-CARNE, *the ſtone houſe, or on a rock.*

CHY-EN-DOWER, Chy-en-dour, *houſe on the water ſide.*

CHY'N-ALS, *houſe on the cliff.*

CHY-PONS, *the bridge houſe.*

CHY-PRASE, *the houſe in the meadow.*

CHY-TANE, *the lower houſe.*

CHY-WOON, Chy-ûn, *the dwelling on a common.*

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CLIG-GA, Cleg-har, Cleg-go, *the rocky cliff.*

CLOW'ANCE, Clow-nans, *valley of echoes.*

COANSE, *a pavement, a cauſeway.*

COIS-PEN-HAILE, *wood at the river's head.*

COITE, Quoit, *the wood.*

COL-BORN, Col-bourne, Kil-bourne, *the dry well.*

COLD-BIGGEN, Col-biggan, *little neck or ridge of a hill.*

COL-QUITE, Col-coid, Kil-coid, *the neck of the wood, or the dry wood.*

COM-FORT, Coomb-ford, Cwm-fordh, Cuum-vordh, Cûm-vor, *the great road or paſs betwixt the hills.*

CON-DURRA, Con-dourra, *the neck of water.*

CONNOR, *rage.*—Nom. fam.

CONNOR-TON, *the ſcolding place.*

COOMB, Kûm, *the valley betwixt the hills; a defile or paſs.*

ST. COOSE, Cois, Kûs, Côs, *holy wood.*

COOS-VEA, Cooz-vean, *little wood.*

COSAWES, Coſſawſin, *the woods.*

COS-GARNE, Coiſ-karne, *rocky wood.*

CRACKET-TON, Croggan-ton, *a place where are ſhells.*

CREEG-BROAZ, *the great barrow, or burrow.*

CREEG-CARROW, *the deers barrow.*

CREEG-GLAZE, *the green barrow.*

CREEG-VOSE, *the intrenched barrow.*

CREEG-MURION, *the ants barrow.*

CROAN, *the croſs.*

CROW-GIE, *croſs hedge; or,* Crou-chi, Crouſt-hi, *croſs houſe; or,* Crug-kei, *dogs croſs.*—Nom. fam.

CROW-NICK, *the dwelling at the croſs.*

CROWS-WIN, *white croſs.*

CRUG-MEER, Crug-veor, *great burrow.*

CRUG-SILLICK, *the burrow in open view.*

CUDDEN-BEAK, *woody promontory.*

CUT-HILL, Coit-hayle, *the wood on the river.*

CUT-MEAR, Coit-maur, *great wood.*

D.

DAR-LEY, Dar-lees, *oak green.*

DELLE-BOL, *the clay hole.*

DENNE-BOUL, Deny-bol, *the clay hill.*

DEN-ZELL, Dûn-ſol, *hill in open view.*

DEVIS, Davas, Davat, *ſheeps place.*—Nom. fam.—Davis, *a ſheep.*

DINNIS, *a fortified place or iſland.*

DOR-CHESTER, *a caſtle by the water.*

DOW-BER, *the ſhort water.*—*See* BER *and* Dow, Vocab.

DOW-GAS, Dour-gûs, *water in the wood.*

DOZ-MARÈ, (pool) *the water that ebbs and flows.*—*See* Doz, Vocab.

DRAN-NOCK, *a place of oaks.*

DREN-ICK, *a place of thorns or brambles.*

DUN-MEAR, *great hill.*

DÛNS-LEY, Dûn-ley, *green hill.*

DÛN-VETH, *the graves hill.*

E.

EARTH, Arth, *high, above.*—Erth, *id.*

ELER-CHY, *the ſwans houſe, or ſwannery.*

ELLEN-GLAZE, *green elms.*

EN-GOLLAN, *the bottom.*—*See* GOLLAS, Vocab.

ENNIS, Ennes, Enys, *the iſland*; Ince, Ynez, Ynys.—Alſo, *a peninſula or half iſland, made ſo, either by a freſh water river, or the ſea.*—Nom. fam.

ERISEY, *the dry acre*; parc eriſey, *the dry field.*

FAL,

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F.

FAL, *the princes river.*

FENTA-LEY, Fenton-ley, Venton-lees, *the ſpring in the green.*

FENTER-GAN, Fenton-can, *the fountain of the ſingers, or the ſinging well, or the white fountain.*

FENTER-VEAN, *the little ſpring.*

FENTON-ADDLE, Fenton-attle, *the foul or dirty well.*

FENTON-GOOSE, Venton-gûs, *the ſpring in the wood.*

FENTON-WOON, Fenton-ûn, *the ſpring on the downs or common.*

FORD, Fordh, Vordh, Vor, Forth, *the way, the paſs.*

FORGE, Foge, Foke, *the blowing houſe or hearth, the furnace.*

FORS-NOOTH, Vor-noweth, *the new way or road.*

FORS-WINE, Vorſ-wyn, Vorſ-widn, *the white road.*

FOSS, Vos, Voſſa, *the intrenchment or ditch.*—Nom. fam.

FOUGE, *the hearth, or blowing houſe forge or furnace.*

G.

GAD-LES, Godh-lês, *the moles green.*

GO-LOWRAS, Go Lowarth, *at the garden.*

GAM, Cam, *the crooked place.*

GAR-GUS, Ker-gûs, *the wood afar off.*

GAR-LES, *on the green.*

GARRAH, *on the top of the hill.*

GARRAS, *on the top of the hill.*

GAVER-IGON, Gaver Iganz, *twenty goats.*—Nom. fam.

GAZE-LAND, Gaſſa-lan, *the dirty encloſure, or the deſerted encloſure.*

GEAR, Guer, *a green, flouriſhing, lively, fruitful, pleaſant place.*

GELLY, *the haſle, haſle grove.*

GELLY, Gilly, *the ſame as* Kelli, *a a grove*; but more commonly, *a grove of haſles.*

GEN-AU, *the mouth*; gen-eau, *troubled or dirty water.*

GEW, *the ſtay, ſupport.* On many eſtates one of the beſt fields is called the *Gew*, from it's being the ſupport of the eſtate.

GILLIE, Gilly.—*See* GELLY.

GLAZ-NETH, *green neſt*;—Glâſ-nyth, *idem.*

GLAZ-ON, Glaz-ûn, *the green downs.*—Nom. fam.

GLYNN, *the woody vale.*—Nom. fam.

GO-DOL-PHIN, Go-dôl, *a little valley,* Phin, *or* Fince, *of ſprings.*—Nom. fam.

GO-DRE-VY, *the wood town by the water.*

GOL-ANT, Gol-lan, *the holy church.*

GOL-BORN, *holy well.*

GOLLA-COOMB, *the lower moor.*

GOLLAH, *the bottom or low place.*

GÔN-REETH, *the open down.*

GOON-GOOSE, Gûngûs, *the common by the wood.*

GOON-HOSKYN, *the ſedgy down.*

GOON-VRE, Gûnbrè, *the hill down.*

GOON-YERL, Yurl, Goon-arluth, *the earls down.*

GOOSE-FORD, Gûs-fordh, *the way or paſs of the wood.*

GOR-GUT, Gor-coit, *on the wood.*

GOR-MELLICK, *on the mill premiſes.*

GOVARROE, Goverow, *the place of many ſprings or brooks*; *pl. of* Gover.

GOVER, *the brook, or ſpring of water.*

GRAMBLA, *the ſcrambling place.*

GRAM-POUND, Gran-pont, *grand bridge.*

GRO-GATH,

Digitized by Google

GRO-GATH, Gro-goe, *the limit or boundary croſs, or croſs of the limits.*

GÛDERN, *the brambly wood.*

GÛN-ROUNSEN, *the aſſes down.*

GÛN-WIN, *the white down.*

GUR-LYN, *the huſband's lake, or the moiſt or wet place.*

GÛSTE-VEOR, *the great wood.*

GÛSTE-VEAN, Gûſ-vean, *little wood.*

GWAR-DER, Gwar-dour, *the ſummit near the water.*

GWAVAS, *the winterly place.*—Nom. fam.

GWEALS, Gueal, *the fields.*

GWEEK, Guik, Gu-ick, *the village*; alſo, *the bay or creek.*

GWEN-DRA, Gwin-drea, *white town.*

H.

HALE, Hâl, *the moor.*

HALE-LUE, Hâl-loo, *the moor pool.*

HÂL-GARRAS, *the moor on the ſummit.*

HÂL-GAVER, *the goats moor.*

HÂL-WOON, Hâl'ûûn, *the downs moor.*

HÂL-GARRACK, *the rocky moor.*

HALLA-MELLIN, Hâlmellin, *the mill-moor*; *or*, Hallow-mellin, *the mill moors.*

HAL-LAND, Hâl-lan, *the moor encloſure.*

HÂL-VEAR, *the great moor.*

HÂL-VENNA, *the old moor.*

HÂL-VOSE, Hal-vôz, *the moor ditch.*

HÂL-WIDDEN, Hâl-widn, *the fair or white moor.*

HÂL-VUSSOE, Hâl-voſſo, *the moor ditches.*—Nom. fam.

HANTER-GANTICK, *the half, or noon-tide or midnight ſinging place.*

HANTER-TAVAS, *half a tongue.*

HAR-LYN, Ar-lyn, *upon the water or river, or pool.*

HARROBEAR, Heiraburro, *the place of the battle.*

HAY, *the encloſure*; hence the walled church-yard is called, *the church hay.*

HÊL-ANGOVE, *the ſmiths river.*

HÊL-COOSE, *the river wood.*

HÊL-FORD, *the river paſſage.*

HELIGAN, *the place of the willows.*

HELANOWETH, *new elms.*

HELLAN, Ellan, *the elms.*

HELMINTOR, Hâl-mên-tor, *moorſtone hill.*

HELSTON, Hâl-laſ-ton, *the hill by a green moor*; *vulgo*, Helſton.

HEN-DRA, Hân-drea, *the old town.*

HENDRA-BURNICK, *the old town well.*

HENDRA VOSSAN, *the old town intrenchment.*

I.

INCE, *the peninſula.*

INCEWORTH, Incewarth, *the high peninſula.*

ISA-COT, Iſa-coit, *the lower wood.*

PORT ISAAC, Port Iſick, *the port of corn.*

K.

KE-GELLICK, *the haſle grove hedge.*

KEÏ-GWIDDEN, Kei-gwidn, Kei-gwin, *the white dog.*—Nom. fam.

KELLIO, Kellio'w, Kellow, *the groves.*—Nom. fam.

KELLY, Kelli, *the grove.*—Nom. fam.

KELSEY, Kelzy, Kelzey, *the dry neck.*

KENEGIE, Ke neag y, *the moſſy hedge, or houſe near the bogs.*

KERN-ICK, *the round or compact place*; alſo, *a rocky place*; *as*, Carn-ick.

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KERRIS, *a lovely place.*—Gerry, *id.*

KERTHEN, Kerden, *the quicken tree.*

KE-GERTHEN, *the quickſet hedge.*–Nom. ſam.

KESTAL, Keſtle, Keſtel, *the caſtle.*—Nom. fam.

KEVEREL, Cheverel, *the place of he goats.*

KIL-GEAR, *the pleaſant or fruitful grove.*

KILLI-GORICK, *the grove on the water ſide.*

KILLE-HÊLLAN, *the encloſed grove by the river, or the grove of elms.*

KILLY-VERTH, *the white thorn grove.*

KILLE-VOSE, Killy-vôs, *the grove in the intrenchment, or the deſcent.*

KILLY-WORGY, *the grove by the river.*

KILLIGANOON, *the grove by the down.*

KILLI-GREW, *the eagles grove.*–Nom. f.

KILLIOW, *the groves.*

KILLI-MÊNS-ACK, ek, ick, *the ſtony grove.*

KILL-OCH, Killy-oke, *the oak grove.*

KIL-MAR, Kil-marh, Kil-marth, *the great, the horſe, or the wonderful grove.*

KNOLL, Knowl, *the promontory hill, or eminence; a projection of hilly ground.*

KÛM.—*See* COOMB.

L.

LAIT-Y, Lait-ty, *the dairy or milk houſe.*

LAMBESSOE, Lambiſſoe, *the place of birches.*—Lan-biſſoe.

LAMELLION, Lan Mellin, *the mill place.*

LAN-DUE, Lan-Dew, *God's encloſure, or the church-yard; the ſanctuary.*

LAN-HADRON, Lanſ-ladron; *recte,* Nans-Ladron, *the valley of thieves.*

LAN-HAY, *the church-yard.*

LAN-HERN, *the ſanctuary, or church built with an iron or hard ſtone.*

LAN-KELLY, *the church grove.*

LAN-LAWRNE, Lan Louarn, *the fox lawn.*

LAN-LEAK, *the lake encloſure.*

LANNAR, *a foreſt, a grove*; alſo, *a lawn or a bare place in a wood.*—Lanarth, *the high encloſure.*

LAN-VOR-NICK, *the church on the way to the creek.*

LAN-YON, Lan-eithon, *the furzy encloſure, the furzy croft.*—Nom. fam.

LANYEIN, *the cold encloſure.*

LEAZ, *the green open place.* Lâz, *id.*

LEE, Parc an lee, *calves field.*

LE-HA, *a place for calves*; Leiha, *a ſmall place.*

LE-MAR, Lemarh, Lemarch, *the place of horſes; horſe place or green.*

LEWARN, Louarn, *the fox place.*–Nom. fam.

LOE, Lo, Loo, *a lake or pool*; Looe, *id.*

LESTWITHIEL, *the lofty palace*; Les uthiel, Les uhal.

M.

MAGER, Maga, *the feeding place.*—Nom. fam.

MARHAZ-AN-VOAZ, *the market of the fortified intrenchment*; *rather* Marghesan-voſe, *the maid's market.*

MARKET-JEW, Maraz-ion, Maraz-ian, *the market on the ſea coaſt.*

MEAN, Mene, Mên, *the ſtone.*–Nom. f.

MEANTOLL, Mêntol, *the holed ſtone.*

MEAN-SCREFIS, *the written ſtone.*

MEANHEAR, Mênheer, Mênhir, *the long ſtone.*

MEDROSE, Meroſe, *a place in a valley.*

MENABILLY, *the colts hill.*

MENADARVA, Menadorva, *the watry hill, or by the water; or the hill of oaks.*

MENE-GUISSEY,

Digitized by Google

MENE-GUISSEY, Melin-giſſy, *the mill woods.*

MENER-DUE, *the black mountain.*

MEN-WINNICK, Men-winion, *a top of the marſhes.*

MER-LYN, Maurlyn, *the great lake.*

MESACK, Meſick, *the field.*

MEW-DON, *the great hill.*

MITHIAN, Methian, *the feeding place.*

MOLLINICK, *the place of goldfinches.*

MOPAS, Malpas, *bad paſſage.*

MOR-GAN, *by the ſea.*–Nom. fam.

MOR-VALL, *ditto.*

MUL-FRA, Mul-vera, *the bare hill.*—Nom. fam.

N.

NAN-CARROW, *the deers valley.*–Nom. fam.

NANCE, Nan, Nans, Nantz, *the valley or plain.*—Nom. fam.

NANCEKEAGE, Nanſkuke, Nanceguik, *the village on the plain, or near the valley.*

NANCE-MELLIN, *the mill valley.*

NANCE-MOLKIN, malkin, *dirty valley.*

NAN-COTHAN, *the old valley.*–N. f.

NAN-KILLY, *the valley of the grove.*

NAN-KERSEY, *the winding valley.*–N. f.

NAN-KIVELL, *the horſe valley.*—N. f.

NANSA-GOLLAN, *the harts valley.*

NANS-AVALLAN, *the apple trees valley.*

NAN-SCAWEN, Nanſcauan, *the valley of elder trees.*

NANSOUGH, Nanſoath, *the fat valley.*

NANSWHYDEN, Nanſwhydn, *the white valley.*

NANT-ALLAN, *the miry valley.*

NANTS-MELLYN, *the mill river valley.*

NINNIS, Ninnes, *the iſland, or encloſure ſurrounded by a lane.*—Nom. fam.

O.

OWLA-COOMB, Ula-coomb, *the owls coomb*; Ula, is alſo *an elm*; ſo that it may be *the coomb of elm trees.*

P.

PADRE-DA, Pader-da, *prayers good.*

PARK, *a field or encloſure*; Parc, *id.*

PARKEN-VRAHAN, *crows field.*

PARK ERISSIE, Parc-eriſy, *the corn field, or dry acre on the bottom.*

PARK-HALE, Parchâl, *the moor field.*

PARK-HOSKIN, Hoſken, Hoſkyn, *the field of ruſhes.*—Hoſkyn ; Nom. fam.

PEDEN-POLL, Pen-pol, *the head pool, or pool's head.*

PEL-LYN, *the diſtant pool, or pond afar off.*

PENANT, Pennants, *the head of the plain, or the valley.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-ARE, Pen-arth, *the high top or hill.*

PEN-BERTH, Pen-verth, *the green top.*

PEN-BETHA, *the head of the graves.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-BRAHAN, Pen-vrahan, *the crows head or rookery.*

PEN-BUGEL, *the herdſman's head, or ſuperior herdſman.*

PEN-CALLINICK, Ke-linick, Kelynnek, Kelynack, *the head place of the holly-trees, the head of the hollies.*

PEN-CARROW, *the head place of the deer.*

PEN-COOSE, cooz, gûs, *the head of the wood.*

PEN-DAR-GY, Pen doûr gy, *the river head.*

PENDARVES, *head of the oak field*; Pen-dar, *oak head*; Pendour, *the land's end, or head of the water*; Pendourvoſe, *the head of a ſmall river or open water.*–Nom. fam.

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PENDAVY, *the projection on the river*; Pendavis, *sheep's-head.*

PEN-DEEN, Pen-dean, Pen-dên, *head man's place.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-DENNIS, *the peninsula or fortified headland.*—DINAZ, *see* Voc.

PEN-DREA, *the principal town.*

PEN-DREAN, Pendraen, *the brambly head.*

PEN-ESKEN, *at the head of the rushes.*—*See* PEN-HOSKIN.

PEN-FOUNDER, Pen-vounder, *the lane's head, or lane's end.*

PEN-GARRICK, Pen-garrack, *the head rock.*

PENGELLY, kelli, *the head of the grove, or of the hasle grove*; Gilli, *id.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-GERSICK, *the green headland.*

PEN-GLAZE, *the green head.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-GOVER, *the head of the rivulet.*

PEN-HALE, *the head of the moor.*—Nom. f. *pl.* Pen-hallow, hallo.—Nom. fam.

PEN-HÂL-VEAN, *little moor head.*

PEN-HÂL-VEOR, *great moor head.*

PEN-HELLICK, hillick, *the head of the willows.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-KEVEL, *the horse head.*—Nom. f.

PEN-KUKE, Pen-guik, *the head village.*

PEN-LEE, Pen-lê, lea, *the lesser head or point of land projecting.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-MEN-NOR, mener, menes, meneth, *the principal mountain.*

PENNANCE, Pennans, *the head of the valley or plain*; Pennant, *id.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-NARE, Pen-arth, Penn-aire, *the high or lofty head.*

PENNICK, Penneck, Penek, ack, ock, ok, *the head creek, brook, rivulet, or place*; Penok, *head oak.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-OLVA, *the head of the breach.*

PEN-PILL, Pen-pillick, *the head of the creek, or little harbour.*

PEN-POL, *the head of the pool, well, pit, or lake.*

PEN-PONS, Pen-pont, *the head bridge, or head of the bridge.*

PEN-QUITE, Pen-coit, *the top of the wood.*

PEN-RICE, rees, *the head of the fleeting ground.*—Rice, Rees, Ryce, Rhys.—Nom. fam.

PEN-ROSE, Rôs, *the head of the valley.* Rôs, *moss.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-RYN, rhyn, *the head of the river, channel, or promontory.*

PEN-TILLIE, *the master's, or head of the family.*—Nom. fam. Tillie.

PEN-TIRE, tîr, *the headland.*—Nom. f.

PEN-TOWAN, tuan, tuyn, *the head of the sand banks.*

PEN-VENTON, fenton, *spring head.*

PEN-VOSE, vôs, *the head of the intrenchment or ditch.*

PEN-WÂRN, *the head of the alder trees.*—Nom. fam.

PEN-WERRIS, Pen-gueres, *the green or flourishing head.*

PEN-ZANCE, Penzanz, *the saint's head*; or rather, *the head of the bay.*

PILL, *a salt water trench or little harbour.*

PLACE, Plâs, *a palace.*

PLÊN-GWARY, Plan-an-guarè, in Redruth, where there were till very lately the evident remains of an amphitheatre, vulgarly denominated *a round.* The uses of those rounds anciently were to act religious and other interludes; and generally formed upon a green or level place, thence named, Plân-an-guarè, *or* χuare, *the plain for plays and pastimes.*—See BORLASE, *on Perran Round,* in his *Antiquities of Cornwall.*

POL-GANHORN, *a chalybeate pool, or pool with iron; a medicinal pool.*—Nom. f.

POL-DUE,

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POL-DUE, Pol-dew, *black pool.*

POL-GASSICK, Pol-gazaik, *the dirty pool.*

POL-GLASE, Polglâz, *the green top, or green pool.*—Nom. fam.

POL-GREAN, Pol-grene, Pol-grouan, *the gravel pits.*—Nom. fam.

POL-GOOTH, Pol-goth, Pol-côth, *the old pits.*

POL-KEEVES, *the drinking pool.*

POL-KERNICK, *the rocky pool.*

POL-LEAN, *the full pool.*

POL-MARH, *the horſe pool.*

POL MARTH, *the wonderful pool.*

POL-MASICK, Pol-meſſęk, *the top or upper field.*

POL-MEAR, *the great pool or pit.*—Nom. f.

POL-PEN-WITH, *the pool at the head of the breach or ſeparation.*

POL-PRY, *the clay pit.*

POL-RUAN, *the river head or pool.*

POL-SCATHA, Scath, Skath, Skatha, *the pool for boats.*

POL-STEAN, *the tin pit, or miry pit.*

POL-SEW, Polſue, *the black pool.*

POL-VENTON, *the ſpring head or pool.*

POLWHELE, *the pool work*; *or*, Polgueul, *the top of the field.*—Nom. fam.

Karenra whelas, Karenza, *love worketh (or ſeeketh) love.*—Mr. Polwheles' motto.

POL-WHEVERELL, *the kids pool.*

POL-ZA, Pol-ſa, *the dry pit*; Pûl-za, Pol-zeath, *id.*

POR-KELLIS, Port-kellis, *the gate of the grove.*

PORTH, *a ſea coaſt, bay, or haven.*

PORT ISAAC, Port-yzick, *the corn port.*

PORT-LEVEN, *the open bay.*

PORT-KISKEY, *the bleſſed haven.*

PORT-MELLIN, *the mill cove.*

PORT-REATH, Portrêth, dreath, draith, *the ſandy cove.*—Pentreath, Nom. fam.

PRAZE, *a meadow.*

PREDDEN, Predn, Pren, *the tree.*

PRI-D'-EAUX, Prèſd-'eaux, *near the waters.*—Nom. fam.

PRIS-LOW, Pres-deau, *near the water.*

Q.

QUARRY, Cuare, *a quarry of ſtones.*

QUOIT, Coit, Cuit, Quite, *a wood*; alſo, *a large flat ſtone.*

R.

RADFORD, *the fern way*; Reden.—Nom. fam.

RADLAND, *the encloſure of ferns*; Redanan, *a brake of ferns.*

RADNOR, *fern land.*—Nom. fam.

REDRUTH, Dre-druith, *the Druid's town*, which it undoubtedly ſignifies, from it's vicinity to Carn Brea, that celebrated ſtation of druidical ſuperſtition, where at this time are to be ſeen a multifarious collection of monumental druidiſm. Redruth, Ryd-ryth, is alſo *the red ford*; but that cannot be the name of the town, as there are deeds in the poſſeſſion of Sir Francis Baſſet, bart. where it is denominated Dredruith; this name is ſo very ancient as to be given to the ſituation of the town before this kingdom was divided into pariſhes; as old writings expreſs thus, "in the pariſh of Uny (St. Uny) *juxta* Dredruith."—In fine, though the pariſh is now, and has been immemorially called Redruth, its real dedicatory name is St. Uny; and therefore (if I miſtake not) the town claims an evident antiquity prior to any other in the county.

RED-TYE,

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RED-TYE, Rid-ti, *the houſe at the ford.*

RESCORLA, Rôſcorla, corlan, corhlan, *the valley of the burying place, or of the ſheep folds.*—Nom. fam.

RESEVEN, Roſeyhan, *the plentiful vale.*

RESUDGIAN, Reſugga, Rôſogan, *the moiſt valley.*

RETALLACK, tallock, *a very high place with many pits.*—Nom. fam.

RÔS-CARROCK, *the valley of the brook.*—Nom. fam.

RÔS-CARRACK, *the rocky vale.*

RÔSCREEGE, *the valley croſs.*—Nom. f.

RÔSCROW, *the valley croſs.*—Nom. f.

ROSE, Rôs, *the valley.*—Nom. fam.

RÔS-CROGGAN, *the valley of ſhells.*

RÔS-EGLOS, *the church vale.*

ROSE-KESTEL, *the valley of the caſtle.*

ROSE-LYON, *the vale in open view.*

ROSMEAN, Roſmên, *ſtony valley.*

RÔSMELLIN, *the mill valley.*

RÔSMERRIN, *the blackberry vale.*

RÔS-MORDER, Rôs-mor-dour, *the valley near the ſea water or tide.*

ROSE-VALLAN, *the apple valley.*

RÔSVEOR, *the great valley.*—Nom. fam.

RÔSVEAN, *the little valley.*

RÔSVETH, *or* VERTH, *the green vale, or brambly valley; or valley of graves.*

ROSEWARNE, Rôſwarn, *the valley of alders.*—Nom. fam.

RÛS-KARNON, *the valley of the high rock.*

RÔS-KEAR, *the lovely vale.*

RÔS-KILLY, gilly, *the grove in the valley.*—Nom. fam.

ROS-KYMER, *the great dog valley.*

RÔS-NITHEN, Ros neithen, *furzy vale.*

RÔS-TEAGE, têg, têk, *the fair vale.*

ROS-UICK, wick, gweek, guik, *the valley of the village, port, or haven.*

RYALTON, *royal town.*

S.

SCAWEN, Scauan, *the place of elder trees.*—Nom. fam.

SE-VARTH, *the high ſeat.*

SE-VEAK, veage, *the ſeat in a hollow.*

SE-WANNA, Se-woona, *the ſeat by the downs.*

SINNS, Zyns, *the ſaints abode.*

SKEWES, *a ſhady place*; Skez, *idem.*—Nom. fam.

SKYBURIA, Skiberio, Skeberiowe, *the barns.*

SOARN, Sorn, *the corner.*

SPERNON, *the thorn.*—Nom. fam.

STEAN Coos, kûz, gûs, *the tin wood.*

T.

TE-HIDY, Ty-idne, *the fowlers houſe, or the ſingle dwelling.*

TEMPELLOW, *temples.*

TENCREEGE, *the town of the barrows.*

TI-VERN-HAIL, Ty-warn-hayl, *the houſe on the river, or water ſide.*

TOL-CARN, *the ſtone or rock with a hole in it*; alſo, *the high rock.*

TOL-GULLA, *the lower hole or bottom.*

TOL-GUS, Tolgûz, Talguz, *the hole in the wood, or the quaking hole*; *or*, Talgus, *the high wood.*

TOL-VORNE, *the foreigners hole or high place*; *or*, Tolforn, *the oven's mouth or hole.*—Nom. fam.

TOL-ZETHAN, *the eminent ſeat or lofty dwelling*; Tol-ſethe, Sethe, is alſo *a Biſhop's ſee*; *and* Zethan, is alſo *an arrow.*

TOR, *a belly*; alſo, *a mountain or great hill above others.*

TOWAN, *heaps of ſand, or ſand banks.*—Nom. fam.

TREASSOW,

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TREASSOW, *the town of ribs (bones.)*

TRE-BAH, *the boars town.*

TRE-BAR-FÛT, *the town over the vaults or graves.*

TRE-BARTHA, marth, *the high or wonderful place*; Trebarva, *id.*

TRE-BEAN, vean, *the little town*; Bian, Wigan, *id.*

TRE-BELL, bel, *the fair or fine place.*

TRE-PELLEN, vellen, mellin, *mill town.*

TRE-BERICK, Treberthes, *the bearing or fruitful place.*

TRE-BOLLAN, Tre-bowl, Tre-bowlin, *the clayey pit, pool, or miry town.*

TRE-CAN, *the white town, or finger's town.*

TRE-COOSE, gûs, kûs, *the wood town.*

TRE-CROOGO, Tre-croggan, *the shelly town.*

TRE-DAVOE, *the sheep town*; Davoe, *pl. the sheep.*

TRE-DINHAM.—Nom. fam.

TRE-DINICK, *a fortified town, or town on the hill.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-DOWER, dour, dôr, *the town by the water side.*

TRE-FRANK, frink, *the French town, or liberty town*; *the Franks' town.*

TRE-FREAK, freoch, frech, *the fruitful town.*

TRE-FRY, *the town on a hill*; Trevry, *id.*—Nom. fam.

TREF-ULA, *the owls town, or town of elms*; Tref-ulick, *id.*

TRE-FUS-ES, Tre-foz-es, *the walled or intrenched town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GAGLE, Tre-geagle, *the dirty town.*—Nom. fam.

TREGA-MELLIN, *the mill dwelling.*

TREGA-MINION, *the stone dwellings.*

TREG-ANDEAN, dên, *the men's dwelling.*

TREG-AN-HORN, *the iron dwelling.*

TREG-AN-ÎAN, *the cold dwelling, or on the sea shore.*

TREG-ANTEL, *the dangerous dwelling*; *hazardous, perilous.*

TREG-AR-DEN, Treg-arthen, Treg-arn, *a dwelling upon a high place.*

TRE-GASSICK, *pl.* Tre-gassow, *the dirty place*; Legassick, ditto.—Nom. fam.

TREGA-ZORAN, sorran, sorn, *the dwelling of anger, or in the corner.*

TRE-GEA, ke, kea, *the place inclosed by a hedge.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GEAR, *the green or fruitful place*; also, *the fair or pretty town, or goodly dwelling.* In Irish, *the sharp town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GELLAS, gelles, gillys, *the grove town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GENNA, *the dwelling at the mouth or entrance of a place.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GERRICK, Tre-gery, *the green or fruitful place, or the dwelling of love.*

TRE-GEW, geu, *the flourishing or place of support, or the place of spears.*

TRE-GIDEON, Treg-i-gian, *the giants dwelling.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GILLION, Tregillio, *the dwelling in the groves.*

TRE-GISKEY, *the blessed town.*

TRE-GLASTAN, *the scarlet oak town.*

TRE-GOLLS, *the holy place or lower town*; Tregoolas, *id.*

TRE-GÔNA, Tre-gonan, *the downs town.*

TRE-GÔN-HAY, Tre-gûn-hay, *the dwelling inclosed on the common*; Tre-gonick, Tre-gonin, *id.*

TRE-GON-Y, Tre-gûn-y, *the dwellings on the common near the river.*

TRE-GOOLAS.—*See* TREGOLLS.

TRE-GOOSE, *the town in or near the wood.*

TRE-GOR-ICK, *the town on the river.*

TREGOTHA,

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TREGOTHA, Tregorha, *the hay town*; Tregurtha, *id.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-GOTH-NAN, *the old town on the plain, or in the valley.*

TRE-GUE.—*See* TRE-GEW.

TREHÂN, *the ſummer town.*—Nom. f.

TREHAWKE, *the upper town.*—Nom. f.

TRE-HEIR, Tre-here, Tre-hîr, *the long town; or*, Tre-heir, *the place of battle.*

TRE-IZACK, *the corn town.*

TRE-KILLICK, *the grove town.*

TREKINNIN, *the town of rabbits, or leeks, or ſtrife.*

TRE-LANE, Tre-lân, *Church town.*

TRE-LASE, *the green town.*—Nom. f.

TRE-LASK, loſk, *the town of burning, or burnt town.*

TRE-LAUDER, lader, ladron, *the town of the thieves.*

TRE-LAWN, *the wool town, or the open or clear town*; Trelawn-y, ditto, *by the water.*—Nom. ſam.

TRE-LAWARREN, louarn, *the foxes town.*

TRE-LAY, Tre-lea, Tre-leaſe, *the green town, or the leſſer town, or town place*; Treleaſe.—Nom. fam.

TRE-LEDDRA, luddra, lydru, *the town on the cliff*; *or the place for ſtockings.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-LEEVER, Tre-liver, *the book town.*

TRE-LEVEN, *the open or bare place.*

TRE-LEW, loo, lô, *the dwelling by the pool or lake*; Trelu, *the town place*; Trelewick, *id.*

TRELILL, *the goats town*; *the kiſſing or laſcivious dwelling.*

TRE-LIN, Tre-linno, *the place of flax or linen.*

TRE-LISSICK, lefick, leſek, *or* ledzhek, *the buſhy town*; *or the heifers or calves place.*

TRE-LOAR, *the moon town.*—Nom. f.

TRE-LOGGAS, *the mice town*; Tre-logoſſick, *id.*

TRELOSK, *the burnt town.*

TRE-LOW, *louſy town*; Lou, *pl. of* Luan.

TRE-LOWETH, lowarth, *garden town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-LOY, *the hoary or muſty town.*

TRE-LUDICK, *the miry town place.*

TRE-LUSWELL, Treluſual, *the miry walled town.*

TRE-LYON, lien, *the linen place.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-MABE, mâb, Tre-mabyn, *the boys or children town.*

TRE-MATON, matern, *Kingſton or the Royal town.*—Trematon caſtle belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

TREMAYNE, *the town on ſhore or ſea coaſt*; *or*, Tremyn, *a paſſage.*—Nom. fam.

TREM-BLEATH, blaidh, *the wolfs town.*

TRE-MEAL, mêl, *the ſweet or honey town.*

TRE-MEAN, Tremêne, *the ſtone town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-MEAR, meer, mere, *great town.*

TREMELLIN, mellick, *mill town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-MEN-HEER, mênhîr, *the long ſtone town*; *or* Tre-myn-hir, *the long paſſage.*—Nom. fam.

TREMETHECK, *the phyſicians town.*

TRE-MOUGH, Tre-môh, *the hogs place.*

TRE-NANS, nantz, *the town in a valley, or on a plain.*

TRE-NANT, *a dwelling near the river.*

TREN-ARTH, *the high dwelling.*

TREN-BATH, baeth, *the boars dwelling.* Nom. fam.

TRENCREEK, creeg, crig, *the dwelling by the burrow.*

TRENNEAGE,

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TRENNEAGE, *the moſſy, or thatched dwelling, or the deaf town.*

TRENETHICK, *the great dwelling; the large town or dwelling.*

TREN-EWAN, eyn, *the cold dwelling.*

TREN-GOFF, Tren-gove, *the ſmith's dwelling.*—Nom. fam.

TREN-GWAINTON, venton, *the dwelling near the ſpring or rivulet.*

TREN-INICK, *the dwelling on the creek.*

TREN-ITHEN, eithen, *the furzy dwelling.*

TREN-IZICK, izik, *the corn town.*

TREN-OON, oan, *the lambs cot.*

TRE-NOWETH, *the new town.*

TRE-NOW, *the noiſy town.*

TRENWITH, Tre enwith, *the town among aſh trees.*

TRE-RAVON, Tre-avon, *the town on the river.*

TRE-REEN, *the fortified or fighting place.*

TRE-RICE, reeſe, *the town on the decline of the hill*; Treriſe, *id.*

TRE-ROSE, *the valley town*; Rôs, is alſo *a meadow on the hill*; and likewiſe *a common.*

TRE-SADRON, ſadern, *the ſtrong town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-SARE, ſair, *the woodman's, or carpenter's town*; q. d. Sair, *a ſawyer of wood.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-SARRAT, ſart, *the hedge-hog town.*

TRE-SAULE, *the expoſed or healthy dwelling place.*

TRE-SILLIAN, *the place for eels; or in open view.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-SIMPLE, *the miry place.*

TRE-SKEWES, ſkuis, ſkêz, *the ſhady town.*

TRES-MARROWE, *the town of the graves.*

TRE-SOOTH, ſoath, *the fat or fruitful place.*

TRE-STRAIL, *the town for mats made of ſedges, or ruſhes*; or, Strail, *the tapeſtry town.*—Nom. fam.

TRESUGGA, ſug, *the moiſt or boggy town.*

TRES-WETHAN, *the town among the trees.*

TRE-TANE, tân, *the under town.*

TRE-THEAGE, *the fair or pleaſant town.*

TRE-THEW, du, dew, *the black town, or God's-town*; *the holy town.*

TRE-THEWY, *the town by the water, or the holy town by the water.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-THOWA, dour, *the town by the water.*

TRE-VAILER, *the workman's town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VALLACK, *the fenced town.*

TRE-VALSA, *the fortified town*; or, Trev-Alſa, *the town on the cliff.*

TRE-VANION, *a town in a hollow plain.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VARTH, *the high town.*

TRE-VARTHEN, Trevardûn, *the town on a hill.*—Nom. fam.

TREVAUNANCE, *the town in a great valley.*

TRE-VEAN, *the little town.*

TRE-VEAR, veor, *the great town.*

TREVE, *a houſe, a habitation.*—Nom. f.

TRE-VEDREN, vydran, *the town by the brambly river.*

TRE-VELLA, aval, *the apple town.*

TRE-VELLANS, *the mill town.*

TREVENEAGE, *the moſſy dwelling.*

TREVENA, venna, vennen, venner, *the bees town, old town, or women's town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VETHAN, *the town among trees, the meadow town; the old town.*—Nom. fam.—Trevethen, *the birds town.*

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TRE-VETHOE, betho, *the town of the graves.*

TRE-VILLION, *the dwelling of the seaman.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VILVA, vilvas, *the mean low town.*

TRE-VINCE, fince, *the town of springs*; Trewince, *id.*

TRE-VISSAN, *the lower town.*

TRE-VITHICK, vethick, *the town in the meadow on the creek.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-VIVION, *the dwelling by the small water.*—Nom. fam.

TREVORDER, vor-dour, *the town by the great water, or on the road by the water.*

TREVOSE, voſſo, *the fortified town.*

TRE-VRY, *the town on the round hill.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-WARTHA, *the higher town.*—N. f.

TRE-WAR-THENICK, *the higher town by the creek or rivulet.*

TRE-WAVAS, gwavas, *the winterly or expoſed dwelling.*—Nom. fam.

TREWEN, *the fair town.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-WHEELA, *the dwelling by the works or mines.*—Nom. fam.

TRE-WIGGETT, wick, wicket, *a village, a little village; the little village town.*

TRE-WIN, *the dwelling on the marſh*; Trewinick, *id.* Trewinnow, *pl.* Trewint, *id.*—Nom. fam.

TREWITHAN, withen, withick, within, *the town among the trees.*

TRE-WOLLACK, *the lower town*; Trewoolla, *id.*

TRE-WOOF, *the place frequented by blackbirds*; *perhaps the rookery.*

TRE-WOON, *the dwelling on the common.*

TRE-WORDER, wordra, worga, worgen, *the dwelling near the water.*

TRE-WORGY, wirgie, *the dwelling by the water, or juſt above the water.*

TRE-WORLÂS, *the town on the high green.*

TREWOTHICK, *the noted town.*

TRE-YEW, yuk, *the upper town.*

TRE-ZELA, *the ſalt town.*

TREZISE, Tre yz, *the place for corn.*—Nom. fam.

TRUTHELL, Truath-hâl, *a barren moor*; Tre-uhal, *a high town*; or, Treuth-hâl, *the entrance of the moor.*

TU-COISE, coyeſe, gûs, *on the wood's ſide.*

TULE-MÊNA, *the holed ſtone.* Tolmên, *id.*

TURS-COT, *the ſhort or low tower.*

TY-BISTER, Tybeſta, *the houſe for kine or cattle.*

U.

VELLAN-ALSA, *the mill by the cliff.*

VELLAN-GOOSE, COOS, kûz, *the mill by the wood.*

VELLAN-NOWETH, nooth, *the new mill.*

VELLAN SAUNDRY, *Alexander's mill.*

VELLAN-USEN, uſion, *the chaff mill.*

VENTON, *the ſpring, fountain, or well.*

VENTON-GIMPS, *the continual, ever flowing ſpring or well.*

VENTON-GOLLAN, *the holy well, or the harts well.*

VENTON-NEAGE, *the moſſy well.*

VENTON-VEAN, *the little well.*

VENTON-VEASE, *the outward well.*

VENTON-VEDNA, *the high well.*

VENTON-VEOR, *the great well.*

VENTON-VERTH, *the green ſpring.*

VENTON-WIN, *the well in the marſh.*

VENTON-ZEATH, *the dry well.*

VOSE, vôz, fôs, foſs, *the ditch or trench.*—Nom. fam.

VOUNDER, *the lane.*

VRAHAN, *the rookery.*

USTICK,

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USTICK, Yſtig, *ſtudious, affectionate, learned*; Yuh'ſick, *a high place*; Boſuſtick, Treſuſtick.—Nom. fam.

VU-GLASS, glâz, *the green view or proſpect, the pleaſant proſpect.*

W.

WHEAL-AN-CARN, *the rocky work or mine.*

WHEAL-AN-COATS, *the work in the wood.*

WHEAL-AN-VOR, *the work by the way ſide, or the great work, or mine.*

WHEAL-REETH, ryth, *the red work, or the open work, or mine.*

WHEAL-ROSE, *the mine in the vale.*

WICCA, *the little village.*

WINNICK, *the marſh*; Winnow, *pl.*

WINSOR, zar, *the marſh frequented by heath cocks, or growſe, or turkeys.*—N. f.

WOON, *the down or common.*

WOR-VAS, *the good path or way.*

WYTHAN, *the tree.*

Y.

YOUL-DON, Youl-ton, Jouldûn, *the devil's hill.*—Nom. fam.

Z.

ZANZ-IDGIE, idhio, *the conſecrated ivy.*

ZEA-LLA, Zeh-lan, *the dry encloſure.*

ZU-LA, Sew-lan, *the black encloſure*; or, Zoulan, *the mow-yard*; *or encloſure for ſtraw, reed, or ſtubble.*

ZYNS, *the ſaints abode, a holy place.*

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The Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Commandments,

IN THE

ANCIENT AND MODERN CORNISH:

AND

A Collection of Proverbs, Mottoes, Rhimes, Songs, &c.

IN THE

MODERN OR VULGAR CORNISH.

THE LORD's PRAYER.

IN ANCIENT CORNISH.

Pydzhadou a'n Arluyth.

AN Taz ny es yn nêf, bethens thy hannow ughelles, gwrênz doz thy gulaſker: Bethens thy voth gwreîz yn oar kepare hag yn nêf. Ro thyn ny hithow agan peb dyth bara; Gava thyn ny agan cam, kepare ha gava ny neb es cam ma erbyn ny: Nyn hombrek ny en antel, mez gwyth ny the worth drok: Rag gans te yn an mighterneth, an creveder, hag an' worryans, byz a venitha.

An dellna ra bo.

IN MODERN CORNISH.

Padar a'n Arluth.

AGAN Taz leb ez en nêv, benigas beth de hanno, gurra de gulaſketh deaz, de voth beth gwrêz en' oar pokar en nêv. Ro dony hithow agan pyb dyth bara; Ha gava do ny agan cabmow, pokara ny gava an gy leb es cam ma war bidn ny: Ha na dege ny en antail, buz gwitha ny dort droge: Rag an mychteyrneth ew chee do honnen, ha an crêvder, ha an 'worryans, rag biſqueth ha biſqueth.

An dellna ra bo.

THE CREED.

Cregyans a'n Cannaſow Chriſt.

ME a credy yn Dew an Taz Olgalluſter, gwrêar an nêf, hag an' oar; hag yn Jeſus Chriſt y vab y honon, neb ef theravas the Vewnans dryth an Speriz Sans, Denethys a'n Gwerches Vary, ga-

An Credgyanz a'n Abeſtelath.

ME a credgy en Dew an Taz Olgalluſack, gwrêar a'n nev, ha an' oar, ha en Jeſu Chrêſt e mab honyn, an Arleth ny leb vyé a humthan der an Speryz Sanz, Gennez a'n Gwerchez Vary, ga-

larowedges

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larowedges yn dan Pontius Pilat, gorris war an growſe the merrans, marrow, hag ynclythys, thyn iffarne ef a ellas, an treſa dyth ef a the tharas yn nefefa ughellas, hag an barth dyghow dorn Dew an taz olgalluſter ynna ow ſethe, alena ef a vyn doz the ry brez war beugh, ha marrow. Me a credy yn Speriz Sanz, bos ſanz egloz yn peſe, cowethyans a'n ſanzow, dewhyllyanz pehoſow, thethoryanz a'n corf, ha bewnans heb dywath.

An dellna ra bo.

larowedges dadn Pontius Pilat, vye a crowſes, maro, ha inclythys, ef gath an dor do iffarn, an fridga dyth ef deravas arta dort an marrow, ha gath man do nêv, ha ſetha war dorn dyhow a'n taz olgalluſack, ha a lena ef ra doaz do ry brez war bew, ha marrow. Me a credgy en Speriz Zanz, en eglez ſans drez en bez, an cowethyans a'n zanzow, ha an dehilianz a'n pehazow, an deraffa arta a'n corf, ha an bewnanz heb dywath.

An dellna ra bo.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

An Dêk Aradow.

ME yw an Arluth thy Dew, neb es droz the vêz an Tyr Mitzraim, the vês a'n Chy Habadin. †

I.

Te nyn vyth thys Dewyow eraill mez me.

II.

The nyn 'wra thys honon havalder trehys vyth, nyn havalder a travyth es yn nêf a wartha, nyn oar a wollas, nyn dowr es yn dan an oar; te nyn ras pleghy the remma, nyn dege colon debar the remma: Rag me an Arluth thy Dew, yw Dew a ſor, ha vyn towle pehoſow an Tazow war an ffledgiow bys an treſa, ha'n peſwerra denythy-

† I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the houſe of bondage.

An Dêk Guraminadow Dêw.

DEW a cowzas an gerriow remma, ha lavarraz, ‡ tho ve an Arleth de Dew, neb a droz dêz vêz a'n Tyr Mizraim, vez a'n Chy Gwaſanaeth.

I.

Na na chee gawas Dewyow eraill mez ve.

II.

Na ra chee geil do de honan havalder trehez vyth, na havalder a'n travyth es en nêf a wartha, po en 'oar a wollaz, po en dower dadn an oar; na ra chee plegy an dor dothynz, na ge worry: Rag tho ve an Arleth de Dew, ou Dêw a fŷr, a dry pehazow a'n tazo war an fflehaz trelebba an tridga, ha padgwerra hênath; nebma na ello pertha ve, ha

‡ God ſpake theſe words, and ſaid, —— *The reſt as the former.*

ans;

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ans; mes vyn diſquethas kerenſe the milliow an neb es ow cara, ha es gwithe ow germynadow.

III.

Te nyn ras towle hannow a'n Arluth thy Dêw the ſkul, ‖ rag an Arluth nyn ſyns hemma leal, neb es towle* y hannaw the ſkul.

IV.

Perhgoh the gwithe ſanz an dyth Sabboth; whey dythiow te 'wra whêl, hag a 'wra myns es thys the 'wyll, mez an ſythvas dyth yw an Sabboth a'n Arluyth thy Dew: yn dyth na te nyn 'wra ehan a whêl; te, nyn thy vab, nyn thy mergh, nyn thy dên whêl, nyn thy moz whêl, nyn thy lodnow, nyn thy dean uncouth; nyn travyth es yn barth chy thy darazow. Rag yn whegh dythyow Dew a 'wras an nêf, ha'n oar, ha'n more, ha myns es ythens y; ha poweſes an ſeythvas dyth, hag an ughelehas.

V.

Te ra dege colon debour brog thy taz, ha thy mam; mollough thy dythyow boz hŷr yn tŷr, es reys thys ganz an Arluth thy Dew.

VI.

Te nyn ras latha mab dên.

VII.

Te nyn ras cowetha gans gwrêk dên arall vyth.

‖ To waſte. * To caſt.

diſquethes truath do milliow neb ez a cara ve, ha gwitha ow gurhemynadow.

III.

Na ra chee kymeraz hanno a'n Arleth de Dew heb otham, ragan Arleth na vedn ſinzhy e dipêh, neb es komeres e hanno engwag.

IV.

Periko bra chee gwitha ſanz an Dyth Sabbath; whey dythiow cheê wra wheel, ha 'wra mens es dêz do geil, mez an ſeithas dyth yw an Sabbath a'n Arleth de Dew: Enna chee na wra ehan a wheel; chee, ha de mab, ha de merh, de gwaz, ha de maithez, de lodnow, ha dean uncouth; lebes gyi de porthow. Rag en whêh dythyow an Arleth a 'wraz nêf, ha'n oar, an mor, ha mens tra es ettans; ha poweſas an ſeithvas dêth, raghedna an Arleth a benigas an ſeithv'as dyth, ha rig geil e zanz.

V.

Gwrâ perthi de taz, ha de mam; mal de dythiow bethenz hŷr war an tŷr, neb an Arleth de Dew ryes dees.

VI.

Na ra chee latha dean veth.

VII.

Na ra chee gorwetha gen gwrêg a'n dean aral.

Te

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VIII.

Te nyn ras laddra.

IX.

Te nyn ras cows ger gow erbyn thy contrevak.

X.

Te nyn kymener hyrath warlyrgh chy thy contrevek, nyn warlyrgh y gwrêk, nyn warlyrgh dean whêl, nyn warlyrgh y maythys, nyn y udgian, nyn y aſen, na travyth an pew ef.

Kemer truath a honyn, Dew mêr, ha ſcrif ol remma thy haradow parth chy agan colonnow, ny thy bys,
Yn hanow a'n taz, ha'n mab, ha'n ſpyris ſans. *An dellna ra bo.**

* Take pity of us, Great God, and write all theſe thy Commandments within our hearts, we thee pray, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt. *So be it.*

VIII.

Na ra chee laddra.

IX.

Na raz tiah gow warbidn de contrevak.

X.

Na ra chee gawas 'whanz warlyrgh chy de contrevack, na ras gawas chwanz warlyrgh gwrêg de contrevack, na e dean wheel, na e moze wheal, na e udzheon, na e rounzan, na traveth peth yw e'.

Arlwyth, kebmer truath war a ny, ha ſcrepha ol remma de aradow parth chy agan colonow, ny a peidgy thyz.
An dellna ra bo.†

† Lord, have mercy upon us, and write all theſe thy Commandments within our hearts, we beſeech thee.
So be it.

MOTTOES AND SENTENCES IN VULGAR CORNISH.

Gwrâ chee gofen ſkîans a Dêw.
En Hâv, perkou Gwâv.–*Mr. Gwavas's motto.*
Gwrâ kelmy ow colon dez.
Car Dêw reyz pub tra.--*Mr. Harris's motto.*
Betho why fŷrah neſſa.
Gurra ny tedna pokâr.
Bethoh fŷr, ha heb drok.

Ena, ha corf, ſinzhow lahes Dêw.

Bethes gwaz vâz, ha leal.

Do thou aſk wiſdom of God.
In Summer, remember Winter; i. e. *in proſperity think on adverſity.*
Knit my heart to thee.
The love of God gives every thing.

Be you wiſer next.
Let us draw equally.
Be you wiſe, and without guile. Eſtote prudentes, et innocentes.
Soul and body, hold faſt (or adhere to) the laws of God.
Be thou a ſervant good, and true.

Gwrêz

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Gwrêz dah, chee gwaz vâz, ha leal.

En metten pan a why ſevel, why rez cawſe tha guz taz, ha guz damma, wor a guz pedndowlin—Bednath Deew, ha an bedneth war a vee, me a pidge thu Deew.

Gorthys re vo Dêw an tâz.

Rag tha karenſa, tâz Kêr.

Der taklow minniz ew brez teez gonvethes, avelan tacklow broaz: dreffen en tacklow broaz, ma an gymennow hetha go honnen; bus en tacklow minnis, ema an gye ſuyah hâz go honnen.

Gwrâ, O Mateyne, a tacklow ma, gen an gwella krêvder, el boaz pideeres an marudgyan a go terman; ha an tacklow a vedn gwaynia klôs theez rag nevera.

Po rez deberra an bez, vidn heerath a ſeu; po res dal an vor, na oren pan a tu, Thuryan, houl Zethas, go Gleth, po Dihow.

Dibre mor-gí en mîz Mea, rag dho geil maw.

Heb dalatha, na duatha.

The voth re vo collenwus.

Goribow ol pub onyn.

Me a 'wortheb thys henna.

Me a vyn gaueth dewhans.

Whanzach nyn gyw a travyth.

Hithow gwrâ, gen ſkîanz da.

Stean San Agnes an guella ſtean en Kernow.

Frank ha leal etto ge—*Earl of Godolphin's motto.*

Boſco Paſcho Karenza Venza—*Lord Viſcount Falmouth's.*

Karenza Whelas Karenza—*Mr. Polwhele's.*

Kenz ol Tra, Tonkin, } *Mr. Tonkin's.*
Ouna Dêu Matern yn. }

Deſkę tha vos daa.

Well done, thou good and faithful ſervant.

In the morning when you riſe, you muſt ſay to your father and your mother, upon your knees—The bleſſing of God, and a bleſſing upon me, I pray to God.

Worſhip be to God the Father.

For thy love, dear Father.

By ſmall things are the minds of men diſcovered, as well as by great matters: becauſe in great things, they will ſtretch themſelves; but in ſmall matters, they follow their own nature.

Do, O King, thoſe things which, with the beſt ſtrength, may be thought the wonders of their time; and thoſe things will gain glory to thee for ever.

When thou comeſt into the world, length of ſorrow follows; when thou beginneſt the way, 'tis not known which ſide, Eaſt, Weſt, to the North, or South.

Eat a ſea-dog (the dog-fiſh) in the month of May, for to make a boy.

Without beginning, or end.

Thy will be done (or fulfilled).

Anſwer every one.

I will anſwer thee this.

I will contrive quickly.

Deſirous he is not of any thing.

To-day act with right knowledge.

St. Agnes tin is the beſt tin in Cornwall.

Frank and loyal art thou.

Love worketh (or ſeeketh) love.—His French one being, *Amour veut Amour.*

Tonkin, above all thing, }
Fear God in the King. }
Learn to be good.

An

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1.

An Lavor gôth ewe lavar gwîr,
Ne vedn nevera doas vâs a tavaz re hîr;
Bes dên heb tavaz a gollas e dîr.

2.

Ez kêz? ez, po neg ez; ina fêz kêz,

Dro kêz; po negez nêz, dro peth ez.

3.

Sâv a man, kebner tha li, ha ker tha'n hâl;
Mor-teed a metten travŷth ne dâl.

4.

Karendzhia vendzhia,
Ravaethiaz na vendzhia.

5.

Cabm-thavaz en mettyn,

Glaue boz etten.

6.

Kenfa blethan; byrla a' baye;
Neffa blethan, lull a' laye:
Tridgya blethan, comero ha doga;
Pefwarra blethan, mollath Dew war ef reeg dry hy uppa.

7.

Rowfa nebaz, ha rowfa da;
Mêz rowfa nebaz an gwella.

8.

Cufal ha têg, fîrra wheage,
Moaz pell.

9.

Re a ydn dra ny dal traveth.

1.

The Old faying is a true faying,
Never will come good from a tongue too long;
But a man without a tongue fhall lofe his land.

2.

Is there cheefe? is there, or is there not? if there be cheefe,
Bring cheefe; if there's not cheefe; bring what there is.

3.

*Get up, take thy breakfaft, and go to the moor;**

The fea-tide of the morning is nothing worth.

This proverb is fpoken in St. Juft in Penwith, where are both fifhermen and tinners.

4.

Good will (or, love) would do it,
Covetoufnefs will not do it.

Thefe four I had from Mr. Lhuyd, when he was in Cornwall.—TONKIN.

5.

A crooked token (i. e.) *a rainbow) in the morning,*
Rain is in it (i. e. *foretels rain.)*

6.

The firft year, hugg and kifs;
The next year, lugg and laye: (lull a by'e.)
The third year, take and bring;
The fourth year, the curfe of God on him that brought her here.

7.

Speak little, and fpeak well;
But to fpeak little is beft.

8.

Soft and fair, fweet Sir,
Goes far.

9.

Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

* That is, go and work to Tin; they call that efpecially going *to Moor*, when they work on the Stream Tin.

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THINGS OCCURRING IN COMMON DISCOURSE AND CONVERSATION, RELATING TO COUNTRY AFFAIRS, TIN, THE FISHERY, HUSBANDRY, &c.

Metten dah tha why.
A good morning to you.

Elo why clapier Kernuack?
Can you ſpeak Corniſh?

Me ellam.
I can.

Fatla ello why geil? po, fatla gan a why?
How do you do? or, How is it with you?

Dah, durdalatha why.
Well, I thank you.

Etho ve por loan tha gwellas why a metten ma.
I am very glad to ſee you this morning.

Tho ve loan guz gwellas en ehaz dah.
I am glad to ſee you in good health.

Tho ve loan tha clowas thort why.
I am glad to hear from you.

Pan a priz rag hearne?
What price for pilchards?

Priz dah.
A good price.

Deez ubba do gawaz an dega?
Come you here to have the tithe?

Thera ve cara why en colon, betha why lawanneck.
I love you in heart, be you merry.

Bene tu gana.
Farewell.

Hagar awell, ha auel teag.
Bad, or foul weather, and fair weather.

Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehe, ha kezer.
Cold weather, thunder, and lightning, ſnow, froſt, wind, and ice, and hail.

Bennen vâz, ha dre-maz.
The good woman, and the good man, i. e. *the bride and bridegroom.*

Ma hy a humthan.
She is breeding.

Hodda nag ew vâz.
She is not good.

Tho ve guz gavaz izal.
I am your humble ſervant.

Gwag o ve, ra ve gawas haunſell?
I am hungry, ſhall I have breakfaſt?

Gora an bara en foarn.
Put the bread in the oven.

En an bara pebes luck?
Is the bread bak'd enough?

Gorah tees en an ſkeber tha druſhen.
Put men in the barn to thraſh.

Gorah an voſe tha ſhakiah an kala.
Put the maid to ſhake the ſtraw.

Gorah oh tees tha'n fer tha guarra ohan.
Put my men to the fair to ſell oxen.

Dry dre an mona, ha perna muy.
Bring home the money, and buy more.

Bargidnia gen dean da moſe da whele ſtên.
Bargain with a man to go to work tin, or to a tin-work.

Ry tha ſtêner deck pens en blethan.
Give to a tinner ten pounds a year.

Coria an ſtuff ſtênes tha an ſtampes.
Carry the tin ſtuff to the ſtamping-mill.

Cariah an ſtean tha an foge.
Carry the tin to the blowing-houſe.

Eſe

Eſe leath luck gen veu?	*Is there milk enough with the cow?*
Whelas tees tha trehe keſow.	*Look men to cut turf.*
Whelas poble tha trehe ithen.	*Look people to cut furze.*
Moas tha an gove tha herniah an verh.	*Go to the ſmith to ſhoe the horſes.*
Gora an ohan en arder.	*Put the oxen in the plow.*
Aras an kenſa an todn.	*Plow firſt the lay.*
Gora an ſoch, ha an troher, tha an gove.	*Put the ſhear, and coulter, to the ſmith.*
Gora an dens harraw tha an gove tha lebma.	*Put the harrow tines to the ſmith to ſharpen.*
Danen rag teeſe tha trehe gorra.	*Send for men to cut hay.*
Whelas megouzion tha medge an îſſe.	*Look reapers to reap the corn.*
Whelas colmurian tha kelme an îſſe.	*Look binders to bind the corn.*
Moſe tha an mor tha catchah pyzgaz.	*Go to ſea to catch fiſh.*
Tedna cans mil war bar.	*Draw in an hundred thouſand together.*
Vedo why maoz dho trig? *nota*, Trig eſt receſſus maris, *the ebb of the ſea.*	*Will you go to the ſtrand?* i. e. *to gather oyſters upon the mud, or ſand, when the ſea is out on the ebb.*
Me a menja moaz tre, mor menta?	*I will go home, if thou wilt.*
Menjam.	*I will.*

NUMBERS.

Onen, *one.*	Seitag, *ſeventeen.*
Deau, *two.*	Eatag, *eighteen.*
Trei, *three.*	Nawnzack, *nineteen.*
Padzar, Pider, *four.*	Iganz, *twenty.*
Pemp, *five.*	Wonnan war iganz, &c. *twenty-one*; i. e. *one upon twenty, &c.*
Wheh, *ſix.*	Dêg war niganz, &c. *thirty*; *ten upon twenty.*
Seith, *ſeven.*	Duganz, *forty.*
Eath, *eight.*	Dêg ha Duganz, *fifty.*
Naw, *nine.*	Tri Iganz, *ſixty.*
Dêag, *ten.*	Padgwar Iganz, *eighty.*
Ednack, *eleven.*	Padgwar Iganz ha Dêk, *ninety.*
Dowthack, *twelve.*	Kanz, *one hundred.*
Tardhak, Trethek, *thirteen.*	Mill, *a thouſand.*
Puzwarthack, *fourteen.*	Kenza, *the firſt.*
Pemdhak, *fifteen.*	
Huettag, Whettak, *ſixteen.*	

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THE NAMES OF THE TWELVE MONTHS.

Neſſa, *the ſecond.*
Pregna, *the third.*
Peſwarra, Padzhuera, *the fourth.*
Pempaz, *the fifth.*
Wheythaz, *the ſixth.*
Seythaz, Seithvas, *the ſeventh.*
Eathas, *the eighth.*
Nawas, *the ninth.*
Deagvas, *the tenth.*
Eden dêgvas, *the eleventh.*
Dow dêgvas, *the twelfth.*
Par dêgvas, *the thirteenth.*
Paſwar dêgvas, *the fourteenth.*
Pemp dêgvas, *the fifteenth.*
Wheh dêgvas, *the ſixteenth.*
Seith dêgvas, *the ſeventeeth.*
Eath dêgvas, *the eighteenth.*
Naw dêgvas, *the nineteenth.*
Iganz vas, *the twentieth.*

THE NAMES OF THE TWELVE MONTHS.

Mîs-Genver, *(January)* i. e. Tenaer, *cold air month.*

Mîs-Huevral, *(February)* i. e. Huevral, *the whirling month.*

Mîs-Merh, *(March)* i. e. *the horſe month, when the Gauls began to ſet forth with horſes to war.*

Miz-Ebrall, *(April)* i. e. Ebrilly, *the primroſe month;* or, A brilly, *the mackarel month, when the Gauls and Normans ſet out to go to ſea for catching mackarel.*

Miz-Mê, *(May)* i. e. *the flowery month.*

Miz-Ephan, *(June)* i. e. *the Summer month;* or, *head of Summer.*

Miz-Gorephan, *(July)* i. e. *the chief head of the Summer month.*

Miz-East, *(Auguſt)* i. e. Eauſti, *the month to get in harveſt.*

Miz-Guedn-Gala, *(September)* i. e. *the white ſtraw month.*

Miz-Hedra, *(October) the watry month;* or, *month of courage.*—I prefer the firſt.

Miz-Diu, *(November)* i. e. *the black month.*

Miz-Kevardhin, *(December)* i. e. *the month following the black month;* or, *the black month.*—*In Armoric,* Mis-Querdu, *the month alſo black.*

☞ As for the names of the days of the week, ſee *the Voc.* on the word Det.

One Parson's Certificate to another, to marry a Couple, whose Banns had been called.

Drake Proanter Eaſt, the Toby Trethell.
Demytho Jowan an dean
Tha Agnez an bennen;
Rag beneas an gy,
En eglez ny Zelio Tri:
Ha hemma urta ve, rago why
Ha henna demithe gy.

Drake Parſon of St. Juſt, to Thomas Trythell.
Marry John, the man,
To Agnes, the woman,
For they are banned,
In our church three Sundays:
And this from me, to you,
And then, marry them.

Ma

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Ma leiaz gwreage,
Lacka vel zeage,
Gwell gerres,
Vel kommeres;
Ha ma leiaz, bennen,
Pokare an guenen,
Eye vedn gwerraz dege teez
Dendle peath a'n beaze.
Fleâz hep ſkeeanz,
Vedn guile go ſceanz;
Buz mor crown gy penderi,
Pan dêl go gwàry,
Ha madra ta,
Pandrig ſeera, ha damma?
Na ra henz moaz dan cooz,
Do kuntle go booz;
Buz, gen nebas lavirians,
Eye venjah dendle go booz, ha dillaz.
Cowzow do ve,
Che dean mor ffeer,
Do leba ez mear a peath, ha leiaz tîr;
Ha me rig clowaz an pŏble galarou,
Taeth reas do chee eithick gwreag dah:
Hye oare gwile padn dah gen tŷe glân;
Ha et eye ollaz, hye dalveath gowas tane.
Na dalle deez perna kinnis war an ſawe,
Na moaz cuntle an drize dro dan keaw;
Rag hedda vedn boz cowzes dro dan pow:
Gwell eye veyha perna nebas glow;
Ha hedna vedn gus tubm a theller e a râg.
Ha why el evah cor gwella, mor ſeez de brage.
Na dale dien gwile treven war an treath;
Buz, mor mennow direvall war bidn an pow yeine,
Why dal veya gowas an broſſa mine,
Ha ryney vedn dirra bidn mor, ha gwenz.

There are many wives,
Worſe than grains,
Better left,
Than taken;
And there are many women,
Like the bees;
They will help bring men
To get the wealth of the world.
Children without knowledge,
Will do (to) their ſenſe;
But if they ſhould conſider,
What ought to be their play,
And ſtudy well,
What did father, and mother?
They ſhould not go to the wood,
To gather their meat;
But, with little labour,
They would get their meat, and cloaths.
Speak to me,
Thou man ſo wiſe,
To whom is much of wealth, and much land;
And I did hear the people complain,
That there is to thee a huge wife good:
She knows to make cloth good with her wool;
And ſhe muſt hearth it, ſhe ought to have fire.

Nor ought men buy fuel by the ſeame,
Nor go to gather the brambles about the hedges;
For that will be ſpoken about the country:

Better ſhe had bought ſome coal;
And that will you warm behind and before.

And you may drink beſt beer, if you have malt.
Nor ought men make houſes on the ſand;
But, if you will build up againſt the country cold,
You muſt have the biggeſt ſtones,
And they will laſt againſt ſea, and wind.

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Na-g-ez drog vyth gwrez, lebben, na kenz:	*There is no hurt at all done, now, nor before.*

*** Theſe I had from Mr. *Lhuyd*; and ſince, with ſome difference, from Mr. *Gwavas*, whoſe is the tranſlation.—(TONKIN.)

SUPER VEREDICTUM IN LEGE, IN CURIA SCACCARII, 6to NOV. 1728.
GWAVAS *verſus* KELYNACK, *et* ALIIS.

War an Lavar gwîr a'n Dowthack Tîz pêg a'n Pow Middleſex; ha an Brêz a'n padgwar Barneriow enna.	On the verdict of the twelve honeſt men of the County of Middleſex; and the judgment of the four Barons therein.
Pengelly Broaz, ha dowthack tîz, Rag puſgaz dêk an gyroz brez: Fraga? Gwîran ath yw an gwella En pob tra, trea, po-pella. Ha neſſa, Hale têg, gen lavar ſŷr, Ol poble gwrêz dho adzhan gwîr; Hellier tubm e helfias reb pul: Comyns ſkîentek vye glan ol.**	*Pengelly Great, a true ſound bell,** *For the tenth fiſh gave judgment well:* *And Jury honeſt cap'd the fraud,* *When the wiſe man his nets ſpread broad.†* *Fair Hale, with a wiſe ſaying,‡* *Shew'd all right while tythe was paying;* *Warm Chancellor drove cloſe by the mire: §* *Learn'd Comyns trac'd the clean paths higher.‖*

* That is, a ſound lawyer. —— † Peter Downing ſhewed nets, with fiſh hung in them, to the Court, with a falſe interpretation, being himſelf a defendant. —— ‡ His ſimilie of wood cut down with an axe, and afterwards with a ſaw.—— § In the miſtake of fiſhermen, that drift-nets had been uſed, time out of mind, to take pilchards for ſale; when anciently uſed to take bait only. — — ‖ That is, adhered to the reaſon of the former decree, and the evidence given.—(Mr. GWAVAS)

TO NEIGHBOUR NICHOLAS PENTREATH.

Contrevak Nicholas Pentreath, Pa reſſo why doaz war an dreath Gen puſcas, komero why 'wyth Tha geil compez, hedna yw ſŷr; Ha cowz meaz, Dega, Dega, Enna ew ol guz dega gwîr.	*Neighbour Nicholas Pentreath,* *When you ſhall come upon the ſand* *With fiſh, take you care* *To do right, that is wiſe;* *And ſpeak aloud, Tythe, Tythe,* *There is all your true tythe.*

ADVICE FROM A FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY, TO HIS NEIGHBOUR THAT WENT UP TO RECEIVE 16,000l. IN LONDON.—BY MR. JOHN BOSON, OF NEWLYN.

Kymero 'wyth guz lavarack powz, Guz agan, ha guz aur; Ma ladran moz, en termen noz, Reb vor Loundrez Tur. An hagar muzi, na ens vâze Th'ens en kinifer tol, Dho meraz, rag an pethes moaz, Komero 'wyth guz kal.	*Take care of your heavy breeches;* *Your ſilver and your gold;* *Thieves do go in the night time* *By the way of London Tower,* *The ugly maids are not good,* *They are in every hole,* *To ſee for the riches going,* *Take care of your *****.*

** Note. This is far from being a literal tranſlation; which, to make ſo, muſt run thus:—

Pengelly Great, and the twelve honeſt men, For the fiſh tenth they gave judgment. For why? Truth is the beſt In every thing, at home, or far off.	And next, Hale fair, with a ſaying wiſe, All people made to know the truth; Chancellor warm he drove near the miree Comyns learned was clean all.

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On a lazy idle Weaver.

Why ladar gweader,	*You thieviſh weaver,*
Lavarro guz pader,	*Say your prayer,*
Ha ro man do higa an cath:	*And give up to play with the cat:*
Gra owna guz furu,	*Do mend your ways,*
Hithow, po avorou,	*To-day, or to-morrow,*
Ha whyew boz dean dah whath.	*And you may be a good man yet.*

Verses on the Marazion Bowling-Green, and Club.

Ny ol devethes war tŷr glaz,	*We all come upon green land,*
Dho gware peliow, rag gun ehaz;	*To play at bowls, for our health;*
Dibre tabm dah, hag eva badna,	*To eat a good bit, and drink a drop,*
Mal nag wonnen, moaz gwadn trea,	*That not one goes weak home,*
Mez ol krêv, en karenſa vâz,	*But all ſtrong, in good friendſhip,*
Dho aras tŷr, ha gunnes hâz.	*To plow the land, and ſow the ſeed.*

Advice to all Drunkards, and Company.

Na reugh eva re,	*Do not drink too much,*
Mez eva rag guz zehaz;	*But drink for your thirſt;*
Ha hedna, muy, po le,	*And that, more, or leſs,*
Vedn gwitha corf en ehaz.	*Will keep the body in health.*

A Cornish Riddle.

Flô vye gennes en Miz-merh,	*A child was born in the month of March,*
Ni trehes e bigel en miz-eaſt;	*We cut his navel in the month of Auguſt;*
E a roz towl	*He gave a fall*
Dho Proanter Powle,	*To the Parſon of Paul,*
Miz-du ken Nadelik.	*The black month before the Nativity.*

Id eſt, The Barley was tilled in March, was reaped in Auguſt, the Parſon of Paul drank the beer made of it in the month of November, and it gave him a fall.

Advice to all Men.

Chee dên krêv, leb es war tŷr,	*Thou ſtrong man, who on earth doſt dwell,*
Hithew gwrâ, gen ſkîans fŷr;	*To-day, with prudence, act thou well;*
Ha'n Dew euhella, vedn ry,	*And God ſupreme for thee will do,**
Peth yw gwella ol rag why.	*What he thinks beſt is good for you.*

* Literally—will give what is beſt all for you.

Another.

Hithow gwrâ gen ſkîanz da:	*Act to-day with prudence good:*
An gwîranath ew an gwella,	*The truth is the beſt,*
En pob tra, trea, po pella.	*In every thing, at home, or far off.*

A Con-

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A Concluding One.

Cara, gorthya, ha ouna Dêw,
An Mateyrn, ha'n lahez, en guz plew:
Ouna Dêw, parthy Mateyrn;
Ha cara goz contrevogion.
An delna ra bo.
Pen.

Love, worſhip, and fear God,
The King, and the laws, in your pariſh:
Fear God, honour the King;
And love your neighbours.
So be it.
The End.
(So far Mr. Gwavas.*)*

A Cornish Song.

Pelea era why moaz, moz, fettow, teag,
Gen agaz bedgeth gwin, ha agaz blew mellyn?
Mi a moaz tha'n venton, ſarra wheag,
Rag delkiow ſevi gwra muzi teag.

Whither are you going pretty fair maid, ſaid he,
With your white face, and your yellow hair?
I am going to the well, ſweet Sir, ſhe ſaid,
For ſtrawberry leaves make maidens fair.

Pea ve moaz gen a why, moz, fettow, teag,
Gen agaz bedgeth gwin, ha agaz blew mellyn?
Greuh mena why, ſarra wheag,
Rag Delkiow ſevi gwra muzi teag.

Shall I go with thee pretty fair maid, he ſaid,
With your white face, and your yellow hair?
Do if you will, ſweet Sir, ſhe ſaid,
For ſtrawberry leaves make maidens fair.

Fatla gûra ve agaz gorra why en dowr,
Gen agaz, &c.
Me vedn ſevel arta ſarra wheage,
Rag, &c.

What if I do lay you down on the ground,
With your, &c.
I will riſe up again, ſweet Sir, ſhe ſaid,
For, &c.

Fatla gûra ve agaz dry why gen flo,
Gen agaz bedgeth gwin, &c.
Me vedn ethone, ſarra wheag,
Rag, &c.

What if I do bring you with child,
With your white face, &c.
I will bear it, ſweet Sir, ſhe ſaid,
For, &c.

Pew vedn a why gawas rag ſeera rag guz flo,
Gen agaz, &c.
Why ra boz e ſeera, ſarra wheag,
Rag, &c.

Who will you have for father for your child,
With your, &c.
You ſhall be his father, ſweet Sir, ſhe ſaid,
For, &c.

Pen dre vedd a why geil rag lednow rag 'as flo,
Gen agaz pedn du, ha agaz blew mellen?
E ſeera veath trehez, ſarra wheag,
Rag delkiow ſevi gwra muzi teag.

What will you do for whittles for your child,
With your white face, and your yellow hair?
His father ſhall be a taylor, ſweet Sir, ſhe ſaid,
For ſtrawberry leaves make maidens fair.

☞ This was the firſt Song that ever I heard in *Cornwall*; it was ſung at *Carclew*, in 1698, by one *Chygwyn*, brother-in-law to Mr. *John Groſe*, of *Penzance*.—(Tonkin.)

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Several LETTERS written by EDWARD LHUYD, A. M. of *Jesus College*, and Keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum*, in *Oxford*, to THOMAS TONKIN, Esq.

AS the following Letters mostly relate to those few remainders of the *Cornish* language, which Mr. *Tonkin* took upon him to collect; and those, which do not immediately regard them, have however many things in them containing his observations while he was in this county, &c. very well worth the perusal of the learned, it is thought they would not be unacceptable in this place, they being very proper to bear company with this Work, and in some respect a necessary appendage to it. However, this I am certain of, that nothing which comes from him can be rejected by competent judges; and therefore I hope that I need not make any apology to such, for inserting them here.—I shall add no more than that they are faithful copies of the originals, and that they were all directed to *Tho. Tonkin, Esq.* at *Lambrigan*, in *St. Piran in the Sands*, where he then lived.

LETTER I.

HONOURED SIR,

YOU will receive by the bearer, (Mr. *Jones*) Mr. *Carew's* Survey of *Cornwall*, together with what else I borrow'd, with my most humble thanks. I once designed to have waited on you myself long ere this; but now it so happens, that I take the South coast, and leave the North to the bearer, to copy such old inscriptions as shall occur, and to take what account he can of the geography of the parishes. I know you will be pleased to favour and assist him in in your neighbourhood; but where we have no acquaintance, we find the people more suspicious and jealous (notwithstanding we have my Lord Bishop's‖ approbation of the undertaking) than in any country we have travelled. And upon that account I beg the trouble of you, when he leaves your neighbourhood, to give him two or three letters to any of your acquaintance more eastward. Mr. *Pennick* not being at home, we have been strictly examined in several places; and I am told the people, notwithstanding our long continuance here, have not yet removed their jealousy. I was forced, for their satisfaction, to open your letter to Mr. *Pennick*, and that proving to be just such an account of me, as I had given, we were immediately dismissed.*

‖ Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*.

* Mr. *Lhuyd* came into the country at a time, when all the people were under a sort of panick, and in terrible apprehension of thieves and house-breakers; and travelling with his three companions (with knap-sacks on their shoulders) on foot, for the better searching for simples, viewing, and taking draughts of every thing remarkable, and for that reason prying into every hole and corner, raised a strange jealousy in people already so much alarmed: though this alarm (as it appeared afterwards) was without the least foundation, and at last discovered to be the contrivance of some designing neighbours, to get money for their assistance in this pretended danger. He was with me at *Lambrigan*, *August* the 27th, 1700. And *Sir Richard Vyvyan* being then out of the country, (to whom I intended to have recommended him, and who had likewise by my means some acquaintance with him in *Oxford*) I gave him a Letter to the late Mr. Chancellor *Pennick*, then residing at *St. Hilliary*,

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The Monument at *Burien*, in the laſt edition of *Camden*, is ſomewhat erroneous, as you will find by the draught I here ſend you. The true reading is—*Clarice la Femme Cheffrei De Bolleit Git icy: Deu de L'alme eit mercy; E ke pur le alme punt, di ior de pardun averund.* Clarice the wife of Geffrey de Bolleit lies here: God on her ſoul have mercy: And whoever ſhall pray for her ſoul, ſhall have ten days pardon.§ The other inſcription is on a large moor-ſtone in a common, called *Gwn mên Screpha*,† in *Maddern* pariſh. The reading is—*Rialobran Cunoval Fil.* In Britiſh, *Rhiwalbvran map Kynwal*; names not uncommon in our old *Welſh* pedigrees.—I take it to be about a thouſand years ſtanding, and do not much queſtion but the neighbouring pariſh of *Gulval* is denominated from this *Kynwal*, becauſe I found many ſuch inſtances in *Wales*. I am, Honoured Sir,

Your much obliged humble ſervant,

St. Ives, Oct. 15, 1700. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

LETTER II.

HONOURED SIR,

I take this opportunity of returning my moſt humble thanks for your late kindneſs to my fellow traveller; who is, I ſuppoſe, by this time got ſafe to *Oxford*. For my own part, I am deſirous to ſpend two or three months in *Britanny*, before I return to my charge; and am here waiting for a paſſage, having failed getting one at *Looe* and *Foy:*—Since my coming hither, I underſtand your father-in-law correſponds at *Morlaix*, which is the port I am bound for. His letter of recommendation thither might do me a ſingular kindneſs; which if you pleaſe to requeſt of him, I deſire you would ſend him two or three lines, incloſed and directed to me at Mr. *Swanſon's* in this town, and I'll wait on him with it. Mr. *Hicks* of *Trevithick* promiſed me his letter to him; but it happened that when I called there, he was very much indiſpoſed; and ſo I would not trouble him, altho' he offered to write nevertheleſs.—I deſire the purport of Mr. *Kemp's* letter may be, to acquaint his friend of my place at *Oxford*, and that I am engaged in compoſing a Dictionary of the *Britiſh* Language; and that this is the main reaſon of my journey into that country, in regard the *Britiſh* of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, and that of their country, are but ſo many dialects of one and the ſame language: Requeſting his favour therefore, in getting me recommended to ſome ſcholar well acquainted with the *Britiſh* language, and antiquities; and then I hope to ſhift for myſelf.—I have already letters to two Abbots; the one from Dr. *Liſter*, and the other from Mr. *Moyle*; but theſe live at *Paris*, and I am as yet unprovided for *Bretagne*.*

whereof he was Vicar, and a very worthy learned Gentleman. At *Helſton*, as Mr. *Lhuyd* was poring up and down, and making many enquiries about Gentlemen's ſeats, &c. he (with his companions) was taken up for a thief, and carried before a Juſtice of the Peace; who, on opening my Letter, was very much aſhamed at it, and treated him very handſomely. This the bearer, Mr. *Jones*, gave me a full account of, though I had heard it before from others.

§ This Monument and Inſcription was amended in the new Edition of *Camden*, from this draught of Mr. *Lhuyd's*.

† The downs of the written ſtone.

* Being then at *Penryn* myſelf, I got an ample recommendation for him, both for *Morlaix* and *Nantes:* which was of ſingular ſervice to him. For, as in *Cornwall* he was taken up for a thief, ſo at *Breſt* he was apprehended for a ſpy by the Intendant there: and after a ſhort confinement,

I had

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I had lately a letter from our old friend, Mr. *Tanner*,† with the incloſed in it; upon preſumption, I ſuppoſe, that I had not waited on you ſince my coming to the country. He has been ſearching all the libraries and ſtudies of note in *England*, for materials towards his edition of *Leland de Scriptoribus Brit.* He tells me Mr. *Gibſon*‖ is upon his year of grace, having got a good living in *Eſſex*. Mr. *Maundril* (he ſays) has a Treatiſe in the preſs, containing ſome account of his travels: This gentleman is Fellow of *Exeter*, and Chaplain to the factory of *Aleppo*. He adds, that Dr. *Hicks's Saxon* and *Francic* Grammar is above half done; and that it will contain 200 ſheets in folio, being rather a *Theſaurus* of Northern Learning, than a Grammar.

I here trouble you with the oldeſt inſcriptions we have met with, additional to the two I formerly ſent you. The firſt Figure is of a Croſs, by the almshouſe at *St. Blaſey*; but the inſcription I do not at all underſtand.* The ſecond is the *Half-ſtone*, which doubtleſs muſt be read as Mr. *Camden* hath it, tho' his letters are erroneous.§ The third was once the tomb-ſtone of a *Briton*, whoſe name was *Kynadav 'ap Ichdinow*, but is now a foot bridge at *Gulval* near *Penzans*. The fourth is the tomb-ſtone of another *Briton*, which is known by the name of *The Long-Stone*, within a mile of *Foy*, (this is probably of the fifth or ſixth century) his name in *Britiſh* was *Kiris ap Kynvor*; and in all probability, *Polkiris*, within half a mile of the ſtone, is denominated from him.—The fifth and ſixth Figures are two Iron Plates of that form and ſize whereof ſeveral horſe-loads were found about ſix years ſince.—*Quere.* Whether theſe may not be the *Britiſh* money mentioned by *Cæſar*, in theſe words,—*Nummo utuntur parvo & areo, aut ferreis laminis pro nummo.*† Fearing to loſe the opportunity of ſending this, I add no more than that I am, &c.

Falmouth, Nov. 29, 1700. *Ewd. Lhuyd.*

LETTER III.

HONOURED SIR,

I take this opportunity (which I muſt confeſs is a very late one) of begging your pardon for not writing to you, neither out of *France*, nor ſince my re-

ſet at laſt at liberty by means of theſe Letters; though he did not think fit to tarry there any longer after ſuch uſage, which he has juſt hinted at in the next Letter. This proved however, a great diſappointment to him, as well as to all poſterity; ſince it hindered him from making ſuch obſervations in the Language, Antiquities, &c. of that principality, which few men beſides himſelf were capable of; and fewer I doubt will take ſuch pains about, as this moſt curious and indefatigable Antiquary did upon every thing which he undertook.

† Afterwards Biſhop of *St. Aſaph.*

‖ Since Biſhop of *London*, and Editor of *Camden's Britannia.*

* I have endeavoured, by ſome other help, to explain this Inſcription, which you will find, and the draught of it likewiſe inſerted in the new Edition of *Camden.*

§ This is likewiſe inſerted in the new Edition of *Camden*, according to Mr. *Lhuyd's* amendment.

* I am now inclined to believe that this was, as Mr. *Lhuyd* ſeems to think, the *Britiſh* money mentioned by *Cæſar*; though once I had a doubt of it, and writ ſo to him in anſwer: for in all the Editions of *Cæſar's Commentaries*, which I have ſeen, except in the Notes of *Hottomanus* (who reads it—*aut laminis ferreis*, and this would agree exactly with theſe figures) *Cæſar's* words are—*Utuntur aut ære, aut Talais ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*—Now we generally tranſlate—*Taleis ferreis*—Rings of iron; but though theſe are pierced in the middle, they will ſcarce come under that denomination: yet as ſeveral authors do tranſlate this paſſage *braſs plates, and iron rings*, and that 'tis reaſonable to imagine that they might as well be *iron plates* too, ſince I cannot find the word—*Taleis*—any where elſe made uſe of in any ſenſe applicable to this) I believe it as reaſonable to tranſlate it here *iron plates* too; and cannot imagine to what other uſe theſe here found could be put.

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turn; which, as you have heard I ſuppoſe long ſince, was five or ſix weeks after landing; whereas, when I went thither, I propoſed not to return in ſeven or eight months. I am very ſenſible, and ſhall always continue ſo, of your ſingular civility, both in *Cornwall*, and in procuring and giving us letters of recommendation thither; where we found a kind reception from all we converſed with, excepting the Intendant of *Breſt*; who, having a little before received a check from Court for ſome negligence, was pleaſed, by the way of making amends, to exerciſe his double diligence on me, and ſeveral other *Engliſh* then in this neighbourhood.

Sir, Mr. *Ankerſtein*, the gentleman that brings you this, is come into *England*, purely to improve his experience as to mines; and having been already at the (reputed) ſilver mines of *Cardiganſhire*, he comes now to ſee your tin works of *Cornwall*. His father and himſelf (as I take it) have ſome conſiderable places in the King of *Sweden's* copper works: and in order the better to qualify himſelf, he has already ſeen moſt of the celebrated mines of *Europe*. Finding, by experience, that ſtrangers, when they come to the remote parts of any country, are often ſuſpected, at leaſt by the common people, I have preſumed to recommend him to your favour, as a very honeſt gentleman; and very knowing in that ſtudy he has applied himſelf to: which is all at preſent from,

Worthy Sir,
Your's, &c.

Oxford, Oct. 1, 1702. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

LETTER IV.

Honoured Sir,

It was but three days ſince that Mr. *Thomſon* ſhewed me your letter about the *Corniſh* MSS. &c. Thoſe two I formerly gave him an account of, are all the books here in that language.—One of them (which is the more valuable) is a ſmall folio, written on parchment, in a court hand, about 200 years ſince. This has formerly been copied, and Mr. *Anſtis* has (I ſuppoſe) the only copy that ever was taken from it. Having compared Mr. *Anſtis's* copy (which he was pleaſed to lend me) with the original, I find it has ſeveral ſmall errata. The Biſhop (Sir *Jonat. Trelawney*) was pleaſed to communicate to me Mr. *Keigwyn's* tranſlation, and tranſcript of Mr. *Anſtis's* copy, which I have alſo tranſcribed for my own uſe; but comparing this book of Mr. *Keigwyn's* with the *Bodley* original, I find the old gentleman did not always keep to his text, but varied ſometimes as he could make ſenſe. 'Tis therefore, as you truly conclude, the beſt courſe to tranſcribe from the originals.——Mr. *Thomſon* tells me he can get the *Taberders* to tranſcribe by turns: and one *Griffith* of our College (who has tranſcribed mine, and is well acquainted with the hand, and partly underſtands the language) offers his ſervice to copy both, at ſix-pence a ſheet; ſo be pleaſed to write to either of us your orders, and they ſhall be obſerved. This book conſiſts of three plays; and the other which is on paper, written about 100 years ſince by one *W. Jordan*, contains I think but one. If you are for Mr. *Keigwyn's* tranſlation,

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tranſlation, it ſhall be alſo tranſcribed; but I muſt acquaint Mr. *Anſtis* with it: or if you would have the *Engliſh* in a book apart, with the ſame figures, number of lines in a page that the *Corniſh* hath, &c. it may be done without mentioning, though for ought I know, you and Mr. *Anſtis* are intimate friends.—Four-pence a ſheet will be enough for tranſcribing the *Engliſh*, but the *Corniſh* you know will be twice as tedious.

Sir, I am ſorry the *Swediſh* gentleman neglected to leave my letter behind him, wherein I begged your pardon (as I now heartily do) for not returning my thanks at our coming from *France*. My *Corniſh* verſes have I doubt ſo many *Wallicisms*, that they are not worth your enquiring after. I ſent the printed copy by the *Swede* to Mr. *Moor*; and 'twas left with his widow: and it had been ſent them before in writing, with a tranſlation of them. Thoſe few things that occurred to me in *Cornwall*, which are chiefly Inſcriptions, and a *Vocabulary* as copious as I can make it, I deſign to inſert (God willing) in my *Archæologia Britannica*; which I hope to print ſome time this next ſummer. I am, &c.

Oxford, Feb. 8, 1702-3. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

P. S. The parchment MS. conſiſts of 41 leaves, and was given to the *Bodleian Library* by one *James Button* of *Worceſterſhire*, Eſq. anno 1615. I am heartily glad to find you curious (amongſt your other ſtudies) in your own country language and antiquities; and muſt recommend to you the taking in of the *Armorick* antiquities and language, which will much illuſtrate your own.

LETTER V.

Honoured Sir,

The *Corniſh* Verſes (ſince you muſt have them) are here ſent you; though they are not worth the trouble of reading, much leſs the ſending ſo far. I aimed at imitating the Book *Corniſh*, rather than the *Corniſh* now ſpoken; for, as you'll find when you receive your manuſcripts, it has been much corrupted this laſt age or two. Mr. *Thomſon* tells me you were pleaſed to acquaint him in one of your letters, that you have an old man in your neighbourhood, that underſtands the preſent *Corniſh*; if ſo, I ſhould be glad of any ſuch riddles, or rhimes, you can pick up from him, as alſo to know how much he underſtands of theſe of mine.

This ſort of verſe was, for what I can yet find, the oldeſt, if not the only verſe amongſt the ancient *Britons:* for 'tis the oldeſt in our *Welſh* books, and I have heard an old fellow repeat one of them in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; and had another from the Clerk of *St. Juſt*, viz.

An lavar koth yw lavar gwîr,
Na boz nevra dôz vâz an tavaz re hîr;
Bez dên heb davaz a gollaz i dîr.*

The old ſaying is a true ſaying,
A tongue too long never did good:
But he that had no tongue, loſt his land.

Amongſt our old *Britiſh* Elegies, whereof a good number are ſtill preſerved in parchment MSS. (though I was refuſed acceſs to the two ſtudies, where they chiefly are) I find one on *Gereint ab Erbyn* in the ſame kind of verſe, which I deſign to print with ſome others in my *Archæologia*. This *Gereint ab Erbyn*, according to our account, was a Prince of your country, and co-

* Mr. *Lhuyd* has publiſhed it ſomewhat differently in his *Corniſh Grammar*.

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temporary with King *Arthur:* and I obſerved that you have places called yet *Gerens*, and *Trev Erbyn*, denominated for ought we know from this *Gereint*, and his Father. The Elegy celebrates his valour at the battle of *Lhongborth*, where he was ſlain. *Camden* tells us *London* was called *Longport*, by an old *Britiſh* bard; but I am apt to think the place meant here, muſt have been ſomewhere in the Weſt.†

Mr. *Thomſon* has already got *Jordan's* MS. copied for you, by the *Taberders*; which being a late plain hand, they have done I hope well enough: but he did not deſign to ſet them upon the other, becauſe it is a large taſk, and an old court hand; ſo I'll put either *Griffith*, or *Parry*, about that, and the other writings, as you deſire. Be pleaſed in your next to inform us, whether you would have *Keigwyn's* Engliſh tranſlation written on the oppoſite pages, or theſe pages left blank for your own *Latin* or *Engliſh* tranſlation hereafter; and have *Keigwyn's* tranſlation by itſelf. The reaſon I propoſe this is, becauſe *Keigwyn's* Engliſh makes the *Corniſh* poems appear very ridiculous to ſtrangers; in regard he has been ſcrupulous in placing his *Engliſh* words according to the *Corniſh*, throughout all his work. Be pleaſed to favour us with two lines at your firſt leiſure, and it ſhall be done as you order; and ſent you as you ſhall direct, either in looſe ſheets, or bound.

The ſubſcriptions I took were towards my travels, which are now over. I have had but few ſubſcribers; but all I have, excepting ſome few of our country (who were brought in by example) are gentlemen of learning, and curioſity. All the return I can make them, will be copies of what I ſhall print, and the mentioning in the title page, that 'twas done at their command and expences, &c. with a catalogue of the ſubſcribers, and the book dedicated to them in general. They have ſubſcribed according to their quality, ſome more, ſome leſs, from twenty to fifty ſhillings; but ſome only have made punctual payments. I have only four from *Cornwall*, viz. my *Lord Biſhop*, *Sir Joſeph Tredenham*, Mr. *Moyle*, and Mr. *Hicks*, of *Trevithig*. Mr. *John Tredenham* has alſo ſubſcribed, but amongſt our countrymen. I would by no means put you to unneceſſary charges; but if it be your pleaſure, let the ſum before hand be as ſmall as you pleaſe, and 'twill be gratefully accepted by, &c.

Oxford, March 16, 1702-3. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

† Probably it might be *Langport* in *Somerſetſhire*: for in that county we meet with ſeveral footſteps of King *Arthur*. He is ſaid to have had his palace at *Camalet*; to have fought ſeveral battles, particularly the great one at *Badon hill*; and to have been buried at *Glaſtonbury*: all in that county.

In Obitum Regis Wilhelmi 3tii Carmen Britannicum, Dialectu Cornubienſi; Ad Normam Poetarum Seculi Sexti.

CORNISH

Kôth-davaz *Bretbon* howl dewedhaz,
Koſgaſow pel, devinow nebaz;
Devinaz an wrma peb gwlaz:
An byz nith glowaz mêz wzaw;
Lemmyn lavar, ha nevra taw.

LATIN.

Priſca *Britonum* occidui ſolis lingua,
Diu obdormiviſti, paulioper expergiſcere;
Somnum ſibi modo excuſſit quæque regio:
A multis ſeculis te orbis non audivit;
Jam tandem loquere, etſi in ævum ſiles.

Lavar

Lavar lemmyn, genz ewhal lêv,
Hannadzian down, ha garm krêv;
Golſowez d'ola peb perhen trêv.

Lavâr lemmyn, ha Dew pyza,
Rhag Gwlaz Kernow, triwath gomera:
Hi thir dho gwitha, hai' hredzianz dha.

Gwlâz Kernow rygollaz hy mâer;
Ry gollaz an enizma arluth tâer;
An byz gwir-gredzians rygollaz y gledhvaer.

Gwlâz Kernow rygollaz y gweraz;
Rygollaz Enyz Brethon y Threvdaz:
Ha 'Rhedzianz gwîr Dadloyar brâz.

Koſgardh an dowr, ſquattyow goz rwzow,
Goz golow, goz revow, goz oll ſkaphow;
Seith mledhan ne dhibryw vor-buzow.

Koſgardh an Stên, rowmann goz bolow;
Gwlezow, ravow, palow, pigolow:
Kemero' goſtanow, marhow, ha kledhow.

Tîz meſkat, praga rew gware?
An dedhma dho horlya neb vâz his kare;
Menz godhez reſon, rhag galar re.

Sevowh a mann, ha klew'mo lavarow:
Ah hwidlow yw genniv ent re hagarow;
Re wîr, re revedh, ha pel re harow!

Sevowh a mann, ha ſqwattyow goz dillaz,
Ha gwllow goz bolow genz dowr an lagaz;
Ha gwarrow goz pennow genz lidziw glâz.

Galarvi ni odhaz bez Dew e honan;
Gorewhal Dhew, yw trey a wonan:
Ev ôr klevaz peb kolan wan.

Gwan an gwenzvi, ha kelmyz yw'n havaz:
Yn ſkovarn ny'hlew; ny wêl yn lagaz;
Ah dallow rag own dhan dôi me kodhrz!

An Mâhtern William an byzma eſkaraz:
Re vâz dhan dôr Dew nêv ai kemeraz:
Kemerez nei keffryz dhoy triwath, hai 'raz.

An Mâhtern William yw marow ſoweth!
Devêrez ón lemma genz ewhal elaeth;
Gwae nei an byzma, ni dal tra veth!

An Mâhtern William val eal yw gwryz;
An urma mi wêl porth nêv ageryz:
Pella ni olav mwy vel ryg colyz.

Wz dên nag yw hîr, nag yw dâ;
Mahtern ha pohodziak dhan vernaz yn trâ;
Dhan vewnaz vâz, vedh marnaz gwella.

Loquere modó, altiùs ſublatâ voce,
Cum ſuſpiriò imo, et clamore forti;
Planctum exaudiat tuum cujuſque domus incola.

Loquere modó, et Deum exora,
Cornubiæ Regionis ut miſereatur:
Conſervet Agros, puramque fidem.

Cornubiæ Regio præpoſitum amiſit;
Amiſit hæc Inſula Dominum potentem;
Mundus orthodoxs gladii rectorem.

Cornubia ſuum perdidit ſubſidium;
Amiſit Britonum Inſula Patriarcham:
Et fides vera, aſſertorem ſtrenuum.

Aquarum juvenes, retia ſciadite,
Vela, remos, omneſque cymbas:
Per ſeptennium ex mari cibum ne edite.

Stanni juvens, foſſaria ponite;
Ligones, cuneos, rutra, bipallia:
Clypeos accipite, equos, et gladios.

Plebs inſana, quapropter luditis?
Nemo honeſtus hodie globum vibraret;
Luctus heu nimii ſi cauſam noſceret.

Exurgite, meaque audite verba:
Nefandæ heu nimis ſunt mihi novellæ;
Veræ nimis, nimis obſtupendæ, longeq. nimis aſperæ!

Exurgite, ocyús, et veſtes lacerate,
Et genas oculari lavata aquâ;
Et cano capita tigiie cinere.

Dolorem meum non novit niſi ipſe Deus;
Celſiſſimus Deus, qui tres eſt et unus.
In morbum infirmi cujuſque novit animi.

Languens mihi eſt ſpiritus, et lingua ligata:
Neque auris mihi audit; neque videt oculus;
Heu! ne in terram cadam, tenete?

Hunc mundum reliquit Monarcha Wilhelmo:
Qui in terris agat nimis juſtum cœleſtis accepit Deus:
Nos ſimul recipia ſub gratia ſua, et miſericordia.

Monarcha Wilhelmus heu; mortem obiit;
Hinc ab excelſis angelis ſublatus:
Væ nobis! hic mundus nequicquam prodeſt.

Monarcha Wilhelmus angelis factus eſt æqualis;
Tortam cœli jam nunc apertam video:
Jam ampliús lachrymari deſinam.

Hominis ætas neque longa eſt, neque tranquilla:
Morti rex et pauper res eſt una;
Tantu vitæ bonæ mors optima.

Oilſow

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Oilſow lawr; galarwiſq; row man;
Dew rygemeraz yn whedhan;
Gorthrodhez aral, Maternez Ann.

Hy gwredhan yw down; hy hôrf krêv;
Hy ſkyriow byz tyvyz a mann dhan nèv:
Byz own rhag henna war pêb pel trev.

Dhort henna war Frank, ha war Spân byz owan:
Biz Elzabeth ail: *pyr yw i bolan*
Dhan Zowzan *kovaithak*, *ha leal* Brethon.

Penzivik Kernuak, an ſkrefna ry gwelaz,
Ownow anodha pûb gêr nag yw vâz:
Rhag pel tîr Powys dhort Por-Enaz.

Jam ſatis lachrymatum; atratas ereſtes exuite:
Unam Deus abſtulit nobis arborem:
Alteram ſubſtituit, Annam Reginam.

Alta buic eſt radix: materies firma;
Cœlum uſque rami pergant:
Hanc uerbes quæque longinquæ metuânt,

Ab hac timeat Hyſpania, et Gallia:
Sit altera Elizabetha: *mentem gerit integram*
Erga Anglos *divites*, *et fidos* Britannos.

Cornubiæ nobiles, qui hoc videbitis Schediaſma,
Omnia in ipſo ſecùs dicta currigite:
Longè enim abeſt Pouiſiæ Regio a Portu Inſulæ.

I know not whether I mentioned in my former letter, that I had ſent Mr. *Moor* a copy of an old *Corniſh* Gloſſary, which *Will. Jones* met with in the *Cotton* Library.† Be pleaſed to get ſome friend to procure it of his executor, if poſſible; for it is a valuable curioſity; the *Cotton* MS. being probably ſix or ſeven hundred years old. If you cannot procure it, you ſhall have a copy of mine: whether you will alphabetically, or in the order of the *Cotton* MS. which is in continued lines, but with ſome regard to natural order. I recommend to you by all means the improving your acquaintance with Mr. *Anſtis*, who is, I believe, the beſt acquainted of any man living with the Offices and Libraries about *London*; and a very hearty good friend as may be. I have formerly heard my Lord of *Exeter* ſay, he hoped he would undertake ſome kind of Hiſtory of *Cornwall*; but I preſume he is full of buſineſs.—I have lately had a loſs of poor *Will. Jones*, whom you are pleaſed to remember. He died in *Shropſhire*, at at a ſmall living the Biſhop of *Hereford* had given him. I am, &c.

Edw. Lhuyd.

† This ſeems to contradict what Mr. *Lhuyd* ſays in the Preface to his *Corniſh Grammar*, viz. That Mr. *Anſtis* found it there, and communicated it to him: but as both might find it there much about the ſame time, I ſuppoſe he thought it ſufficient to mention Mr. *Anſtis* only; *Jones* being at that time under Mr. *Lhuyd*.

LETTER VI.

Honoured Sir,

Your *Corniſh* MS. is at laſt tranſcribed; and your copy is the only true one that I preſume was ever taken; for Mr. *Anſtis's* tranſcriber, being wholly a ſtranger to the language and the hand, has committed innumerable miſtakes, and then never collated it with the original, which Mr. *Griffith* has done; but his hand is not ſo good as could be wiſhed, though legible enough. Mr. *Keigwyn* finding it erroneous, tranſcribed it himſelf, ſo as to make his ſenſe of it; but neither of them agree with the original: ſo I believe Mr. *Keigwyn* muſt ſometimes have miſtaken his author.—The *Engliſh* is not yet all written, but will be finiſhed about a fortnight hence. The writing of the *Engliſh* and *Corniſh*, at the rate I mentioned (which I think enough, and not too much) comes to thirty ſhillings; for the note I had taken of the ſize of the book, proved a miſtake, it being much larger.

You

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You need not at all despair of learning the sense of the *Cornish* names of places: but for the better avoiding mistakes therein, I recommend to you the making a catalogue of all the Christian names you find in the oldest *Cornish* pedigrees, if you have any very ancient; if not, you may be supplied out of our *Welsh* books. But as for that part, if you please at your leisure to send me a catalogue of such names, as you are desirous should be interpreted, (out of deeds, or other ancient records) I can promise you a translation of many of them, without the least straining: formost of our *British* names of places, are as intelligible to us, as any other part of our language. And for such as appear obscure, I shall take care to distinguish the doubt, or leave them alone.—Almost every word that follows—*Tre*—is a man's name, once proprietor of the place; which not being adverted by Mr. *Carew*, and others, has put them on several mistakes. ‡

The word—*Pol*—signifies not, *a head*, in *Cornish*, or any other dialect of the *British*; but, *a pit*, or *hole*, and, sometimes, *a pool*. ‖

I have just now given your service to Mr. *Tanner*, who is married to the Bishop of *Norwich's* daughter, and is Chancellor of that diocese.

As you have leisure and opportunity, I would desire you to collect and procure all the variety you can hear of, of the *tin ores*: for though I thought I was tolerably well furnished, yet I find by the *Swede*, who was last winter in your county, that I have but a poor collection. I am in no haste at all for them; but willing to make use of all occasions of improving my collection of *English* fossils, since the *Museum* is so proper a place to reposit them in. We met with no *fossil shells*, or other *marine* bodies in *Cornwall*; but if you should hear of any, they would be no less acceptable to,

Your humble servant,

Oxford, May 4, 1703. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

‡ Mr. *Lhuyd* is mistaken in this (as I writ him in answer to this letter, and he seemed afterwards to acknowledge) hardly one of the names following—*Tre*—is taken from that of the former proprietor: but plainly from the situation, and circumstantial qualities of the place. As for example, *Trenance*, a town on a level, or flat piece of ground; *Tre-rose*, a town in a valley between, or near, hills; *Tre-worgye*, a town on a river, or rivulet of water; *Tre-nowith*, the new town; *Tre-hane*, the old town; *Tre-wattha*, the higher town; *Tre-wolla*, the lower, or under town; &c. Nay even *Tre-rise*, which bids fairest of any, to warrant his assertion, and to bear the meaning of *Rise's Town* (a name very common in *Wales*) doth however signify (as Mr. *Carew* has truly interpreted it) *a town on a fleeting ground*, being anciently written *Tre-rees*, as I can prove from one very old deeds in my custody—which word *Rees* is still used by the old *Cornish* for a *fleeting*, or *rushing* away; and in common discourse, we say *the corn reeses*, when it is so ripe as to fall out of the ear, without threshing.

‖ Mr. *Gwavas* is of the same opinion with Mr. *Lhuyd*, that *Pol* does constantly signify a *pit*, *pool*, *mire*, &c. But that it doth sometimes too signify *the top* or *summit* of any thing, is fully proved—as for example, *Pol hendra*, the top of *Hendra*; *Pol-gover*, the top or head of the rivulet; *Pol-vellan*, the top of the mill, &c. Nay, Mr. *Lhuyd* himself, in his *Archæologia*, p. 104, vol. 3. renders *Occipitum*, the the hinder part of the head; by *Pol kil*, which will, or can bear no other interpretation than, *the top of the neck*. In the old parchment *Cornish* MS. this word *Pol* is twice put to signify *the head*; and since our English word *Poll*, is by many derived from the Greek, Πολος, *the head*, and there is a manifest agreement between the *Greek* and *British* in many words, I see no reason why it may not be derived from our *British*—*Pol*—as well. Not but that it doth often signify *a pit*, *hole*, *pool*, or *mire*; but then I would have it written (as 'tis generally pronounced) *Pul*; as, *Pulstean*, a tin pit; *Pul Dyse*, St. Dy's pits; *Pul Gooth*, the old pits, &c. *Pul-rose*, the pool under the wheel of a mill; *Tresimpul*, the town in the mire; *Tulwhele*, the miry work, &c. But the situation of places ought to be considered, and that to determine the true signification, without which it is impossible to be ever right.

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LETTER VII.

HONOURED SIR,

I received the former of your's, of *June* the 10th, and thought then to have had the MSS. ready to be ſent you by this time. The copies of the two *Corniſh* books have been ready ſince the time mentioned in my laſt, but it falls out, that my own copy of *Jordan* is loſt: ſo that we cannot add the *Engliſh* here; but that you may as well get done in the country, where there are ſeveral copies of it. As for the old MS. (or *Ordinale*) I find that *Keigwyn*, when he tranſcribed it, altered it as he pleaſed where he did not like it, or underſtand it, and then tranſlated it: on which account his tranſlation does but ſometimes agree with the old copy. I have therefore ordered it to be written by itſelf; and ſo the alternate pages are left vacant, where perhaps you may in time inſert a *Latin* tranſlation of your own. I ſhall ſend the two *Corniſh* MSS. the firſt opportunity, which I hope will be ſoon: perhaps by Mr. *Paget* of *Truro*, if he be not already ſet out. The *Engliſh* of the *Ordinalia* is not yet finiſhed; the perſon firſt employed having left us on a ſudden: when 'tis all writ, which will be about a month hence, I'll take care to ſend it the firſt occaſion; and as for all charges, 'twill be but juſt what I mentioned in my laſt.

Sir, I make bold to trouble you with a paper of propoſals, towards the printing the firſt Volume of my *Archæologia Britannica*, which I deſire you to communicate to ſuch friends, as you ſhall gueſs likelieſt to further this deſign; and in caſe any ſhall ſubſcribe, to return their names, ſome time before the 10th of *September*, to, &c.

Oxford, July 26, 1703. *Ewd. Lhuyd.*

Mr. *Thomſon* gives you his moſt humble ſervice. One Mr. *Moor* comes down ſhortly to your county, to collect plants, inſects, &c. He was recommended to me by our friend Mr. *Tanner*, and I have made bold to give him a letter to yourſelf, and another to Mr. *Moyle*.

LETTER VIII.

HONOURED SIR,

The manuſcripts had been ſent by Mr. *Paget*, but upon enquiry, one of *Pembroke* College told me he was gone out of town, which, as I gueſs by your's, was a miſtake. I have, ſince my laſt, met with *Keigwyn's* tranſlation of *Jordan's* play, which I then told you I had loſt; and Mr. *Thomſon* has got it tranſcribed for you, and will ſend it you the firſt conveniency. The tranſlation of the old plays is writ out: but I muſt deſire to keep theſe old plays, and their tranſlation, a little longer, becauſe it is a much truer copy than mine, and I am now upon the *Corniſh Vocabulary* promiſed in the propoſals. I thank you for your own ſubſcription, and the other two gentlemen's you mention: I was ſenſible the ſubjects were too ſingular to have many ſubſcribers; however, I hope to have a good number yet out of your county, ſeeing the Biſhop of *Carliſle* has returned twenty out of *Cumberland*.

Our lateſt news here is the death of Dr. *Wallis*, who is ſucceeded in the place

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place of keeper of the Archives, by Dr. *Gardiner*, the Warden of *All-Souls:* and 'tis diſcourſed, the place of *Savilian* Profeſſor will be offered to Mr. *Hally*. Dr. *Hicks's Theſaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, will be publiſhed about the *Chriſtmas* holy-days. I am in no haſte for the ores; ſo I deſire you would keep them, till you have what variety you ſuppoſe the country may afford: and then ſend them by water to *London*, directed to be left with Mr. *Griffith Davies*, next door to the *Golden Ball*, in *Monmouth-ſtreet*, *St. Giles in the Fields*, and he'll take care to ſend them to, &c.

Oxford, Dec. 8, 1703. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

LETTER IX.

HONOURED SIR,

The reaſon I did not ſooner return my moſt humble thanks for your generous contribution, was becauſe Mr. *Thomſon* and I could not agree on a time, for the conſumption of the remainder of the five pounds (which was ſeven ſhillings) according to your orders. We have now lately drank your health, together with Mr. *Thwaites*, and one or two more of the fellows of *Queen's*. The tranſcript of *Dooms-Day Book*, as alſo of the *Taxatio Beneficiorum Angliæ*, 20 *Edw.* I. has been done ever ſince your firſt orders, being but a ſmall buſineſs. The old *Corniſh* Gloſſary is alſo copied a month ſince; and I have now done with the old plays I deſired the uſe of in my laſt: ſo that I only wait for your orders how I ſhall ſend them, whether by the *Devonſhire* carrier? and if ſo, where they ſhall be left for you? the *Corniſh* MS. in the Publick Library, *Arch. B.* 31. is only *Wm. Jordan's* play, which is one of the books tranſcribed for you; but there is not a word therein of the glaſs-windows of *St. Neot's:* ſo that Mr. *Gibſon* (or whoever ſent him that note) muſt mean, that the cuſtoms of the *Jews* are well deſcribed in that MS. which if omitted had been no great loſs to the reader.† I am, &c.

Oxford, March 3, 1703-4. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

* * * * *

Between this, and the next letter, is a vacancy of no leſs than four years: having, on the death of the Queen, been hurried away to London, and ſome other troubles following it, theſe (amongſt many other letters) were deſtroyed in my abſence; and the three following ones preſerved from the fate of the reſt, I cannot well tell how.—TONKIN.

LETTER X.

HONOURED SIR,

I ordered the books (*Archæologia Britannica*) to be ſent from *London*, according to your directions, to Mr. *Biſhop* of *Exeter*, and I hope you have long ſince received them. The reaſon I did

† In a letter to Mr. *Lhuyd*, to which this is an anſwer, I had mentioned theſe words of Dr. *Gibſon*, in the additions to *Camden* in *Cornwall*, ſpeaking of *St. Neot's* church—"In "the windows are ſeveral pictures relating to ſome parti-"cular traditions of the *Jews*; which are exactly delivered "in a *Corniſh* book, now in the public Library at *Ox-"ford. Arch. B.* 31."——From whence I concluded that this muſt be ſome other book, deſcribing the paintings in *St. Neot's* church windows: not dreaming that he meant this play of *Jordan*, and that the traditions of the *Jews* were exactly delivered in that; which, whoever can meet with in that play, muſt be a greater conjurer than I pretend to be. Not that I blame the Biſhop of *London*, but the perſon that ſent him this information. Two or three of ſuch traditions perhaps may be met with there, as the killing of *Cain* by *Lamech*, &c. which are ſcarce worth the taking notice of.

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not write ſooner was, becauſe I have thus long waited for an anſwer about the family of *Carn*, from a *Glamorganſhire* Herald; who has at laſt ſent me the following account out of his manuſcript of the *Glamorgan* families, &c.

Sir *Edward Carn*, ambaſſador to *Rome* for Queen *Mary*, was a younger ſon of *Howel Carn's*, ſon of *John Carn*, 'ab *Howel Carn*, 'ab *John Carn*, 'ab *Thomas*, 'ab Sir *John Carn*, 'ab *William*, 'ab *Thomas*, 'ab *Charles*, 'ab Sir *Devereux*, (alias *Kywras*) 'ab *Thomas*, ſecond ſon of *Ithel Brenin Gwent*. The word *Brenin* is uſed at preſent for *King*; but 'twas formerly, a tributary Prince, and many of them had but ſmall territories: for in our annals we often find mention of *Brenin Pegeizt*, i. e. *Flintſhire*; *Brenin Dived*, by which is meant *Pembrokeſhire*; *Brenin Karedigion*, or King of *Cardiganſhire*, &c. As for the country of *Gwent*, 'twas only that part of the old *Morgannug*, called now *Monmouthſhire*. For though *Morgannug* be at preſent uſed only for *Glamorganſhire*, yet it ſignified anciently the countries we call now *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan*; as appears by the red book of *Hergeſt*. *Ithel* King of *Gwent* was (according to *George Owen Harry*) the ſon of *Ivor*, 'ab *Howel*, 'ab *Kradock*, 'ab *Jeſtin*, 'ab *Gurgent*, Lord of *Morgannug*, in the time of *William Rufus*. The ſaid *Gurgent* (according to an old manuſcript I met with at *Gwidir*, in *North-Wales*) was the ſon of *Ithel*, 'ab *Kadualon*, 'ab *Gurgant*, 'ab *Artmor*, 'ab *Owen*, 'ab *Howel*, 'ab *Rys*, 'ab *Artvael*, 'ab *Rys*, 'ab *Ithel*, 'ab *Morgan*, 'ab *Artnes*, 'ab *Meurig*, 'ab *Teudrig*, 'ab *Peitie*, 'ab *Ninian*, 'ab *Irb*, 'ab *Erbig*, 'ab *Ninnis*, 'ab *Beli Maur*, the father of *Kaſſualon*, or *Caſſibellanus*, the *Britiſh* General againſt *Julius Cæſar*. *Ithel*, King of *Gwent's* eldeſt ſon, was *Meirick*, whoſe daughter *Morvidth*, was married to *Gronu 'ab Ednived Vixan*. This *Gronu* was father to *Tydyr*, father to *Gronu*, father to *Tydyr*, father to *Meredydh*, father to *Owen Tydyr*, (for his name was *Owen* 'ab *Meredydh* 'ab *Tydyr*) grandfather to King *Henry* the VIIth. *Ithyn* in *Ant. Wood*, muſt needs be an error of the preſs for *Ithel*, there being no ſuch name as the former ever uſed by the *Britons*.

The ſame friend (whoſe name is Mr. *Philip Williams*, of *Diffryn* near *Neath*) acquaints me, that one of the ſaid *Ithel*, Prince of *Gwent's* ſeats, was called *Pen-Karn*, whence the name of *Karn*: and if *Le* was ever prefixed to it, 'twas done in imitation of the *Normans*, among whom they lived. The word *Karn*, *Kairn*, or *Karned*, ſignifies *a heap of ſtones*, and there are hundreds of places ſo named in *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*: there are not a few in *Cornwall* likewiſe. A continuance of your obliging correſpondence, would always be eſteemed as one of the greateſt happineſs of the remainder of his days, by, &c.

Oxford, March 7, 1707-8. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

LETTER XI.

HONOURED SIR,

This hopes to find you in perfect health and proſperity, though not ſo much at leiſure for correſpondence as formerly. The four books were ſent immediately to be left with Mr. *Philip Biſhop*, bookſeller, at *Exeter*: (*I received ſoon*

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ſoon after three of them, and no more.) But having not received any letter from you ſince, I begin to queſtion whether he took care to forward them, as you then acquainted me you had writ to him. Meeting lately with a *Cardiganſhire* pedigree book, I took notice that the *Carns*, of *Glamorganſhire*, were deſcended likewiſe, according to that copy, from *Ynir*, Prince of *Gwent*, or as now called, *Monmouthſhire*. I know not whether I told you in my laſt, that *Ynir*, *Enir*, and *Henir*, is the ſame name with the Roman *Honorius*; and was ſo written ſometimes in our old *Latin* MSS. I hope your friend, if living, has by this time finiſhed his *Corniſh Latimar*; which was what I hinted at in the *Engliſh* preface. It is a thing I would much rejoice to ſee, either in manuſcript, or print. You were pleaſed ſeveral years ſince to acquaint me, that you had got together a conſiderable collection of ores, ſtones, &c. which I ſhould be very glad, at your leiſure, to hear ſome further news of—This place affords but little worth ſending. *Exeter College* flouriſhes ſo well, that they are about another building, having received as I am told a thouſand pounds from the Lord Primate. Mr. *Thwaites* of *Queen's*, you have heard, I ſuppoſe, is our Greek Profeſſor; and has had lately a grant of that 100l. per annum, which of late years, was uſually conferred on the Proctors. I am, &c.

Oxford, Sept. 1, 1708. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

LETTER XII.

HONOURED SIR,

You may be always aſſured, that whenever your letters come to my hands, I am as glad to ſee them as any I ever receive. That of October the 28th had the misfortune to come a little too late to *London*, to find Mr. *Pugh* there; whence (after a conſiderable delay, I ſuppoſe) it was ſent into *North Wales*, and from thence it came to my hands juſt now.—I was here when the books were ſent from *London*, and gave orders for four books; but whether my man, who is alſo now here, blundered, I cannot ſay.—I am very glad the *Corniſh Latimar* goes on, however; and ſhould be very glad of a copy of one letter, or elſe of two ſheets, for ſpecimen. He ought to exemplify all the uncommon words, or at leaſt all that are not common, in thoſe few *Corniſh* writings remaining; and alſo now and then to confirm and illuſtrate their ſignification, by the help of our dialect.—If the ſpecimen be incloſed for me to the Honourable Sir *Jeffery Jefferys*, M. P. at his houſe in *St. Mary Axe*, *London*, it will ſave poſtage; and in regard he lives generally in *London*, if you pleaſe to direct your's ſo hereafter, they will be likelier to come in due time. When you favour me with your next letter, I ſhould be glad to know whether old *Keigwyn* be yet living; and if ſo, whether either he himſelf, or your neighbour, can make a ſhift to underſtand the preface to the *Corniſh Grammar*. There are ſome words in it, I own, that I have not read in the *Corniſh*, and were therefore borrowed out of the *Welſh*, but they are very few; and if they pleaſe to ſend me a catalogue of all that are not underſtood, I will readily explain them.—I am encouraged

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raged to ſtand for the place of Divinity Beadle, which is repreſented to be ſomewhat better than 100l. per annum.—If yourſelf or friends could favour me with a ſpeedy recommendation to Mr. *Verman*, it might perhaps prove very ſerviceable to, Your's, &c.

Oxford, Dec. 22, 1708. *Edw. Lhuyd.*

P. S. If any one write to Mr. *Verman*, I would gladly deliver it myſelf.

* * * * * *

I procured a letter from a friend to Mr. *Verman*, of *Exeter College*, as deſired; but what ſucceſs it had, or whether Mr. *Lhuyd* did get the place, I cannot tell.—I likewiſe ſent him a ſpecimen of Mr. *Hals's Latimar ay Kernow* of all the letter A, and part of B; to which I received an anſwer not at all approving of the method taken therein; which, whether I ſent to Mr. *Hals*, or what elſe is become of it, I can by no means be certain of; or meet with that or any other letter from this moſt ingenious and learned antiquary; who died ſuddenly, in the beſt of his time, at *Oxford*, June the 30th, 1709; to the great regret of all that had the happineſs to be acquainted with his perſon or writings.——(Tonkin)

FINIS.

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Lhuyds Cornish grammar

He uses v for å, ij for ə: he marks long vowels thus
â, short either à, or by doubling the following consonant and

(4.5ª) v (å) is generally written o

(6ª) dh for [ḵ] & for [ṭš]

(7ª) ea is [ai] : aᵉ in unaccented syll. pronounced as
[a] : so en 'the' & er 'on' shd be pronounced [an]. [ar]
often change ŋ e & ŋ.

(8ª) f sh = [v].

(8ª) g either [g] or [dž] occas ~~[j]~~ [j]

i = [dž] or [j]

(9ª) -k = [g].

(11ª) o = [ō, å, ə]
oo = [ū]
ou ow = [ū]. but -ow (pl.) = o

(12ª) s almost invariably in the termination ' = [z].

(6 dh = [ð] & th = [þ]

(13ª) u = [u v ə, i ī iu]
gur gur gun = [gwr- tc]

(15ª) ŋ = [e? i, ei ŋ]

(6 Accent always on penult.

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