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Lexicon Corn-Britannicum:

A

DICTIONARY OF THE ANCIENT CELTIC LANGUAGE

OF

CORNWALL,

IN WHICH THE WORDS ARE ELUCIDATED BY

Copious Examples from the Cornish Works now remaining;

With Translations in English.

THE SYNONYMS ARE ALSO GIVEN IN THE COGNATE DIALECTS

OF

WELSH, ARMORIC, IRISH, GAELIC, AND MANX;

SHEWING AT ONE VIEW THE CONNEXION BETWEEN THEM.

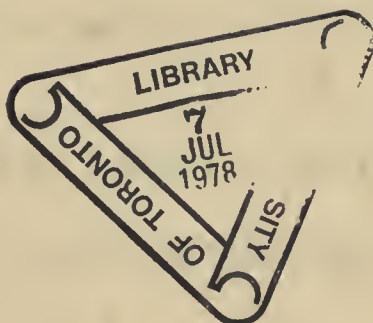
BY

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Some Observations on the Rev. R. Williams' Preface to his "Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum."

The Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, author of the learned *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum*, just published at Llandovery, states in his preface that PRYCE'S *Cornish Vocabulary*, printed in 1770, was so full of errors that he (Mr. WILLIAMS) soon felt satisfied that the author was entirely ignorant of the Cornish language, and had no acquaintance whatever with the Welsh. Mr. WILLIAMS adds, "The discovery of the original manuscript, now in the possession of PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE, shows the work to have been compiled in 1730, by TONKIN or GWAVAS, and disingenuously published by PRYCE as his own."

As I placed on evidence, for the first time, in a letter published in *The Cambrian Journal* for 1861, the plagiarism of PRYCE, and described the volume as the joint production of TONKIN and GWAVAS, it seems proper to propose the substitution of the following sentence for that cited above:—"The discovery of the original manuscript, made by PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN BONAPARTE, has enabled him to show that the work was compiled in 1730 by TONKIN and GWAVAS, and disingenuously published by PRYCE as his own."

Such being the fact, it follows that if the work displays an ignorance of Cornish and Welsh, such ignorance is to be ascribed to the original authors, and not to PRYCE, who was only the transcriber of their manuscript. I admit that neither of these two Cornish gentlemen had any pretensions to a knowledge of Welsh, but for the Cornish of the 18th century, I am satisfied that they were the very best authorities of their time, and ought not to be

despised by Welsh linguists, over whom they had certainly the immense advantage of a practical knowledge of their mother-tongue, although they may have been inferior in general linguistic attainments.

I conclude these observations with the following letter from GWAVAS to TONKIN, from which it will appear that Cornish men then considered themselves as much entitled to judge of what was really Cornish, as Welshmen now do to determine what is good Welsh.

L. L. B.

London, May 1865.

*From the inedited Correspondence prefixed to the Manuscript Cornish Vocabulary of
Tonkin and Gwavas.*

SIR,

I have, what you mention, in ye Cornish Language, with severall other varietyts, but have not time to transcribe them fair. Mr. GEORGE BORLASE (being near me) will endeavour to have it done, in all its parts, throughout, who shall have it of me for that purpose, and what you write for to be sent you speedily will lye on his dispatch.

As to ye translation of Mr. LHYD's preface, it is difficult to performe by any here, without ye help of a learned Welsh Man, being nearer to it, than ye moderne Cornish in use here.

I remaine,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Penzance, 25th Jan. 1732.

WM. GWAVAS.

To

*Thomas Tonkin, Esq.,
at Pol Gorrán, near
Grandpont,
Cornwall.*

P R E F A C E.

THE object of the Editor in the compilation of this work was to collect and explain all the remains of the ancient British language of Cornwall, and by comparing the words with the synonyms in the cognate dialects to supply an acknowledged want in Celtic literature. The sources for the supply of material are very few, and may be briefly enumerated. The learned philologist Edward Llwyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, (fol. Oxford, 1709;) first published a Grammar of the Cornish language, as spoken in his time, being then in a state of corruption and decay. He also gave a promise of a Cornish Vocabulary, which he did not live to accomplish. In 1769, Dr. Borlase published a Cornish-English Vocabulary, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, which is chiefly derived from Llwyd. The next work published was the Vocabulary by Dr. Pryce, in 1790, 4to. This is so full of errors that the Editor soon felt satisfied that Pryce was entirely ignorant of the Cornish Language, and had no acquaintance whatever with the Welsh. The discovery of the original manuscript, now in the possession of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, shews the work to have been compiled in 1730, by Tonkin or Gwavas, and disingenuously published by Pryce as his own. These printed works relate to late Cornish, but more important documents existed, which would furnish examples of the language, when spoken in a state of purity, and which it was desirable should be properly elucidated. The earliest is a Vocabulary of Latin words with Cornish explanations, preserved in the Cottonian Library, in the British Museum, and there entitled "*Vocabularium Wallicum*," (Bibl. Cot. Vespas. A. 14.) This was first noticed by Llwyd in the Cornish Preface to the *Archæologia*, (p. 222,) and proved by him to be not Welsh but Cornish. It has been printed in the same order as it is written, and elucidated by Zeuss, in his *Grammatica Celtica*, (2 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1853.) It has since been printed alphabetically by Mr. Norris in his "*Cornish Drama*," with additional illustrations from the cognate dialects. This Vocabulary is of great philological importance. The manuscript was written in the thirteenth century, and may have been a copy of an older original, even of the ninth century, as it closely agrees with the Welsh of that age, and it contains important proofs than the Welsh then more closely approximated to the Cornish than in later ages. The next important document is a Poem, entitled *Mount Calvary*; a manuscript of the fifteenth century; it contains 259 stanzas of 8 lines each in heptasyllabic metre with alternate rhymes. The subject of this Poem is the Trial and Crucifixion of Christ. There are four copies of this manuscript, the oldest being in the British Museum, and the other three appear to be copies taken from it. Two of them are in the Bodleian Library, and in these a translation by John Keigwyn is written on the opposite page. This Poem was published by Mr. Davies Gilbert, in 1826. The typographical errors are so numerous, that Zeuss observes that it does not seem to have been corrected after leaving the hands of the compositor, and eight errors in every stanza are below the average. The Editor had carefully collated the manuscript in the British Museum, with the intention of adding a corrected copy as an appendix to this Dictionary, but the necessity no longer remains, as an excellent edition has lately been printed for the Philological Society under the care of a most able Celtic Scholar, Mr. Whitley Stokes, of Lincoln's Inn, (8vo. 1862.) The text now given is very accurate, and the numerous errors in the translation have been rectified. The only other work accessible was a Drama, called "*The Creation of the World with Noah's Flood*," which was written, as stated upon the manuscript containing it, on the 12th of August, 1611, by William Jordan. Of this Drama the oldest manuscript is in the Bodleian Library, and there is another in the British Museum, with a translation by John Keigwyn, in 1693. This was also printed by Mr. Davies Gilbert, in 1827, and is equally remarkable for its typographical errors. A new and corrected edition, by Mr. Whitley Stokes, was printed for the Philological Society in 1864. This Drama, being of much later date, shews the Cornish language to have become greatly corrupted, and it is full of English words. The above mentioned works comprised all the accessible material for the Dictionary when the Editor

drew out the plan some thirty years ago. Llwyd had mentioned that there were three Dramas preserved in the Bodleian Library, of which he gave the first lines, and the Editor, finding that his Dictionary would be a meagre performance without obtaining a copy of them, in vain endeavoured to meet with a transcriber to supply him. Several commenced, but after a short attempt they gave up the task in despair. This circumstance has delayed the Dictionary for many years, and it would never have been completed, but for the publication of these Dramas in 1859. They turn out to be of much greater importance than could have been supposed; they are of greater amount than all the other remains of the Cornish language taken together, and are most invaluable specimens of it when spoken in great purity. The three are of the same antiquity as the Poem of Mount Calvary. The series represents Scriptural subjects from the Creation to the Death of Pilate, the first being entitled Ordinale de Origine Mundi. 2, Passio Domini Nostri Ihesu Christi. 3, Ordinale de Resurrectione Domini; and they are of the same kind as the old Mysteries, or Miracle-plays, so common in the middle ages. They were published by the University of Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. being most ably edited by Mr. Edwin Norris, who has added a literal translation on the opposite page. He has also added a Sketch of Cornish Grammar, and the early Cornish Vocabulary, with a valuable appendix. By the appearance of these volumes the Editor's difficulties were overcome, and he hastened to complete his cherished work. The whole of the Dramas and other documents are now incorporated in the Dictionary, and copious examples are given for the illustration of the words.

To complete the subject the Editor intends publishing in due time a copious Grammar of the Cornish, compared with the cognate dialects, and an essay on the characteristics of the six Celtic Languages, together with alphabetical tables of words, common to two or more of them. A list of words will also be given of words borrowed from Latin by the Welsh during the stay of the Romans in Britain, which will be found much more extensive than is generally imagined. The whole it is presumed will be found of service, in arriving at the history of the population of the British Isles.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>a.</i>	...	...	...	...	Active.	<i>neg.</i>	...	...	...	...	Negative.
<i>adj.</i>	...	...	...	...	Adjective.	<i>num.</i>	...	...	...	...	Number.
<i>adv.</i>	...	...	...	...	Adverb.	<i>obs.</i>	...	...	...	...	Observe.
<i>æol.</i>	...	...	...	...	Æolic dialect of the Greek.	<i>opt.</i>	...	...	...	...	Optative.
<i>Ang. Sax.</i>	...	...	...	...	Anglo Saxon.	<i>part.</i>	...	...	...	...	Participle.
<i>Arm.</i>	...	...	...	...	Armoric or Breton.	<i>pass.</i>	...	...	...	...	Passive.
<i>art.</i>	...	...	...	...	Article.	<i>pers.</i>	...	...	...	...	Person.
<i>Card.</i>	...	...	...	...	Cardinal.	<i>pl.</i>	...	...	...	...	Plural.
<i>C. Corn.</i>	...	...	...	...	Cornish.	<i>pluperf.</i>	...	...	...	...	Pluperfect.
<i>comp.</i>	...	...	...	...	Compounded.	<i>poss.</i>	...	...	...	...	Possessive.
<i>comp.</i>	...	...	...	...	Comparative.	<i>prep.</i>	...	...	...	...	Preposition.
<i>conj.</i>	...	...	...	...	Conjunction.	<i>pres.</i>	...	...	...	...	Present.
<i>D. Du.</i>	...	...	...	...	Dutch.	<i>pret.</i>	...	...	...	...	Preterite.
<i>dim.</i>	...	...	...	...	Diminutive.	<i>priv.</i>	...	...	...	...	Privative.
<i>Eng.</i>	...	...	...	...	English.	<i>pron.</i>	...	...	...	...	Pronoun.
<i>f.</i>	...	...	...	...	Feminine.	<i>qd. v.</i>	...	...	...	quod vide, which see.	
<i>Gael.</i>	...	...	...	...	Gaelic.	<i>rel.</i>	...	...	...	...	Relative.
<i>Gaul.</i>	...	...	...	...	Gaulish.	<i>s.</i>	...	...	...	...	Substantive.
<i>Gr.</i>	...	...	...	...	Greek.	<i>Sansc.</i>	...	...	...	...	Sanscrit.
<i>ibid.</i>	...	...	...	...	ibidem, in the same place.	<i>sing.</i>	...	...	...	...	Singular.
<i>i. e.</i>	...	...	...	...	Id est, that is.	<i>subj.</i>	...	...	...	...	Subjunctive.
<i>id. qd.</i>	...	...	...	...	Idem quod, the same as.	<i>superl.</i>	...	...	...	...	Superlative.
<i>imp.</i>	...	...	...	...	Imperative.	<i>Teut.</i>	...	...	...	...	Teutonic.
<i>imperf.</i>	...	...	...	...	Imperfect.	<i>v.</i>	...	...	...	...	Verb.
<i>ind.</i>	...	...	...	...	Indicative.	<i>Voc.</i>	...	...	...	...	Vocabulary.
<i>inf.</i>	...	...	...	...	Infinitive.	<i>W.</i>	...	...	...	...	Welsh.
<i>intens.</i>	...	...	...	...	Intensive.	<i>†</i>	...	...	...	...	Old and obsolete forms.
<i>interj.</i>	...	...	...	...	Interjection.	<i>‡</i>	...	...	...	...	Late and corrupted forms.
<i>Ir.</i>	...	...	...	...	Irish.	<i>ε</i>	...	...	...	...	Not silent.
<i>irr.</i>	...	...	...	...	Irregular.	<i>C. W.</i>	...	...	...	...	Creation of the World.
<i>Lat.</i>	...	...	...	...	Latin.	<i>M. C.</i>	...	...	...	...	Mount Calvary.
<i>m.</i>	...	...	...	...	Masculine.	<i>O. M.</i>	...	...	...	...	Origo Mundi.
<i>med.</i>	...	...	...	...	Medieval.	<i>P. C.</i>	...	...	...	...	Passio Christi.
<i>n.</i>	...	...	...	...	Neuter.	<i>R. D.</i>	...	...	...	...	Resurrectio Domini.

GERLYVYR CERNEWEC.

A

A, THE first letter of the Cornish alphabet, had the same sound as in Welsh and Armoric. When short as in the English words *bar, can, dart*; and when long as in *father, hard, warm*. In this work the long vowels are distinguished by a circumflex.

A, an auxiliary particle used in most tenses before the verb. It softens the initial of the following word, but the rule is not always followed in Cornish. *Mi a wbr*, I know. *Mi a dhancon*, I will send. *Y a colmas y dhefrech*, they bound his arms. M.C. 76. *Mi a wort*, I will stay. M.C. 49. *Ef a wodhya*, he knew. M.C. 54. It is similarly used in Welsh, Armoric, Irish, and Gaelic. In Welsh, as *pa beth bynag a wnêh*, whatever he shall do; *mi a welais dhyn*, I saw a man. In Armoric, *Doue a zo mād*, God is good; *Ho choar a garann*, I love your sister. In Irish, *a deir me*, I say; *A dubhairt se*, he said; *An ait as a thiofadh*, the place from which he shall come. Gaelic, *Nuair a thuir e rium*, when he said to me. When thus employed the relative is often understood, as in Cornish, *Mi a wbr a wheleuch why*, I know (whom) ye seek. R.D. 781. *Yw gwir dhym a leveryth*, is it true (that which) thou tellest me? P.C. 1941. *So also in Welsh, as *y dyn a welais*, the man (whom) I saw. In Gaelic, *An duine a bhuail mi*, the man (whom) I struck.

A, conj. If. *A pe yn della ve, neffré ne vean fethys*, if it were so, I should never have been taken. M.C. 73. *A pe, ow thús dhewy ny'm delysens yn delma*, if it were, my people to you would not have delivered me thus. M.C. 102. *A menné ghwel gvyans*, if he would call for forgiveness. P.C. 1816. *A nynsósé pryeryn*, if thou wert not a stranger. R.D. 1261. It strictly hardens the following initial as *a callen (gallen) dós*, if I could come. C.W. 44. Welsh o.

A, poss. pron. His, her, its, their. *A dhillas*, his clothes. *Yn a anow*, in his mouth. *Lhwyd*, 231. This is a late form of *y, qd v*.

A, poss. pron. My. † *A breihow*, my arms. ‡ *Dho a bredar vi*, my brother. *Lhwyd*, 255. ‡ *Et a phoccat*, in my pocket. 253. A late form of *ow, qd v*.

A, prep. From, out of, of, by, with, to, for, on. *A púp squythen y sawyé*, from all weariness cure him. P.C.

A

477. *Gylllys a lema*, gone from hence. C.W. 140 *A dhorn Dew y festa gwrys*, by the hand of God that thou wert made. C.W. 24 *Wy a bys a lenn golon*, ye shall pray with faithful heart. M.C. 1. *Mear a beyn*, much of pain. 54. M.C. *Curyn a spern*, crown of thorns. R.D. 2554. *Re lhyrchys dhyrwy a dhôs*, he hath commanded you to come. P.C. 1648. *Ysedheuch a termyn ver*, sit ye for a short time. R.D. 1312. *A hys*, at length. O.M. 2759. *A Barth*, on the side. Welsh *â*, with; o, of, from. Armoric *a*, of, as *Eunn aval leun a zour*, (Welsh, *aval llawn o dhor*), an apple full of water. Irish, *a*, in, out of, from. Gaelic, *a*, in, to, out of. Latin, *a*, from.

A, the sign of the present participle, which is formed by placing it before the infinitive mood, as *cusga*, to sleep, *a cusga*, sleeping: *môs*, to go, *a môs*, going. It also changes the initials, when sonants into surds, thus,--*Ma'n dhavas a prwia (brivia)*, the sheep bleats. *Lhwyd*, 230. *A* is a late form, *ow* being always used in the Ordinalia. In Irish and Gaelic, *a* is used, as *a dusgadh*, awakening. In Welsh *yn*, as *yn cysgu*, sleeping; *yn canu*, singing. In Armoric, *ô*, as *ô cana*, singing. Compare also the English forms, *I was a walking*. *A hunting Chloe went*. *They go a begging to a bankrupt's door*.

A, a particle, used before adjectives to form them into adverbs, when the initial assumes the soft sound, as *desympys*, immediate, *a dhesympys*, immediately. *Yn* is similarly used, as *lowen*, joyful, *yn lowen*, joyfully. In Welsh *yn* only is thus used, as *llawen, yn llawen*; *disymmwth, yn dhisymmwth*. In Irish *go*, as *maith*, good; *go maith*, well. In Gaelic *gu*, as *maith, gu maith*. In Manx, *dy*, as *mie*, good; *dy mie*, well. Compare also the English words, *along, abroad, anew*.

A, adv. Used as the sign of the vocative case, as *A venen*, O woman. *A dās*, O father. *A gowethé*, O companions. P.C. 1883. It softens the following initial, and the same rule is followed in the other Celtic languages, as Welsh, *O dhyn*, O man. *O dād*, O father. Armoric *Ha, ai*. Irish, *A dhuine*, O man. Gaelic, *A ghrian*, O sun. Manx, *Y*, or *O voddee*, O dog.

A, interrogative, used in asking a question. *A na wylta*, dost thou not see? M.C. 120. *A ny wodhas*, knowest

- thou not? M.C. 144. *A glesgyrch why cowethé*, did you hear comrades? O.M. 2727. So also in Welsh, *A wydosth ti*, dost thou know? *A glywsoch chwi*, did ye hear? Armoric, *ha*; *Ha choui a ielb*, will ye go? Irish, *A bhfuil se ann*, is he there? Gaelic, *A bheil Dia ann*, is there a God?
- A, advrb. Part. forming an absolute sentence. *A Grist ow cothaff mernans, anken y a wodhevys*, Christ suffering death, they endured trouble. M.C. 211. So also in Welsh, *A'r Cymry yn cysgu, rhuthrodd y gelyn am eu penau*, the Cymry being asleep, the enemy fell upon them.
- A, conj. And. More commonly written *Ha*, which see.
- A, v. n. He will go. 3rd pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *môs*. *Mi â genes*, I will go with thee. P.C. 461. *Nyns â dên vyth dhe'n tŷr sans*, not any man shall go to the holy land. O.M. 1878. So also in Welsh, *Nid â dyn vyth i'r tŷr sanctaidh*. *Ev a â gyda thydi*, he will go with thee.
- ABAL, adj. Full. *Crist, arluh merci abal*, Christ, Lord of mercy full. *Pryce*.
- ABAN, adv. Above, up, upright. Compounded of *a*, on, and *ban*, high. As the *a* softens the initial, *avan* is more correct. *Map Dew an nêf aban*, Son of God of heaven above. P.C. 3080. (Welsh, *i vyny*.) *Yn ban* is another form.
- ABAN, adv. Since, inasmuch, when. *Aban na vynta cresy*, since thou wilt not believe. O.M. 241. *Bylthqueth aban nêf genys*, ever since I was born. O.M. 1731. *Aban yw e yn della*, since it is so. R.D. 1874. This is compounded of *a*, from, and *ban*, a mutation of *pan*, when. Welsh, *o ban*, *er pan*, since. Armoric, *aba*.
- ABARH, adv. On the side, or part. This is a late form of *abarth*, as spoken in Llwyd's time. † *Gwraz cona abarh an ni*, do sup with us. *Archæologia Brit.* 252. Though the more correct form *abarth* only occurs in all the Dramas, in the earliest document of the Language, the Cornish Vocabulary, *abarh* is found, as *Exiter abarh mam*, an uncle on the side of the mother. *Modereb abarh tat*, an aunt on the side of the father.
- ABARTH, adv. On the part, or side; in the name of. *Abarth dychow ythesé*, on the right side there was. M.C. 198. *Abarth an lās veneges*, in the name of the blessed Father. O.M. 1792. *Mars yw abarth Dew an nêf*, if he be on the part of the God of heaven. R.D. 2103. Compounded of *a*, on, and *barth*, a mut. of *parth*, part or side. Welsh, *o barth*. Armoric, *a barz*, *e-barz*.
- ABAT, s. m. An abbot. Cornish Vocabulary, *Abbas*. Welsh, *abad*. Armoric, *abad*. From the Latin, *abbate*. Irish, *ab*. Gaelic, *ab*.
- ABELL, adv. Afar off. *Pedyr a holyas abell*, Peter followed afar off. M.C. 77. *Prest abell dheworth an gwir*, very far off from the truth. M.C. 203. *Y fy an deves abell*, the sheep will flee far. P.C. 894. Compounded of *a*, from, and *bell*, a mutation of *pell*. Welsh, *o bell*.
- ABEM, s. m. A kiss. *Pryce's Vocabulary*.
- ABER, s. m. A confluence of waters; the junction of rivers; the fall of a less river into a greater, or into the sea. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is translated "Gurges," a gulf or whirlpool, and in Welsh besides its primitive meaning, it signifies a port or harbour. Welsh *aber*, in old Welsh *aper*, and more correctly *alber*. being derived from *at*, to, and *beru*, to follow. Armoric, *aber*. The form more peculiar to the Erse dialects is *inbhear*. Scot. *inver*. *Aber* enters into the composition of numerous names of places, originally inhabited by the Cymry, as *Aberconwy*, *Abergele*, *Aberystwyth*, &c., in Wales; *Aberdeen*, *Aberdour*, *Aberfeldy*, *Aberbrothick*, &c., in Scotland. Note also *Håvre*, in France.
- ABER, s. m. A servant, an assistant. *My bel aber, dús dhymmo ketoth an gér, rág colenwel vódh ow brŷs*, my fair servant, come to me as soon as the word to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 2271.
- ABER, prep. In, within. An abbreviated form of *aberth*. *Dh'y worré aber an bédh*, to place him within the grave. R.D. 2108.
- ABERTH, prep. In, within, on, upon. *Rag y vós war bronteryon mester brás aberth an wlas*, because he was a great master over the priests within the kingdom. M.C. 89. *Pan o dampnys aberth an crows may ferwé*, when he was condemned on the cross that he should die. M.C. 151. *Crês Dew aberth an chymma*, the peace of God within this house. P.C. 667, 705. *Aberth yn bédh*, within the tomb. R.D. 311, 514. *Aberth an pow*, in the land. R.D. 609.
- ABERVEDH, adv. In, within, on, upon. *Dún abervedh desympys*, let us come in immediately. O.M. 1062. *Dreuch an profus abervedh*, bring the prophet in. P.C. 1465. *Abervedh yn crows cregy*, on the cross to hang. M.C. 146. *Whêth mŷr artê abervedh*, yet look again within. O.M. 789. Written also *aperfeth*. It is compounded of *a*, in, and *bervedh*, a mutation of Welsh *pervedh*, the centre, or inward part.
- ABESTELY, s. m. Apostles. The plural of *abostol*. *Pan esé yn mŷc y abestely*, when he was in the midst of his apostles. M.C. 26. *Du a sonas an bara dhe rag y abestely*, God blessed the bread in the presence of his apostles. M.C. 44. Another plural is *abesteleth*, as *Lem-myn, a Abesteleth, lavarav dheuch newodhow*, now, O Apostles, I speak to ye new. R.D. 893. *Ty a alsé sŷr cryggy dhe'n Abesteleth*, thou mightest surely believe the apostles. R.D. 1469.
- ABLE, adv. Whence. Compounded of *a*, from, *ba*, a mutation of *pa*, what, and *le*, a place. *Orth Crist ef a wovynnys, te dhên. ablé ota gy*, of Christ he asked, thou man, whence art thou? M.C. 144. Welsh, *o ble*, i. e. *o ba le*.
- ABOSTOL, s. m. An apostle. Plural, *abesteleth*, *abestely*. qd. v. This word is borrowed from the Latin *apostolus*, and is adopted by all the Celtic Languages. Welsh, *apostol*, plural, *apostolion* and *ebestyl*. Armoric, *apostol*, plural, *abostoled*, *ebestel*. Irish, *absdal*. Gaelic, *absdol*. Manx, *ostyl*.
- ABRANS, s. m. Eyebrow. Cornish Vocabulary *super-cilium*. Welsh, *amrant*, eyelid, eyelash. Armoric, *ab-rant*. Irish, *abhradh*, *abhraid*. Gaelic, *abhradh*. Manx, *firroogh*. Sansc. *bhrús*. Greek, *ὀφρύς*. Latin, *frons*.
- ACH, s. f. Offspring, progeny. Cornish Vocabulary, *so-boles*. Stock, or kindred, *Llwyd*. 155. Plural, *achow*, (*v aho*.) Welsh, *ach*.
- ACHESON, s. m. Accusation, fault, guilt. *Me ny wour bonas kefys yn dên-ma býth acheson*, I know not that there was found in this man any guilt. M.C. 141. *Pilat a vynnas screfé a veunas Crist acheson*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ an accusation. M.C. 187. *Na allons caffus acheson*, let them not be able to find cause. O.M. 1835. This is probably a plural form of a singu-

lar *achos*. Welsh, *achos*, plural *achosion*. Irish, *cas*, *cos*, *cuis*. Gaelic, *cas*, *cuis*. Latin, *causa*, *casus*.

AD, comp. pron. Of, or concerning thee; of thy. Compounded of *a*, and the characteristic of the 2nd pers. pronoun. The *a* is sometimes the aux. particle; and sometimes the preposition. *My a'd peys*, I pray thee. O.M. 375. *Ha me a'd wra Arluth brás*, and I will make of thee a great lord. M.C. 16. *Preder a'd enef*, think of thy soul. O.M. 479. *Yn amendys a'd pehosow*, in atonement of thy sins. O.M. 2259. *Dén fúr a'd cusullyow*, a wise man of thy counsels. O.M. 2611. *A'th* is similarly used in Cornish. So also in Welsh, *mi a'th wnaðv*, I will make thee. *Mi a'th welais*, I saw thee.

ADAL, adv. Although. *Pryce*.

ADEN, s. f. The leaf of a book. Cornish Vocabulary, *folium*. If not a wrong reading of *delen* in the MS. it may be used metaphorically from the Welsh, *aden*, a wing.

ADLA, s. m. A knave, an outlaw; from which latter word it is formed. *A dheu adla*, O two knaves. O.M. 1499. *Teweuch rák méth dew adla*, be silent for shame, two knaves. R.D. 1495. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna-bréck an adla*, I will forthwith bind a good rope around the wrist of the knave. P.C. 2762.

ADOF, s. m. Recollection. *Yn oys me yw yn urma, tri cans, tri ugans, ha wháth pypm mwy, pan és dhym adof, yn gédh hydheuw*, in age I am in this hour, three hundred, three score, and yet five more, when I call it to mind, on this very day. C.W. 152. *Pan és dhym adof*, lit. when there is to me recollection. *Adof* is compounded of *ad* re, and *cof* memory, and ought correctly to be written *adgof*, as in Welsh, *adgov*.

ADOR, prep. From, out of. *Pryce*.

ADOTH, s. m. A vow. *Gans brás adoth éth yn dhe chy*, with a great vow went into the house. *Pryce*.

ADRE, adv. Homewards. *Llwyd*. 248. See *dre*. Welsh, *adrev*, *adre*. Armoric, *adrè*.

ADRES, adv. Across, abroad. *Adres pow sùr palmoryon y a fydh mùr gowgygon, hag a lever dhe tús gow*, about the country palmers surely are great story tellers, and tell people lies. R.D. 1477. Compounded of *a* on; and *dres*, a mutation of *tres*, across. Welsh, *ar draws*.

ADRIFF, adv. Purposely, on purpose, to the end that. *Ny gowsyn yn tewolgow adryff tús y'm cawas*, I spake not in the dark, on purpose that men might find me. M.C. 79.

ADRO, adv. about, around. *Lays es yn pow adró*, the law is in the country about. M.C. 121. *My a's gor adró dhodho*, I will put it round it. O.M. 2101, 2500. *Yn crýs an dré, adró dhe'n temple*, in the middle of the town, about the temple. O.M. *Adró dhum bryangen*, around my throat. P.C. 1527. *Dhywortheuch mennaf mones adró yn pow*, from you I will go about in the country. R.D. 1135. *Adró* is sometimes divided, and *dhe*, *dre* or *der* inserted between, as *ow doon an pren a dhe dró*, carrying the tree about. O.M. 2820. *Hag a'th whyp war an wolk, may whyly gurychon ha mók dhe dhevolagas a dre dró*, and whip thee on thy face, that thou mayest see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2102. *Golsowoch a der dró orthaf ve, myns es omma*, hearken round about unto me, all that are here. C.W. 104. *Gwins adró*, a whirlwind. In later Cornish occur the phrases ‡ *an heves adro y gein*, the shirt on his back: ‡ *An lydrow adró'z garro*, the stockings on your

legs: ‡ *An esgisow adró'z treiz*, the shoes on your feet: ‡ *An manac adró'z dorn*, the glove on your hand. *Llwyd*, 250. Compounded of *a* on, and *dro* a mutation of *tro*. Welsh, *ar dro*. Armoric, *tro*.

ADRUS, adv. Across. *Tresters dredho ty a pyn adrus, rag na vo degees*, beams through it thou shalt nail, that it may not be opened. O.M. 964. Compounded of *a* on, and *drus*, a mutation of *trus*, across. It is the same as *adres*.

ADHAN, comp. prep. From under. *Llwyd*, 249.

ADHELHAR, comp. prep. After, behind. This is a corrupt form of the Armoric *a dilerch*, and occurs only in late Cornish, as ‡ *adhelhar dhyn remenat*, behind the rest. *Llwyd*, 123, 249.

ADHEWORTH, comp. prep. From by, from. *Llwyd*, 249. Welsh, *odhiwrth*. Armoric, *diwar*. Irish, *ua*. Gaelic, *ua*. Maux, *veih*.

ADHORT, comp. prep. From by, from. ‡ *Adhort an dré*, from the town. *Llwyd*, 249. This is only a more recent form of *adhe worth*.

ADHYRAGOF, pron. prep. Before me. *My re welas ym hunrus adhyragof el dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a hright angel. O.M. 1955. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragof*, qd. v.

ADHYRAGON, pron. prep. Before us. *A lés ol y wolyow adhyragon pan guylsyn*, all his wounds disclosed when we saw before us. R.D. 1332. *An arluth adhyragon torth vara ef a torras*, the Lord before us a loaf of bread he broke. R.D. 1490. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragon*, qd. v.

ADHYRAGOS, pron. prep. Before thee. *Me a's doro pùr anwhek adhyragos*, I will bring them very roughly before thee. P.C. 2333. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragos*, qd. v.

ADHYRAGOUCH, pron. prep. Before ye. *Adhyragouch me a pjs*, before you I pray. P.C. 1414. *Ysedheuch a termyn ver, adhyragouch me a ter torth a vara*, sit ye for a short time, before you will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1313. Compounded of *a*, and *dyragouch*, qd. v.

ADZHAF, subs. I am. Written also *adzhav*, by *Llwyd*. This is the most recent and corrupt form of *ythof*, or *ossof*, 1st pers. sing. pres. tense, of the verb substantive *bôs*. Welsh, *ydwyv*.

ADZHAN, v. irr. I know, perceive, recognize, or am acquainted with. ‡ *My ty adzhan*, I know thee. This and *azwen*, are late corruptions of *aswon*, qd. v.

ADZHYI, adv. Within. *Llwyd*, 249. A late corruption of *yn chy*, in the house.

AERAN, s. m. Plums, prunes. This is a plural aggregate. Welsh, *aeron*, *airin*. Armoric, *irin*. Irish, ‡ *airune*.

AF, v. subs. I am. 1st pers. pres. of *bôs*. Welsh, *ywv*. More commonly written *ôf*, qd. v.

AF, v. n. I shall go. 1 pers. f. s. fut. of irr. v. *môs*. *Neffré dhe dré nyns af*, ever to the town I will not go. R.D. 811. *Ple tóf na ple yth af, ny won*, where I shall come, or where I shall go, I know not. R.D. 1665. *Dhe'n kéth plás-na dhyuch yth af*, to that same place to you I will go. R.D. 2400. Welsh, *av*.

AFFO, v. a. He may pardon. A mutation of *gaffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gafé*, qd. v. *Mersy war Dev agan tás may affo an pechosow*, mercy of God our Father that he may pardon our sins. O.M. 1866.

AFLYDHYS, adj. Unfortunate, miserable, wretched. *Del leveryth a vjdh gwrys dhe'n plosek gwás a flydhys*, as

thou sayest, it shall be done to the foul wretched fellow. P.C. 451. Welsh, *awwydh*, misfortune, whence *awwydhog*, unfortunate.

AFLYDHYGYON, adj. Wretches. *Powesouch a flydhygyon rāg marow yw an voron*, rest ye, wretches, for dead is the maid. O.M. 2745. This is a corruption of *a flydhygyon*, the plural of *a flydhyg*.

AG, conj. And. More frequently written *hag*, qd. v.

AGA, pron. poss. Their. *Nyns yw aga Dew pleysys genes gy*, their God is not pleased with thee. O.M. 1562. *Dhe wethyl aga mynnas yn della ef a vynnē*, to do their purpose, so he would have it. M.C. 70. It aspirates the following initial. *Gansē y an hombronkyas, yn prys lanter nōs, bys yn aga fryns Annas*, with them they him led, at the time of midnight, even to their prince Annas. M.C. 76. *Avel olow aga threys*, like the prints of their feet. O.M. 760. *Aga hynwyn*, their names. O.M. 35. *Aga hān*, their song. O.M. 310. *Aga sona ny a wra*, bless them we will. O.M. 143. *May hyllyf aga hedhes*, that I may reach them. O.M. 202. Welsh, *eu*. Gaelic, *aca*.

AGAN, pron. poss. Our. *Gwyn agan bys*, happy our lot. O.M. 411. (W. *gwyn ein byd*.) *Lemyn ef yw agan gwās*, now he is our fellow. O.M. 910. *Agan gorkhyl a wartha gans glaw ef a vjdh cudhys* our ark, from above, with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1063. *An re-ma yw obery del vynsyn agan honan*, these are wrought as we ourselves would wish. O.M. 16. *Gans y gŷg agan perna gwyn agan bys*, with his flesh to redeem us, happy our lot. M.C. 4. *Hen o dhodho calys feyn, agan pēch ny ow prenē*, this was to him greivous pain, atoning for our sin. M.C. 196. *Lemyn agan sona gwra*, now do bless us. O.M. 1721. *An kēth māp ol agan grūk*, the same son (who) made us. R.D. 1975. Welsh, *ein*, (*eidho-ni*.) Gaelic, *again*. Manx, *ain*. Compounded of *aig*, with, and *sinn*, us.

AGARY, s. m. An enemy. *Dhe Cesar ēs agary*, to Cæsar is an enemy. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Compounded of *a*, neg, and *cary*, to love.

AGAS, pron. poss. Your. Written indiscriminately also *ages*, *agis*, *agos*, *agys*. *Mēsk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agos godhaf*, among my people I will not any longer endure you. O.M. 1595. *An tās an nēf a danvon dheuch agos whans*, the Father of Heaven will send you your desire. O.M. 1806. *Gwir yw agas cows*, true is your speech. P.C. 1345. *Olouch rag agis flechys ha ragouch ages honon*, weep ye for your children and yourselves. M.C. 169. *My agas pŷs*, I pray you. O.M. 2346. Welsh, *eich*. Armoric, *och*, *hō*. Manx, *eu*.

AGE, v. a. To leave. A mutation of *gagē*, a corrupt form of *gasē*, qd. v. *Anodho dycheth vye y wokyneth na agē ha'y muscockneth*, of him it were a pity his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1989.

AGENSOW, adv. A while since, lately. *A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egē agensow*, dost thou see more now than what there was just now. O.M. 796. *Agensow my a'n gwelas*, lately I saw him. R.D. 911. Written also *agynsow*.

AGERY, v. a. To open. Part. *agerys*; preterite *agores*, qd. v. More generally written *egery*, qd. v. Welsh, *agori*, *egori*. Armoric, *egori*.

AGES, conj. Than. *Me a'n dreha artē kyns pen trydydh tekē ages kyns y van*, I will build it again, before the

end of three days, fairer than it stood before. P.C. 347. *Gwel yw un dēn dhe verwel ages ol an bobyl lēl dhe vōs kyllys*, better it is that one man die than all the faithful people to be lost. P.C. 447. *Ythesē gynef moy ages mŷl vjēl enef*, there are with me more than a million souls. R.D. 141. Written also *agis*. *Gweth agis cronek*, worse than a toad. M.C. 47. *Moy agis gavēl treden*, more than the hold of three men. M.C. 237. *Ys* is another mode of expressing *than*, of which *agis* is an amplified form.

AGESOS, comp. pron. Than thou. *Arluth, kepar del wrusys pŷp tra, nag ūs ken Dew agesos*, Lord, like as thou hast made every thing, there is not another God than thou. R.D. 2477. Compounded of *ages* and *ti*.

AGESOUCH, comp. pron. Than ye. *A pc vōdh Dew yn della, ken agesouch venytha ny zenzen*, if the will of God were so, otherwise than you ever we do not consider. O.M. 2357. *Yn certan gonesugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rāg sotēl ouch yn pŷp creft*, certainly, workmen, others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every craft. O.M. 2190. Compounded of *ages*, and *chwi*.

AGESSO, comp. pron. Than he. *Ken Arluth agesso ef ny'n gordhyaf bys venary*, other Lord than him I will not worship for ever. O.M. 1789. Compounded of *ages* and *o*.

AGOLAN, s. f. A whetstone, a hone. *Lhwyl*, 16. Welsh, *agalen*, *calen*, and *hogalen*, from *hogi* to whet. Armoric, *igolen*.

AGORES, v. a. He opened. *An scryptor dhyn agores pŷr wŷr a dhalleth, Moyses ha lyes profus aral*, the scripture he opened to us truly from the beginning, Moses and many other prophets. R.D. 1483. This is the preterite of *agery*, qd. v. Welsh, *agores*, *agorodh*.

AGOS, adj. Near. *En agos*, near, *Lhwyl*, 248. More frequently written *ogas*, qd. v. Welsh, *agos*. Armoric, *egos*. Irish, *agus*, † *acus* † *ocus*, *fogus*. Gaelic, *fogus*. Manx, *aggy*, *faggys*.

AGY, adv. Within. *Agy dhe'n yet gor dhe ben*, within the gate put thy head. O.M. 743. *Aves hag agy yn ta gans pēk beddens stanchurys*, without and within, well with pitch let it be staunched. O.M. 953. *Y tūs ūs trygys agy dheth wlās*, his people which are dwelling within thy country. O.M. 1483. *My a fystyn agy*, I will hasten within. O.M. 2319. *Agy dhe ewhē an geydh*, within the evening of the day. R.D. 275. Compounded of *a* in, and *chy* a house. Welsh, *yn ty*. Armoric, *c-ti*.

AGYNSOW, adv. A while since, lately. *Jhesu dasserchys a'n bēdh, me a'n gwelas agynsow*, Jesus is risen from the grave, I saw him lately. R.D. 896. Written also *agensow*.

AH, interj. Ah, alas. Welsh, *A*!

AHANAF, pron. prep. From me, on me. *Ahanaf kymer mercy*, on inc have mercy. P.C. 306. *Yn gylwys māp Dew yn prōf, ahanaf may pertho cōf pan deffē dī y wlas-cōr ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he would keep remembrance of me when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 272. *Arluth pan dyffys dhet pow predery ahanaff gwra*, Lord, when thou comest to thy country, do think of me. M.C. 193. Welsh, *ohonov*. Armoric, *ahanoff*. Compounded of *ahan* and *mi*.

AHANAN, pron. prep. From us; of us. *Ty re'n ladhes, hag ef ahanan mar gēr*, thou hast killed him, and he so beloved of us. O.M. 612. *My a's dyllō ahanan, ny dhue*

- arté my a greys*, I will send it from us, it will not come again I believe. O.M. 1101. *Euch alemma ahanan*, go hence from us. P.C. 151. It is also used adverbially, like Arm. *ahanen*, to signify hence only. *Awos Dew dún ahanan dh'y gerhas dhe drê*, for God's sake let us come away to bring it to the town. O.M. 2564. *Sevyn yn ban, dún ahanan scon alemma*, let us stand up, and go away soon from hence. P.C. 1029. Compounded of *ahan* and *ni*. Welsh, *ohonom, ohonam*. Armoric, *achanomp*.
- AHANAS, pron. prep. From thee, of thee. *Marth ahanas a'n gefes*, he wonders at thee. O.M. 1484. *Yma marth dhyn ahanas*, there is to me wonder at thee. P.C. 2415. *Ahanas marth yw gené*, I have wonder of thee. R.D. 2565. Written also *ahanas*; *Dhyso ef a veyth besy, hag ahanas a dheffo*, to thee it shall be indeed, and that which shall come out of thee. O.M. 406. Compounded of *ahan* and *ti*. Welsh, *ohonot*. Armoric, *achanot*.
- AHANE, pron. prep. From me, of me. Used for *ahanaf*, metri causâ. *Arluth Cryst me ath pyssé a prydcry ahané pan vysé yn dhe ulascor*, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou shalt be in thy kingdom. P.C. 2907.
- AHANOUCH, pron. prep. From ye, of ye. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 736. *Ahanouch nêb yw mochya*, he who is greatest of you. P.C. 792. *Kyn leverry gwýrf dên fyth ahanouch ny vyn cregy*, though I speak truly, any man of you will not believe. P.C. 1482. *Yma dhymmo gorgys brás ahanouch yn pûr deffry*, there is to me a great distrust of you in pure earnest. R.D. 1500. Compounded of *ahan* and *chwi*. Welsh, *ohonoch, † ohonawch*. Armoric, *achanoch*.
- AHAS, adj. Hatel, detestable, dreadful. *Oté coves pûr ahas*, see a shower very dreadful. O.M. 1081. *A Pedar ty a'n nahas rák bós y peyn mar ahas*, O Peter thou deniedst him, because his pain was so dreadful. R.D. 1352. *An laddron an dyalas dre lyes torment ahas*, the thieves mocked him, by many hateful torments. R.D. 1427. *Ma'n geffo peyn mar ahas*, that he may have such dreadful pain. R.D. 2049. Compounded of *a* intens. and *cas*, hatred. Welsh, *achas*.
- AHO, s. m. Pedigrees. *Pryce*. More correctly *ahow*, i.e. *achow*, plur. of *ach*.
- AHOZON, s. m. Occasion, opportunity. *Pryce*. Plural *ahozonow*, from the English *occasion*.
- AHUCH, adv. Above. *My a set ahuch an gweydh yn creys an ebron avan*, I place them over the trees in the midst of the sky above. O.M. 37. Compounded of *a* on, and *uch* high.
- AHUEL, s. m. A key. A late form of *alwedh*. qd. v.
- AI, comp. pron. *Mi ai didhiwys dhodho*, I promised it to him. *Llwyd*, 242. (Welsh, *mi ai adhwais idho*.) *Ev ai dyg dhym*, he brought it to me. *Llwyd*, ibid. *Mi ai gwerha*, I will sell it. *Llwyd*, 246. Though agreeing with the Welsh, this form is only found in late Cornish. The more classical being *a'n* and *a's*.
- AIDHLEN, s. f. A fir tree. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *aidlen*, abies. This word is doubtful in reading, and of uncertain derivation. The Welsh is *faw-ydhen*, of which it is possibly a corruption.
- AII, s. m. An angel. This is the form in the Cornish Vocabulary, *angelus*. In later writings *él*, which see.
- AIROS, s. m. The poop or stern of a ship. Cornish Vocabulary, *puppis*. Armoric, *aros*. Irish, *† eross*.

- ALEMMA, adv. Hence, from this place. *Yn mës alemma ty á*, out of this place thou shalt go. O.M. 83. *Fystyn alemma duwhans*, hasten thou hence quickly. O.M. 169. *Dún alemma*, let us come hence. O.M. 446. *My a vyn mës alemma*, I will go hence. 1003. *Alemma bys gorfen bÿs*, henceforth to the end of the world. P.C. 1704. Compounded of *a* from, *le* a place, *ma* here.
- ALENA, adv. Thence, from that place. *Ha ny ow tós alena*, and we coming from thence. O.M. 714. *Kyns ys dones alena*, before coming from thence. O.M. 791. *Ty a wra gorre an tús alena*, thou shalt bring the people thence. O.M. 1428. Compounded of *a* from, *le* place, *na* there.
- ALES, adv. Abroad, *An dour a uger alés*, the water will open widely. O.M. 1666. Compounded of *a* on, and *lés* breadth. Welsh, *ar léd*.
- ALLA, v. n. He will be able. A mutation of *galla*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*. qd. v. *My a wra y ascusié mar ver del alla dên vÿth*, I will excuse him as soon as any man can. P.C. 2212. *Rak mar cláf yw ow dulé, my alla handle toul vÿth*, for my hands are so sore, I cannot handle any tool. P.C. 2678. *Mara keller y wythé a chy, na alla yntré dhe'n darasow*, if he can be kept from the house, that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3059.
- ALLAF, v. n. I shall be able. A mutation of *gallaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gally*. qd. v. *Dal 6f, ny allaf gwelcs*, I am blind, I cannot see. O.M. 2007. *Ny allaf pella trega*, I cannot longer stay. O.M. 2190. *Pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, what can I do. O.M. 194. *My ny allaf gûl kenter dhywhy*, I cannot make a nail for you. P.C. 2676.
- ALLAN, v. n. I may be able. A mutation of *gallan*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v. *Ow dywelwcf colm ha'm garrow gans louan fast colmennow na allan sevel a'm sâf*, my hands bind and my legs with a rope fast knots, that I may not stand up. O.M. 1318.
- ALLAS, v. n. He was able. A mutation of *gallas*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gally*, qd. v. *Rak ny allas dên yn beys anodho gûl defnyth vâs*, for no man in the world has been able to make a good use of it. P.C. 2547. *Ef a allas dyöngel sawyé bewnens tús erel*, he could indeed save the life of other men. P.C. 2873.
- ALLO, v. n. He may be able. A mutation of *gallo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. (Welsh, *allo, gallo*.) *Prederys fettyl gorfenné*, thinking how it can end. O.M. 228. *Pûp dên 6l degyns ganso y pÿth, an mên a allo*, let every man take with him his things, all that he can. O.M. 1592. *Kelmeuch warbarth y dhywvrech na allo dyank*, bind ye his arms together that he may not escape. P.C. 1180.
- ALLONS, v. n. They may be able. A mutation of *gallons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *gally*. (Welsh, *allont, gallont*.) *May rollo dour dhe évê dhedhé y, na allons casus kên dhe dhyscrys*, that he may give water to drink to them, that they may not find cause to disbelieve. M.C. 1825. *Gwreuch y pûr fast ma na allons yn pryveth y laddra a'n bêdh*, make ye them very fast, that they may not privily steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 34.
- ALLOS, s. m. Power. A mutation of *gallos*, qd. v. *Dew a allos*, God of power. R.D. 331. *Rak luen 6s a hunelder hag a hallus kekeffrys*, for thou art full of greatness, and of power likewise. R.D. 425. *Ef yw arluth a allos, hag a prynas gans y wôs pobel an beys*, He is the Lord of power, and he has purchased with his blood the people of the world. R.D. 1183.

ALLOSTI, comp. v. Art thou able. ‡ *Pan na hwél allosti guíl*, what work canst thou do. *Llwyd*, 251. This form is only found in late Cornish. It is compounded of *allos*, a mutation of *gallos*, 3 pers. pret of *gally*, and the pron. *ti*. The characteristic of the 2 pers. s. pret. *st* may be contained in it.

ALLOYS, s. m. Power. A mutation of *galloys*. *Mear o an peyn dar ken vâb Duw, mear y alloys*, much was the pain inflicted on the son of God, much his power. M.C. 135.

ALLYF, v. n. I may be able. A mutation of *gallyf*, 1 pers. s. snbj. of *gally*, qd. v. *Mars ôs Dew a nêf golow, dysqua lemman marthusow may allyf vy y weles*, if thou art the God of bright heaven, show now miracles that I may see them. P.C. 83. Welsh, *gallwyp*, a *allwyp*.

ALS, s. f. A cliff, an ascent, the seashore. Cornish Vocabulary, *litus*. Welsh, *allt*, † *ult*, a cliff, a hill. Irish, *aill*. Gaelic, *all*. Manx. *alt*. Sanscrit, *alitas*, increased; from *al* to fill. Latin *altus*.

ALSE, v. n. He had been able. A mutation of *galsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Tekké alter yn nêp pow ny alsé dên aspyé*, a fairer alter in any country, a man could not see. O.M. 1178. *Ef a alsé bôs yn ta, hanter dên ha hanter Dew*, he might have been well, half man and half God. P.C. 1740. *An pren yw terry's da, ny alsé vyth bones gwel*, the tree is well cut, it could never be better. P.C. 2569. Welsh, *gallasai*, *allasai*, *all'sai*, *all'sé*.

ALSEN, v. n. I had been able. A mutation of *galsen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Laka mester ny alsen y dhyerbyn*, a worse master I should not be able to meet. P.C. 2276. Welsh, *gallaswn*, *allaswn*, *all'swn*.

ALSENS, v. n. They had been able. A mutation of *gal-sens*, 3 pers. pl. plup. of *gally*. *Y a alsens*, they might. *Llwyd*, 247. Welsh, *gallasent*, *allasent*, *all'sent*.

ALSEST, v. n. Thou hadst been able. A mutation of *galsest*, 2 pers. pl. plup. of *gally*. *Ti a alsest*, thou mightest. *Llwyd*, 247. An amplified form of this occurs in *alsesta*. *A'n guelesta adhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos?* If thou shouldst see him, couldst thou know him. R.D. 862.

ALTER, s. f. An altar. *Yn onour Dew gurén un alter ték ha da*, in the honour of God, let us make an altar fair and good. O.M. 1170. *Tekké alter yn nêp pow ny alsé dên aspyé*, a fairer altar in any country a man could not see. O.M. 1177. *Bûch offrynné my a vyn wharé war an alter-na*, a cow I will offer forthwith upon that altar. O.M. 1146. This is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *altor*. Welsh, *allor*. Armoric, *altor*, *aoter*. Irish, *altóir*. Gaelic, *altóir*. Manx. *altar*. All from the Latin *altare*.

ALTROU, s. m. A stepfather. So defined in the Cornish Vocabulary, *victivus*. In later Cornish *aultra* meant a godfather, *Llwyd*, 159, which agrees with Welsh *all-traw*. In the British dialects the etymology is not obvious, but in Irish *altrannus* signifies nursing. *Athair altrannus*, a foster-father. Irish, *altra*, foster-father. Gaelic, *altrach*.

ALTRUAN, s. f. A stepmother. Cornish Vocabulary *noverca*. In later Cornish *altruan* meant a godmother, *Llwyd*, 159. So Welsh, *elldreven*.

ALWEDH, s. m. A key. Written also *alwedh*; pl. *alwedhow*, *alwedhow*, *alwehow*. *Yn dan naw alwedh gur-euch y pûr fast*, under nine keys make you them very

fast. R.D. 31. *Naw alwedh agas pryson*, the nine keys of your prison. R.D. 89. *Ro dhym dhe alwedhow*, give me thy keys. R.D. 84. *Yn mës duech why, hep terry chy, ha hep alwedh*, come ye out, without breaking house, and without a key. R.D. 324. *Otté omma alwedhow*, see here the keys. R.D. 631. *A nynge'sé alwehow warbarth yn ages gujth why?* were not the keys together in your keeping. R.D. 650. Welsh, *allwedh*. Armoric, *alchouez*, *alhues*.

AM, pron. poss. My, mine. *Yn nêf y fethaff tregis an barth dychow gans am câr*, in heaven I shall dwell, on the right side with my father. M.C. 93. *A Dheow gorwyth am ené*, O God, keep my soul. O.M. 1356. Welsh, *ym*, as *yn ym ty*, in my house. Gaelic, *am*, as *ann am thigh*.

AM, prep. pron. With my, of my. *A dás, ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn a'm kýk ha corf*, O father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body. O.M. 112. *Gulân ef re gollas an plas a'm luf dhychyow a wrussen*, clean he has lost the place, which with my right hand I had made. O.M. 921. *Out warnas harlot pen cok scon yn mës quyk a'm golok*, out upon thee, rogue, blockhead, immediately ont of my sight. O.M. 1530. *Gordhyans dhe'n tās, arluth nef, a'm luen golon my a bjs*, worship to the father, Lord of heaven, of my full heart I pray. O.M. 2088. *A'm leff' dychow pan wrussen*, with my right hand when I had made. C.W. 160. Compounded of *a* of, and *am*. Welsh, *a'm*.

AM, (*a* and *me*,) *Govyn orto mar a'm bjdth*, ask him if there will be to me. O.M. 693. *Dew a'm danfonas dhyso dhe wofyn*, God has sent me to thee to ask. O.M. 1480. *Yn wêdh dewdhek warnugans a virhas my a'm be*, likewise thirty two daughters I have. C.W. 144. *An kynsa benfys a'm been*, the first benefice I have. O.M. 2613. *Te a'm gwél ve devethys*, thou seest me come. C.W. 141. *Am* with the verb substantive is frequently used to denote possession. *Marth a'm bues a'th lavarow*, wonder is to me of thy words. P.C. 2392. *Mûr varth a'm bus dyogel*, a great wonder is surely come to me. O.M. 371. *Oven a'm bus vy*, fear is on me. O.M. 1452. *Ha'n maystri brás ôl a'm bo*, and all the great power that was mine. P.C. 148. So also in Welsh, *gwedy y parch a'm buai*, after the respect I experienced. *Llywarch Hén*, 78. *Brodyr a'm bwyad a dhûg Duw rhagov*, brethren I have had whom God hath taken from me. *Ll. Hén* 96. *Brodyr a'm bwyad innau*, brothers also I have had. *Ll. Hén*, 100. *Pedwar pun broder a'm buant*, four brothers of a fruitful stock to me there were. *Ll. Hén*, 103. *Aur mal a'm bu*, the pure gold was my recompense. See also *bus*, *nymbus*.

AM, s. m. A kiss. *Pryce's Vocabulary*.

AMAN, adv. Up, upwards. ‡ *Dho dcreual aman*, to raise up. *Llwyd*, 69. ‡ *Sáv aman, kebmer dha li, ha ker dha'n hâl*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor. *Pryce*. This is late Cornish, and incorrectly used for *avan*.

AMBOS, s. m. A contract, covenant, promise. Pl. *ambosow*. *My a wra dhys ambos da*, I will make a good promise to thee. O.M. 1232. *Yn dan ambos ytheses*, under agreement thou wert. P.C. 2259. *Ambosow orth tryher gureys annedhé nynses laha*, promises made by the mighty, of them there is not law. O.M. 1235. *Lell ôs ha trêst, ha stedfast y'th ambosow*, faithful thou art and trusty, and steadfast in thy agreements. P.C. 949. Welsh, *ammod*.

AMBOSE, v. a. To promise. Pret. *ambosas*. *Ha gynnef y tanfonas, y te dheuch, pare veuch wâr, kepar ha del ambosas*, and by me he sent, that he would come to you, as ye may be aware like as he promised. R.D. 915. Welsh, *ammodi*.

AME, v. a. To kiss. Written also *ama*, *amma*, *ammé*. Pret. *amas*. Governing the dative. *Enef Judas ny allas dôs y mës mar y annow, rag y annow a amas dhe Jhesus*, the soul of Judas could not come out from his mouth, for his mouth kissed Jesus. M.C. 106. *Am lemyñ dhe'n gwelwynny a barth an tās veneges, hag y a wra eredy a pûp cleves dhys jehes*, kiss now the rods on the part of the blessed father, and they will cause surely from every disease to thee a cure. O.M. 1794. *Me a ra dhe Christ amé may hallouch y aswonvos*, I will kiss Jesus, that you may know him. M.C. 63. *My a vyn dyso amma*, I will kiss thee. O.M. 2191. *Me a vyn dheth treys ammé*, I will kiss thy feet. P.C. 480. *Dhym ny dhogouth ammé dheth pen*, it becomes me not to kiss thy head. R.D. 872.

AMENEN, s. m. Butter. This and *emenin*, are the old forms preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. In late Cornish *amman*. Welsh, *ymenyn*, † *emmenin*. Armoric, *aman*, *amanen*. Irish, *im*. Gaelic, *im*. Manx. *ceym*.

AMES, adv. Withont, ont of doors, in the field. See *vës*, and *mës*.

AMOUNT, v. irreg. It concerns. *Pandra amount dhyn gony's*, what avails it to cultivate. O.M. 1223. *Ny amount man*, it avails nothing. O.M. 2791. This is a foreign word borrowed from the English.

AMPYDGNAN, s. m. The brains. *Ragtha te a vjdh ledhys, a fals ladcr casadow squattiys yw dhe ampydgnan*, for this thou shalt be slain, thou false foul thief, struck out are thy brains. C.W. 124. This is a corruption of *empynyon*.

AMSER, s. m. Time. It occurs in the Cornish Vocabulary, corruptly written *anser*. Welsh, *amser*. Armoric, *amzer*. Irish, *aimsir*, † *aimser*. Gaelic, *aimsir*. Manx. *emshir*. Sanscrit, *amasa*.

AMSEVY, v. a. To raise up, to excite. *En marrek-na amsevy's ol yn ban y gowelth, ha dhedhé a leverys a Jesus fatell eye*, that soldier stirred up all his companions, and to them said of Jesus how it was. M.C. 245. Compounded of *em*, id. qd., *em* and *om*, reflective particle, and *sevel*, to raise.

AN, definite article. The. When the substantive is feminine the initial assumes the secondary or soft sound. *Dén a man*, *an dén* the man. *Tre*, f. a town, *an dre*, the town. *Tra*, f. a thing, *an dra*, the thing. *Del ve helheys war an bjs avel carow*, so was hunted on the world like a deer. M.C. 2. *Cusil an tās*, the counsel of the father. O.M. 188. Written also *en*, qd. v. In Welsh *yr*, and *y*, are now used but anciently *ir*. In Armoric, *ann* before vowels, and words beginning with *d*, *n*, *t*. Before other consonants *ar* is used, and *al* before *l*. The Irish use *an*, *na*. Old Irish *in*, *inna*, *na*. Gaelic, *an*, *na*. Manx. *y*, *yn*.

AN, (a prep. an art.) From the, out of the, on the. *A'n uchelder may 'thesé dhe'n bjs pan deyskynnas*, from the height that he was to the world when he descended. M.C. 4. *Haag a'n grows, del o prjys, corf Jesus a gerner-as*, and from the cross, as it was time, the body of Jesus they took. M.C. 230. *A'n neff y fe danvenys dhe worth*

an tās eleth dy, from heaven there were sent from the father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Ty a saw a'n trô's dhe'n pen*, thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head. O.M. 1762. *A'n lôst kemer dhedhy yn ban*, by the tail take it up. O.M. 1454. *A'n barth clédh néb o cregis*, on the left side, he that was hanged. M.C. 191. *Ladh e, ladh e, mernens an grows desympys*, kill him, kill him, the death of the cross immediately. M.C. 142.

AN, (a aux. 'n him.) Him, it, them. *Nep a'n gordhyé, gwyn y veys*, who worships him, happy his lot. O.M. 1938. *Hay dhyscyplys a'n sewyas*, and his disciples followed him. M.C. 52. *Why a'n clewas*, ye have heard him. M.C. 95. *A dorras an aval ték, hag a'n dug dhym*, who plucked the fair apple, and brought it to me. O.M. 268. *Ny a'n kyrech dhys*, we will bring him to thee. O.M. 548. *Me a'n gor*, I will put him. O.M. 1289. *Kemmys a'n gwrello*, as many as do them. O.M. 605. *Me a'n te dhys*, I swear it to thee. O.M. 2124.

AN, pron. poss. Our. *An bewnans ny regollas*, we have lost our life. M.C. 246. *Nans ón lafuryys ganso, hag an yssyly pûr squyith*, now we are oppressed with it, and our limbs are very weary. O.M. 2824. *An Tās ny és yn néf*, our Father which is in heaven. Pryce. The more common form is *agan*. Welsh, *ein*.

AN, (a aux., an our.) Us. *Rag ef o tebel edhen, néb a glewsys ow cané, hag a'n doro dhe anken*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing, and will bring us to sorrow. O.M. 225. (So also in Welsh, *ag a'n dygo i angen*.) *Cúth gwcles y dhewedh, fe namna'n dallas*, a grief to see his end it was, it almost blinded us. R.D. 42.

ANAF, s. m. An evet, or newt. Cornish Vocabulary, *stellio*. Armoric, *anv*, a blind worm.

ANAL, s. f. The breath. *Ber anal*, short breath. Welsh, *anal*, *anadl*. Armoric, *anal*. Irish, *anal*. Gaelic, *anail*. Manx. *ennal*. Sanscrit, *anila*, from *an* to breathe.

ANCAR, s. m. An anchorite, or hermit. Cornish Vocabulary, *anachorita*. From the Latin.

ANCAR, s. m. An anchor. Cornish Vocabulary, *anchora*. Welsh, *angor*, and *heor*. Armoric, *heor*. Irish, *angeaire*, *anncoire*, † *ingor*. Gaelic, *acair*. Manx. *aker*.

ANCEN, s. m. Grief, sorrow, trouble, pain. *Hag a'n doro dhe anken*, and will bring us to sorrow. O.M. 225. *Dhe vós denladh yw anken*, to be a mankiller is grievous. O.M. 2335. *Mara quelyn dhys anken*, if we see grief to thee. P.C. 733. *Ma an glows dre ow colon rák galarow hag anken*, there is a pang through my heart for sorrow and grief. P.C. 1148. *Ty a fyth cowl anken*, thou shalt have full pain. P.C. 2530. *Nyn sparyaf awos anken*, I will not spare it because of trouble. P.C. 2566. *Anken ha tristys*, grief and sorrow. R.D. 204. *Whj's hag anken*, sweat and sorrow. R.D. 245. Welsh, *angen*. Armoric, *ancen*. Irish, *gann*, *eigean*. † Gaelic, *eigín*, † *gann*.

ANCENEC, s. m. An elegy, a penitential hymn. *Ow conselar whék yth pesaf, dýsk dhymmo un ankenek rág ow fehas*, my sweet adviser, I pray thee, teach me a penitential hymn for my sins. O.M. 2256. From *anken*, grief.

ANCENSY, s. m. Vexation, trouble. *Pûr ankensy gans dornow dhodho war an scovornow reuch boxesow trewysy*, very vexation, with fists to him on the ears give sad blows. P.C. 1360. Written also *ankynsy*. *Mear ankynsy dhe Christ may fe crehyllys oll y gorf hay esely*, much vexation to Christ, that was crushed all his body and limbs. M.C. 184.

ANCEVY, v. a. To forget. Part. *ancevys*. *Gans y ny vŷdh ankevys an murder bŷs venary*, by them will not be forgotten the murder for ever. C.W. 98. *Gans pēb me yw ankevys, nyn aswon, na me. rc adues*, by every one I am forgotten, I neither know them, nor they me. C.W. 108. *Pŷp tra oll yn bŷs-ma screphys y ma yn ryma, dout na vōns y ankevys*, every thing all in this world is written in these, lest they should be forgotten. C.W. 158. Compounded of *an neg.* and *cōf* memory. Welsh, *anghovio*, to forget.

ANCLEDHY, v. a. To bury, inter. Imp. *ancladh*. Part. *ancladhys, ancladyhys, ancladhyas*. *Ancladhyas* is also used for the infiu. *May hallo bōs ancladhys yn bēdh mēn*, that he may be buried in a stone tomb. P.C. 3115. *Hag yn bēdh mēn ancladh e, y cafus aban vynnith*, and in a stone tomb bury him, since thou wilt have him. P.C. 3131. *Jhesu a fue ancladhys*, Jesus who was buried. R.D. 1. Written also *ancladhys*. *Me a wrūk y ancladhys*, I did bury him. R.D. 439. *Wogē y vōs gurŷs marow, tŷs yn bēdh a'n ancladhys*, after he was put to death, people buried him in a tomb. O.M. 1269. *Droga galar ew dhymmo y ancladhys mar uskys*, worst sorrow it is to me, his being buried so immediately. O.M. 869. *Encladhys* is another form, qd. v. Welsh, *anglhadhu*, to bury.

ANCLEDHYAS, s. m. A burial, a funeral. Written also *ancladyhas*. *An keth oymment a scollyas warnaf rāk ow ancladyhas*, that same ointment she poured on me for my burial. P.C. 548.

ANCOW, s. m. Death. Also sorrow, or grief. *Na moy scony ny vynnas, rag own caffos y ancow*, no more would he not shun, for fear of finding his death. M.C. 174. *Mar dha yw genef a vrŷs merwel kyns dōs drōk ancow*, as well it is in my opinion to die before evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1230. *Awos godhevel ancow ny nahas hy lavarow*, though suffering death, she retracted not her words. O.M. 2760. *Rāk y-ma yn ow enef trystys fast bŷs yn ancow*, for there is in my soul great sadness even unto death. P.C. 1023. *Pār oges yw dhe ancow*, very near is thy death. P.C. 2660. *Why a's bydh ages ancow*, you shall have your death. R.D. 612. Welsh, *angau*, † *angheu*, † *ancou*. Armorie, *ancou*, *ankeu*. Irish, *eug*, *gus*. Gaelic, *aog*, *eug*. Sanserit, *ghus*, to kill.

ANCREDOUR, s. m. A pirate, or robber on the sea. This word occurs in the Cornish Vocabulary, *ancredur mōr*, pirate. It must be the Welsh *anrheithiwr*, a spoiler or robber, from *anrhaith*, pillage. Cf. also Irish, *ancride*, wrong.

ANCRES, s. m. Disquiet, grief. *Wogē bōs yn lowenē ty dhe dōs, drōk yw gynē, dhe vŷr ancres*, after being in joy, I am sorry that thou shouldst come to great disquiet. R.D. 208. Compounded of *an neg.* and *crēs* quiet.

ANDELLA, adv. So, thus. *Andella re bo*, so be it. Written also *yn della*, which see.

ANDYLLAS, v. a. To forgive. *Pryce*. Properly, *a'n dyllas*. *Gwrēn grassē dh'agen maker, agan lavyr yn bysma ny a'n dyllas, ha moy*, let us give thanks to our maker, our labour in this world that he remit to us and more. C.W. 94. See *Dylly*.

ANEDHE, prep. Of them, from them. Written also *anethē*, *annedhē*. *Hag anedhē na wra vry*, and of them that he made not account. M.C. 26. *Y wrēg dhe re ancdhē mōs dhē'n drē*, he caused some of them to go to

the town. M.C. 27. *Anedhē ty a wylfŷth tŷr gwedhen tevys wharé*, from them thou wilt see three trees grow presently. O.M. 827. *Haga flechys vynytha a dheffo anedhē y*, and their children afterwards who should come from them. O.M. 2835. *Na'n Edhewon ny wodhyē an prennyer py fēns keffis dhe wuthyll crows anedhē*, nor did the Jews know the sticks where they could be found to make a cross thereof. M.C. 151. Welsh, *ohonynt*, † *onadunt*. Armorie, *anezo*.

ANEDHY, prep. pron. Of, or from her, or it. Written also *anethy*, *annethy*. *May rollo brēs anedhy*, that he might give judgment of her. M.C. 32. *Giverthens y hugk dhe brennē anedhy dhodho cledhē*, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 923. *Ef a wrūk ow husullyē frut anedhy may torren*, he did advise me that I should gather fruit from it. O.M. 218. *Me a ysten an scoran, cymmar an frūt anedhy*, I will reach the bough, take the fruit from it. C.W. 50. Welsh, *ohoni*, † *ohonei*. Armorie, *anezi*, *anezy*.

ANETH, adv. To-night. *Saw bytyggyns cresouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kyns yw aneth*, but nevertheless believe ye, that body to rise again before it is to night. R.D. 1302. More correctly *haneth*, qd. v.

ANFUGY, s. m. Correction, punishment, harm, mischief. *Y a's tevyt anfygy*, punishment shall come upon them. O.M. 2328. *Dŷs yn rāk dheth anfygy*, come forth to thy punishment. P.C. 1472. *Scon ty a fŷdh anfygy*, soon thou shalt have punishment. P.C. 2044. *Pŷr vrās a anfygy, mara gurēs ow dyskyvera*, very great harm (will be to thee) if thou wilt discover me. C.W. 42. Written also *anfygy*, qd. v.

ANFUGYK, adj. Hypocritical, mischievous. *My a ŷl bōs cuthygyk ow bones mar anfygyk dreys pŷp dēn ōl ŷs yn beys*, I may be ashamed being so wicked above all men that are in the world. P.C. 1424. Another form of *anfygyg*, (g for s.)

ANFUR, adj. Imprudent, unwise. Cornish Vocabulary, *imprudens*. Compounded of *an neg.*, and *fŷr* wise. Welsh, *anfur*.

ANFUS, s. m. Wickedness, punishment. *Dŷn ganso er y anfus, dhe Pilat agan Justis*, let us come with him for his wickedness to Pilate our Justice. P.C. 1501. *Es bŷdh deydh brues mŷr a anfues, nēb a'n gwerthas*, he shall have on the day of judgment much punishment, who sold him. P.C. 2940. *Arluth, yn trok a horn crēf, yn dour tyber ef a sēfer y anfeus*, Lord, in a box of strong iron, in the water of Tiber he shall stay for his wickedness. R.D. 2137. Welsh, *anvoes*, wickedness; *anfaud*, misfortune.

ANFUSYK, adj. Wicked, hypocritical. *Thomas, ty yw dyscrygyk, pŷr wŷr, ha mŷr anfusyk*, thou art unbelieving, and very wicked. R.D. 1520. Plur. *anfusygyon*. *A treytors, anfesugyon, euch abervedh lemmyn scon*, O traitors, hypocrites, go in now immediately. R.D. 85.

ANGHESPAR, adj. Unequal, unlike. *Lhwyd, 55*. Welsh, *anghymhar*. See *Cespar*.

ANHEDHY, v. a. To inhabit, to dwell in. Part. *annedhys*. *Awot omma onan da ragon ordenys parys, lemmyn agan sonē gura kyns ys bones anhedhys*, behold here a good one (tent) intended for us ready; now bless us before it is inhabited. O.M. 1722. From *annedh*, a habitation. Welsh, *annedhu*. Armorie, *anneza*.

ANIACH, adj. Infirm, unhealthy, unwell. Cornish Vocabulary, *infirmus*. Compounded of *an*, neg., and *iach*, healthy. W. *aviach*.

ANNEDH, s. f. A habitation, house, dwelling. *Crês Dew aberth yn annedh, ha'm benneth ragas bo whêth*, the peace of God be in the house, and my blessing also be upon you. P.C. 705. W. *annedh*. Arm. *annez*, which now means the furniture of a house.

ANNES, adj. Wearied, ill at ease. *Lavar annes ow vós vy a'm bevnens, my dh'y bysy a leverel gwyronedh*, say, being wearied of my life, that I pray him to say the truth. O.M. 700. I consider this word to be the same as the Armoric *anez*, id. qd. *diez*, uneasy.

ANNETHE, prep. pron. Of them. See *Anedhe*.

ANNEYLY, v. n. To go apart, to retire. *Pryce's Vocabulary*.

ANNEZ, s. m. A cold. *Llwyd*, 28. A corruption of *anwos*, qd. v.

ANODHO, prep. pron. Of or from him, or it. (*Anodho*, *Llwyd*, 244.) Written also *annotho*. *Anodho mar 'thês preder, worth y wythyes govyâné*, of him if there is to thee a care, ask him of his keeper. O.M. 608. *Anodho ef grêns del vyn, pan gleufo y lavarow*, with him let him do as he will, when he hears his words. P.C. 371. *An bara-ma kymereuch, hag anodho ol dybreuch*, this bread take, and of it all eat. P.C. 763. *Kymereuch, eveuch an gwîyn, râg ny evaf bîs dêdh fîyn geneuch annodho na moy*, take, drink the wine, for I will not drink till the last day with you of it any more. P.C. 725. *Lavar dhymmo pandra yw ôl an gwyronedh pan geusyth mûr annodho*, tell me, what all is the truth, since thou speakest much of it. P.C. 2030. W. *ohono*, † *ohonav*. Arm. *anezeff*, *anezhann*.

ANOTHANS, prep. pron. Of them. This form occurs in the later Drama by Jordan, *anedhé* only being found in the Ordinalia, it must not however be considered a corruption, but a colloquial form of great antiquity, as it agrees with the Welsh *ohonynt*, † *onadunt*. *Awos henna ny wrâf vry, na anothans y bîthf voye me ny settyaf gwail gala*, of that I will not make account, nor (of) them will I value the stalk of a straw. C.W. 98. *Ny sparyaf anothans y, malbew onyn a vo tég*, I do not spare of them in any wise one that is handsome. C.W. 106. *Hag a vyn gans ow sethow ladha part anothans y, and I will with mine arrows kill some of them*. C.W. 108.

ANOW, s. m. The mouth. A mut. of *ganow*. *An try sprus yn y anow, my a's gor, hep falladow*, the three grains into his mouth, I will put them without fail. O.M. 870. *Yn y anow bos gorrys*, in his mouth be put. O.M. 876. *Dhe cnef plos casadow ny vyn dôs dre dhe anow*, thy soul, dirty villain, will not come through thy mouth. P.C. 1535. W. *enau*, *genau*; *yn ei enau*, in his mouth.

ANOW, s. m. A name, appellation. *Dén vîth ny ôl leverel war anow ôll mîns peynys a'n gevê kyns ys y vonas marrow*, no man can tell by name all the pains he had before that he was dead. M.C. 59. *Kepar del ve dhe'n Justis dîn leveryn war anow*, as it was to the Justice let us come and tell by name. M.C. 247. In the other Dramas it is written *hanow*, qd. v. W. *cnw* and *henw*. Arm. *hanô*. Ir. *ainim*, *ainm*. Gael. *ainm*. Manx, *en-nym*. Sanscrit, *naman*. Gr. *ὄνομα*. Lat. *nomen*. Pcrs. *nam*. Mæso-Gothic, *namo*.

ANTELL, s. m. A hazarding, venture a bold attempt,

c

danger. *Ha satnas gans y antell, hay schereuneth, Crist, y demtyé pan prederys*, and Satan with his bold attempt and his pride, Christ, to tempt him when he thought. M.C. 19. *Na hombrenc ny en antel, mês gwîth ny dhe-worth drók*, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. *Pryce*. W. *antur*.

ANTERHUCH, s. m. A flitch of bacon. *Llwyd*, 5. Literally half a hog, being compounded of *anter*, for *hanter*, half, and *huch* a hog. So Welsh, *hannerob*, from *hanner* half, and *hób* a pig.

ANTROMET, s. m. The sex. It only occurs in the Cornish Vocabulary, and its etymology is unknown. It is probably corrupt.

ANTYMAN, adv. On this side. Compounded of *an on*, *ty* or *tu* side, and *man*, or *ma* here.

ANVAB, adj. Childless, barren. *Llwyd*, 154. Compounded of *an neg.* and *mâb* a son. W. *anwab*.

ANVABAT, s. m. Sterility, barrenness. Cornish Vocabulary, *sterilitas*. From *annab*.

ANVODH, s. m. A displeasure, a displeasing, a disliking. *Ef a dhûk an grows gansé, pûr wîr henno a y anvodh*; *ny urêns y na hên seyle, lymmyr sawyé aga bôdh*, he carried the cross with them; very truly that was against his will, they gave no other reason but followed their will. M.C. 175. Compounded of *an neg.* and *bôdh* the will. W. *anvodh*.

ANUAN, s. f. An anvil. Written *anwan* by *Llwyd*, 15, 69. W. *eingon*, *einion*, † *eingon*, † *ennian*. Arm. *annean*. Ir. *inneoin*, † *indein*. Gael. *innean*, *innein*. Manx, *ingan*.

ANUEIN, adj. Weak. Cornish Vocabulary, *invalidus*. Compounded of *an neg.* and *guein*. W. *gwain*, lively. Arm. *gwên*; or W. *en* intens. and *gwan*, weak; like Gael. *anfann*, (*an* intens. and *fann* weak.)

ANUESEC, adj. Particular. *En anuesek* in particular. *Pryce*. W. *enwedig*, *yn enwedig*.

ANWHEC, adj. Unsweet, unpleasent, rough. *Cachaf yben pûr anwhek*, I will seize the other very sharp. O.M. 2816. *Me a's dorô pur anwhek adhyragos*, I will bring them very roughly before thee. P.C. 2332. *My a ôl bôs morethek, gwelas ow mîp mor anwhek dychtys del yw*, I may be mournful, seeing my son so roughly treated as he is. P.C. 3188. Compounded of *an neg.*, and *whêk* sweet.

ANWOS, s. m. A cold, a chill. *Rag fout gwêsc ha goscotter namna vyrvyn râg anwos*, for want of clothes and shelter I am almost dying from cold. O.M. 362. *Rag, rum fey, râk ewen anwos ny glewaf yender dhum troys*, for by my faith, from very chilliness, I do not feel the cold to my feet. P.C. 222. W. *anwyd*. Arm. *anoued*.

ANYDHA, prep. pron. Of or from them, thence. *Llwyd*, 244, 248, writes *annydha*. id. qd. *anedhé*. qd. v.

ANYSYA, v. a. To preserve, secure. *An bêdh me re anysyas, warnodho y ma mên brâs dros ôl an mîn*, I have secured the tomb, upon it there is a great stone, above all the stones. R.D. 399.

AO, adj. Ripe, mature. W. *haw*. Arm. *ab*, *haô*.

AOR, s. f. The earth. An abbreviated form of *daor*, as *an daor*, *an naor*, *an 'aor*. Sec *Doar*.

APELEH, adv. Whence, from what place. *Llwyd*, 258. (*A* from, *pa* what, *le* place.)

APERFETH, adj. Within. Another form of *abervedh*. qd. v.

APERT, adj. Open, unconcealed, perfect. *Pûr apert hag yn golow y leverys ow dyskas*, very open and in light

- I spake my doctrine. M.C. 79. *An bedhow yn lower le apert a ve egerys*, the graves in many places abroad were opened. M.C. 210. *Den apert ha mear y rās, golow cleyr ow tewené*, a Man perfect and much his grace, a light clear shining. M.C. 243. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon*, openly I ever taught my doctrine to the Jews. P.C. 1252. From the Latin *apertus*.
- APOSTOL, s. m. An apostle. This is the form given in the Cornish Vocabulary, and is also used in Welsh. The *p* should strictly have been softened into *b*, that is *abostol*, from which the plurals *abestely*, *abesteleth*, are formed; which see.
- AR, prep. Upon, on. More commonly written *war*, qd. v. *W. ar*. Arm. *ar* and *war*.
- AR, s. f. Slaughter, battle. Written also *hār*. *Lhwjd*, 45. *W. aer*, *hār*, *†air*, *†hair*. Ir. *aer*, *†ar*, *†ur*. Gael. *ar*, *†iur*. Gr. *ἀρης*. Cantabrian, *hara*. Dan. *ar*, a wound.
- ARADAR, s. m. A plough. Cornish Vocabulary, *aratrum*. *Dēn aradar*, a ploughman. Written also *ardar*; *dorn ardar*, the plough-tail or handle. *Lhwjd*, 155. *†Gora an ohan en arder*, put the oxen in the plough. *Pryce*. *W. aradr*, *arad*. Arm. *arar*. Lat. *aratrum*.
- ARADERUUR, s. m. A ploughman. *Araderuur arator*, Cornish Vocabulary. Compounded of *aradar*, a plough, and *gour*, a man. *W. aradwr*. Arm. *arer*. Gael. *aradair*, *aoirain*, *arear*. Manx, *erroo*.
- ARADOW, s. m. Commandments. *An dek aradow*, the ten commandments. *Pryce*. This is an abbreviated form of *arhadow*, plur. of *arhad*.
- ARAG, adv. Forward, in front, before. *Dūs arāg*, come forth. *Kemer dhe welen a-rag an debel bobył*, take thy rod in presence of the wicked people. O.M. 1843. *Aspy ahas ha glu a-rag hag a denewen*, watch continually and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2063. (*A on, rag* before.)
- ARALL, adj. Other, another. Plur. *erell*. *Taw, gans Christ ma a'd welas, gurēc arall a leverys*, be silent, with Christ I thee saw, another woman said. M.C. 84. *Dhe'n leyff arall pan dothyans war an grows rāg y fusté*, to the other hand when they came on the cross to fasten it. M.C. 180. *En Edhewon betegyns gūl toll arall ny rynné*, tho Jews nevertheless make another hole would not. M.C. 180. *An barth arall*, on the other side. M.C. 198. *Pan delhens y bŷs an bēdh, yth ēth on marrek dh'y ben hag arall dh'y dreys*, when they came to the grave, there went one soldier to his head, and another to his feet. M.C. 242. *War aga dewlyn ythe perag Christ re erell*, on their knees there went before Christ some others. M.C. 195. *W. arall*, pl. *eraill*. Arm. *arall*. Ir. *aroile*, *†arail*.
- ARAS, v. a. To plough, to till. *Dho aras tir*, to plough land. *Aras an kensa an ton*, plough first the lay. *Pryce*. *W. aru*. Arm. *arat* and *ara*. Ir. *ar*. Gael. *ar*. Gr. *ἀρώ*. Lat. *aro*. Goth. *aria*. Lith. *aru*. Russ. *oria*. Sanscrit *aru*, to break or cleave. Teut. *aeren*. Etrurian *arfer* and *ar*. Old English, *ear*. Egyptian, *er* or *ert*, ploughing.
- ARBEDNEC, adj. Usual, customary. *Pryce*. This is a later form of *arbennecc*. *W. arbennig*. Ir. *†airchinnech*.
- ARCH, s. f. A chest or coffer. Pl. *archow*. qd. v. *W. arch*. Arm. *arch*. Ir. *arg*. Gael. *airc*. Manx, *arg*. Lat. *arca*. Sanscrit *ark*, to enclose.
- ARCHA, v. a. To command, charge, enjoin. 2 pers. s. imp. *arch*; 3 pers. s. fut. *yrch*, or *erch*; part. and pret.
- erchys*, and *yrchys*, commanded. *Me a yrch, me a hyrch*, I will command. *Serafyn, dhe Adam ke, hag arch dhodho growedhé dre ow gorhemmyadow*, Seraph to Adam go, and enjoin him to lie down, by my commands. O.M. 635. *Mars ōs mǎp Dew awartha, dysempys arch a lavar dhe'n cals meyn-ma bōs bara*, if thou art the son of God above, forthwith command and say to these stones that they become bread. P.C. 61. *Yn ēr-na dhēn mynydhyow why a erch warnouch codhé*, in that hour to the mountains ye shall call on yon to fall. M.C. 170. *Dhys yth archaf, a dyreyth, gās Adam dheth agery*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 381. *W. arch*, command thou, *erchi*, *†erchim*, to command.
- ARCHAD, s. m. A command, commandment. Pl. *archadow*. The aspirate was softened into *arhad* and *arhas*; pl. *arhadow*, and *aradow*. *Arludh cūf dhe archadow y wruthyl rēs ew dhymmo*, dear Lord, thy injunctions need is to me to do them. O.M. 998. *A dās benyges del ōs, dhe aradow me a wra*, O Father, blessed as thou art, thy commands I will do. O.M. 1034. *Me ā genes yn lowen ha'm dyscyllyon kettep pen dheth arhadow*, I will go with thee joyfully, and my disciples every head at thy commands. P.C. 463. *Y a ruge a dhesympys ol war lyrch y arhadow*, they did immediately all after his commands. M.C. 247. *W. arch*, a command, a request. Ir. *iarraigh*, *artha*, *†ortha*. Gael. *iarr*. Manx, *aghin*. Sanscrit *artha*, a prayer, from *arth* to ask.
- ARCHAIL, s. m. An archangel. Cornish Vocabulary, *archangelus*. Compounded of *arch*, chief, and *ail*, an angel.
- ARCHANS, s. m. Silver. *A lena yn hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh, ha dhodho y tysquedhas owr hag archans, gwēls, ha gwēdh*, from thence he led him high on the top of a mountain, and to him he shewed gold and silver, grass and trees. M.C. 16. *Ena Judas pan uclas Christ an bewnans na sawyē, an archans a gemeras, rag corf Jesus dhe ryssevé, ef a's tewlas dre sor brās dhe'n Edhewon yntredhé*, then Judas, when he saw Christ his life should not save, the silver he took, (which) for the body of Christ he received, he cast it with great wrath to the Jews among them. M.C. 103. This is also the form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. It is also written *arhans*, or *arrans*, the *h* taking the place of the guttural. *Avel arhans*, like silver. O.M. 771. *My a ryn vōs garlont gureys a arhans adrē dhedhé*, I will that a garland be made of silver around it. O.M. 2097. *Awos cost arhans nag our gureuch y tenné mēs a'n dour*, for the cost of silver and gold drag him out of the water. R.D. 2231. *W. ariant*, *arian*, *†argant*. Arm. *archant*, *†argant*. Ir. *airgid*. Gael. *airgiod*. Manx. *argid*. All from the Lat. *argentum*, and that from the Greek *ἀργεὺς* *vōs candidus*, from the root *ἀργός* white; *ἀργυρος* silver. Sanscrit, *rajatan*, from *raj*, or *ranj* to shine.
- ARCHESCOF, s. m. An archbishop. Cornish Vocabulary, *archiepsopus*. *W. archesgob*. Arm. *archescop*. Ir. *ardeaspog*, *†ardepscop*. Gael. *ardasbuig*. Manx. *ardaspick*. Lat. *archiepsopus*.
- ARCHOW, s. m. A treasury. *En arhans me a gymer, hag a's gwēth kettep dyner rāk an tcrmyñ; ny goth aga bos gorrys yn archow rak bos prennys ganse mernans dyn bryntyn*, the money I will take, and keep it every penny for the time; they ought not to be put into the treasury

- because that there was bought with them the death of a noble man. P.C. 1541. *Archow* must be the plural of *arch*. W. *arch*, a chest or coffer.
- ARD, adj. High, lofty. *Pryce*. W. *hardh*. Ir. *ard*. Gael. *ard*. Manx, *ard*. Lat. *arduus*. Gr. *ἀρδν*. Sanserit, *ardh* to rise.
- ARDAC, s. m. A choking, strangling. *Ol dheth vódh ow arludh kër, dynnythys ón hep danger bÿs dÿs omma hep ardak*, all to thy wish, dear Lord, come we are without delay, to thee here without demnr. P.C. 1870. From *ar* on, and *taga* to choke.
- ARDAR, s. m. A plough. This is a late form of *aradar*, qd. v. *Dén ardar*, a ploughman. *Llwyd*, 43.
- AREDY, adv. Immediately, forthwith. *Me a vyn un dén formya rag colenwel aredy an le may toth anetha*, I will form a man to fill up immediately the place that he went from. C.W. 26. Written also *eredy* and *yredy*. qd. v.
- ARETH, s. f. A speech, oration. *Heyl volaneth volaneth, uthyk mûr yw dhe areth leman worth agan gylwel*, hail, high priest, high priest, very loud is thy speech now calling to us. P.C. 954. W. *araeth*. Ir. *araid*, *oraid*. Gael. *oraid*. à Lat. *oratio*.
- ARFETH, s. m. Wages, hire. *Pryce*. *Ow arfeth byth na whyla, ahanas gy un demma my ny sensaf yn torma*, my hire I have never seen, of thee one halfpenny I do not hold at this time. P.C. 2262. As W. *arvacth* means a purpose, or design, the above will bear the following interpretation, "My attention do thou never seek, I do not value thee a halfpenny at this time."
- ARGILA, v. n. To recoil. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *argilio*. Arm. *argila*. From *ar* on, and *cil* a retreat.
- ARGRAPHY, v. a. To print, impress. *Dho argraphy. Pryce*. Part. *argraphys*. W. *argraphu*. Gr. *γράφω*.
- ARGRAPHYS, s. m. An impression. *Pryce*. W. *argraphiad*.
- ARHAD, s. m. A command. Pl. *arhadow*, *aradow*; a later form of *archad*. qd. v.
- ARHO, s. m. A goad, a prick. *Llwyd*, 154. This may be a corruption of *garthion*. qd. v. W. *ierthi*.
- ARLOTES, s. m. A lordship, manor, jurisdiction. *Le-veruech dhymino whar mars yw dën a Galylé, hag a gallos Erodes, me a wra sâr y dhanfon dhe'n turont Erod yn scon mars yw e a'y arlottes*, tell me directly, if he is a man of Galilee, and of the dominion of Herod, I will surely send him to the tyrant soon, if he is of his jurisdiction. P.C. 1604. From *arloth*, a lord. W. *arlwydh-iaeth*.
- ARLUDHES, s. f. A lady. This is occasionally written *arlodhes*, *arluthes*; and in the Cornish Vocabulary *arludes*. *Arlodhes kër, me a wra agas nygys fystyné*, dear lady, I will hasten your errand. P.C. 1965. *Ow arlodhes gyné agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus*, my lady by me prayed you, that ye do not unjustly slay the prophet. P.C. 2194. *Ty a vÿdh rewardys hag arludhes a vÿdh guryys war mûr a tÿr*, thou shalt be rewarded, and shalt be made lady over much land. R.D. 1701. W. *arglwydhcs*, *arlwydhcs*.
- ARLUIDH, s. m. A lord, a ruler. This is variously written *arludh*, or *arluth*, and sometimes *arloth*; in the Cornish Vocabulary, *arluit*. Pl. *arludhi*, *Llwyd*, 128, and *arlydhy*, or *arlythy*. *An tās Dew Arluth a-van r'e'm gorré dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 857. *Dhe volungeth yn pÿp lc Ar-*
- luth uhel my a wra*, thy will in every place, O high Lord, I will do. O.M. 1166. *Arloth Dew an nêf, an tās*, Lord God of Heaven, the Father. O.M. 105. ‡ *Padar an Arlwydh*, the Lord's prayer. *Pryce*. *Pa na vynné gorthyby a dhyrak an arlythy*, when he would not answer before the lords. P.C. 1821. *Arlythy caradowyon, dreuch dhym ow máp, cûf colon*, dear lords, bring to me my son, wise of heart. P.C. 3163. *Gylwys o why, pen arlythy, gortheuch an bédh*, ye are called, chief lords, honour the tomb. R.D. 325. W. *arglwydh*, and *arlwydh*. The etymology is not very obvious, but perhaps it is compounded of *arch* chief, (Ir. *arg* noble, *airech* first.) and *llywydh* a ruler. Ir. *iarfhlath*, † *ardlath* (*ardflath*.) Gael. *iarfhlath*.
- ARMAS, v. a. He cried. A mut. of *garmas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *garma*. qd. v. *Arludh Du, y a armas, pu a ðl henna bonas*, Lord God, they cried out, who can that be. M.C. 42.
- ARMOR, s. m. A surge, or wave of the sea. *Llwyd*, 176. W. *armor*, the sea-side, maritime. Arm. *armor*, and *armor*. From *ar* upon, and *môr* sea; hence the name of *Armorica*.
- ARNA, adv. Until. ‡ *Ty a dhebbar yn dha wheys dheth vara pûr wyr nefra, arna veys arta treyles an kèth doer, kys a wrugaf*, thou shalt eat in thy sweat thy bread in very truth for ever, until thou art again turned to the samo earth, when first I made thee. C.W. 70. This is a late form of *erna*. qd. v.
- ARROW, s. m. Legs. A mut. of *garrow*, pl. of *gar*, qd. v. *Josep dhe Gryst a ewnnas y arrow, hay dheffrech whék, yn vanner del yn whas, hag a's ystynnas par dèk*, Joseph to Christ disposed of his legs, and arms sweet, in the manner as they used, and extended them very fairly. M.C. 232.
- ARSE, v. a. He had commanded. An abbreviated form of *archsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *archa*, qd. v. *War lyrch Christ enef dhe ry pûb onan ol dhe gelé, Jowan y vam a sensy Marya, Christ del arsé*, after that Christ his soul yielded every one to one another, John for his mother accounted Mary, as Christ had commanded. M.C. 199.
- ARTE, adv. Once more, again. *Te a ðl sevell arté*, thou mayest rise again. M.C. 22. *Christ a wovynnys arté orth an Edhewon woky*, Christ asked again of the churlish Jews. M.C. 69. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyllly, dhe'n dór ty a dreyl arté*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 54. It is written as often *arta*. *Ena Christ a's gasas, hag êth arta dhe besy*, there Christ left them, and went again to pray. M.C. 56. *Cayphas arta a gewsys, yn hanow Dew te lavar*, Caiaphas again said, in the name of God do thou speak. M.C. 93. W. *etto*, *etwa*.
- ARTH, adj. High, lofty. The samo word as *ard*, qd. v.
- ARTHELATH, s. m. Lordship. *A'n tressa degrce a wolas, me a wra try order moy; Arthelath, order pûr vrás deuch a-râg omma dhe vee*, of the third degree below I will make three orders more, Lordship, an order very great, come forth here to me. C.W. 6. If not a corruption of W. *arlwydhiaeth*, it may be connected with W. *ardhel-uad* an averment, or *ardhyled* incumbency. Cf. also W. *ardalaceth*, a marquisate.
- ARUROU, adv. Now and then, sometimes. *Llwyd*, 72. Compounded of *ar* on, and *urow*, pl. of *ûr* an hour.

ARV, s. f. A weapon, dart. Pl. *arvow*, arms, armour. *Jesus a gewsys arté, why a dhéth dhym yn arvow, gans boclers ha cledhyow*, Jesus said again, you came to me in arms, with bucklers and swords. M.C. 74. *An princis esa yn pow gans Judas a dhanvonas tús ven gveskis yn arvow*, the princes that were in the country with Judas sent trusty men, clad in armour. M.C. 64. *Why re dhuetth dhym gans arvow, gans fustow ha cledhydyow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords. P.C. 1171. *Arvow lour dhynny yma, ha gvesyon stout yn torma*, arms enough to us there are, and stout fellows at this time. P.C. 614. W. *arv*, pl. *arvau*, † *arm*. Arm. *armel*. Ir. *arm*, *armail*. Gael. *arm*. à Lat. *arma*.

ARVETH, v. a. To plau, design, to plot against. *Arludh, ny a dhy wharré, rak ny yllyn yn nêp tre trygê dres nôs, del ús an Yedhewon whéth pûp úr worth agan arveth hag ow koddros*, Lord, we will go to it directly, for we cannot in any town dwell over night, as the Jews are still always plotting against us, and annoying us. R.D. 2497. W. *arvaethu*.

ARVEZ, adj. Ripe, mellow. *Llwyd*. W. *adhved*. Ir. *abaidh*. Gael. *abúich*. Manx. *appee*. Gr. *ῥῆπιος*.

ARVIS, adj. Early, in the morning. *Llwyd*, 87.

AS, pron. poss. Your. An abbreviated form of *agas*. *Rag as lafur why a's bedh Behethlan ha Bosaneth*, for your labour ye shall have Bohellan and Bosaneth. O.M. 2766. *Az*, is similiary used in Armorie. *Rêd eo rei kelen d'az mipien*, it is necessary to give instruction to thy children.

AS, pron. pers. Him, her, it, you, them. This is compounded of the auxiliary particle *a*, and 's, which is used when the personal pronoun is the object of a verb, in which case it precedes it. The *s* denotes three different persons. *Ha'n wolok a's kemeras mar dyn may clamderas hy arté*, and the sight took her so sharp that she fainted again. M.C. 171. *My a's henow Vyrago*, I name her Virago. O.M. 114. *An Tás Dew gorthyys re bo, a's ordnys dhym rag ow lís*, the Father God be worshipped who has appointed her to me for my advantage. O.M. 116. *My a's dylllo ahanan*, I will send it from us. O.M. 1101. *My a's gweres pûp huny, mar mynnnyuch perfyth cresy*, I will cure you, every one, if you will believe perfectly. O.M. 207. *Mar a's ladtre dheworto*, if he steal it from him. O.M. 2232. *Rag mar a's gwêl, ef a wra mós dhe cudhé*, for if he sees you, he will go to hide. P.C. 1003. *An try sprus yn y anow my a's gor hep falladow*, the three grains in his mouth I will place without fail. O.M. 870. *Pyw ytho a's hembronk dhy*, who then will lead them to it. O.M. 1874. *As for agas* is also in frequent use with the verb substantive to denote possession. *Mar ny fystyn pûp huny why a's býdh dróg vommennow*, unless every one hastens, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2324. *An tekter a's bedheuch why*, the enjoyment you will have. P.C. 33. *Pahan cheyson a's bues why erbyn Jhesu*, what accusation have ye against Jesus. P.C. 1971. *Kén dhe olé why a's býdh*, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2644. *Why a's býdh ages ancow*, ye shall have your death. R.D. 612. *As* was formerly used in Welsh in the same manner, as † *Gwedi as caffo ef en llegredic*, when he shall have found her polluted. *Welsh Laws*. † *Yr nas gwelsei eiryoel*, although he had never seen her. *Mabinogion*,

ij. 277. † *Ti a allut dywedut pei as mynhut*, thou couldst have said, if thou hadst wished it. J. 249.

AS, comp. pron. (If-it.) *Arludh, lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fyen*, Lord, now if I take it off, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1911. In this case *as* is compounded of *a* if, and 's, it.

AS, a. He will leave. A mutation of *gás*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gasé*, qd. v. *War paradys my a'th ás*, over paradise I leave thee. O.M. 65. *Râg sythyn wosê hemma dew ugens dýdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1027. *Me a adhyow dhym tás, yn confort dhyuch my a ás an Spyrys Sans*, I go to the right of my Father, in comfort to you I will leave the Holy Ghost. R.D. 2371.

ASAS, v. a. He left. A mutation of *gasas*, pret. of *gasé*, qd. v. *Nagonan ef ny asas hep uré á'y esely*, not one he left, without perfuming of his limbs. M.C. 235.

ASCALL, s. m. A wing. Pl. *asgelli*, *escelly*. *Rum fay, lemmyn a'n caffén, er an ascall y'n towlsen yn creys an tán*, by my faith, now if I caught him, by the wing I would east him into the midst of the fire. R.D. 290. † *Kenefra edhan gen ascall worlêr e kenda*, every bird with a wing after its kind. M.C. 94. W. *asgell*, pl. *esgyll*. Arm. *ascal*, pl. *escel*, and *ascellou*. In the three British languages *asgell* means a wing, but *Pryce* also gives it the meaning of *armpit*, (see *cesal*), which alone is held by the Erse dialects, as Ir. *asgal*. Gael. *asgall*. Lat. *axilla*. Gr. *μ-ασχαλ-η*, Fr. *aisselle*. Germ. *achsel*. A bat was called in Cornish *asgelli grohen*, lit. wings of skin, so also in Arm. *askel-grochen*, and the bat is now called in Devonshire a *leather-wing*. So also in Irish, *iallog leathair*.

ASCALLEN, s. f. A thistle. Pl. *ascall*. *Llwyd*, 46. Cornish Vocabulary, *askellen cardus*. W. *ysgallen*, pl. *ysgall*. Arm. *ascolcn*, pl. *ascol*. Dr. Owen Pughe derives this word from W. *call*, that which is knotty, or of irregular growth, whence *callawodyr*, rough stalks of plants; *called*, stalks of thistles. Legonidec erroneously derives *ascol*, from *as*, for *azen*, an ass, and *caol* cabbage, or nerb in general.

ASCEN, v. a. To ascend, to go up. *A Jhesu, mychtern a nêf, ty re glewas agan lêf yr ascen dhys*, O Jesus, king of heaven, thou hast heard our voice ascending to thee. R.D. 175. This is borrowed from the Latin *ascendo*. So also W. *esgyn*. Ir. *ascnaim*, *easgnaim*. Gael. *ascnadh*.

ASCOR, s. f. Offspring. *Pryce's Voc*. W. *esgor*.

ASCORN, s. m. A bone. Pl. *escarn*, *yscarn*, qd. v. *A dás, ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn am kýk, ha corf, o par may fo ow howcthes*, O Father thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body, it was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 112. *Pan fue purpur war skuych kychýs dhe vês gan dyw dhorn, worto y glynes hardtych ran an kýc bys yn ascorn*, when the purple was on a sudden snatched away with hands, to it stuck closely a piece of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2598. *Ascorn an hein*, the backbone. *Llwyd*, 53. W. *asgurn*, † *ascurn*, pl. *esgyrn*. Arm. *askourn*, and *askorn*, pl. *eskérn*. Sansc. *asthi*.

ASE, v. a. To leave. A mutation of *gasé*, qd. v. *Byth-queth re bue ús geneuch war pask my dhe asé dheuch un prysner, ha'y dhelyffre*, there has always been a custom with you, on the passover, that I should leave to you a prisoner, and liberate him. P.C. 2035.

ASEDH, s. f. A seat, a habitation. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thás, may hallowch mós dh'y ascdh; ha na vedhouch temptys dygnas gans gov ha gans scherewneth*, watch ye and pray my Father, that ye may go to his habitation; be not tempted to aggrrieve with a lie and wickedness. M.C. 52. (The verbal forms are *esedhé*, and *ysedhé*, qd. v. W. *eistedh*, *†estid*, sedile. Oxf. Gloss.)

ASEDHVA, s. f. A sitting place, a seat. *Own a gachyas an Justis pan glewas cows yn della, rág hena a dhesympys y trykyas dh'y asedhva*, fear seized the justice when he heard a speech of that sort, therefore he turned immediately to his seat. M.C. 143. Compounded of *asedh* a scat, and *ma* a place. W. *eistedhva*.

ASELY, s. m. Limbs. This is the plural form of *asel*, which is written in the Cornish Vocabulary *esel*, qd. v. *Corff Jesus hay asely y dhe denna mar velen, neb a vynné a yllý nevera oll y yscren*, the body of Jesus, and his limbs they drew so brutally, who wished might count all his bones. M.C. 183.

ASEN, s. f. A rib. Pl. *asow*. It is written *asen* in the Cornish Vocabulary, and by *Llwyd* and *Keigwyn*, as vulgarly pronounced in their days, *asan*. *Adam, cúsk dha ge lemyñ, ahanas tenaf asan, me a vyn a'th tenevan*, Adam sleep thou now, from thee I will draw a rib, I will from thy side. C.W. 30. *Dha henna yma gurciety benyn, yw henwys Eva, gwryes ay asan y fe hy*, to him there is a wife, a woman, is named Eve, fashioned from his rib was she. C.W. 34. *Yn corff Jesus earadow en gew lym a bechýé, pur ewn yn dan an asow, dre an golon may'th csé*, into the body of Jesus beloved the sharp spear he thrust very right under the ribs, through the heart that it went. M.C. 218. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow*, forthwith with one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal. O.M. 99. W. *asen*, pl. *asenau*, and *asau*. Ir. *asna*. Gael. *aisinn*, *aisne*. Manx. *asney*.

ASEN, s. m. An ass. *Asen guill*, a wild ass. Cornish Vocabulary, *onager*. *Ens Dew a'm dyscylbylon dhe'n castel ús a ragon, ena why a gýfasen hag ebel yn un golmen*, let two of my disciples go to the village which is before us, there ye will find an ass and foal in a halter. P.C. 176. *My a genes yn lowen hag a dhoro an asen genen, han ebel keffrys*, I will go with thee gladly, and bring the ass with us, and the foal likewise. P.C. 192. *Otté an asen omma*, behold the ass here. P.C. 200. W. *asyn*, *†assen*, m; *asen*, f. Arm. *azen*. Ir. *asal*. Gael. *asal*. Manx. *essyl*. Anglo-Sax. *asal*. Germ. *esel*. Belg. *esal*. Dan. *aesel*. Croat. *ossal*. Dal. *oszal*. Pol. *osiel*. Boh. *ossel*, *wosscl*. Lus. *woscl*. Goth. *asilus*. O. H. G. *esil*. Lith. *asilas*. Gr. *óvos* for *óovos*. Lat. *asinus*. It. *asino*. Sp. *asno*. Fr. *†asne*.

ASENS, v. subs. They are. A reduplicate form of *ens*, 3 pers. pl. pres. of *bód*.

ASGORNEC, adj. Bony. *Llwyd*, 110. From *aseorn*, or *asgorn* a bone. W. *asgyrnog*. Arm. *ascournee*.

ASO, v. subs. Ye are. An abbreviated form of *asouch*, a reduplicate form of *ouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *A Dhu aso why bylen, ow ladhé guyrýon hep kén*, O God ye are wretches, killing the innocent without cause. P.C. 2624. *A anfesugyon, euch, abervedh, lemmyn scon, a Dhew aso why gocky*, O hypocrites, go in now immediately, O God, ye are fools. R.D. 87.

ASPER, adj. Bold. *Ty inwédh my a'd pýs may fy asper, avel marrek fyn yrvys*, thou also, I pray thee to be bold,

like a horseman well armed. O.M. 2203.

ASPYE, v. a. To spy, look out, watch, examine. Imp. *aspy*, look thou; *aspyouch*, look ye. *Hag yn nós oll aspyé, ha gwythé tam na guskens*, and by night all to look out, and guard that they slept not a jot. M.C. 241. *Aspy yn ta púp echen*, examine well every particular. O.M. 747. *Ily a wra aspyé mars ús dór séch yn nép pow*, she will look if there be dry land in any country. O.M. 1115. *Ha why aspyeuch yn ow cossow pren dhe gýst*, and do ye seek in my forests a tree for a beam. O.M. 2558. *Ens púp dhe tré hag aspyouch yn pup le mar ceus dén výtth er ow fyn*, let all go to the town, and see ye in every place if any man speak against me. R.D. 1918. *Cowyth, growedh an nýl tu hag aspy ahas, ha glu, comrade, lie on one side, and look out continually and listen*. O.M. 2062. W. *yspio*. Arm. *spia*. Ir. *†spioth*. Gael. *spioth*. Manx. *speek*. Sans. *spasa*, a spy; from *pas*, to spy.

ASSAF, v. a. I will leave. A mutation of *gassaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gasé*, qd. v. *Popel Ysral ny assaf nas gorren y dhy whýl créf*, the people of Israel I will not allow that I put them not to hard work. O.M. 1489.

ASSE, v. a. He may leave. A mutation of *gassé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gasé*. *Jhesu assé yllyn ny lemmyn kymeras múr joy*, may Jesus permit that we may now receive great joy. R.D. 1201.

ASSEVYE, v. subs. It would be. A reduplicate form of *eye*. *Ow arludh kér caradow, mychtern ós war ol an býs, assevyé plygadow genef gruthyl bódh dhe vrýs*, my dear beloved Lord, king thou art over all the world, it would be a pleasure to me, to do the will of thy mind. O.M. 2115.

ASSO, adv. Then, though. *Arludh, assyw varthusek, pan dhueth dh'agan myras, ha leverel dhyñny crés, asso fast ytho dyges agan daras*, Lord it is wonderful, when thou, comest to look at us, and to speak peace to us, though fast our door was shut. R.D. 1181.

ASSO, v. subs. He was. A reduplicate form of *o*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *bós*. *Asso múr tyn ow passyon, pan éth dreyñ yn empyñnyon, a púp parth dre an grogen*, very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain, on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2556.

ASSOGE, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *ógé*, qd. v. 2 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *Tav, assogé gocky*, be silent, thou art foolish. R.D. 2897. *A asogé mús ha goky, thou art mad and foolish*. R.D. 971. *Hessogé (ha assogé) goky, mar asos fúr ty a tew*, and thou art foolish, if thou art wise thou wilt be silent. R.D. 983.

ASSOMA, v. subs. I am. A reduplicate form of *oma*, 1 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *A Dew kér assoma squyth, prynnyer derow ow trehy*, O dear God, I am weary, cutting oak sticks. O.M. 684, 1009.

ASSON, v. subs. We are. A reduplicate form of *ón*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *Asson whanseck ól dhe pysy, lettrys ha lék, war Dhu mersy*, we are desirous all to pray, lettered and lay, to God for mercy. P.C. 37.

ASSOS, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *ós*, 2 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *A venen assos goky, O woman thou art foolish*. O.M. 173. *A Urry assos gentyl, O Uriah thou art excellent*. O.M. 2153. *Mar asos fúr ty a tew, if thou art wise thou wilt be silent*. R.D. 984. *Warlerch Cryst mar asos trést, lemmyn púr lowenec fest bós ty a ýl*, after Christ if thou art grieved, now very joyful indeed thou mayest be. R.D. 1417. W. *yduyt*.

ASSOSA, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *osa*, 2 pers. s. pres. of *bôs*. *A Thomas assosa fôl*, O Thomas thou art foolish. R.D. 953. W. *ydwyt ti*.

ASSOTA, v. subs. Thou art. The same as *assosa*, of which it is an earlier form. *Asota gokky, an voran re gewsys gow, na preder kên*, thou art foolish, the girl has told a lie, do not think otherwise. R.D. 1043. W. *ydwyt ti*.

ASSYW, v. subs. He is. A reduplicate form of *yw*, 3 pers. s. pres. of *bôs*. *Assyw whék an hûn myttyn*, sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2074. *Mar asyw dhynny eun hys*, if it is to us a just length. O.M. 2563. *Du asyw emskem-unys*, black is he accursed. P.C. 3091. *Assyw varthusek*, it is wonderful. R.D. 1177. *Assyw joy gynef godhfos*, it is a joy with me to know. R.D. 2608. W. *ydyw*.

ASTEL, s. f. A board, a plank. A stage of boards in a mine is still called *astull*. W. *asdeall*. Ir. *sdiall*, †*astal*. Gael. *sdiall*.

ASTEL, v. a. To attempt, endeavour, begin. *An mychtern a worhemmyr may fôns y ganso myttyn, omma dhe wûl an temple a rûk y dâs dhe astel*, the king commands that they be with him in the morning, here to build the temple which his father attempted. O.M. 2426. *Dûn alemma cowethê, y weles me a garsê owth astel ymdhre-hevel*, let us go hence comrades, I should like to see him endeavouring to raise himself. R.D. 395. W. *ystelio*.

ASUGY, v. snbs. He is. A reduplicate form of *ugy*, qd v. *Rak mar asugy yn wlâs, me a vyn môs dhe vyras ow hon-an*, for if he is in the country, I will go to see myself. R.D. 1368. *Mar asugy yn bys-na pûr wjyr dhe'n mern-ans of â*, if he is in this world, very truly to death he shall go. R.D. 1758.

ASWON, v. a. To know, recognize, be acquainted with. Preter. *aswonys*. *Yn pûr wjyr Dew a aswon volungeth ol dhe colon*, very truly God knows all the wish of thy heart. C.M. 1375. *A pjyth yw an keth Dew-na, y aswon ny wrâf*, what is that same God, I will not acknowledge him. O.M. 1488. *Pedyr arta a gowsas bythqueth me nÿn aswonys*, Peter again said, I never knew him. M.C. 84. *Ketel tersys an bara, aswonys Cryst a gara*, as thou breakest the bread, I knew Christ whom I loved. R.D. 1319. *Rag ganso y ma mur a'y tus dhodho haval na aswonyn an profus*, for with him there are many of his people like to him so that we cannot know the prophet. P.C. 970. W. *adwaen*, †*atwen*. Arm. †*ezneo*. Ir. *aithnim* †*adciam*. Gael. *aithnich*. Manx. *enney*. Sais. *âtman*, the soul.

ASWONVOS, v. a. To know, recognize, be acquainted with. *Me a ra dhe Christ amê may hallouch y aswonvos*; I will kiss Christ that you may know him. M.C. 63. *Lavar cowyth del os, fatel yllyn aswonvos en harlot yn mysk y tus*, say good fellow as thou art, how we may know the knave among his people. P.C. 966. *Nas ercys na nyn aswonfys yn fas*, I have not served nor have I known him indeed. P.C. 1412. *Why a wra y aswonvos*, ye will acknowledge it. P.C. 1495. *A alsesta y aswonfos*, couldst thou know him? R.D. 862. This is compounded of *aswon*, and *bôs*. W. *adnabod*, †*amgnaubot*, in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *anaout*. Sansc. *anabhûti*.

ATAL, s. m. Refuse, waste. *Adam, a ôl dhe drevas an degves ran dhymmo gâs whêth in atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage leave the tenth part to me, still to remain waste. O.M. 427. W. *adhail*, refuse. Vid. Davies's Welsh

Dictionary. 1632.) By this name, vulgo, *attle*, 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. (Keigwyn, quoted by Pryce, in his Cornish-English Vocabulary.)

ATH, com. pron. (*a* aux. and *ty*, thine.) *A Dâs Dew Ar-ludh huhel, my a'th wordh gans ôl ow nel*, O Father God, high Lord, I worship thee with all my strength. O.M. 510. *My a'th wheres orth y dhôn*, I will help thee to bring him. O.M. 893. *Yn hanow Dew, ty môr glân, me a'th wjysk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1676. *Dheth bobil, ha'n epscobow kekyffrys, a'th drôs bÿs dhymmo omma*, thy people, and the bishops also, have brought thee even to me here. P.C. 2006. *A'd* is similarly used in Cornish; and *a'th* in Welsh, as *mi a'th welais*, I saw thee. In Arm. *az*, as *me az gwel*, I see thee.

ATH, comp. pron. (*a* prep. and *ty* thine.) Of thy, from thy. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow*, forthwith, from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal. O.M. 99. *Noe my a worhemmyr dhy, ke yn mês a'th gorhel scon*, Noah I command thee, go out of thy ark immediately. O.M. 1158. *Er-dhe-byr couasf cowl, marth a'm bues a'th lavarow*, I speak against thee entirely; wonder is to me of thy words. P.C. 2392. *My ny wodhycn a'th vernans, na vijth moy a'th duserchyans, pan y'th whylsyn devethys*, I knew not of thy death, nor ever of thy resurrection, when I saw thee come. R.D. 2545. W. *o'th*, as *un o'th asau*, one of thy ribs.

ATH, prou. adj. Thy, thine. *O me, dha vôs ledhys en ath dowlê ena lemyr*, O me, to be killed in thy hands hero now. C.W. 120. W. *yth*, used after vowels, as *bûm gyda 'th dâd*, I have been with thy father.

ATHYRAGOF, prep. pron. Before me. See *adhyragof*.

ATTAMYE, v. a. To redeem. *Ha war an pren fruit degis may fe, dhagan sawyê, may têth fruit may sên kellys râg Adam dhe attamyê*, and on the tree a fruit borne that he might be, to save us, that he became a fruit where we were lost for Adam to redeem. M.C. 153. The first part *ad* is the Cornish particle equivalent to *re*, and *lamye* seems formed from *deem*, in *redeem*.

ATTEBRES, a compound of *a*, if, and *tebres*, thou atest. *Attebres ty ha'th wothy a'n wedhen ha'y avalow y fyeuch yn surredy yn ûrna avel dewow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be of a surety, in that hour like Gods. O.M. 175.

ATTOCK, s. m. A shock, or sheaf of corn. Pryce. Ir. *adag*. Gael. *adag*.

ATTOMA, adv. See here, behold. Compounded of *att* for *atte*, behold, and *omma* here. *Attoma hagar vyadge, may hallaf kyny ellas*, lo here is a foul voyage, that I may sing alas. C.W. 66. *Attoma tayr sprusan dryes mês a Baradis dhe why*, behold here three kernels brought out of Paradise for you. C.W. 140. It is also written *attomma*. *Adam, attomma dyllas, hâg Eva, dh'ages queitha*, Adam, here are clothes, and Eve, to cover you. C.W. 72. *Meyr, attoma tair sprusan, a dheth mês an aval-ma*, see here are three kernels (that) came out of this apple. C.W. 134.

AUCH, adv. Above, over, on high. *Colom whêk, glâs hy lagas, ke nÿg a-uch lues vow*, sweet blue-eyed dove, go

fly over much country. O.M. 1136. Compounded of *a* on and *uch* high.

AULTRA, s. m. A godfather. A late form of *altrou*, qd. v.

AULTRUAN, s. f. A godmother. A late form of *altruan*, qd. v.

AUR, s. m. Gold. More frequently written *our*, qd. v. W. *aur*.

AV, v. n. I will go. 1 pers. s. fut. of *mós*. Though this form is given by *Lhwyd*, 247, it is always written in the Ordinalia *af*; it was pronounced probably as in W. *av*.

AVA, v. a. To forgive. A mutation of *gava*, qd. v. *Moy ew ow fehasow es tell ew dha vercy, Dew, dhym ava*, more are my sins than so is thy mercy, God, to forgive me. C.W. 86.

AVAIN, s. m. An image. *Imago vel agalma*, Cornish Vocabulary, where only it is found. It is regularly formed from the Lat. *imagine*, by the mutation of *m* into *v*, and *g* into *gh*, which is mute, and disappears. Ir. *imhaigh*. Gael. *iomhaigh*.

AVAL, s. m. An apple. It also signifies all manner of tree fruit of a similar kind, as *pomum* was used by the Romans. *Aval saban*, a pine cone. Pl. *avalow*. *An ioul dhe Adam kevis a'n aval te kemer tam*, the devil to Adam said, of the apple take thou a bit. M.C. 6. *Honna yw ôl dhe vlamye, a dorvas an aval ték*, she is all to blame, who plucked the fair apple. O.M. 267. *Kemmer tyrr sprús a'n aval, a dybrys Adam dhe dás*, take three kernels of the apple which Adam thy father ate. O.M. 823. *Pan dorrassa an aval, an arludh a fue serrys*, when he had plucked the apple, the Lord was angry. O.M. 879. *Attebres ty ha'th worthy a'n wedhen ha'y avalow*, if thou didst eat, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits. O.M. 176. W. *aval*. Arm. *aval*. Ir. *abhall, ubhall*. Gael. *abhal, ubhal*. Manx. *coyl*. Lat. *malum*. O. Germ. *effel*. M. Germ. *apfel*. Lith. *apfal*. Serv. *iablo*. Styria and Corinthia, *iablan*. Bohem. *gablon*. Isl. *eple*. Runic *eple*. Little Tartary *apel*.

AVALLEN, s. f. An apple tree. Cornish Vocabulary, *makus*. *Nans avallen*, the valley of apple-trees: *nomen loci*. W. *avallen* + *aballen*. Arm. *avalen*. Cf. nom. loci in Gaul, *Aballone*.

AVAN, adv. Up, above, on high. Compounded of *a* on, and *ban* high. *Aga hymwyn y a vgdh an houl ha'n lór ha'n steryan, my a set ahuch an gwedh yn creys an ebron avan*, their nannies shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars; I place them over the trees in the midst of the sky above. O.M. 38. *An Tás Dew, Arludh avan, r'em gorré dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 857. Written also less correctly *aban*.

AVAR, adv. Early. *Yn kéth dýdh-na, par avar, ha'n houl nowydh drehevys, Maré a dhéth dhe'n védh leverys*, in that very day, very early, and the sun newly risen, Mary came to the grave mentioned: M.C. 252. *Kemys drúk ús ow codhé, ha dewedhes hag avar*, so much evil is falling both late and early. O.M. 629. *An gwary yw dywydhyys, ha deuch avar avorow, my agas pýs*, the play is ended, and come ye early tomorrow, I pray you. P.C. 3239. This is compounded of *a* in, and *bar*. W. *bore*, morning. (*yn vore*, early.) Or *mar*, Arm. *mare*, season.

AVAS, v. a. He forgave. A mutation of *gavas*, preter. of *gava*, qd. v. *Eddrcc mear a'n kemeras rag an ober re wressé, Jesus dhodho a avas pan welas y edregé*, sorrow much seized him for the work he wrought, Jesus for-

gave him, when he saw his sorrows. M.C. 220.

AVEL, adv. Like to, similar, as. *Del ve helheys war an beys avel carow*, so was hunted on the world like a deer. M.C. 2. *Y fyeuch yn surredy yn úr-na avel dewow, ye would be of a surety in that hour like gods*. O.M. 178. *My a'd pýs may fy asper avel marrek fýn yrvys*, I pray thee to be bold, like a horseman well armed. O.M. 2204. *Býth nyns yw ragos, dhe arludh avel ós gy*, never is it for thee, for a lord as thou art. R.D. 1931. *Kyn so mar pós avel mén*, though it be so heavy as stone. R.D. 2274. *An eledh omma yw gwyn, avel an houl pan dhywhyn*, the angels here are white, like the sun when it shines. R.D. 2533. This the is same word as W. *mal, val, vel*. Arm. *ma, evel*. Ir. *mar, amhail, + amal*. See also *Haval*.

AVERTU, adv. On either side. *Lavar lemyn pa'n drók vo yn avertu a dhyssquydhysta dhynny, pan wreta mar coynt fara*, tell now what evil is there on either side, which thou shewest us, when thou actest so rudely. P.C. 338.

AVES, adv. Withont, out, abroad. *Raghenna fystyn ke gura gorhel a blankos playnyrys; hag agy yn-ta gans pék bedhens stanchurys*, therefore hasten, go, make a ship of planed planks; without and within, let it be well staunched with pitch. O.M. 953. *Oll monas y a vyné býs yn Mount a Galvary, avés dhen dré ythesé menedh uchel yredy*, all would go even to the Mount of Calvary, without the town it was a mountain high indeed. M.C. 162. Compounded of *a* in, and *vés*, a mutation of *més*, qd. v. W. *ymaes, i-vaes*. Arm. *e-meaz*. Ir. *a-magh*. Gael. *muigh, a-muigh*. Manx. *cheu-mooie*.

AVLAVAR, adj. Speechless, dumb, mute. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *afllavar*, *mntus, mab aflavar*, infants, a child that does not speak. *ibid*. Compounded of *an* neg. which changes into *av* or *af*, before *l*, and *lavar* speech. W. *avllavar*. Arm. *dilavar*. Ir. *amhlabhar, +amlabar*.

AVLETHYS, adj. Facetious, witty. *Pryce. Cooth yw év hag avlethys, pan na ylla omveras*, complaisant he is and witty, when I could not prevent him. C.W. 84. It must be connected etymologically with *aflythys*, qd. v.

AVON, s. f. A river. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *avon*, *amnis*. W. *avon*, + *amon*. Arm. *avon*. Ir. *abhan, amhan*. Gael. *abhuinn, amhainn*. Manx. *auin*. Sansc. *apnas*, liquid, from *ab* to go, or move. (W. *au*.) Lat. *amnis*. Swed. *aen, au*. Germ. *am*. Eng. + *afene*.

AVOROW, adv. Tomorrow. *Me a wra dhe worhemyn, hag a warn dhe vysterdens avorow dhys may leffens yn ketep pen*, I will do thy command, and will warn the architects, that they come to thee tomorrow, every one of them. O.M. 2417. *Ow kelwel dhe vysterdens dhys a dhe avorow púr dyogel*, calling to thy architects that they come to thee tomorrow, very surely. O.M. 2432. *Gwetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré*, take care to be tomorrow working in the middle of the town. O.M. 2300. *Kyns avorow hanter dédh*, before tomorrow mid-day. P.C. 722. *Ha deuch avar avorow*, and come ye early tomorrow. P.C. 3240. W. *yvory, +aworu*.

AVY, s. m. The liver, ill-will, spite, enmity. Cornish Vocabulary, *aví, jecur*. *Pan welas an Edhewon bós Christ ow cuthyl mestry, ow caré edhomogyon, hag anedhé na wre vry, rag henna an rusgogyon orto a borthas avy*, when the Jews saw that Christ was doing his mastery; loving the beggars, and of them made no account, for that cause the fools against him bore malice. M.C. 26.

Ytho bedhyth mylyges, pŵr wŷr drys ôl an bestes, a gerdho war an nôr veis, ha nefrê y fŷdh avey yntre dhe lynneth dhesy, ha lynneth benen pŷp preys, now bo thou acensred, very truly above all the beasts which walk on the face of the earth; and ever shall there be enmity between thy offspring, and the offspring of woman always. O.M. 314. *W. avu, au.* Arm. *avu, au, eu.* Ir. *aodh, ao, toa, too.* Gael. *adha, atha.* Manx. *aane.*

AWAN, s. m. A river, torrent, landflood. *Llwyd*, 22. *Ternewan an awan*, bank of a river. *ibid.* A late form of *aron*, qd. v.

AWARTHA, adv. Above. *Dhyso gy y levaraf, mars ôs mŷp Dew awartha, dysempys arch ha lavar dhen cals meyn-ma bôs bara*, to thee I say, if thou be the Son of God above, forthwith command, and say to these hard stones to become bread. P.C. 60. *An meyn esa awartha hy a'n gwelas drehechys*, the stones that were above she saw them raised. M.C. 253. (*a on*, and *warthav*. W. *warthav, gwarthav*, the top or summit.)

AWATTA, interj. Behold, lo. *Awatta, of a gowsas, agis migtern ple merv, ol warbarth y a'n nachas, hag a yrchys y ladhê*, behold, he said, your king where he is, altogether they denied him, and charged him to kill him. M.C. 147. This is also written *awetta*, and *awettê*. *Heil vol-aneth, a wetta ny devedhys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, hail, priest, behold us come together with the first call. P.C. 2050. *Awette vy dheuch dyvythys*, see me come to you. R.D. 1612. It is a contracted form of *a-wel-di*, dost thou see, behold thou. W. *a weli di*. Manx, *†awatta*, ho brave!

AWAYL, s. m. A tragedy. *Puppenak ma fo redys an awayl-ma tavethys hy a vydh pŵr wyr nefrê*, wherever may be read this tragedy, much talked of she shall be, very truly, ever. P.C. 550. *Reys yw vôs gwŷr an awayl*, used is that the tragedy be true. P.C. 924.

AWEDH, adv. In like manner, also. *Llwyd*, 249. id. qd. *yn wêdh*.—W. *un wêdh, gwêdh*, a manner, or fashion.

AWEL, s. f. A breeze, wind, weather. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *auhel*, anra: *an auhel*, procella. *Awel vâs, tég awel*, good weather, a calm; *hagar awel*, bad weather, a storm. *Llwyd*, 84, 161. *Bôs sêch ha tég an awel, dhe Dew y côth dhyn grassê*, that the weather is dry and fair, it is incumbent on us to thank God. O.M. 1147. *A dhesympys gwereuch tân da, râk yeyn fest yw an awel*, make immediately a good fire, for very cold is the weather. P.C. 1209. W. *awel*. Arm. *awel*, *†aucl*. Gael. *aile*. Gr. *ἄελλα*. Lat. *æolus*.

AWEYL, adv. In the sight of, openly. *Aweyl ôl dhe'n arlythy, me a's pe yn surredy dhyso wharé*, in the sight of all the Lords I will pay it surely to thee forthwith. P.C. 1558. *Hag yn wêdh why dew ha dew a pregoth yn aweyl grew yn ol an beys*, and also you, two and two, preach openly in all the world. R.D. 2464. *Aweyl dheuch yth yskennaf a dhesempys yn pŵr wŷr yn ban dhe'n nef*, in your sight I shall ascend immediately, very truly, up to heaven. R.D. 2482. Arm. *a-wêl*. The radical form is *gwêl*, a view, qd. v.

AWHER, s. m. Sorrow. *Ow mam whêk ha'm kerengê, me re dhûth dhêth confortyé, nak na vy gy yn awher*, my sweet mother and my love, I am come to comfort thee, that thou be not in sorrow. R.D. 474. *Na gows un gêr, navyth navyth yn awher, ny seys nês*, do not speak a word, never never unhappily, he has not risen again. R.D. 1020. See *Wher*.

AWHESYTH, adj. Tender. *Dhe'n tás Dew yn mŷr enor war y alter my a wor grugyer têk hag awhesyth*, to the Father God in great honour, upon his altar I will put a partridge fair and tender. O.M. 1203.

AWOS, adv. Because of, on account of, for, notwithstanding, for fear of. *Awos bôs clâf y dhewlê, toche vŷth gonys ef na fŷll*, because his hands are sore, he cannot work ever a stroke. M.C. 158. *Awos an Tas Dew an nêf, gura y worhemmynnadow*, because of the Father God of heaven, do his commands. O.M. 480. *Ty a drŷg nefrê, awos ol dhe wŷr dhegê, yn tewolgow brâs*, thou shalt dwell ever, notwithstanding all thy true tithe, in great darkness. O.M. 557. *Awos me dhe gows dhedhe*, notwithstanding that I spake to them. O.M. 1437. *Ny vynyth dhe pobel Dew gasê crês dhyn yn nêp tu, awos tryga yn pow-ma*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for the purpose of dwelling in this country. O.M. 1599. *Awos Dew dŷn ahanan*, for God's sake, let us come away. O.M. 2564. *Awos own bones ledhys*, for fear of being killed. P.C. 886. This is the same word as W. *achos*, o *achos*.

AWOT, interj. Lo! behold! *Awot omma onan da ragon ordenys parys*, behold here a good one, intended for us ready. O.M. 1719. This is an abbreviated form of *awatta*.

AYR, s. m. Air, sky. Written by *Llwyd*, 41, *awyr*. Cornish Vocabulary, *auuit*, aer, (cf. W. *chwyt*, a gale, and Arm. *aexen*, a gentle breeze.) *Hag a lever y vones mŷp Dew, nêb a dhue dh'agan brugy yn ayr dêdh brŷs pŷb huny*, and says that he is the Son of God, who will come to judge us in the sky at the judgment day, every one. P.C. 1669. *Yta an puskas, edhen yn ayr, ha bestas, kekeffrys yn tŷr ha môr*, behold the fishes, birds in air, and beasts, both in land and sea. C.W. 30. W. *awyr*, (*wy-ê*.) Arm. *ear*, er. Ir. *aidheoir*, *†aer*. Gael. *athar*. Manx. *aer*. Gr. *ἄήρ, αἰθήρ*. Lat. *aer*, *aether*, *aura*. Sansc. *aghira*, from *ag* to go.)

AYUH, adv. Above, over. *Llwyd*, 249. *Ayuh y ben*, over his head. id. qd. *aucl*, qd. v.

B.

B, has the same sound in the Celtic languages as in English. It is both a radical or primary consonant, and a secondary. When radical it changes into *v*, as *bara*, bread; *y vara*, his bread. W. *bara, ei vara*. Arm. *bara, he vara*. In common with Armoric, the Cornish also changes the sonant *b* into the surd form *p*, as *bewê* to live, *ow pewê*, living; *be* he was, *a pe*, if he were. Arm. *breûr*, a brother, *hô preûr*, your brother; *bioch*, a cow, *pemp pioch*, five cows. This mutation does not occur in Welsh initials, but is found in other positions, as *gwypo*, he may know, from *gwybod*; *cyfelyb* like, *cyfelypach*, more like. The nasal mutation of *b* into *m* is only known to the Welsh, Irish, and Manx dialects: thus, W. *bara*, bread, *vy mara*, my bread. Ir. *brón*, sorrow, *ar mrón*, our sorrow. Manx. *bca*, life, *nyn mea*, our life. (Cf. also Gael. *bean*, a woman, gen. *mna* of a woman.) In the Erse dialects the mutation is the same, for though written *bh*, it is pronounced as *v*. Thus Irish

and Gaelic *brathair*, a brother, a *bhrathair*, his brother. In Manx, *v* is used as in Welsh, thus, *braar*, a brother, *e vraar*, his brother. When secondary *b* is a mutation of *p*, as *pen*, a head, *y ben*, his head. So also in Welsh, as *pen*, *ei ben*. And Armoric, as *penn*, *he benn*. Irish, *pian*, pain, *ar bian*, our pain; *peacaighc*, *muna beacaighc se*, if he does not sin. Manx, *padjer*, a prayer, *nyn badjer*, our prayer; *pian* pain, *nyn bian*, our pain.

BA, pron. adj. Which, what. A mutation of *pa*. *Llwyd*, 134. *Ba dhen*, what man? The light sound being used in asking a question.

BAAŁ, s. m. A spade, or shovel. This word, more correctly written *bāl*, is a mutation of *pāl*, qd. v. *Adam, cummys scon a fŷth, hŷs dhe baal luen dhe drehy*, Adam, permission forthwith shall be, to eut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 380.

BABAN, s. m. A babe, a child. W. *baban*. This is a mutation of *maban*, diminutive of *māb*, a son; but used primarily in Cornish and Welsh, as is the case in other instances. Ir. *baban*. Gael. *bab*. Manx, *bab*, *baban*. Eng. *babe*.

BACHE, v. a. To deceive, lay snares. *Luen tregereth me a pŷs, del ūs Yethewon pŷp prŷs omma worth agan baché*, abundant mercy I pray, as the Jews are always here laying snares for us. R.D. 1150. W. *bachu*, from *bāch*, a hook.

BAD, adj. Foolish, stupid, insanc. *Euch whyleuch dhymmo Pilat, godhfedheuch ma na veuch bād, tŷs ōch a brŷs*, go seek Pilate for me, see that ye be not foolish, ye are men of account. R.D. 1774. *Whēt, cerchouch dhymmo Pilat, yn y gever del fuef bād, y fŷf tollys*, again bring Pilate to me, in respect of him as I was foolish, I was deceived. R.D. 1886. This word is not extant in this sense in Welsh, but is preserved in the Armoric, *bad*, stupidity.

BADNA, s. m. A drop. A late corruption of *banna*, qd. v.

BADUS, s. m. A lunatic. Cornish Vocabulary, *lunaticus*.

BAEDH, s. m. A boar, a male pig. This is written in the Cornish Vocabulary *bahel*, aper, vel verres. W. *baedh*. This word is preserved only in Cornish and Welsh. *Houch-tourch*, (W. *hwch-twrch*.) being the term used in Armoric, and in Irish and Gaelic, *torc*. (W. *twrch*.) Sanse. *bahusŷ*, a sow; *earāhas*, a boar.

BAGAS, s. m. A bnsh, a cluster. *Bagas eithin*, a furze bush. *Pryce*. This is the same word as *bagat*, with a later termination.

BAGAT, s. m. A multitude, an assembly, council, consultation. *Llwyd*, 50. W. *bagad*. Arm. *bagat*. Gael. *bagaid*.

BAH, s. m. A hook, a hinge. Pl. *bahow*. *Bahow an darrias*, the hinges of the door. *Llwyd*, 46. The final *h* here represents the earlier guttural *ch*, as in Welsh, *bāch*. Arm. *bāch*. Ir. *bacan*, † *bacc*. Gaelic, *bacan*.

BAIOL, s. m. Elecampane. Cornish Vocabulary, *enula*. Unknown to the other dialects.

BAL, s. f. A plague, or pestilence, *an val*, the plague. *Llwyd*, 119. Cornish Vocabulary, *pestis*. Welsh, *ball*, *y vall*, eruption, plague. (Irish, *ballach*, freckled; from *ball*, a spot. Gael. *ballach*, id.) Ang. Sax. *bealu*. Eng. † *bale*.

BAL, s. m. A spade, or shovel. *Cafes moy dhys aban rŷs, try heys dhe bāl kemery*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, take three lengths of thy spade. O.M. 392. This is a mutation of *pāl*, qd. v. A parcel of Tinworks

in Cornwall is now called a *Bal*, and *Bal du*, black mine, is the name of a village.

BALAS, v. a. To dig, to delve. *Adam kê yn mŷs a'n wldŷs, troha ken pow dhe vewé, ty dhe honyn dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, Adam go out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 345. *Mŷs dhe balas my a vyn rāg sustenŷ vewnans dhyn*, I will go to dig to sustain life to us. O.M. 681. *Balas* is a mutation of *palas*, qd. v.

BALLIAR, s. m. A hogshhead, tun, barrel. *Llwyd*, 55. W. *baril*. Arm. *barazik*. Gael. *barail*. Manx, *barrel*. Fr. *baril*. Eng. *barrel*.

BALY s. m. Satin. *Hedhouch cercot a baly, dhodho mc a vyn y ry, rāg ef dhym dhe lafuryé*, reach a surecoat of satin, to him I will give it, for he did deceive me. P.C. 1784. A mutation of *paly*, qd. v.

BAN, s. m. That which is high, a height, mountain, summit. It is also used as an adjective. *Gans henna a'n Edhewon onan yn ban a seys*, thereupon one of the Jews stood up. M.C. 81. *Ena pan seys yn ban hy a gewsys del yllŷ*, there when she stood up she spake as she could. M.C. 166. *Ow gwarak a fydh sethys yn ban yn creys an euren*, my bow shall be set up in the midst of the sky. O.M. 1245. W. *ban*. It enters into the names of many mountains in Wales. *Banuchdeni* in Breconshire. *Tal y-van* in Glamorganshire, and Arvon. Ir. *beann*. Gael. *beann*. Manx, *beinn*. Gr. *βουνός*. Sanscrit, *pinda*. Germ. *bann*, *pinn*. Latin, *pinnæ*, *pinnacula*.

BAN, adv. When. A mutation of *pan*. *Ny strechyaŷf pell a ban nag ŷs a wodhfŷ dheuch purys a's gwrellŷ gwell*, I will not tarry long, inasmuch that there is not ready for you one that knows to do them better. M.C. 158.

BAN, s. m. A drop. *Llwyd*, 154. An abbreviated form of *banna*, qd. v.

BANAL, s. m. Broom. This is a late form. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *banathel* genista. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Bannel*, *Banathlek*, *Bennathlick*, *Bennalack*. W. *banadyl*, *banal*. Arm. *banal*, *balan*. Gael. *bealaidh*. Fr. *balai*.

BANC, s. m. A blow. *Pryce*. This is the same word as *bynk*, qd. v.

BANCAN, s. m. A bank, a dyke, a dam. W. *banc*, *bonc*. Gael. *bank*. Eng. *bank*. It. *banca*.

BANEN, s. f. A woman, female. *Llwyd*, 95. More frequently written *benen*, qd. v.

BANER, s. m. A banner, or ensign. *My a'd pŷs dŷg manerlich ow baner, del vyny bŷs rewardyys*, I pray thee, carry valiantly my banner, as thou wishest to be rewarded. O.M. 2200. *Dyspletyŷ yw y vaner, ha kelmys worth an grows pren*, displayed is his banner, and bound to the cross tree. P.C. 3044. *Ganso crows worth y baner wharrŷ ef a dhyspletyŷas*, with him a cross on his banner soon he displayed. R.D. 527. *Ganso del fethas yw cās worth crows baner*, by him thus the cause is gained through the banner of the cross. R.D. 580. W. *baner*, *baniar*. Arm. *bannier*. Fr. *banniera*. It. *bandiera*. Span. *bandera*. Germ. *fuhne*, *panier*. Dutch, *vaan*, *vaandel*. If a Celtic term, the root must be *ban*, high; but if foreign, cf. Goth. *fana*, cloth. Sax. *fana*. Lat. *pannus*. Ir. *fuan*, id.

BANEU, s. f. A sow. Cornish Vocabulary, *sus*. W. *banw*, m. a barrow pig, *banwes*, f. a barrow sow. Arm, *banŷ*,

banv. f. Ir. *banabh*, *banbh*. Gaelic, *bainbh*. Manx, *bainniu*, a pig.

BANNA, s. m. A jot, the smallest portion of any thing, a drop of liquid. *Gans queth y ben y quedhens, gwelas banna na ylly*, with a cloth his head they covered, so that he could not see a jot. M.C. 96. *Dal o, ny wely banna, ef rbea den a brjys*, he was blind, he saw not a glimpse, he was a man of account. M.C. 217. It is written also indiscriminately *banné*. *Ni wyllys gansé banné*, I have not seen a drop with them. P.C. 398. (This is the same idiom as the French *ne voir goutte*.) *Ny gósk un banné*, he does not sleep a bit. P.C. 1078. *Ny clew banné*, he does not hear a bit. P.C. 2321. Arm. *banne*, † *bannech*. Ir. *bain*. Gael. *bainne*. Manx, *bine*.

BANNETH, s. f. A blessing. Pl. *bannethow*. Ow *banneth*, my blessing. *Dhe vanneth*, thy blessing. *Dhe vanneth dhym mûr a blék, ha banneth ow mam inwédh*, thy blessing to me is most delightful, and the blessing of my mother likewise. O.M. 455. *Ny lettys saw un lam, ow cafus banneth ow mam, ha banneth ow thás kefrys*, I stopped only a space, getting the blessing of my mother, and the blessing of my father likewise. O.M. 471. Ow *banneth dheuchwy*, my blessing on ye. O.M. 911. *Banneth an Tás ragas bo*, the blessing of the father be upon thee. O.M. 1723. *Ow banneth dhuych why kyfrys; ry dhym agas bannethow*, my blessing on you also; give me your blessings. O.M. 464. Written also *benneth*, and *bannath*. W. *bendith*. Arm. *bennaz*, † *bennoez*. Ir. *beannacht*. Gael. *beannacht*. Manx, *bannacht*. These are all derived from the Lat. *benedictio*.

BANNOLAN, s. f. A broom, a besom. *Llwyd*, 240. This is the singular form of the plural aggregate *banal*. W. *banadlen*. Arm. *banalen*.

BAR, s. m. The top or summit, a branch. *Bar an pen*, the crown of the head. *Llwyd*, 172. *Bargus*, the top of the wood, in Gwennap. *Rôsbargus*, in Gorrau. It enters into the names of several mountains in Wales, as *Bryn Barlwm*, the bare-topped hill, in Glamorgan. *Mynydd Berwyn*, the white-topped mountain in Merioneth. W. *bar*. Arm. *bar*. Ir. *barr*. Gael. *barr*. Manx, *baare*.

BAR, s. m. A beard. *Llwyd*, 44. An abbreviated form of *barf*, qd. v.

BARA, v. a. To bolt, or bar. *Me a bar daras an yet, na gercho alcma chet*, I will bar the door of the gate, that he may not carry a friend hence. P.C. 3049. W. *bario*, to bar, from *bar*, † *barr*, a bolt or bar. Arm. *barren*. Ir. *barra*. Manx, *barrey*.

BARA, s. m. Bread. *Bara can*, *bara gwyn*, white bread. *Bara gwaneth*, wheaten bread. *Bara haiz*, barley bread. *Bara kerh*, oatmeal bread. *Mars ôs mab Du, a'n veyn-ma, gura bara dhys*, if thou art the son of God, of these stones make bread for thee. M.C. 11. *Arch ha lavar dhe'n cals meyn-ma, bôs bara*, command and say to these hard stones to become bread. P.C. 62. *Hep kenys bara*, without other than bread. P.C. 65. *An bara-ma kymereuch dheuch yn kettep pen*, this bread take to you every head. P.C. 761. *Mars euch lenyn mes a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, if you go now from home, never will I eat bread. O.M. 2186. W. *bara*. Arm. *bara*. Ir. *aran*, † *baigen*. Gael. *aran*. Manx, *arran*. Gr. *βopâ*. Cf. also Heb. *kar*, *bara*, corn, food. Basque, *bar*.

Goth. *bari*. Old Sax. *bere*. Scotch, *bear*, barley. Isl. *burt*. Germ. *brot*. Belg. *broot*. Eng. *bread*.

BARDH, s. m. A bard, poet, player, mimic, buffoon. In Corn. Voc. written *barth*, *minimus* vel *scurra*. *Barth hirgorn*, Corn. Voc. *tubicen*, a trumpeter a player on the long horn. W. *bardh*. Arm. *barz*. Irish, *bard*. Gaelic, *bard*. Manx, *bardagh*. Gr. *βάρδος*. Lat. *bardus*.

BAREN, s. f. A branch, or bough of a tree. Pl. *barennow*. Tho root is *bar*. *Ha hy warbarth dyruskys, kefrys ben ha barennow*, and it was altogether without bark, both tho stem and the boughs. O.M. 788. *Hjyr gans mûr a scorennow, hag yn creys hy varennow un flôch maylys gan lysten*, tall with many boughs, and in the middle of its branches a child swathed with napkins. O.M. 835. W. *baren*.

BARF, s. f. A beard. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *barf*, *baref*. W. *barv*, † *baryf*. Arm. *barf*, *barv*. Lat. *barba*. Ir. *bearbh*, and Gael. *bearr*, to shave.

BARFUS, s. m. A cod-fish. Pl. *barfusy*. *Y rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, syllyes, lenesow, ha barfusy*, I give names to the fishes, congers, ling, and cod. O.M. 138. Another form is *barvas*. qd. v.

BARGES, s. m. A kite, or puttock. *Llwyd*, 241. Written also *bargos*. *Hôs, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vydh hynweys*, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle, further hy me are named. O.M. 133. W. *barcuð*. Arm. *barced*, *barged*.

BARII, prep. On the side of, on. This is another form of *barth*, qd. v. It occurs in the earliest Cornish document, the Cornish Vocabulary, as *Euter a barh mam*, an uncle on the mother's side. *Modereb a barh mam*, aunt on the mother's side. *Modereb a barh tat*, aunt on the father's side. *Barh* was also the form in the latest Cornish, as *diz barh a ni*, come with us; *eus barh a ni*, go with us. *Llwyd*, 252.

BARLYS, s. m. Barley. † *Da chardge ge a vydh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth, dha welthyl dega leal*, thy charge shall be over oats, barley, wheat, to make true tithe. C.W. 78. This seems to be a pure Welsh term, and derivable from *bara*, bread, and *llys*, a plant. Cf. also Ang. Sax. *bere*. Lat. *fur*. Gr. *πυρός*. But the common name of barley in Welsh, is *haidh*, in Cornish *haidh*. qd. v.

BARNE, v. a. To judge. *Dhe barné*. W. *barnu*. Arm. *barna*.

BARNER, s. m. A judge. W. *barnur*. Arm. *barner*, and *barnour*. Ir. † *barn*. Pryce gives also the form *barnyz*, a judge. W. *barnydh*.

BARRI, v. a. To part, or divide. Another form of *barhy*, a mutation of *parhy*. qd. v.

BARTH, s. f. A side, a part. This is a mutation of *parth*, qd. v. *Yn nef y fedhaf tregis an barth dychow gans am câr*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my father. M.O. 93. *A barth an Tás pebouch wharé*, in the name of the Father, pipe ye immediately. O.M. 2845. *Pepcnag vo a'n barth wjyr*, whoever is of the true side. P.C. 2025. *Pyw a'n gwyskys an barth clêdh*, who struck him on the left side. P.C. 1380. *A barth dyow dhe'n tás*, on the right side of the father. P.C. 1487. *Y ma ef a dhyow barth*, he is on the right side. R.D. 928. *Me re clewas tús ow coes mûr a barth brás*, I have heard people speaking in great part. R.D. 1232. *Bôs tra an par-na gwelys yw dhymmo vu mûr a barth*, that a thing

- like that should be seen is to me of much value. R.D. 1725.
- BARTHESEC**, adj. Wonderful. *Arluth créf ha gollosek, hag yn battyl barthesek*, Lord, strong and powerful, and in battle wonderful. R.D. 109. Written also *barthusec*, an irregular mutation of *marthusck*, id. qd. *marthlys*, qd. v.
- BARVAS**, s. m. A cod-fish. *Pen barvas*, a cod's head. This is the same word as *barfus*, and derived from *barf*, or *barv*, a beard. *Barvog*, and *barvogyn*, are names given to fish in Welsh from the same root, viz., to the finfish, and barbel.
- BAS**, adj. Shallow. *Bás-dhour*, a ford. *Llwyd*, 169. Lit. shallow water, (W. *bás-dhwr*.) W. *bás*. Arm. *baz*. Fr. *bas*, low. It. *basso*. Sp. *baxo*. Eng. *base*.
- BASCED**, s. f. A basket. *Bascéd dorn*, a hand basket. *Llwyd*, 51. W. *basged*, *basgod*, †*bascaut*, from *basg*, plaiting of splinters, basket-work. Ir. *basceid*. Gael. *bascaid*. Manx, *baskaid*. Fr. †*bascod*. Lat. *bascauda*. *Barbara de Pictis venit bascauda Britannis*. Martial.
- BASNET**, s. m. Shame, disgrace. This word is thus given only in *Pryce*, probably incorrectly. It occurs for a helmet in R.D. 2581. *Yn le basnet war ow fen euryn a spern lym a glew*, instead of a helmet on my head a crown of thorns sharp and stiff.
- BASSE**, v. n. To fall, lower, abate. Part. *basseys*. *Gallas an glaw dhe vês gulan, ha'n dour, my a greys, basseys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water, I believe, abated. O.M. 1098. *Nans yw an lyfow basseys; pan us gweydh ow teselê, yn mës whêth dylleuch tryssê*, now the floods are abated; when the trees are drying, send outside yet a third. O.M. 1127. *Bassê* is also written *bashê*. *Ro dhodhans aga henwyn, y a dhêth gorhemmyñ, saw na bashê*, give to them their names, they will come to thy command, rise, do not fall. C.W. 30. W. *basu*, from the root *bás* shallow.
- BASTARDH**, s. m. A bastard. *Llwyd*, 100. W. *bastardh*. Arm. *bastard*. Ir. *basdard*. Gael. *basdard*. Fr. *bâtard*, †*bastard*. Span. and Port. *bastardo*. Dutch, *bastard*. The Welsh alone furnishes the etymology, *bás* low or base, and *tardh* issue.
- BAT**, s. m. A dormouse. *Pryce*. W. *bathawr*.
- BATH**, s. m. A coin, money. Cornish Vocabulary, *bat*, numisma. W. *báth*. *Th* being a secondary letter, the original root was *bat*, and is preserved in the mediæval Latin *battare*, *battere*, *battire*. (See Du Cange.) Fr. *battre*, to beat, to coin. Cf. also Arm. *baz*, a stick. W. *pastwn*; and Arm. *bazata*, to beat.
- BATHOR**, s. m. A banker, an exchanger of money, a coiner. Cornish Vocabulary, *trapezeta*, vel *nummularius*. *Guas bathor fur*, sollers. id. *Fur* alone means *sollers*, *guas* being a servant. W. *bathwr*, derived from *báth* a coin.
- BATTYS**, s. pl. Staves. *Gueyhyeuch bós tús parys gans battys ha clydhydhyn*, take care that the men be ready with staves and swords. P.C. 269. This is the plural of *bat*, borrowed from the English.
- BAW**, s. m. A foot, a paw. A mutation of *paw*. qd. v. *Kymercuch er an dhyw baw, ha gorreuch ef yn dôr down*, take ye (him) by the two feet, and put him in deep ground. R.D. 2078.
- BAY**, s. m. A kiss. Pl. *bayow*. *Llwyd*, 110. *Bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys, ha homma vylh ny sestyas*, never a kiss to me didst thou give, and she has never ceased. P.C. 522. *Jesus a geusys par dêk, Judas, ow ry te a vyn, dre dhe vay a reyth mar whêk dhe nêb am tormont mar dyn*, Jesus spake very mildly, Judas, thou wilt give me, by the kiss thou gavest so sweet, to those who will torment me so sharply, M.C. 66. Cf. Lat. *basium*. Fr. *baiser*.
- BAYE**, v. a. To kiss. *Kettyl y'n geffo a'n bay*, when he finds him, he shall kiss him. P.C. 986. *Kensa bledhan byzla ha bayê*, the first year hug and kiss. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Lat. *basio*. Fr. *baiser*.
- BE**, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. pret. of *bós*. It changes in construction to *ve*, *fe*, and *pe*. qd. v. *Warnedhy pren ve tewlys, oll an pows pyw a'n gyffê*, on it a lot was cast, all the coat who should have it. M.C. 190. *Degis na ve*, was not taken. M.C. 23. *Ty a ve*, thou wast. C.W. 18. *An prennyer a ve kerhys, en grouis scon dythglis may fe*, the sticks were fetched, that the cross might be formed immediately. M.C. 153. It is also written *bue*. qd. v. W. *bu*.
- BE**, v. subs. He may be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Tryhês ow fâl mar a'm be*, three lengths of my spade if there should be to me. O.M. 396. *Hag a pe yn della ve neffrê ne vean fethys*, and if it were so I should never be taken. M.C. 73. W. *bai*. Arm. *be*.
- BE**, s. m. A burden, a load. *Y ma genê un bê da, gorra hag eys kemyskys*, I have a good load, hay and corn mixed. O.M. 1057. *Bê cunys*, a load of fuel. The final guttural is here lost, having first been changed into *h*. W. *baich*. Arm. *beach*.
- BEA**, v. subs. He would be. 3 pers. s. snbj. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vea*. *Yn ârna mestry vylh te ny vea*, then power thou shouldst not have. M.C. 145. *Mage fûr te a vea avel Dew ês awartha*, as wise thou wouldst be, like God that is on high. C.W. 44. *Hen-na vea hager dra*, that would be an ugly thing. *ibid*. *Pâr loven me a vea*, very glad I should be. *ibid*. 186.
- BEAN**, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction *vean*. *Ny vean fethys*, I should not be taken. M.C. 73.
- BEAN**, adj. Little, small. *Béan ha brás*, small and great. C.W. 10, 180. This is another form of *bian*, or *bihan*. See *Bechan*.
- BEARN**, s. m. Sorrow, regret, concern. *Me a guntell dreyn ha spern, ha glôs, dhe lesky hep bearn*, I will gather briars and thorns, and dried cowdung, to burn without regret. C.W. 80. This a later form of *bern*. qd. v.
- BEASE**, v. subs. He had been. 3 pers. s. preterplup. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasai*.
- BEASEH**, v. subs. Ye had been. 2 pers. pl. preterplup. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasech*.
- BEASEN**, v. subs. We had been. 1 pers. pl. preterplup. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasem*.
- BEASENS**, v. subs. They had been. 3 pers. pl. preterplup. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasent*.
- BEASES**, v. subs. Thon hadst been. 2 pers. s. preterplup. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *buasit*.
- BECH**, s. m. sin. A mutation of *pêch*. qd. v. *A'n-ladhas mûr yw y bêch*, who killed him, great is his sin. P.C. 3162.
- BECHAN**, adj. Little, small. *Dhewortê un lam bechan yth êth, pesy may hallê dh'y dâs*, from them a little space he went, that he might pray to his father. M.C. 53. *Nyng-yw ow faynys bechan ûs lemyñ war ow sensy*, my

- pains are not small, that are now holding me. M.C. 166. Written also *bichan*, *bihan*, *byhan*, *bian*, *byan*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *bochan*, parvus. W. *bychan*, *†bichan*, and in Flintshire *bvchan*, m. *bechan*. f. Arm. *bichan*, *bihan*, *bian*. The root is W. *bách*, little. Ir. *beag*, *†bec*, *†becc*, and *beagan*, *†becan*. Gael. *beag* and *beagan*. Manx, *beg* and *beggan*. Old Fr. *bechan*, and in Franche Comté, *pechon*.
- BECHAS**, v. a. He sinned. A mutation of *pechas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *pechy*, qd. v. *My re bechas*, I have sinned. O.M. 1862.
- BECHE**, v. a. To thrust. *Yn corf Jesus caradow an gew lym cf a bechyé*, into the body of Jesus beloved, the spear sharp he thrust. M.C. 218. This is not a Celtic word, being, I think, a mutation of *pechyé*, which is the English word to *pitch*.
- BEDEROW**, s. m. Beads. A mutation of *pederow*, pl. of *pader*, qd. v. *Pub tedh oll neb a vynné leverel pymthek pater, a lén golon rág gordhyé pascon agan Arludh kër; yn blydhen y a vye ha bederow kenever, hag a owleow esé yn corf Jesus worth never*, every day whoever will say fifteen paters, with faithful heart, to honour the passion of our dear Lord, in a year there would be as many beads as there were marks in the body of Jesus, according to number. M.C. 228.
- BEDEWEN**, s. f. A birch tree. *Llwyd*, 241. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is interpreted *populus*, the poplar, or aspen tree. In late Cornish, *bezo* and *bedho*. In all the Celtic languages it means the *birch*. Old Gaulish *betulla*. "Gallica hæc arbor mirabili candore atque tenuitate." Pliny, 16, 18. W. *bedw*;—*bedwen*, a single birchtree. Arm. *bezo*;—*bezven*. Ir. *beithe*, *bethe*. Gael. *beithe*.
- BEDGETH**, s. m. A face. *†Ha 'thera an noar heb roath, ha gwág, ha védh an tewlder war bedgeth an downder; ha speres Dew rig gwayath war bedgeth an dowrow*, and the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was on the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters. *Keigwyn*, 189. This word occurs only in late Cornish.
- BEDIDHIA**, v. a. To baptize. *Llwyd*, 13; who gives the late corrupt pronunciation as *bedzhidhia*. Another form was *bysydha*, qd. v. This is one of the few words from the ancient language preserved in Cornwall at the present day. See *Polwhele's Vocabulary*. W. *bedydhio*. Arm. *badeza*. Ir. *baisdeadh*. Gael. *baisteadh*. Manx, *bashley*. All borrowed from the Lat. *baptizo*.
- BEDIDHIANS**, s. m. A baptism, christening. *Llwyd*, 44.
- BEDNATH**, s. f. A blessing. This is a late and corrupt form of *bennath*, or *banneth*, qd. v. *†En metten pan a why sevel, why rez cawse dha 'gus tás, ha 'gus damma wor agus pedndowlin,—Bednath Dew, ha an bednath war a vee, me pidge dhu Dew*, in the morning when you rise, you must say to your father and your mother on your knees,—The blessing of God, and the blessing upon me, I pray to God. *Pryce*.
- BEDH**, s. m. A grave. Pl. *bedhow*, *bedhyow*. *Pan dethens y bÿs an bédh, yth éth on marrek dh'y ben, hag arall dh'y dreys ynwédh*, when they came to the grave, one soldier went to his head, and another to his feet also. M.C. 242. *Try dédh wogé mós yn bédh*, three days after going into the grave. P.C. 1746. *Aberth an bédh*, within the grave. R.D. 311. *Bédh a vén*, tomb of stone. R.D. 2.
- Agy dhe'n bédh mén*, within the tomb of stone. R.D. 389. In construction it changes into *védh*, as *yn y védh*, in his grave. *Ha'n bedhow owth egery, me a's gwél, war ow ené*, and the graves opening, I see them, on my soul. P.C. 2999. W. *bédh*. Arm. *bez*.
- BEDH**, v. subs. Be thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bód*. Written also *bez*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bydh*, *†bedh*. Arm. *bez*.
- BEDH**, v. subs. He shall or will be. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bód*. *Mar a'm bédh*, if there will be to me. O.M. 2015. *Why a védh, ye shall be*. O.M. 2396. *Why a's bédh, ye shall have*. O.M. 2766. Written also *bydh*. qd. v.
- BEDHAF**, v. subs. I shall or will be. 1 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *Rôf dhys ow thour, vedhaf dhe wour*, I give thee my tower, I will be thy husband. O.M. 2111. Written also *bydhaf*. qd. v. W. *bydhav* and *bedhav*.
- BEDHAN**, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction the initial *b* changes into *v*, which after *y* is again hardened into *f*. *An serpent a'n temptyas dhe wruthyl henna, hag y promysyas dhe vee, y fedhan dhe well neffra*, the serpent tempted me to do this, and promised to me, that I should be the better for ever. C.W. 64. *Der henna me a dhowtyas, gans péb y fedhan ledhys*, for this I doubted, by every one that I should be slain. *ibid*, 118. Other forms are *bedhon* and *bein*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bydhwn*.
- BEDHE**, v. subs. He would be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Dysquedhyens war lynch an bédh bedhé mygtorn yn dewedh*, a shewing after the grave he would be king at last. M.C. 236. In construction it changes into *vedhe* and *fedhe*. qd. v.
- BEDHENS**, v. snbs. Let them be. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. *Y lavaraf, néf ha tyr, bedhens formys orth bódh ow brÿs*, I say, Heaven and Earth, let them be formed by my judgment. O.M. 8. *Bedhens kyrhys masons plenté*, let there be brought masons plenty. O.M. 2262. Written also *bedhuans*. *Adam attoma dyllas, hag Eva, dh' ages quedha, fystenouch bedhans gweskes*, Adam, here are clothes, and Eve, to cover you, make haste, let them be worn. C.W. 72. *Gor sprusan yn y anow, ha'n dhow arall kekeffrys, bedhans gorrys yn y dhow frieg*, put one kernel in his mouth, and the two others likewise, let them be put in his two nostrils. *ibid*, 134. *Bedhens* is very frequently used for the 3rd. person singular, *bedhes*. *Kymer dhymmo vc kunys, gans louan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doge cf*, take for me fuel, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1297. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorrys, ha treys ha dyulef kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, and feet and hands bound, and pierced through the heart. P.C. 2374. W. *bydhant*, *†bint*.
- BEDHES**, v. subs. Let him be. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bydhed*.
- BEDHON**, v. subs. Let us be. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. It is also of the future tense. W. *bydhwn*.
- BEDHOUGH**, v. subs. Be ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vedhough*, and *pethough*. *Ha bedhough war colonow*, and be ye of cautious hearts. P.C. 879. *Cowetha, bedhough parys, an dheuwillow pûb onyn, e ma Adam tremenys*, companions, be ye ready, ye devils every one, Adam is dead. C.W. 146. *Na vedhough dyscomfortys*, be ye not discomfited. M.C. 255. *Yn úr-na, mar a pedhough repentys, an kéth plág a wra voydyga*, in that hour if ye will repent, this same plague

shall be made void. C.W. 170. In later Cornish the guttural *ch*, was changed into *h*. ‡ *Bedhowh wâr na bo ledhys mab dén gena why neb pryas*, be ye warc that a son of man be not killed by you at any time. *ibid*, 182. *Bedhoh lén a hás*, be ye full of seed. *ibid*, 191. (W. *bydhuch*.) It is also written *bedheuch* and *bydheuch*. *Bedheuch why fur*, be ye careful. R.D. 2276. See *Bydheuch*.

BEDHY, v. a. To drown. Part. *bedhys*. *Why a vél agy dha space, der lyeow a dhower an brassa oll an bÿs a vÿdh bedhys*, ye shall see within a space, by floods of the greatest water all the world shall be drowned. C.W. 168. *Ogas an noer yw cudhys der an glaw és a wartha; te benyn, abervath dés, ow der bedhy a vynta*, the earth is near covered by the rain from above; thou woman come in, wouldst thou by it be drowned. *ibid*, 176. *Rag Dew a vyn, agen Tás, danvon lÿw a dhower, pur leal, dha vedhy an bÿs*, for God will, our Father, send a deluge of water, very faithfully to drown the world. *ibid*, 171. Written also *budhy*. W. *bodhi*. Arm. *beuzi*. Ir. *baidheadh*, † *bathaig*. Gael. *bath*. Manx, *baih*.
BEDHY, v. a. To bury. Part. *bedhys*. From *bedh*, a grave. *Me a vyn may foes uskys bedhys yn corf hag ena, bÿdh parys yn termyn-ma*, I will that thou be forthwith buried in body and soul, be thou ready this instant. C.W. 154.

BEDHYN, v. subs. We shall be. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *bós*. In construction *vedhyn*. qd. v.

BEDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. 2 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. In construction *vedhyth*. *Yn loven dhys kemer e, rag nechys by ny bedhyth*, gladly take him to thee, for thou shalt never be denied. P.C. 3130. *Hedré vo yn dhe herewydh, fythys nefré ny vedhyth gans tebeles war an beys*, as long as it is in thy power, thou shalt never be overcome by evil men in the world. O.M. 1465. It is written equally common *bydhyth*. qd. v.

BEEN, v. subs. We should be. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Yrverys ew ru'm leute sol-a-tyth dhe avonsyé an kynsé benfys a'm been*, it has been intended, on my truth, for a long time to advance thee to the first benefice we may have. O.M. 2613. In construction *feen*. qd. v. Written also *bein* and *bén*.

BEF, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction *véf*. qd. v.

BEFER, s. m. A beaver. Cornish Vocabulary, *fiber*. This word is unknown to Welsh and Armoric, though it is supposed to have existed in ancient Ganlish, from a comparison of the name *Bibrax*, a town of the Ædúi, mentioned by Cæsar, with *befer* = *beber*, *biber*. The beaver is called by the Welsh, *llostlydan*, i. e. broad-tail, *adhanc* and *avanc*; and by the Armoric Bretons, *avank*. Gael. † *leas-leathann*. Germ. *biber*. Ang. Sax. *beofor*. Eng. *beaver*. Fr. *bicvre*. Scand. *biftr*. Slav. *lober*. Lith. *bebrus*. Lat. *fiber*.

BEGEL, s. m. The navel. *Llwyd*, 17. ‡ *Flo vye gennes en mis Merh, ni trehes e begel en mis East, E a rós towl dho proanter Powl, mis du ken Nadelik*, a child was born in the month of March, We cut his navel in the month of August, and he gave a fall to the parson of Paul, the black month before the Nativity. *Cornish Riddle*, in *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Welsh, *bogel*, from *bog* a swelling or rising up. Arm. *begel*. Ir. *boilsgean*. Gael. *buillsgean*. Manx, *imleig*. Cf. Lat. *umbilicus*.

BEGEL, s. m. A herdsman, a shepherd. *Rag an termyn re devé may fÿdh an begel kyllys, ha chechys yntre dewle, ha'n deves dhe vés fyys*, for the time has come that the shepherd will be lost, and taken between hands, and the sheep fled away. M.C. 48. Written also *bugel*. qd. v.

BEGY, v. n. To bray. W. *beichio*. Arm. *begia*. Ir. *beiceadh*. Gael. *beucaidh*. Sansc. *vach*.

BEGYAS, v. a. He ceased. A mutation of *pegyas*, preterite of *pegya*. qd. v. *Yn della hy a begyas bÿs hanter dÿdh, yrcdy, yn er-na Christ a vynnas leverel, Ely, Ely*, so it ceased till midday, surely, in that hour Christ would say, Eli, Eli. M.C. 201.

BEHAN, adj. Little, small. Another form of *bechan*, *h* being substituted for the guttural *ch*. Compar. *behanah*, less, which was corrupted in late Cornish to *behadnah*, *behatnah*. ‡ *Ha Dew wrás der golow bras; an brossah golow dha roulia dédh, ha an behatnah golow dha roulia an nós, e wrás an sterres a weth*, and God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night, he made the stars also. *Keigwyn*, 190.

BEHAS, v. a. He sinned. A mutation of *pehas*, preterite of *pehé*. qd. v. *Och! tru! tru! my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249.

BEHE, v. n. To sin. A mutation of *pehé*, qd. v. *Rag henna my a's temptyas dhe behé may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha my*, for that I tempted them to sin, so that "alas" may be their song like as mine. O.M. 309.

BEIN, v. subs. I would be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. This is a contracted form of *bedhan*. Another form is *byen*, qd. v. W. *bawn*.

BEIS, v. subs. Thou wouldst be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. Id. qd. *byes*.

BEISDER, s. f. A window. *Llwyd*, 12. *Der an veisder*, through the window. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *besidar*, *Pryce*. The Cornish had also *fenester* and *prenest*, qd. v. W. *fenestyr*. Arm. *prenestr*, † *fenestr*, *fanast*. Ir. † *seinistr*. All from the Lat. *fenestra*.

BEL, adj. Fair. *Pryce*. *Messyger, my bel aber, dús dhymmo ketoth an gér, rag colenwel vódh ow brÿs*, messenger, my fair servant, come to me soon as the word, to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 2271. This is not a Celtic word, but is probably formed from the French fem. *belle*.

BELENDER, s. m. A miller. From *belin*, a mill. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *melinydh*. Arm. *meliner*, *miliner*. Ir. *muilleoir*. Gael. *muilnear*. Manx, *beihllinder*.

BELER, s. m. Water-cross. Cornish Vocabulary, *carista*, vel *kerso*. W. *berwr*, *berw*, *berwy*. Arm. *beler*. Ir. *biolar*, † *birur*. Gael. *biolar*, *biorar*. Manx, *burley*.

BELIN, s. f. A mill. *Llwyd*, 92. This is a later form of *melin*, qd. v. by the substitution of *b* for its cognate *m*, of which there are frequent examples.

BELL, adj. Far, distant. A mutation of *pell*, qd. v. *Pe festé mar bell, ny gothé dhys bones hel ow mones dhe'n sacrefys*, where hast thou been so long? thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 467. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bell, hag ol an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 894. So Welsh *mor bell*, 'so far'; *o bell*, from far.

BELVNY, s. m. Shame, disgrace, reproach, villainy, malice, abuse. In construction *velvny*. It is also written *belynny*, and *byllynnny*. *Mes nara kewsys yn ta, han gwirionedh y synsys, prag om gwysketh yn delma, nying-yv mernas belyny*, but if I have spoken well, and the truth held fast, why dost thou striko me thus, it is not but abuse. M.C. 82. *Yn delma heb velvny orto Jesus a gow-sas*, in this manner, without railing, to him Jesus spake. M.C. 80. *Ena mur a vylyny Pedyr dhe Gryst a welas*, there mue' abuse Peter to Christ saw. M.C. 83. This word may be derived either from the English *villainy*, from *villain*; Lat. *villanus*; Fr. *vilain*; or it may be a mutation of the W. *milain*, that which is of the nature of a brute, from *mil*, a brute.

BEN, s. m. A stein, or base; the trunk or butt end. *Adro dhedhy rusken nysn esé, a'n blýn dhe'n bén, nóth yw ol hy scorennow*, about it there was no bark, from the point to the stem, bare are all its boughs. O.M. 779. *Ha hy warbarth dyruskys, keffrys bén ha barennow*, and it (was) altogether without bark, both the stem and the boughs. O.M. 788. W. *bôn*. Arm. *bonn*, *bun*. Ir. *bon*, *bun*. Gael. *bonn*. Manx, *boyn*, *bun*. Sansc. *budhna*. Lat. *fundus*.

BEN, s. m. A head. A mutation of *pen*, qd. v. *Agy dhe'n yet gor dhe ben*, within the gate put thy head. O.M. 743. *War ben ow dewlyn*, upon my knees. O.M. 1196. *Brás ha crom y ben goles*, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2444. *Tackeuch e a hugh y ben*, tack it above his head. P.C. 2793.

BEN, v. subs. We may be. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Me a'th pjs, Arluth a rás, a dhanfon dhynny cannas, may Bén nepith aswonfos fatel yw dhys*, I pray thee, Lord of grace, to send a messenger to us, that something we may be knowing how it is with thee. R.D. 789. In construction *ven*, *fen*, qd. v. It is also written *been*, *beyn*, *feyn*.

BENARY, adv. Continually, for ever, hourly. In construction *venary*, qd. v. *Ha'n stér ynwedh kekeffrys, rag guyl golow benary*, and the stars too likewise, to yield light for ever. C.W. 8. *Mar gwereth henna honorys ty a vydh bjs venary*, if thou doest that, honoured thou shalt be for ever. *ibid.* 38. Written also *bynary*. As *boynedh*, W. *beunydh*, is compounded of *bob* every, and *dydh* a day; so *benary* must be formed from *bob*, and *ur* (W. *aur*) an hour.

BENAW, s. f. A female. Written also *benow*, qd. v.

BENC, s. f. A bench. *Llwyd*, 23, 145. W. *mainc*. Arm. *menk*. Gael. *being*. Manx, *beck*, *benk*.

BENEGES, part. Blessed. Written also indiscriminately *Benegas*, *benyges*, *bynyges*, being the participle of *benigia*. *Benegas yw néb a garé Du dris púb tra ús yn bjs*, blessed is he that loves God above every thing that is in the world. M.C. 24. *Yn hanow Du yntrethow benegas yw néb a dhe*, in the name of God among you blessed is he who comes. M.C. 30. *Beneges re bo an Tás, a vynnas dysquedhes dhyn gwelwynny a gemmys rás*, blessed be the Father, who willed to shew us rods of so much grace. O.M. 1745. *Benyges nefré re by*, blessed ever be he. O.M. 819. *Bynyges re by púb tjdh*, blessed be thou every day. O.M. 831. *Benigas bédh do hanow*, hallowed be thy name. *Pryce*.

BENEN, s. f. A woman, female. Pl. *benenes*. It is also written *bennen* and *benyn*. Cornish Vocabulary, *sponsa*; *benen rid*, femina, an unmarried woman, one that is at

liberty. *Bennen vat*, matrona, lit. a good woman, = Scottish, *gudewife*. *Drefen ow bones benen*, though I am a woman. O.M. 161. *Deu an Tás re sorras dreuyth benen*, God the Father a wretched woman hath angered. O.M. 256. *Keffrys gorryth ha benen, flocholeth, an gwary yw dué lymmyn*, men and women likewise, children, the play is now ended. O.M. 2837. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch oll ow tús gour ha benen*, through him ye are redeemed, all my people, male and female. P.C. 768. *Rag colé orth un venen, gulán ef re gollas an plás*, for listening to a woman he has clean lost the place. O.M. 919. *Ha, dhyso gy yth esé benenes iour*, and to thee there were wives enough. O.M. 2247. *Mur a dús ha benenes a Jerusalem yn dre erbyn Cryst rág y welas y éth ha rág y wordhyé*, many men and women from Jerusalem in the town towards Christ for him to see they went, and to worship him. M.C. 29. W. *bun* and *ben*, *benen*, *benyw*. Ir. *bainion*, *bean*, *ben*, † *ban*. Gael. *bain-ion*, *bean*. Manx, *ben*, *y ven*. Gr. *βάνα*, *γυνή*. Lat. *venus*. Sansc. *vanitá*. The Armoric term is *gwamm*, = Fr. *femme*. Lat. *femina*. Sansc. *vamá*.

BENES, s. f. A blessing. This is another form of *benneth*. *Benes vós dheuch, powesouch lymmyn un cors, me agas pjs*, a blessing be on you, rest now a while, I pray you. P.C. 2145. From this was formed in late Cornish, the term *bene-tu-gana*, fare well, fare thou well; from *benes* a blessing, *tu* for *ti*, thee, and *gan* with. *Pryce*.

BENEWES, s. m. An awl, a cobbler's awl. *Llwyd*, 157. W. *menawyd*, *benawyd*. Arm. *menaoued*. Ir. *meanadh*. Gael. *minidh*. Manx, *mennee*.

BENIGIA, v. a. To bless, to hallow. *Llwyd*, 44. Part. *benigas*, written also indiscriminately *beniges*, *benyges*, *bynyges*. See *beneges*. *Rak y tue dydhyow may fenygouch an torrow nas tevè vythqueth fleshes*, for the days shall come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children. P.C. 3646. W. *benidigo*, *bendithio*. Arm. *benniga*. Ir. *beannaigh*. Gael. *beannaich*. Manx, *bannee*. All from the Lat. *benedico*.

BENNAG, adv. Soever. A mutation of *pennag*, which is also written *pyntag*, qd. v. It answers to *cunque* in Latin, and as in English is joined to nouns, pronouns, and adverbs. *Pa bennag*, whatsoever. *Pa le bennag*, wheresoever: *pandra bennac*, whatever thing. *Pura bennac*, whosoever. *Llwyd*, 244. W. *pynnag*, *pa bynnag*, *pa le bynnag*. Arm. *bennag*, *piou bennag*, whosoever.

BENNATH, s. f. A blessing. Written also *benneth*, and *banneth*. *Ow bennath y'th chy re bo*, my blessing be on thy house. P.C. 1803. *Ow benneth dhys vynnytha*, my blessing to thee for ever. P.C. 2567. *Gosloweuch oll a tús vás, bennath Jhesu luen a rás dheuch keffrys gôr ha benen*, hear all, O good people, the blessing of Jesus, full of grace, upon you male and female also. P.C. 3218. *Dhc kekemmys na'm gwello, hag yn perfyth a'n cresso, or lén benneth me a pjs*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. P.C. 1556. *Ow bennath genoch re bo*, my blessing be upon you. R.D. 1579. See *Banneth*.

BENOW, s. f. A female. *A lúb echen a kunda, gorow ha benow ynwédh, aga gora ty a ura yn dhe gorhel abervedh*, of every sort and kind, male and female likewise, them thou shalt place in thy ark within. O.M. 990. *A púp bést kemmyr wharé gorow ha benow defry, oll a'n edhyn ow nygét guet copel may kemery*, of all beasts take forth-

with males and females really, of all the birds flying be careful to take a couple. O.M. 1022. *Drewhy dhym orth copplow, cattell, edhyn kekeffrys, dew ha dew, benow ha gorraw*, bring to me by couples, cattle, fowls also, two and two, female and male. C.W. 174. It is also written *benaw*. W. *benyw*. See *Benen*.

BENS, v. subs. They should be. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. A contracted form of *bedhens*. *Llwyd*, 245. In construction *vêns*. *Me a'n ty dhys, renolhas, kyn na vêns neffre golhys, ty nys golhyth yn nêp cas*, I swear it to thee, by my father, though they be never washed, thou shalt not wash them in any case. P.D. 852. W. *baent*.

BENYTHA, adv. Ever. *Na heb mûr lavur defry benytha nys levyth flôch*, nor without great labour indeed shall ever children be to her. O.M. 300. In construction it changes regularly into *venyth*, qd. v. *Moy ys Dew ny a vye, bÿs venyth na sorren*, greater than God we should be, nor be troubled for ever. O.M. 220.

BEPPRES, adv. Always, at all times. Compounded of *peb*, every, and *prés* time; the initial being made light when used absolutely. W. *bob-pryd*. Arm. *bepred*.

BER, s. m. A spit, lance, spear. Cornish Vocabulary *veru*; *kigver*, fuscina; a flesh-spit. ‡ *Ha pa ryg dôs dhe'n gegen, enna e welas an ost an chy, ha den coth o e, a gwan, a trailia an bér*, and when he was come into the kitchen, there he saw the bost of the bouse, and an old man he was, and feeble, turning the spit. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *bér*. Arm. *bér*. Ir. *bior*, bear, †*bir*. Gael. *bior*. Manx, *bher*. Lat. *veru*. Sansc. *hvr*. Arab. *habar*, a lance. Span. *ber*, a point.

BER, adj. Short, diminutive, brief. Cornish Vocabulary *brevis*. In construction it changes into *ver*, qd. v. *Me a' th kelm fast a ver termyn*, I will bind thee fast in a short time. O.M. 1362. *Mar ny fyn dre y rasow ow gueres a termyn ver*, if he will not, through his graces, help me in a short time. R.D. 706. W. *byr*, m. *ber*, f. Arm. *berr*. Ir. †*bear*, gear, †*gair*. Gael. *bearr*, *garr*.

BERA, adv. Within. *En bera*, within. *Llwyd*, 248. This is a contracted form of *barh a*.

BERANAL, s. m. Asthma, shortness of breath. *Llwyd*, 56. Compounded of *ber* short, and *anal* breath. W. *ber-anadl*. Arm. *beranal*, *berralan*.

BERHEN, s. m. An owner, possessor. A mutation of *perhen*, qd. v. *An harlot foul y berhen, avos kemmys drók a wrén, a'n beys ny fyn tremenê*, the knave, foul his owner, notwithstanding so much barm as we do, will not pass from the world. P.C. 2112.

BERN, s. m. A heap, a rick of hay, a stack of corn. Cornish Vocabulary, *acervus*. W. *bera*, a rick; *bryn*, a bill. Arm. *bern*, a heap.

BERN, s. m. Concern, sorrow, grief, regret. *Ellas, ellas, och tru tru, yn ow colon assyw bern, pan welaf ow máp Jhesu adro dhy pen curyn spern*, alas! alas! ob! sad! sad! in my heart is sorrow, when I see my son Jesus, about his head a crown of thorns. P.C. 2932. *Lavar dhymmo vy pyw ôs, rág onma avos dhe vós, genef vy by nynsyw bern*, tell me who thou art, for because of thy being here, with me there is never concern. R.D. 264. *Gorreuch ef yn schath dhe'n môr, hy frenné býth nys yn bern, an schath a'n dêk dhe ufern*, take him in a boat to the sea, to buy it is never a matter of concern, the boat shall carry him to hell. R.D. 2234. *Me a guntell dreyn ha spern, ha glôs, dha lesky heb bern*, I will gather

briars and thorns, and dry cowdung, to burn without regret. C.W. 80. *Bern*, in construction *vern*, is used in Cornish and Armoric as a verb. *Ny vern tra vyth assaye*, it is not worth while to try. O.M. 2477. See *vern*. Arm. *ny vern kéd*, it is of no consequence. It may possibly be a contracted form of W. *berthyn*, a *berthyn*. See *Llwyd*, 197.

BERNA, v. a. To buy, purchase. A mutation of *perna*, qd. v. *Dew dhén Christ a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas, an kélh re-na a spedyas, ha'n soper a ve parys*, two men Christ sent to buy meat and drink, those very same did speed, and the supper was ready. M.C. 42.

BERNIGAN, s. f. A limpet. *Llwyd*, 114. This is incorrectly for *brenigen*. See *Brennic*.

BERRI, s. m. Fatness, grossness. Cornish Vocabulary, *pinguedo*. From *bor*, fat.

BERRIC, adj. Fat, gross. *Pronter berric*, a gorbellied priest. *Pryce*.

BERTYL, s. m. Bartbolomew. *A Bertyl asogé mûs ha goky dres oll an dús py ytho fôl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and stupid beyond all the men who are fools. R.D. 971.

BERTH, adv. Within. This is an abbreviated form of *aberth*. *An fêr a fue dallethys dre tús vâs berth an tempel*, the market was begun by good men within the temple. P.C. 2410. *A Maria, del won dhe bôs berth an bysma, onan a'y wôs*, O Mary, as I know thee to be within this world, one of his blood. R.D. 860.

BERTHUAN, s. f. A screech owl. Cornish Vocabulary, *parrax*. This may be derived from *berth*, fair; or *berth*, the feminine form of *perth*, a bush. The screech owl is generally called by the Welsh *dalluan wen*, or *aderyn y corph*, and in Armoric, *caouan*, *couchan*.

BERTHY, v. a. To bear, carry, take. A mutation of *perthy*, qd. v. *A dâs doul na bertheuch why, wharé my a vyn mones*, O father, have no fear, forthwith I will go. O.M. 729. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna*, I will measure it well enough, do not have fear of that. O.M. 2508. *Yn bys-ma rág dhe wreans, ty a berth gossythyans, ken na broder*, in this world for thy deed, thou shalt bear punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. *Na berth dowt y fÿth gwyskes*, do not doubt that he will be struck. C.W. 12.

BES, s. m. A finger. Pl. *bessi*, and *bysias*. The Cornish Vocabulary has *bes*, and *bis*, digitus; and *bessi*, digiti. *Bês brás*, the thumb. *Llwyd*, 123. *Bês crês*, (Arm. *bez creis*) the middle finger. W. *bys*, †*bis*; pl. *bysedh*. Arm. *biz*, *bez*; pl. *biziad* and †*bisiat*. Old Irish, *bos*, hand. Gael. *bas*, palm of the hand.

BES, s. m. The world. *Yn médh Pilat, marth an bês, kymmys drók a wodhevyth; ha te reson vÿth a dres er-aga-fyn, na gevsyth*, says Pilate, wonder of the world, so much evil thou endurest, and speakest no reason against them. M.C. 120. *Ha gwerêns an gy kymer gallus dres an pascas an môr, ha dres an edhen an ebbarn, ha dres an miliow, ha dres ôll an bês*, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth. *Keigwyn*, 192. It is more frequently written *bÿs*, qd. v.

BES, v. sub. Thou shouldst be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction *vês*, *fes*, and *pês*, qd. v. It is also used as the aorist. *Te a wodhyé dhe honan pe dre gen re vês*

gwarnys, thou knewest thyself what by some thou wert warned. M.C. 101.

BES, conj. But. This is a later form of *mês*. † *An lavar gôth ew lavar gwir, ne vcdn nevera dôs vâs a tavas re hir; bes dên heb tavas a gollas e dir*, the old saying is a true saying; never will good come from a tongue too long; but a man without a tongue lost his land. *Cornish Proverb. Pryce*.

BES, adv. Even to, though. *Hay gureydhaw dh'an doer ysal, bes yn effarn ow hedhas*, and its roots to the earth below, even to hell reaching. C.W. 138. This is also written *bys*, qd. v.

BESADOW, s. m. Prayers. A mutation of *pesadow*, pl. of *pesad*. *Pan o y besadow guris, dhe'n dowedhek y leveryys, coscouch lemyr mars ew poys, powessouch*, when his prayers were ended, to the twelve he said, sleep now, if ye be heavy, rest ye. M.C. 61.

BESAW, s. m. A ring. *Besaw our*, a ring of gold. *Llwyd*, 242. A latter form of *bisow*, qd. v.

BESE, v. subs. Ye should be. 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. This is a later and corrupted form of *besh*, *bedhech*. *Llwyd*, 245. So 3 pers. *besens*, for *bedhens*.

BESGA, adv. Ever, at any time. *Llwyd*, 176. A late corruption of *bysgweth*, qd. v.

BESGAN, s. m. A thimble, a finger stall. *Llwyd*, 54. *W. byswain*, comp. of *bys*, a finger, and *gwain*, a sheath. Arm. *besken*, derived by Legonidec from *bes*, a finger, and *kenn*, skin, leather. This word is still in use in Cornwall. "*Biscan*, a finger glove of leather, used by the harvest women, particularly in support of a wounded finger." *Polwhele's Vocabulary*.

BESIDAR, s. m. A window. *Pryce*. Another form of *beisder*, qd. v.

BESL, s. m. A muscle, shell fish. *Beslen* is also used for a single onc. *Llwyd*, 241. This is a later form of *mesclen*, qd. v.

BEST, s. m. A beast, an animal. Pl. *bestes*. *March yw bêst hep parow dhe vâp dên râg ymweres*, a horse is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 124. *Un sarf yn gwedhen y ma, best uthck hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast without fail. O.M. 789. *A bûb echen bêst yn wlâs gor genes dew annedhê*, of every sort of beast in the land, put two of them with thee. O.M. 977. *Yn pypnes djdê me a vyn may fo formys dre ow nel bestes, puskes, hag edhyn*, on the fifth day I will that be made by my power beasts, fishes, and birds. O.M. 42. *Ytho bedkyth mylyges piûr wjûr dros oll an bestes a gerdho war nôr veis*, uow thou shalt be accursed very truly above all the beasts which walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 312. This is uot a Celtic word, but like Irish, *biast*, and Gaelic *biast*. Old Fr. † *beste*, is derived from the Latin *bestia*. English *beast*. The Celtic equivalent is *mîl*, which is also preserved in Cornish. See *Mil*.

BESTE, v. subs. Thou hast been. 2 pers. s. prct. of *bôs*. In construction *vestê*, as *te a vestê*. *Llwyd*, 245.

BESTYL, s. m. The gall. This is written *bistel* in the Cornish Vocabulary, and *bystel*, and *bystyl* in the Ordinalia. *Gans an Edhevon drôk dhevas a ve dythgtis, tebel lycour, eysyll bestyl kemeskis*, by the Jews bad drink was brought, wicked liquor, hyssop and gall mixed. M.C. 202. The later forms were *besl*, *bezl*. See *Bistel*.

BESY, v. a. To pray. A mutation of *pesy*, qd. v. *My a*

lever, ow broder, ny a vyn môs dhe besy, I say, my brother, we will go to pray. O.M. 1820. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner. M.C. 193. *Christ a besys yn delma yn luas le*, Christ prayed in this manner in many a place. M.C. 204.

BESYN, adv. Even to. This a late form, compounded of *bes* even to, and *yn* the. *Tenny yn ban besyn peyll*, draw it up to the knot. C.W. 112. In one MS. this is written *bys an*. *Lead ve quyke besyn dhodha*, lead me quickly to it. *ibid.* 114. *Me a wêl wedhan, ha'y thop pur uchel yn ban, besyn nêv ma ow levy*, I see a tree, and its top very high above, even to heaven it is growing. *ibid.* 132.

BET, prep. Up to, as far as. *Bet an urma*, hitherto, thus far, to this time. *Llwyd*, 24. Arm. *bete, bete urema*. *W. †bet, †behet, †behit*. It is of frequent occurrence in the *Liber Landavensis*, and is a contracted form of *pe hit*, or *pa hyd*, which are the forms which occur in the *Mabinogion*. † *Bet nant ireilin; bet gebenni; bet rit ir main; bet tal ir brinn; behet tal ir fos; behet hirmain*; Lib. Land. *Pyhyt bynnac y bych yma*, as long as thou shalt be here. *Pahyt bynnac y kerdei velly*, as long as it proceeded so. *Ilyt y bu dy glot ympedryvol byt bellaf*, as far as thy glory was extended, even to the greatest distance. *Mabinogion*, ij. 204. quoted by Zeuss. 655. *Bes* and *bys* are later forms of *bet*.

BETEGYNS, adv. Nevertheless. *Gans quêdh y ben y quedhens, gwelas banna na ylly, dhe Jesus Christ betegyns ow kuthyl drôk ha belyny*, with a cloth his head they covered, see a jot he could not, to Jesus Christ nevertheless doing hurt and abuse. M.C. 96. *Y a wiskis Christ gans quyn, avel fôl y an scornê, hag a'n gweskas fest yn tyn, betegyns gêr ny gewsy*, they clad Christ with white; like a fool they him scorned, and struck him in sharp measure, nevertheless a word he spake not. M.C. 114. It is also written *bytegyns* and *bytygyns*.

BETH, adv. Ever, at all. Joined to a substantive it signifies *any*, as *traveth*, any thing. *Tra vêth oll a rella leas, ny gavaf omma neb tew*, any thing at all that will give enough, I shall not find here on any side. C.W. 76. With a negative it signifies *none*. *Ni or dên vêth*, no man at all knows. † *Nag es triwath vêth dho vi*, I do not at all pity. *Llwyd*, 274. In the Ordinalia it is always written as in Welsh, *bêth*, qd. v.

BETH, v. subs. He shall be. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bôs*. More correctly written *bêdh*, qd. v.

BEUCH, s. f. A cow. *Yth henwaf beuch, ha tarow, oll an cattel debarow aga hemeyn kemerans*, I will name them cow, and bull; all the cattle feeding, their names let them take. C.W. 30. In the Cornish Vocabulary and the Ordinalia it is written *buch*, qd. v. In the last age of the Cornish the guttural was softened into *h*, as *beuh*, and finally omitted altogether. † *Es leath luck gen veu*, is there milk enough with the cow; i. e. has the cow milk enough? *Pryce*, 234. *W. bu, buwch, †bou, †buch*. The Welsh plural *buchod*, now in common use, is formed from the old term *buch*. Arm. *bu, buoch, †bioch, †buch*. Ir. *bo*; pl. †*bobes*. Gael. *bo*. Manx, *bua, booa*. Gr. *βοῦς*. Lat. *bos, vacca*.

BEUCH, v. subs. Ye should be. 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bos*. *Llwyd*, 245.

BEUZI, v. a. To immerge, drown. This is a later form of *bedhy*, or *budhy*, qd. v.

BEVA, v. subs. Be he. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Púb ér te dhén gwra lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén cōth*, continually do thou loyalty to man, be lie a young man or an old man. M.C. 175. *Púb ér te dhén gwra lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén cōth, orthaff-mar mynnnyth colé, neffré gans an fals na sōth*, continually do thou loyalty to man, be he a young man or an old man, if thou wouldst listen to me, never flatter with the false. M.C. 175.

BEW, v. a. To possess. A mutation of *pew*, qd. v. *Noe dre dhe dhadder brás, ty a bew ow graih neffré*, Noah, for thy great goodness, thou shalt ever possess my favour. O.M. 974. *Yssé yn dhe see, a bewé dhe tás Daveth*, sit in the seat which thy father David possessed. O.M. 2392. *Lemmyr dyskudh ha lavar, pyw an pren a bew hep mar pous Jhesu an Nazaré*, now shew and say, which is the lot that shall obtain the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2853. *Ro dhym cussyl dysempys may bew vy crés*, give me counsel immediately, that I may obtain peace. R.D. 2224.

BEW, adj. Alive, living, quick, active. It changes in construction into *vew*, qd. v. *Oll del vynny, arluth kër, my a wra yn púp tyller hedré veyn bew yn bys-ma*, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we are living in this world. P.C. 115. *Me a wra prest hep ynny hedré veyf bew yn bys-ma*, I will do ever without denial, so long as I am living in this world. P.C. 1020. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n talvyth dhyuch*, if I shall be alive a year, I will pay it to you. O.M. 2387. Written also *biu*, and *byw*, qd. v. *W. byw, †biu*. Arm. *beó*. Ir. *beo, †biu*. Gael. *beo*. Manx, *bio*. Sansc. *báva*, existence. Gr. *βίος*.

BEW, s. m. Life, the living principle. *Yn pryson mós ny treynyn agan bew, kyn kentrymyn ol agan kÿc*, to go to prison we torment not our lives, though we should pierce all our flesh. R.D. 74. *An houl ny golsé y lyw, awos máp dén dhe verwel, na corf dasserhy dhe vew*, the sun would not have lost its colour because of a son of man to die, nor a body rise again to life. R.D. 3085. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *biu*, qd. v. *W. byw*, subs. Gr. *βίος*.

BEW, v. n. To live, exist. In construction it changes into *vew*, and *pew*, qd. v. It was also written *bewé* and *beva*. *Yn bys-ma rák dry ascor ty a vew bÿs may fy loys*, in this world to bring offspring, thou shalt live till thou be grey. O.M. 72. *Ny a whéyth yn dhy vody sperys, may hÿlly bewé*, we breathe into thy body a spirit, that thou mayest live. O.M. 62. *Múr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a jl dén orto bewé*, a great folly it is to go to burn a thing which a man can live upon. O.M. 475. *Púp oll a gár bewé*, every one loves to live. R.D. 600. *Ny jl an corf-na bewé, na sevel yn ban arté*, that body cannot live, nor rise up again. R.D. 1121. *Oll an beys a rós dhedhé, may hallons ymo beva*, all the world he gave to them, that they might in it live. O.M. 2832. *Ny vynnaf gasé onan vyth-ol dhe vewé*, I will not leave any one of them to live. O.M. 1697. *Kynnyver dén ús yn wlas-na tra yn bÿs ow pewé*, as many men as are in the land, or thing in the world living. O.M. 1030. *W. byw*. Arm. *beva, da veva*.

BEWENS, v. n. Let them live. 3rd pers. pl. imp. of *bewé*. *Dhedhé me a worhemmyr, encressyens ha bewens pell*, to them I command, let them increase and live long. O.M. 48.

BEWNANS, s. m. Life, existence. It changes in construction into *vewnans*, qd. v. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n*

kylly, dhén dôr ty a dreyl arté, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 63. *Rág hÿr lour ew ow bewnans, kymmer dyso ow enef*, for long enough is my life, take my soul to thee. O.M. 848. *Dynnythys yw ow thermyn a'm bewnans yn bys-ma*, arrived is the term of my life in this world. O.M. 1886. *Spyrys a vewnans*, the spirit of life. O.M. 1090. *An wedhan a vewnans*, the tree of life. O.W. 131. In latest Cornish it was written *bewnans*. *W. bywyd, buchedh*. Arm. *buez*. Ir. *beadh, beatha, bioth, †beothu*. Gael. *beath*. Manx, *bea, bioid*. Gr. *βίος, βιοτή*. Lat. *vita*.

BEYDH, s. m. A grave. Another form of *bédh*, qd. v. *Ha mar ny wrer y wythé, y dhyskyblon a'n lader yn mēs an beydh*, and if it is not guarded, his disciples will steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 343.

BEYF, v. subs. I may be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction *veyf* and *fyf*, qd. v.

BEYN, s. f. Pain. A mutation of *peyn*, qd. v. *Gwytheuch why y, ma na vōns remuys dhe gen tyller, war beyn tenné ha creggy*, watch ye them, that they be not removed to another place, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2064.

BEYN, v. subs. We should be. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Ha saw ny gymes ynwédh, na'n beyn mar hager dhywedh na mar garow*, and save us with thee also, that we may not have so cruel an end, nor so sharp. P.C. 2895. Another form of *byen*.

BEYS, s. m. The world. *Yn pesweré gwreys perfyth dhe'n beys ol golowys glán*, on the fourth be made perfect to the world all bright lights. O.M. 34. *Bÿs gorfen beys*, to the end of the world. O.M. 584. Another form of *bÿs*, qd. v.

BEYS, v. a. He will pray. Another form of *bÿs*, a mutation of *pÿs*, qd. v. *Banneth dhe vam kekyfrys nefre dhyso, my a beys*, the blessing of thy mother likewise be ever on thee, I pray. O.M. 461.

BEZO, s. m. A little hoop, a small wheel. *Llwyd*, 109. This is a late form of *bisow*, qd. v.

BIAIL, s. f. An axe, hatchet, bill. *Pryce*. *Boell* is another form, qd. v. *W. bwyell*, from *pwyo*, to smite, or strike. Arm. *bouchal*. Ir. *†biail*. Gael. *†biail*. Germ. *biel*. Eng. *bill*.

BIAN, adj. Little, small. *Dén bian*, a little man. *Marh bian*, a colt, i. e. a little horse. *Llwyd*, 57. This is a later form of *biohan*; the guttural *ch* being first changed into *h*, and finally omitted. See *Bechan*.

BIBAN, s. f. A pipe. A mutation of *piban*, qd. v. as *an biban*, the pipe. *Llwyd*, 231.

BIDN, s. m. The head. This is a late corruption of *byn*, a mutation of *pyn*, used in the formation of the preposition *war byn*, against. † *Ha ryney vedn dirra bidn mor ha gwens*, and they will last against sea and wind. *Pryce*. † *Ha gava do ny agan cabmow, pokara ny gava an gy leb es camma warbidn ny*, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. *ibid*. BIDNETHEIN, s. m. A hawk. Cornish Vocabulary *accipiter*. This word should perhaps be read *bid*, *an edhyn*, i. e. *bid*, the bird. *Bid* must be connected with *W. bod*, a buzzard. Lat. *buteo*.

BIDHEN, s. m. A meadow. *Llwyd*, 33. This is not a Celtic word, being unknown to the Welsh and Armorie, and is formed from the English *mead*, by the change of the initial into its cognate *b*. So Gael. *miadan*.

BIDHY, v. a. To drown. Part. *bidhis*. *Llwyd*, 250. Another form of *budhy*, qd. v.

BIDHYZI, v. a. To dip, baptize. *Pryce*. A late form of *bedidhia*, qd. v.

BIGAL, s. m. A shepherd. *Llwyd*, 114. The same as *bugel*, qd. v.

BIGEL, s. m. The navel. The same as *begel*, qd. v.

BIHAN, adj. Little, small. *Llwyd*, 113. A later form of *bichan*. See *bian*, and *bechan*.

BINDORN, s. m. A hall. Cornish Vocabulary, *refectorium*, where only it is found. Supposed to be corrupted in the MS. and to be read *buidorn*, from *buid* meat. See *Norris's Cornish Drama*, ij. 327.

BIS, v. subs. Let him be. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *bíd*. It is also used as the 3 pers. of the fut. ‡ *Bís reis dhodho*, he will be obliged, i. e. there will be need to him. *Llwyd*, 247. In this case it is a late form of *bydh*.

BIS, s. m. A finger. This form as well as *bes*, is given in the Cornish Vocabulary, which also furnishes *bis truit*, allax, the toe; literally, the finger of the foot, as in W. *bys troed*. Arm. *biz-troad*. For the Celtic synonyms see *Bés*.

BISGWETH, adv. Ever, continually. This word, written also *bisqueth*, is a later form of *bythgweth*, qd. v. *Rag gans te yw an michterneth, ha'n crévder, ha'n worryans, rag bisgweth ha bisgweth*, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Pryce's Vocabulary*.

BISOU, s. f. A ring. This is the form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary; in later Cornish it was written *besaw*. W. *byson*, from *býs*, a finger. Arm. *bizou*.

BISTEL, s. m. The gall. This is the form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, *fel*. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *bystel*, *bystyl*, and *bestel*. *Ottensé gynef parys, bystel eysyl kymyskys, wassel, mars ús seches brás*, behold them with mo ready, gall and hyssop mixed, wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2977. *Dywes a yrhys dedhé, dhym rosens bystyl uherow, býth ny fynmys y évé*, drink I asked of them, to me they gave bitter gall, never would I drink it. R.D. 2601. W. *bustyl*. Arm. *bestl*.

BIT, s. m. The world. *En bit*, Cornish Vocabulary, *mundus*, the world. *En* being the definite article. This is the old orthography of W. *býd*, and Cornish *býs*, qd. v.

BITH, adv. Ever. More generally written *byth*, qd. v., as in Welsh.

BITHGUETH, adv. Ever. *Ni wél bithgweth*, he will never see. *Llwyd*, 248. The same as *bythqueth*, qd. v.

BIU, s. m. Life. This the old orthography preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, where also we have *biu en lagat*, pupilla, the pupil of the eye, lit. the life of the eye. The orthography followed in the Ordinalia is *bew*, qd. v.

BIUH, s. f. A cow. This is the late form of *buch*. ‡ *Ma'n viuh gen leauh*, the cow is in calf. *Llwyd*, 230. ‡ *Ma hueh biuh dhodho*, he has six cows. *ibid*. 224.

BLANSE, v. a. To plant. A mutation of *plansé*, qd. v. *Mós dhe blansé my a yn dôr an djr gwelen-ma*, I will go to plant these three rods in the ground. O.M. 1887. *Mós dhe blansé my a vyn en gwel yn ncp plath ték hag ylyn*, I will go to plant the rods in some fair and pleasant place. O.M. 2080.

BLEC, v. n. He will please. A mutation of *plék*, qd. v.

Dhe vanneth-dhym nûr a blék, ha banneth ow mam yn-wedh, thy blessing is most delightful to me, and the blessing of my mother likewise. O.M. 445. *Dhe wheyl yn ta dhym a blék, dew vody dha ouch yn gwyr*, thy work delights mo well, two good bodies ye are truly. O.M. 2460. *Yn ûr-na mar a gewsys fulsury, ha na blék genas henna ha fuls, te dôk dustunny*, in that hour, if I have spoken falsehood, and that is not pleasing to thee and false, do thou bear witness. M.C. 82.

BLEC, s. m. A fold, turn, course. A mutation of *plec*, qd. v. *Ha pup ûr chatel Abel, y a sowyn mjl blék gwel, Abel a'n pren rag henna*, and always the cattle of Abel, they thrive a thousand times better, Abel shall pay for that. O.M. 523.

BLEDHEN, s. f. A year. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *blidhen*, and in the Ordinalia *bledhen*, *bledhyn*, *blydhen*, pl. *bledhynnow*. By *Llwyd*, it is written *bledh-an*, which is the late form given by *Jordan* also, the plural being corrupted in late Cornish into *bledhydnyow*, *bledhednyow*. *May haller govos dhe wjfr ha gwoles yn bledhen hjr, py gymmys hjrs may teffo*, that it may be known truly, and seen in a year long, to how great a length it may grow. O.M. 2103. *Rây y fue kyns y vós guryys dew ugens blydhen ha whé*, for there were, before it was done, forty years and six. P.C. 351. *Y a wjth y vody na potré bys vynary, kyn fe yn bédh mjl vlydhen*, they will preserve his body, that it never decays, though it be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3201. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes ncp dew cans a vledhynnow*, now there are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 657. W. *bleydh*, *bleydhyn*. Arm. *bloaz*, *blizen*, † *blizien*. Ir. *bliaghain*, † *bliadan*. Gael. *bliadna*. Manx. *blein*.

BLEDZHIAN, s. m. A flower. This form as well as *bledzhan*, given by *Llwyd*, 240, are late corruptions of *blodon*, qd. v. W. *blodeuyn*.

BLEGADOW, s. m. Wishes. A mutation of *plegadow*, qd. v. *En Edhewon yntredhé a wheelas dustunneow rag peyné Christ ha syndyé, ny gewsys dhe blegadow*, the Jews between them sought witnesses to punish Christ and keep him fast, they spake not to (their) wishes. M.C. 90.

BLEGYOW, s. m. Blossoms, flowers. This word is a corruption of a plural, answering to the Welsh *blodau*, the *g* having the same sound as in English *regent*, which is a frequent corruption of *d* in Cornish. The singular is *blodon*, which was also corrupted into *bledzhan*, *bledzhi-an*, = *blegyan*, or *blejyan*. *Diu-syl blegyow*, Palm Sunday, which is also called in Welsh, *Dyw sul y blodau*, Sunday of the blossoms, and in Arm. *Disul-bleuniou*. *Dewsul-blegyow, pan esé yn nysk y abestely, y wrûg dhe re anedhé mós dhe'n dré, ha degylmy an asen, ha dry gansé*, Palm Sunday, when he was among his apostles, he caused some of them to go to the town, and to untie the ass, and bring it with them. M.C. 27.

BLEIDH, s. m. A wolf. Cornish Vocabulary, *bleit*, lupus. The same authority explains *Linx*, by *commisc bleit hahchi*, for which a more recent hand has substituted *kymmysk bleid a chi*, which is pure Welsh. It means the mixture of a wolf and dog. W. *blaidh*, † *bleid*. Arm. *bleiz*, † *bled*. Ir. † *bled*, *faol*. Gael. *faol*.

BLENYDNYOW, s. m. Years. This is a late corruption of *bledhynnow*, but there is a similar form in the Welsh *blynjdhoedd*. *Bés vjdh mar trás, nangeu termyn trem-enys a vlenydhnyow moy es naw cans*, though it be so great,

- not is the time passed over of years more than nine hundred. C.W. 138.
- BLES**, s. m. Flour, meal. *Blés fin*, fine flour. *Llwyd*, 123. This is a later form of *blot*, qd. v.
- BLEW**, s. m. Hair. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *bleu*. *Bleu yn pen*, capillus, hair of the head; *bleu en lagat*, palpebræ, eye-lash. *Blew melyn*, yellow hair; *blew gläs*, gray hairs. *Yma daggrow ow chybyé dhe dreys, rák ewn karengé, saw me a's sêch gans ow blew*, there are tears wetting thy feet, for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 484. *Homma gans daggrow keffrys ré's holhas, gans y blew y fôns syhys*, this one with tears also hath washed them, with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521. *Why a'm gwel overdeys ythoma warbarth gans blêw*, you see me overgrown that I am altogether with hair. C.W. 110. W. *blew*, +*bleu*. Arm. *bleô*. Cf. also Ir. +*clumh*. Gael. *cluimh*. Manx, *clooie*. Lat. *pluma*. W. *pluv*. Eng. *flue*, *fluff*. Sansc. *pal*, to grow. Observe in Welsh, *blew* means hair in general, but the hair of the head is called *gwallt*, which is preserved in the old Cornish *gols*, and Ir. *falt*, Gael. *foltt*, Manx, *falt*. But a single hair of the head is called in Welsh *blewyn*. The long hair of the tails and manes of animals is called *rhawn*, in Welsh, and in Cornish *rén*, qd. v.
- BLEWAC**, adj. Hair, full of hair, shaggy. *Llwyd*, 120. *Blewac, coynt yw, ha hager, ny won pana vést ylla bôs*, hairy, rough it is, and ugly, I know not what beast it is. C.W. 114. W. *blewog*. Arm. *bleouec*, *blevec*.
- BLEWEN**, s. f. A hair, a single hair. *Blew* is the plural aggregate, from which the singular *blewen* is formed, and from *blewen* again, the plural *blewennow*. (Compare Welsh *gwlan*, wool, sing. *gulanen*, flannel, pl. *gulaneni*.) *Del wascaf y peydrennow, may fo gôs y blewennow, ha' y corf oll kyns ys hethy*, as I strike behind, that his hairs may be bloody, and all his body, before leaving off. P.C. 2095. W. *blewyn*. Arm. *bleven*.
- BLIDHEN**, s. f. A year. This is the older form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. See *Bledhan*.
- BLODON**, s. m. A flower, a blossom. Cornish Vocabulary, *flos*. W. *blodon*, *blodyn*, *bloden*, *blawd*, and +*blot*, pl. *blodau*, whence s. *blodeuyn*. Arm. *bleun*. Ir. *bladh*, *blaidhin*. Gael. *blath*, *blaidhin*. Manx, *blaa*. N. H. Ger. *blüte*. Germ. *bluthe*. Lat. *flos*. Sansc. *phul*, to flourish.
- BLODH**, s. m. A year. *Me a servys pell an beys, aban vema kyns formys, naw cans blôdh ôf, me a gryes, ha dêk varnegans*, I have served long the world, since I was first formed, I am nine hundred years, I believe, and thirty. C.W. 142. This form answers to the Welsh *blwydh*. Arm. *bloaz*.
- BLONEC**, s. m. Fat, lard, grease. Cornish Vocabulary, *adeps*. W. *bloneg*. Arm. *blonec*. Ir. *blunag*, +*blonac*. Gael. *blonag*. Manx, *blennick*.
- BLONOGATH**, s. m. The will. *Ow blonogath yw henna; may toccans omma pûr splan frutes, dhom bôdh rág maga*, my will is this; that they bear here very bright fruits, to feed the appetite. C.W. 8. *Arluth, benegas reby, orth ow gvarnyya yn della; dhoch vlonogath pûr dheffry rebo collenwys neffra*, Lord, blessed be thou, to warn me in this manner; thy will very truly be fulfilled for ever. *ibid.* 96. *Gordhys rebo Dew an Tâs, dha vlonogath rebo gwrýs, worshipped be God the Father, thy will be done. ibid.* 154. *Parys ôv, Arluth Brentyn, dha vlonogath lavar dhaf*, ready I am, Lord King, thy will speak to me. *ibid.* 162. This is a later form of *bolungeth*, qd. v.
- BLOT**, s. m. Flour, meal. Cornish Vocabulary, *farina*. This is the older form of the word, which was changed in recent times into *blês*. W. *blawd*, +*blot*. Arm. *bleud*, *bled*. Gael. *bleith*, to grind. Fr. *bled*, *blé*, corn.
- BLU**, s. m. A parish. A mutation of *plû*, qd. v. *H'a nyns yw ef a parth Dew, bysy vye oll an blû rag y wythé, dh'y worré aber yn bêdh*, and if he not on the side of God, hard would it be for all the parish to keep him; to lay him in the grave. R.D. 2106.
- BLUTHYE**, v. a. To wound. *Peder, Androw, ha Jowan; yn mêdh Christ, deuch holyouch ve, bîs yn menedh, ha me gwan, trystys ús worth ow bluthyé*, Peter, Andrew, and John, said Christ, come follow me, even to the mountain, and I being weak, sadness is me wounding. M.C. 53.
- BLYGYE**, v. a. To bend, to how down, to pray. A mutation of *plygye*, qd. v. *Ha y grás dheuchwy re wrontyo, nefré dhe blegyé dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, and his grace may he grant to you, ever to bow down before him, at the beginning and at the end. O.M. 1727.
- BLYN**, s. m. The point. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen uhel gans lues scoren; saw nôth oll gns hep dylyow, hag adrô dhedhy rusken nyns esé a'n blýn dhe'n bën, nôth yw oll hy scorennow*, in it there is a tree high with many boughs; but they are all bare, without leaves, and around it, bark there was not from the top to the stem, all its boughs are bare. O.M. 779. I consider *bén* to be the same word as W. *bôn*.
- BLYTHEN**, s. f. A year. *Sýth cans blythen*, seven hundred years. R.D. 2494. This is to be read *blydhen*. See *Bledhen*.
- BLYVEN**, s. f. A feather, a pen. *An blyven-ma*, this pen. *Llwyd*, 244. A mutation of *plyven*, qd. v.
- BO**, v. subs. He may be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction it changes into *vo*, and *fo*. *Amen, yn della re bo*, Amen, so be it. O.M. 462. *Banneth an Tâs r'agas bo*, the blessing of the Father be yours. O.M. 1723. *Beneges re bo an Tâs*, blessed be the Father. O.M. 1745. *Rak lowené ny 'gen bo yn le may fuen*, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been. R.D. 168. *R'agas bo crês*, peace be to you. R.D. 1285. *Agan guryans na'm bo meth*, let not our work be a shame to me. R.D. 1878. *Yn mêdh Pedyr, dhym na ás troys na leuf na vo golhys*, says Peter, to me omit not foot or hand, that it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Y êth, ha Jesus gansé bîs yn Pilat o Justis, anodho brês may rollé, dre y vrês may fo ledhys*, they went, and Jesus with them, even to Pilate who was justice, of him judgment that he might give, by his judgment that he might be killed. M.C. 98. W. *bo*.
- BO**, conj. Either, or. *Benegas yw nêb a garé Du dris pub tra ús yn bîs, hag a wodheffo yn wharé dhodho kymmys ús ordnys, bo clevas bo peth kesar co dre preson presonys, oll en da ha drók kepare, dhe Jesus bedhens grassys*, blessed is he that loves God above every thing that is in the world, and beareth patiently as much as is decreed to him, be it sickness, or poverty, or by prison imprisoned, all the good and evil alike, to Jesus be thanks. M.C. 24. *Pub ér te dhén gurá lewté, beva dén yonk bo dén côth*, always to man do loyalty whether he be a young man or an old man. M.C. 175. *Me a grîs ynno y sêf, mars yw a barth Dew a nêf, bo ken deaul yw*, I believe he will stay in it, if he be on the part of the God of heaven, or else he is a devil. R.D.

2104. This word as well as its mutation *po*, which is similarly used, is evidently an adaptation of the verb *bo*, be it; exactly the same as *soit* in French.
- BOBA**, s. m. A blockhead, a booby. *Nyns yw lemyr un boba, kyngys y vós alemma, yn gwyn ef a fydh gwyskys*, he is not now a booby, before that he goes hence, in white he shall be clad. P.C. 1778. *Tewel avel un bobba a wrúk, pan fue acussys*, hold his tongue like an idiot he did, when he was accused. P.C. 2385. *Marth a'm bues a'th lavarow, dhe geusel mar dal gans an bobba casadow*, wonder is to me of thy words, to speak so blindly with the hateful idiot. P.C. 2394. This word is borrowed from the English. The word *boba* is in common use in Wales, but with a very different meaning, and applied to elderly females, answering exactly to *gammer*, in English. It is borrowed from the child's Vocabulary, being its pronunciation of *modryb*, an aunt.
- BOBYL**, s. f. A people. A mutation of *pobyl*, qd. v. *Mar ny wréth, hep falladow, mir an bobyl a verow, ha henna dyeth vye*, if thou dost not, without fail, many of the people will die, and that would be a pity. O.M. 1803. *A Dás Dew, y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobyl-ma*, O Father God, in thy lights, hear the call of this people. O.M. 1832. *Gwell yw un dén dhe verwel ages oll an bobyl lel dhe vós keyllys*, better it that one man should die than all the faithful people to be lost. P.C. 447.
- BOCH**, s. f. The cheek. *En vóch*, Cornish Vocabulary, *facies*. The later form was *bóh*, qd. v. W. *bóch*. Arm. *boch*. Lat. *bucca*. Sanse. *mukhas*.
- BOCH**, s. m. A buck, he-goat. Cornish Vocabulary, *capervel hyrcus*. W. *buch*. Arm. *bouch*. Ir. *boc*, and *bocc*. Gael. *boc*. Manx. *bock*. Swed. and Germ. *bock*. Belg. *boecke*. Ang. Sax. *bucca*. Eng. *buck*. Fr. *buc*. It. *becco*. Sansc. *bucca*, (*buk*, to cry.)
- BOCHAN**, adj. Little. This form is preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, and approaches nearly the Welsh *bychan*, which in parts of Flintshire is pronounced *buchan*. See *Bechan*.
- BOCHES**, s. m. A little, a small matter. *Och, me re fue boches coynt, hag éth yn rák re a poynt púr vñr, pan wrék dhe Pylat ládh Cryst*, Oh, I have been little cunning, and went forward too much point blank truly, when I made Pilate kill Christ. P.C. 3031. The guttural was sometimes displaced for *h*, and written *bohes*, qd. v. (W. *bychod*.) The oldest form must have been *bochod*, whence *bochodoc*.
- BOCHESOG**, adj. Poor. Another later form of *bochodog*. Pl. *bochesegyon*. *Ef a galse bós gwyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy, ha re-na galser dhe rey dhe vohesegyon yn beys*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more, and those might have been given to the poor in the world. P.C. 538. Other forms are *bohosegion*, and by contraction *bohovegion*, *bosogyon*. W. *bychydog*, pl. *bychydogion*. Ir. *†bocht*, *bochtun*. Gael. *bochd*. Manx. *bocht*. Cf. Sanse. *bhiks*, to beg.
- BOCHODOC**, adj. Poor. This is the oldest form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, and derived from *bochod*, = W. *bychod*, which is represented by *boches*.
- BOD**, s. m. A dwelling, house. It enters into the names of several parishes and villages in Cornwall, as *Bodmin*, *Bodwen*, *Bodrugan*, &c. The *d* is frequently changed into *s*, as *Bosankelth*, *Boskerras*, and often omitted, as *Bohurtha*, *Bokelly*. In Wales also it is of common occurrence in the names of mansions, as *Bodidha*, *Bodysgallon*, *Bodidris*, and also of parishes as *Bodedern*, and *Bodurog*, in Anglesey; *Botunog*, in Arvon. Teut. *bod*. Old Swed. *buda*, a village. Swed. *boo*, a dwelling. Old Sax. *boed*. Eng. *abode*. Germ. *bude*. Pol. *bauda*, *budo*. Goth. *bouden*, a temple. Sanse. *abad*.
- BODREDHES**, s. m. Bruises, sores. *Vythqueth na ve bom a won, a rollo whaf mar gales, del y's brewaf yn dan gén; kekyfrys kyc ha crohen, del védh luen a bodredhes*, never was a stroke that I know of, that could give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin; flesh and skin also, that it shall be full of sores. O.M. 2714. This is a mutation of *potredhes*, the plural of *potredh*. qd. v.
- BODH**, s. m. The will, good pleasure. *Dhe parathys scon yth áf, rág gruthyl ól bódh dhe vrys*, to Paradise soon I shall go, to do all the will of thy judgment. O.M. 340. *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vódh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 483. *Déns pan vo bódh gansé y, agu bós a vñdh parys*, let them come when they will, their food will be ready. P.C. 694. *Rág migternes yw yn néf, dhe nós gordhys hy yw gwyw; cleth dherygthy a sêf, leas mñl y bódh a syw*, for queen she is in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy; angels before her shall stand, many thousands her will shall follow. M.C. 226. W. *bódlh*.
- BODHAR**, adj. Deaf. *Dhe dén bodhar na glew véth, mychtern kër dre grás an Tás, an gwoel gweres mar a'm véth, dhe Dew dhe voy y whon grás*, to a deaf man that hear-eth nothing, dear king, by the grace of the Father, if the rods shall be help to me, I give the more thanks to God. O.M. 2013. *Yn pow may 'th esé, ef a sawyé an glevyon, dall na bodhar ny asé nag omelanas nagonon*, in the country that he was, he healed the sick; blind, nor deaf, he left not, nor lame none. M.C. 25. This was at last corrupted into *bythac*. W. *bydhar*. Arm. *bouzar*. Ir. *bodhar*. Gael. *bodhar*. Manx. *bouyr*. Sanse. *badhira*, (*badh*, to bind.) Eng. *bother*.
- BOELL**, s. f. An axe, a hatchet. *Gans ow boell nowydh lemmys me a squat páb peis tymber, hag a pleyrn oll an planckes, hag a sett páb plankyn sure*, with mine axe newly sharpened, I will hew every piece of timber, and will plane all the planks, and will set every plank sure. C.W. 166. This is another form of *Biail*. qd. v.
- BOEN**, s. m. Beef. Written also *bowen*. Pryce. Lat. *bovina*.
- BOES**, v. subs. Let him be. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *boed*.
- BOH**, s. f. The cheek. In construction *vóh*. Pl. *bohoh*. *†Dho rei stíran war an vóh*, to give a slap on the cheek. *Llwyd*, 117. This is a later form of *Bóch*. qd. v.
- BOHES**, s. m. A little, a small matter. *A arluth perfeth, bohes ew henna dhynny, mñs a defynno an gcydh, my ha'm gwroch a wra dybry*, O Lord perfect, that is a small matter for us, all that comes in one day my wife and I will eat. O.M. 384. This is a later form of *boches*, qd. v.
- BOHOSOG**, adj. Poor. Pl. *bohosegion*. *Why a gñf bohosegion púp úr warnoch ow carmé; pan vynnoch agas honon, why a gñf gúl da dhedhé, you have the poor always on you calling; when ye will yourselves, you may do good to them. P.C. 543. Why a gñf bohosegion. M.C. 37. Lyes torn da yn bys-ma re wrúk dhe vohosegion*, many a

- good turn in this world he hath done to the poor. P.C. 3108. This is a later form of *Bochodoc*, qd. v.
- BOL**, s. m. The belly, pannich. *Rúdh y coullh dhym-mo bones ow hoberen, a fue gures tevy dar bol*, red it behoves my habergeon to be for me, which was made to spread round my belly. R.D. 2537. W. *bol, bola*. Ir. *bolg, †bolc*. Gael. *bolg*. Manx, *bolg*. In Welsh and Erse, it also means a bag. "Bulgas Galli sacculos scorteos vocant." Festus. Gr. *μολγός*, a hide. Æol. *βολγός*. Lat. *bulga*. Goth. *balgs*. Belg. *balg*. Ang. Sax. *belge*. Eng. *bilge*.
- BOL**, s. m. A pit, a hole. A mutation of *pol*, qd. v. *Y codh-as war bol y hylh*, she fell on the nape of her neck. M.C. 165.
- BOL**, s. m. Clay. *A dás, del whythres, a bol hag a brys formys, bydh dynny north ha gweres, rag warnas prest ny a brys*, O Father, as we are thy work, made of clay and soil, be to us strength and help, for on thee ever we pray. O.M. 1070. W. *mól*, concrete.
- BOLENEGETH**, s. m. The will. *Llwyd*, 240. It is generally written in the Ordinalia *Bolungeth*, qd. v.
- BOLLA**, s. m. A drinking cup, a bowl. *Llwyd*, 114. Ir. *bolla*. Gael. *ból*.
- BOLUNGETH**, s. m. The will. *Bolungeth Dew yw hem-ma, bones gorrys an spws-ma, pan dremenna a'n brys-ma, yn y anow*, the will of God is this, that these kernels be put, when he passes away from this world, in his mouth. O.M. 873. *Dhe volungeth yn púp le, Arluth uhel, my a wra*, thy will in every place, O high Lord, I will do. O.M. 1165. *Ow bolungeth mar mynnnyth y collenwel hep let vjth, dhe váp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhy's war venedh a dhyssquedhaf dhyso gy, dcl lavaraf*, my will if thou wilt fulfil it without any hesitation, thy son Isaac, whom thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him on the mountain which I shall shew to thee, as I say. O.M. 1277. Formed from the Latin *voluntate*, by the common change of the first *t* into *s*, and then into *g* soft. The Welsh equivalent is *ewylllys*. Arm. *ioul*. Sansc. *val, vli*, to wish.
- BOM**, s. m. A blow, a smith's sledge hammer. Pl. *bom-yon, bommy'n*. *Ty a fydh wharé drog lum, dhe escarn ol, ketep tum, gans ow bom a fydh brewys*, thou shalt soon have a bad chance, thy bones all, every bit, with my blow shall be bruised. O.M. 2744. *Rág my a vjdh on kynsu, bom yn vyag a rollo*, for I will be the first that will give a blow on the journey. O.M. 2163. *Awos agas fas ha tros, ny wra bom y worfené*, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not finish him. P.C. 2111. *Ow bommy'n yw marthys glew*, my blows are wondrous light. P.C. 2088. *Gwask war an mân, bommy'n dreys keyn*, strike on the edge, blows over the hack. P.C. 2729. W. *pump*.
- BOME**, comp. v. There may be to me, I may have. *Ro dhym an grás, may bomé vu, ha gwél a'th fás*, give me the grace, that I may have a view and sight of thy face. R.D. 842.
- BONDHAT**, s. m. A round, or circle. *Llwyd*, 153.
- BONES**, v. subs. To be. This is an enlarged form of *bós*, qd. v., and is generally written *bonas* in M.C. *Nyns yw da bones un dén y honan heb cowyth py cowethes*, it is not good that any man should be by himself without a male or female companion. O.M. 94. *Pa'n dra jl henna bones, lavar dhymmo vy uharré*, what thing can that be? tell me directly. O.M. 157. *Drefen ow bones*

- benen, ty a jl dhym daryvas*, though I am a woman, thou mayest make it known to me. O.M. 161. *Iemyn agan soné gura, kyns ys bones anhedhys*, now bless us before it is inhabited. O.M. 1722. *Mc a grýs bones an gwás ow kíl maystri brás*, I believe that the fellow is making great violence. P.C. 358. *Pyw a ylla gy bones*, who canst thou be. R.D. 2511. *Rag bonas agan péch mar vear*, because our sin was so great. M.C. 8. *Ol war-barth y a armas, gweff yw dle vonas ledhys*, altogether they cried out, he is worthy to be killed. M.C. 95. *Mc ny won bonas kefys yn dén-ma býth acheson may rýs y vonas ledhys*, I know not that there is found in this man any guilt that it is necessary that he should be killed. M.C. 141.
- BONS**, v. subs. They should be. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vóns*, and *fóns*. *Rýs yw portys dhe onon mervel rag pobyl an wlás, pobyl Jesus y honon na vóns tregis gans Satnas*, very necessary it is that one should die for the people of the country, that the people of Jesus themselves should not be dwelling with Satan. M.C. 89. *Ha'n dhew-na býs pan vóns squyth, war Christ y fóns ow cronkyé*, and those two until they were weary, Christ were beating. M.C. 132. *Py le vjdh an gweel plynsys, may fóns mocha onourys, ha'n quella may wróns tevy*, where shall these rods be planted, that they may be most honoured, and may grow best. O.M. 2033. See *vóns*, and *fóns*. W. *bónt*. *Bóns* also occurs as the 3 pers. pl. of the preterite, answering to W. *buant*. *Ow treys homma gans dagrow re's holhas, gans y blew y fóns syhys*, my feet this one with tears hath washed, with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521.
- BONY**, s. m. An axe, a hatchet. *Yntré dew gwén y trehy, rák casus trús pren dedhy, ha y fastie gans ebyl pren; otté genef vy bony, me a'n trech wharré gynsy, ny'n sparyaf awos anken*, in two let us cut it, to have a cross piece for it, and fasten it with pegs of wood; behold I have an axe, I will cut it soon with it, I will not spare it because of trouble. P.C. 2564. Possibly a mutation of *pony*, which would be connected with Welsh *pwyniad*, any pointed tool.
- BOOL**, s. f. An axe, hatchet. "Oo in Cornish is pronounced as in English, or as *ú* long, for *bool* is to be read *bíl*." *Llwyd*, 228. It is the same word as *boell*, or *biail*. *Hcedh ow bool dhymmo touth la, ow thardar, ha'm mortholow*, reach me my axe quickly, my auger, and my hammers. O.M. 1001.
- BOR**, adj. Fat. Cornish Vocabulary, *pinguis*. This word is unknown to the Welsh and Armoric, but the Irish and Gaelic have *barr*, fat, suet.
- BORD**, s. f. A board, a table. *Llwyd*, 88. W. *bord*, *burdh*. Arm. *bourz*. Ir. *bord*. Gael. *bord*.
- BORE**, s. m. The morning. The existence of this word in the Cornish language is proved by the compound *boregweth*, but the word in common use was *metin*, qd. v. W. *boré*. Arm. *beuré*. Ir. *†buarach*. Gr. *πωι*. Sansc. *pruc*, (*pur*, to move, advance.)
- BOREGWETH**, s. m. The morning time, morning. *Llwyd*, 249. Compounded of *boré*, morning, and *gwéth*, a time; so Welsh *boregwaith*.
- BORELES**, s. m. The herb comfrey. Cornish Vocabulary, *consolda*. "Consolida in the dictionaries is variously rendered, but always with reference to some herb with

a thickening or strengthening quality. Pryce translates *boreles*, 'the herb comfrey, the incrassating herb,' taking it from *bor*, without doubt. Zenss refers to *bore*, morning, but this is hardly so plausible." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 330. See *Lês*, a plant.

BORTH, v. a. Bear thou. This is a mutation of *porth*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *porthy*, qd. v. *Frût an wedhen a sky-ans, dybbry bÿth na borth danger*, the fruit of the tree of knowledge, never make delay to eat. O.M. 168. *My a lever dhys, Urry, na borth dout ahanaf vy, rág ny fÿdh kên dhe perthy*, I tell thee, Uriah, bear no doubt of me, for there is no reason to bear it. O.M. 2206.

BOS, v. subs. To be, to exist. In construction it changes into *vôs*. *Saw an wedhen dhym yma hy bôs syehys marthys vrás*, but the tree it is to me a great wonder that it is dry. O.M. 756. *Bôs sêch ha ték an awel, dhe Dew y côth dhyn grassé*, that the weather is dry and fair it is incumbent on us to thank God. O.M. 1147. *Yma eas brás wharfethys ha codhys war dhe pobel, ny yllons bôs nyfyrys*, great misfortunes have occurred and fallen on thy people, they cannot be numbered. O.M. 1544. *Gwell yw y vós ef marow, ys bôs an popel kellys, ha dampnys dhe tevolgow*, it is better that he should be dead, than that the people should be lost and condemned to darkness. P.C. 2464. W. *bôd*, + *bot*. Arm. *bout*. Ir. *beith*. Gael. *bi*. Manx. *be*. Sanse. *bhu*.

BOS, s. m. Meat, food. *Pup mâner bôs yn bys-ma ús dhe dybry may teleth, rág dén ha bêst magata, yn dhe lester ty a fêdh*, all manner of food in this world, which ought to be eaten, for man and beast as well, in thy vessel thou shalt have. O.M. 993. *Arluth me a'th pcys a dhybry gynef un prÿs, dre dhe vódh, ha'th dyskyblon, rag yma bôs parusys dhyso ha dhedhé kefrys*, Lord I pray thee to eat with me a meal, by thy will, and thy disciples, for there is food prepared for thee and for them likewise. P.C. 458. This is a contracted form of *boys*, qd. v.

BOS, s. m. A dwelling, a house. *Govy er bôs dywolow*, woe is me for the abode of devils. R.D. 301. This is a later form of *bôd*, qd. v.

BOS, s. m. A bush. *A dhysempys whylewê mar as ethê dhe cudhé yn nêp bôs, teul, py yn sorn*, immediately seek ye, if he be gone to hide in some bush, hole, or in a corner. R.D. 539. This is formed from the English *bush*.

BOSA, v. subs. To be. This is a poetic form of *bôs*. *Me a leverys dhywhy ow bosa henna deffry*, I have told you that I am he really. P.C. 1120.

BOSAF, v. subs. I am. This is an anomalous form, found only in late Cornish, being the infinitive mood, with a personal ending attached. *Splanna es an howl devery, why a fÿll warbarth gwelas, ow bosaf pûb preys*, more resplendent than the sun shining, ye may together see that I am at all times. C.W. 10.

BOSCA, s. m. A cottage, hut. Pryce. This is a late word.

BOSIAS, s. m. Fingers. This is given by Lhwyd, 243, as a late plural of *bês*.

BOSNOS, s. m. A bush of thorns. *Yma marth dhym a un dra an pÿth lemmyn a welaf, an bosnos dywy a wra, saw nÿns ugy ow lesky*, there is a wonder to me of one thing which now I see; the bush is on fire, but is not burning. O.M. 1397.

BOSSE, v. a. He could lean. *Rag gwan spyrys, hag ef*

yn ten, caman na yÿly gwythê, warnans na bossé y ben, rag an arlant a usyé, mar possé an neyll teneuen rag y scodh hy a'n greuye, ha whâth gwêth a wre an prcn war dhellareh mar an gorré, through weak spirit, and straitened, so that he could not any way keep, nor lean his head on them, for the garland he wore, if he leaned on the side, for his shoulder it him grieved, and yet worse did the wood backward if he laid it. M.C. 205. A mutation of *possé*, qd. v.

BOST, s. m. A boast, bragging, or boasting. *Pan dethens y bÿs an bêdh, yth êth on marree dhy ben, hag arall dhy dreys a-wêdh, grrys fast bys yn dheuen, hag a dhychow, hag a glêdh, onon pûb teneuen, bôst y wrêns tyn, yn gwythens worth y ehen*, when they came to the grave, there went one soldier to the head, and another to his feet also, armed quite to the jaws, and on the right side and on the left, one each side, boast they made great, that they could keep him against his effort. M.C. 242. *Corf yn bêdh a worseuch why, a wre bôst a dhasserchy dhe pen try deydh*, the body ye have put in the tomb, he boasted it would rise again at the end of three days. R.D. 44. W. *bóst*. Gael. *bost*.

BOSTA, v. subs. Thou art. *Rág y bosta melegas, hag yn golon re othys*, because thou art a wicked one, and in thy heart too proud. C.W. 24. *Gás ve dha entra agye, rag ty ny vedhys dowtyes, drefan y bosta mar dek*, let me enter into thee, for thou wilt not be mistrusted because thou art so fair. *ibid.* 40. This word is a combination of *bôs*, inf. to be, and *te*, thou.

BOSTYE, v. a. To boast, brag. Pret. *bostyas*. *Ef ny wra lemyn bostyé*, he will not boast now. P.C. 385. *Me a'n elewas ow tyffen na vo reys, awos hechen, trubit vÿth dhe Syr Cesar, hag ow bostyé y bôs ef Gryst gwÿr un vâp Dew a nêf*, I heard him forbidding that there be given, for any consideration, any tribute to the Lord Caesar, boasting that he is Christ, the true only son of the God of heaven. P.C. 1576. *Lyes grÿth y wrûk bostye*, many times he boasted. P.C. 2439. *Gweyteuch ôll er agas fÿdh, pan y bostyas, dhe pen try deydh, y tasserchy dhe veenans*, all take care on your faith, since he boasted, at the end of three days, he would rise again to life. R.D. 374. W. *bostio*. Cf. Germ. *pausten*, to blow, swell, bonnee. Russ. *chvastayu*, to boast. Lat. *fastus*.

BOTH, s. m. The will. See *Bôdh*.

BOTHOC, s. m. A hut, a cottage. Pryce. This is a diminutive of *bôth*, a hut or booth. W. *buth*, *bythyn*. Arm. *bothon*. Ir. *both*, *bothan*. Gael. *both*. Manx. *bwaane*. Sanse. *vâti*, a house. Hebr. *beth*. Arab. *beith*. Pers. *bat*, *abad*.

BOUDI, s. m. A cowhouse, a fold for cattle, or sheep. (*Boudzhi deves*, a sheep fold. Lhwyd, 110.) This is the same as the Welsh *beudy*, or *boydy*, which is the modern form of the word + *bouti*, from the old form *bou*, a cow, and *ti*, or *ty*, a house.

BOUNDER, s. f. Feeding ground, a pasture. Cornish Vocabulary, *pascua*. Pryce translates it, a common, a lane. *Bounder tre*, a village. Lhwyd, 173. *Chy Vounder*, the house in the lane, in St. Agnes. *Vounder vor*, is the name of a lane in Penzance, and *pedn y vounder*, the head of the lane, near the Logan Stone.

BOURN, s. m. A heap, a hill. This is also written *burn*, and is found in the names of places, as *Burnahal*, in St. Burian. It is the same as *Bern*, qd. v.

BOWES, v. n. He will rest. A mutation of *powes*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *powesy*, qd. v. *Hen yw dŷdh a bowesva dhe pup den a vo sylwys, yn dysguydhens a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved, in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 148.

BOWESAS, v. n. He rested. A mutation of *powesas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *powesy*, qd. v. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whek an hŷn myltyn*, I have rested softly, sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2073.

BOWESVA, s. f. A resting place, rest. *Hen yw dydh a bowesva, dhe pup den a vo sylwys*, this is a day of rest, to every man that may be saved. O.M. 148. A mutation of *Powesva*, qd. v.

BOWIN, s. m. Beef. *Llwyd*, 33. This is also written *bowen*, and *boen*, and is derived from the Latin, *bovina*.

BOWNAS, s. m. A living, life, livelihood. *Llwyd*, 251. A late form of *bevnans*, qd. v.

BOWS s. f. A coat. A mutation of *pows*, qd. v. *Honna yw y bows nessa*, that is his nearest garment. R.D. 1867. *Cafas an bows-na hep gury, ŷs y'ŷh kerchyn, me a vyn*, take that robe without seam, which is about thee, I will. R.D. 1921. *Arluth why yw a dhy gre an bows, ha my dhygwysk e*, Lord, to your liking is the robe, and that I should take it off? R.D. 1924.

BOX, s. m. The box tree. Pl. *byxyn*. Cornish Vocabulary, *burus*, whence is derived also the English *box*. *Palm ha bayys, byxyn erbyys gynef yma*, palm and bays, herbs of box there are with me. P.C. 261. *W. boccyys*, pronounced *box*. Arm. *beuz*. Ir. *bucsa*.

BOXSES, s. m. A blow with the fist, a box. Pl. *boxesow*. *Pur ankensy guns dornow dhodho war an scovornow reuch boxesow trewysy*, very painful with fists to him on the ears give sad blows. P.C. 1362. *Ty a fydh boxesow tyn war an dywen*, thou shalt have sharp blows on the chops. P.C. 1368. From the English *box*.

BOYNA, adv. Unless. *Cool ge dhyrn mar mynta bŷs exaltys, po ken venary why a vŷdh avel flehys, boyna assentys*, hearken to me, if thou wilt be exalted, otherwise for ever you will be like children, unless you assent. C.W. 48.

BOYNEDH, adv. Daily, every day. *Llwyd*, 249. This is a mutation of *poynedh*, and used as the Welsh *beunydh*. The component parts are *pŷb*, every, and *dēdh*, a day.

BOYS, s. m. Meat, food. *Dew dhēn Christ a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas, an keth re-na a spedyas, ha'n soper a ve parys*, two men Christ sent to buy meat and drink, those very same did speed, and the supper was prepared. M.C. 42. *My re dhysyryas fest mēr dybry genoch why haneth boys pask kyns ow bŷs marow*, I have desired very greatly to eat with you this night the paschal food before I am dead. P.C. 720. It is also written *bŷs*. The oldest form was *buih*, qd. v. *W. bwyd*.

BOYS, adj. Heavy, weighty. A mutation of *Poys*, qd. v. **BOZZORES**, v. a. To sing after others. *Llwyd*, 157.

BRAF, adj. More. *Pryce*. *W. praf*, large, ample. Arm. *braŷ*.

BRAG, s. m. Malt. Cornish Vocabulary, *bratium*. *Bŷs may codhē hy dhe'n dŷr, ha y brewy mar venys avel skyl brāg*, until that she fall upon the carth, and bruise her as small as malt dnt. O.M. 2720. † *Why el eva cor gwella, mars ees dhyuh brāg*, you may drink best beer if

you have malt. *Pryce's Voc*. *W. brāg*. Arm. † *brag*, (*bragezi*, to sprout.) Ir. *braich*. Gael. *braich*. Manx, *bragh*. The old Gauls, according to Pliny, prepared a sort of fine grain, of which they made beer, and this grain they called *brace*.—"Genus farris quod illi vocant bracem."

BRAGOT, s. m. Sweet drink. It was a liquor made of the wort of ale, and mead fermented together, called by the English, *bragget*. It is still made in some parts of Wales, and within my recollection it was usual for the inhabitants of Aberconwy to attend the one annual afternoon service in Gyffin church on Easter Sunday, and then go to drink *bragawd*, which was made for that special occasion, in the village. *Llwyd* writes the word also *bracat*, but in the Cornish Vocabulary it is *bregaud*, qd. v. *W. bragawd*, † *bracaut*.

BRAM, s. m. A fart. Pl. *bremmyn*. P.C. 2104. *A y vestry ny re'n bram*, of his power I value not a puff. O.M. 2739. *Me a grŷs ny dāl vŷth bram*, I think it will not be of the least value. P.C. 3078. *W. bram*. Arm. *bramm*. Ir. *bram*. Gael. *braim*. Manx, *breim*. Gr. *βρόμος*, a noise, *βρέμω*, to make a noise. Ang. Sax. *bremen*. Germ. *brummen*.

BRAMME, v. a. To fart. Pret. *brammas*, in construction *vrammas*. *Rāk pur own me re vrammas*, for very fear I exploded. R.D. 2091. *Y fyŷs yn un vrammé*, thou fleest in a tremor. R.D. 2094. *W. brammu*. Arm. *bramma*.

BRAN, s. f. A crow. Pl. *bryny*. *Brān vrās*, a raven, i.e. a great crow, called also *marchvrān*. *Brān drē*, a town crow. *Gallas an glaw dhe vēs gwŷlān, ha'n dour my a grēs basseys*; *da yw yn mēs dyllo brān, mars ēs dŷr sēch war an beys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water, I believe, abated; it is well to send out a crow, if it be dry ground over the world. O. M. 1099. *Docs ny vynnas an vrān vrās, neb carryn hy a gafas*, the raven would not return, some carrion she has found. C.W. 178. *Hŷs, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vŷdh hynwys*, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle further by me are named. O.M. 133. *W. brān*, pl. *brāin*. Arm. *brān*, pl. *brini*. Ir. *bran*. Gael. *bran*. Slav. *uran*, *uran*.

BRANGIAN, s. m. The throat, or gullet. This word, written by *Llwyd*, 64, *brandzhian*, is a corruption of *briangen*, and this is a later form than that preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, *briansen*, qd. v.

BRAS, adj. Great, gross, big, large, coarse. *Noe, dre dhe dhadder brās, ty a bew ow grāth nefrē*, Noah, for thy great goodness, thou shalt ever possess my favour. O.M. 973. *Rāg lŷf brās my a dhorō, a gudho oll an nŷr beys*, for I will bring a great flood, that will hide all the land of the world. O.M. 982. *Lavaraf dheuch, a dŷs vās, kekyfrys byan ha brās, lemmyn gureuch oll ow sywē*, I say to you, O good people, as well little and great, now do ye all follow me. O.M. 1673. *Rāg caffos ran vrās a'n pencon, mar a callē*, to have a great share of the pay, if he could. M.C. 38. *Pen brās*, a jolt head. C.W. 96. *Logosan vrās*, a rat, i.e. a great mouse. *Benen vrās*, a big woman. *Dēn brās*, a great man. *Menedh brās*, a great mountain. *Llwyd*. It is also used adverbially, as *Del yw ef gallosek brās*, as he is very powerful. O.M. 1494. *Dhe colon yw cales brās*, thy heart is very hard. O.M. 1525. Comp. *brassah*.

- Super. *brassa*. W. *brás*. Arm. *brás*. Ir. *†breas*. Gael. *†breas*.
- BRASDER**, s. m. Greatness, largeness, bigness, pride. *Râg henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy, dre vrasder brás yn golon y dhugtyons y dhestrowy*, for that reason, the fools to him bore spite, through great pride in the heart they thought to destroy him. M.C. 26. W. *brader*. Arm. *brader*.
- BRASLAVAR**, adj. Grandiloquent. *Dén braslavar*, a grandiloquent man. *Lhwyd*, 84. Comp. of *brás*, great, and *lavar*, speech.
- BRASOBERYS**, adj. Magnificent. *Lhwyd*, 84. Compound of *brás*, great, and *ober*, work.
- BRASSA**, adj. Greatest. The superlative of *brás*. *Néb a vo yn mochya gre, a vjdh an brassa henvys*, he who is in the highest degree shall be called the greatest. P.C. 778. *Pechadores es heb gow, an brassa egé yn pow*, thou art a sinner without a lie, the greatest that was in the country. R.D. 1095. Written also *brasa*, and *brassé*. *Ahanonch neb yw mochya, ha'n brasa gallos dodho*, he who is the greatest of you, and has the greatest power. P.C. 793. *Pyw an brassé dén senges*, who is esteemed the greatest man. P.C. 773. W. *brasav*. Arm. *brasa*.
- BRASSAH**, adj. Greater. The comparative of *brás*. *Ha Dew wrás dew golow brás, an brassah rag an dédh, ha an behannah rag an nós, év a wrás an sterres yn wêdh*, and God made two great lights, the greater for the day, and the less for the night, he made the stars also. M.C. p. 94. The comparative was distinguished, as in Welsh and Armorie, by the final guttural, *ch*. This was softened into *h*, and in the Ordinalia, omitted altogether. W. *brasach*. Arm. *brasoch*.
- BRATHOY**, s. m. A mastiff, or hound. Literally a biting, or savage, dog, being compounded of W. *brathu*, to bite, and *kí*, a dog. Pl. *brathken*. *Me a'th weres orth y dhôn dhe yffarn kepar hag ôn, war geyn lowarn py brathky*, I will help thee to bring him to hell like as we are, on the back of a fox or mastiff. O.M. 895. *Ty vjl brathky*, thou vile hound. P.C. 2087. *Pan dothyans bjs yn tyl-ler, may thesé Christ ow pesy, lowenny dhys, ow vester, yn médh Judas, an brathky*, when they came to the place where Christ was praying, Joy to thee, my master, said Judas the mastive dog. M.C. 65. *Avel brathken aga dens orto y a dheskerny*, like mastive dogs their teeth on him they did grin. M.C. 96. Pryce gives a corrupted form of this word in *brakgye*, which is translated a *badger*, or *gray*, probably in connection with *broch*. It is found also in the Ordinalia, in a doubtful place, *Na brakgye rag ef a sur*, no mastiff surely he goes forth. R.D. 2018.
- BRAUD**, s. m. A brother. Cornish Vocabulary, *frater*. This is the oldest form, agreeing exactly with the W. *brawd*. The common form was *broder*, qd. v. W. *brawd*, *†braut*, pl. *brodyr*. Arm. *breúr*, *brér*, pl. *bredeur*, *breder*, *†breuder*. Ir. *brathair*, *†brathir*. Gael. *brathair*. Manx, *braar*. Goth, *bróthar*. Sansc. *brātā*, *brātār*. Gr. *φρήνη*. Lat. *frater*.
- BRE**, s. f. A mountain, a hill. Of frequent occurrence in the names of places in Cornwall, as *Bray*, in St. Jnst, and Llogan. *Goonvra*, the hill downs, in St. Agnes. *Carn brea*. So also in Wales, as *Moelvré*, *Pembré*. W. *bré*. Old Ir. *†bri*. Gael. *braigh*. Sansc. *vāra*.
- BRECH**, s. f. The arm. Cornish Vocabulary, *brachium*. Instead of a plural, the Celtic dual is here as in other instances generally made use of, *dywvrech*, (*dyw*, feminine.) *Pyw a dhysquedhes dhyso dhe vós noeth corf, trós, ha bréch*, who disclosed to thee that thy body, feet, and arms are naked? O.M. 262. *Ty losel, foul y perhen, ystyn dhe vréch war an pren*, thou knave, foul his owner, stretch out thy arm on the wood. O.M. 2753. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna bréch an adla, ha why tynneuch agas try*, I will forthwith bind a good rope around the wrist (neck of the arm) of the knave, and you pull, you three. P.C. 2762. *Créf yw gwrydhow an spedhes, may 'thyw ow dyw-vréch terrys*, strong are the roots of the briars, so that my arms are broken. O.M. 688. See *Dywvrech*. W. *braich*, *†breich*, dual, *dwypvaich*, plur. *breichiau*. Arm. *breuch*, *bréch*, dual, *diwréch*. Ir. *†brac*, *raigh*. Gael. *†brac*. Manx, *ri*, *roih*. Gr. *βραχ-ίον*. Lat. *brachium*.
- BRECHOL**, s. m. A sleeve. Cornish Vocabulary, *manica*. From *bréch*, the arm. By the time of *Lhwyd*, it had been corrupted into *brehal*, and *brohal*. W. *breichell*.
- BREDAR**, s. m. A brother. A later form of *broder*, qd. v. *Govynna worth e vredar*, ask his brother. *Lhwyd*, 242.
- BREDER**, s. m. Brothers, brethren. The plural of *broder*, qd. v. *Par del y'th prynnys yn kër, ha fasta gy dhe vreder yn luen gryggans*, like as I redeemed thee dearly, strengthen also thy brethren in full belief. R.D. 1163. See *Braud*, and *Broder*.
- BREDER**, s. m. Shortness, briefness. *Festyn leman me a'th pys may fo dychtys a vreder*, hasten now, I pray thee, that it may be dressed speedily. P.C. 276. *Breder* is for *berder*, being derived from *ber* short. W. *byrder*.
- BREDER**, s. m. Thought. A mutation of *predar*, qd. v. *Ha Pylat dhe war breder a leveryys dhe Jesus*, and Pilate after thinking said to Jesus. M.C. 129.
- BREDERETHI**, s. m. Brothers, brethren. One of the plurals of *broder*, qd. v. *An Tas Dew roy dhym bós guyw dhe vós lén servysy dhys, ha'm brederedh ynwedh*, God the Father grant us to be worthy to be faithful servants to thee, and my brethren also. P.C. 714. This is also written *bruderedh*. P.C. 1430.
- BREDERYYS**, adj. Studious, thoughtful, diligent. A mutation of *prederys*, qd. v. *Gwréc brederyys*, a diligent wife. *Lhwyd*, 243.
- BREDERYYS**, v. a. Thought. A mutation of *prederys*, preterite of *predery*. Written also *predyrys*. *My re bredyrys gúl prat râg y wythé erbyn hâf*, I have thought of doing a thing to keep it against summer. O.M. 487.
- BREDION**, v. a. To boil. Cornish Vocabulary, *coctio*. This was finally corrupted into *bridzhan*, to boil, *brid-zhias*, boiled. W. *brydian*, to boil, from *brwd*, hot.
- BREF**, v. a. He will prove. A mutation of *préf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *prevy*, qd. v. *Râk dhe gows a bréf neffré dhe vós dén a Galilé*, for thy speech proves ever that thou art a man of Galilee. P.C. 1408. *Me a bréf bós gow henna*, I will prove that that is false. P.C. 1729. *Me ny wodhyan gwyl dodha, kemys gyrryow tek a'm bréf*, I knew not what do to it, so many fair words it told me. C.W. 74.
- BREFSYS**, v. a. Thou hast proved. A mutation of *prefsys*, 2 pers. s. preterite of *prevy*. *Yn beys awos godhaf crók, ny brefsys anken na drók, Dew! gwyn dhe vys*,

- notwithstanding suffering hanging, thou hast not felt grief nor evil. O God! happy thy lot. R.D. 278.
- BREFYAS, v. a. Proved. A mutation of *prevyas*, preterite of *prevy*. *Ef a brefyas lowr gow dhys*, he told thee many lies. C.W. 60.
- BREGAUD, s. m. Sweet drink, bragget. Cornish Vocabulary, *idromellum* vel *mulsum*. This is the older form of *bragot*, qd. v. W. *bracaud*, †*bracaut*. In Bailey's Dictionary, *bragget* is explained to be "a drink made of honey and spice." Ancient Receipts for making bragget are given in Wright's Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, 1857.
- BREGEWTHY, v. a. To preach. A mutation of *pregethy*, qd. v. *Taw*, an *él a bregewthys a'n wedhen hag a'y vertu*, a'y frút a wrello dybry, y fedhé kepar ha dew, be silent, the angel preached, of the tree and its virtue, of its fruit he who would eat would be like a god. O.M. 229.
- BREH, s. f. The arm. This is a later form of *bréch*, qd. v. Pl. *breihow*. *Llwyd*, 244. †*E ryg hedhas rág e vréh*, he stretched forth his arm *ibid*, 250. *Dibreh*, the arms.
- BREILU, s. m. A rose. Cornish Vocabulary, *rosa*. Though Dr. Owen Pughe gives *breilh*, and *breiia*, as the synonyms in Welsh, I am doubtful of these being really found in Welsh. Dr. Davies quotes as his authority the *Liber Landavensis*, but I believe the word with some others, *cóth* for instance, must have been transferred from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary, which was attached to a copy of the *Liber Landavensis*.
- BREITHIL, s. m. A mackerel. Cornish Vocabulary, *mugilus* vel *mugil*. This is an old form of *brithel*, qd. v.
- BREMAN, adv. Now, at this time, at present. *Llwyd*, 66. Perhaps from *an-pred-ma*. Arm. *brema*, *bremann*, *a-vrema*.
- BREMMYN, s. m. Puffs. Pl. of *bram*, qd. v. *Ty a wor gwell bremmyn brás dylllo*, thou knowest better to make a smell. P.C. 2104.
- BREN, s. m. A tree. A mutation of *pren*, qd. v. *Fic bren*, Cornish Vocabulary, *ficus*. *Dew tekka bren rág styllgow*, bring the fairest tree for rafters. O.M. 2441.
- BREN, v. a. He will buy. A mutation of *pren*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *prenna*, qd. v. *Ef a bren Adam, dhe dás, gans y gýk ha'y wós kefrys, pan vo termyn denythys, ha'lh vam, hag ol an dús eás*, he will redeem Adam, thy father, with his flesh and blood also, when the time is come, and thy mother, and all the good people. O.M. 811.
- BRENNAS, v. a. Bought. A mutation of *prennas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *prenna*, qd. v. *Prag ythela cry-pyn, rák Cryst, a brennas yn tyn, omma a'th drós*, why goest thou against him, for Christ, who painfully redeemed, hath brought thee here. R.D. 242.
- BRENNE, v. a. To buy. A mutation of *prenné*, or *prenna*, qd. v. *Ha nép na'n geffo na nyl gwerthens y hugk dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, and he who has not one, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 922.
- BRENNIAT, s. m. He that sits in the prow of a ship to guide the same, a boatswain. Cornish Vocabulary, *prorela*. The steersman, gubernator, sits at the stern. In Irish *braine*, †*bruine*, is the fore part or beginning; the prow of a ship; and in Gaelic, †*brain*; whence the obsolete †*braine*, †*braineach*, the captain of a ship, naulerus. The root is *brent*. W. *braint*, prerogative.
- BRENNIC, s. m. Limpets. *Llwyd*, 114. This is an ag-
- gregate plural, from which was formed the singular *brennigen*. *Llwyd*, 241. The corrupted form *bernigan* was also in use in his time. W. *brennig*, sing. *brennigen*. Arm. *brennic*, *brinnic*, sing. *brennigen*. Gael. *bairneach*. Manx, *barnagh*. Cf. also English *barnacle*, *berniele*. It is regularly formed from *bron*, a breast, which it resembles in form.
- BRENTYN, adj. Privileged, sovereign, noble, excellent. *Parys 6v*, *Arluth Brentyn, dha volonogath lavar dhaf*, ready I am, sovereign Lord, thy will speak to me. C.W. 162. Written also *bryntyn*, qd. v. The root is *brent*. W. *braint*, prerogative, whence W. *brennhin*, a king.
- BRES, s. m. Judgment, understanding. In construction *vrés*. *Y eth, ha Jesus gansé bñs yn Pilat o Justis, anodho brés may rollé, dre y vrés may fo ledhys*, they went, and Jesus with them, even to Pilate (who) was Justice, of him judgment that he might give, by his judgment that he might be killed. M.C. 98. *May fo crowsys ow brés yw*, my judgment is that he be crucified. P.C. 2504. *An brés*, the understanding. *Llwyd*, 88. *Der tacklow minnis ew brés tús gonvetes, avel an tacklow brás*, by small things are the minds of men discovered, as well as by great matters. *Pryce*. Written also *breus*, *brcys*, *brús*, and *brýs*. See *Breus*.
- BRESEC, s. m. A judge. *Pryce*. From *brés*, judgment.
- BRESEL, s. m. War, contest, strife, dispute, argument. *Bresell créf a ve sordyis, en grows pyw ellé dhy dón, dre veat stryff y fe juggiys ys degy Christ y honon*, great dispute was raised, the cross who could carry it, through much strife it was judged, that Christ should carry it himself. M.C. 160. *Ternoys y sordyas bresell gans an Edhewon goky, lavarow tyn hag uchel fest yn fol y a gewys*, over night there was a strife among the churlish Jews, speeches sharp and high very foolishly they spake. M.C. 238. It is also written *bresul*, and *bresyl*. *Pyth a cusyl a réth dhym orth am vresyl*, what counsel givest thou me in my dispute. O.M. 1814. *Hag a wra dhyn drók bresul*, and he will do us an evil war. P.C. 1918. W. †*bresel*. Though now obsolete in Welsh, it is preserved in the proper names, *Cenbresel*, *Conbresel*, *Combresel*, and *Cilbresel*. See *Liber Landavensis*, quoted by *Zeuss*, 156. Arm. †*bresel*. *ibid*.
- BRESELER, adj. Warlike, valiant. *Llwyd*, 86.
- BREST, s. m. Brass, copper. *Llwyd*, 109. This is a mutation of *prést*. W. *prés*. Ir. *prais*. Gael. *prais*. Manx, *prash*. Ang. Sax. *brás*.
- BRETHIL, s. m. A mackerel. *Llwyd*, 243. Written also *brethal*, other forms of *brithel*, qd. v.
- BRETHON, s. m. Britons. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *brython*. Arm. *breton*. Ir. *breathnach*. Gael. *breatannach*. Manx, *bretnagh*.
- BRETHONEC, adj. British, the British or Welsh language. *Brethonec Cembrian*, Welsh British. *Pryce*. W. *brythonacg*. Arm. *brzonec*. Manx, *bretnish*, the British, or Welsh language.
- BREUS, s. m. Judgment. *Hag a le-na bynytha ny dhue yn ban, bñs yn dédh breus*, and from that place he will never come up, till the day of judgment. R.D. 2140. Written also *breuth*, *breys*, *brús*, *brés*, and *brýs*. W. *brawd*, †*braut*, *brýd*. Arm. *breúd*. Ir. *breath*, *breth*, †*braith*, †*brat*, †*bret*. Gael. *breth*. Gaulish, *brātu*.
- BREUTH, s. m. Judgment. *Mc a grys a lavassen scon war ow breuth y'n ladhen*, I think we might venture at

- once in my judgment to kill him. R.D. 1836. id. qd. *breus*.
- BREW**, adj. Broken, bruised. Pl. *brewyon*. In construction *vrev*. *Vytheth powes my ny'm bjd̄h, mar vrev ew ow yssyly*, there is never rest to me, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1012. *Me an cnouk ef er y wew, ollé mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him on his lips, see the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2060. *A gweresouch, ladaron, gallas an porthow brewyon, hag ol mýns o*, Oh! help! thieves! gone are the gates to pieces, and all that there was. R.D. 126. *Cryst o brew y esyly, ha war y gorf mjl woly*, Christ was bruised as to his limbs, and on his body a thousand wounds. R.D. 998.
- BREW**, s. m. A bruise, a wound. Pl. *brewyon*. *Me a vyn mós dhe uré ow arluth treys ha dewlé, a púp squythenys y sawyé, hag gylé y vrevyon*, I will go to anoint my Lord's feet and hands, from all weariness cure him, and anoint his bruises. P.C. 478. W. *briv*. Ir. *bríochd*. Gael. *bríoch*. Manx, *broo*.
- BREWY**, v. a. To bruise, to break in pieces. Part. *brewys*. *Vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales, del y's brewaf yn dan gén*, never was a stroke, I know, that could give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin. O.M. 2712. *Bj̄s may codhé hy dhe'n dór, ha y brewy mar venys avel skyl brág*, until she fall upon the earth, and bruise her as small as malt dust. O.M. 2719. *Dhe escarn oll ketep tam gans ow bom a fj̄dh brewys*, thy bones all, every bit, with my blows shall be broken. P.C. 2744. *Yn úr-na y fj̄dh clewys, del ony gansé brewys*, in that hour it will be heard, as we are wounded by them. R.D. 573. W. *bríwo*. Arm. *brev*. Ir. *bris*. Gael. *bruth*. Manx, *brish*.
- BREWYONEN**, s. f. A fragment, a piece, a crumb. Cornish Vocabulary, *mica*. Pl. *brewyon*. *Me a'n kerch dheuch hep hokyé, mar levesyn y knoukyé oll dhe brewyon, y wrén dhodho hep mar*, I will bring him to you without delay, if I might venture to knock him all to pieces, I would do it without doubt. R.D. 1893. W. *bríwionyn*, pl. *bríwion*. Arm. *brienen*, pl. *brien*. Ir. *brughach*. Gael. *bruan*, *bruanach*.
- BREYS**, s. m. The mind, understanding, judgment. *Gurénas Dew y vódh ha' y vynnas, py-penag vo yn y vrecys*, let God do his will and his pleasure, whatever be in his mind. O.M. 1154. This is another form of *brés*, qd. v.
- BREYSI**, v. a. To judge. Another form of *brusy*, qd. v.
- BRIANSEN**, s. f. The throat. Cornish Vocabulary, *gut-tur*. The *s* indicates an older form *brianten*, the Welsh being *breuant*. *Briansen* became again corrupted into *briangen*, which is the form preserved in the Ordinalia. *Me a vyn setyé colm re may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhum bryangen*, I will put a running noose, that the knot may fasten soon about my throat. P.C. 1527. See also *vryongen*. *Brangian* is another later corruption. W. *breuant*. Arm. *brennid*. Ir. *braighe*, †*brage*.
- BRIDIAN**, v. a. To boil. Id. qd. *bredion*, qd. v. Sounded in *Llwyd's* time *bridzhian*, to boil; *bridzhias*, boiled. *Llwyd*, 51.
- BRILLI**, s. m. Mackerel. A contracted form of *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, qd. v.
- BRITH**, adj. Streaked, motley, variegated, parti-coloured, pied or speckled, variegated with black and white. *Llwyd*, 169. W. *bríth*. Arm. *bríz*. Ir. *brít*. Gael. *bríot*.
- BRITHEL**, s. m. A mackerel. Pl. *brithelli*, and by contraction, *brilli*. *Pryce*. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *breithil*. It is derived from *brith*, variegated. For the same reason a trout is called in Welsh *brithyll*, and a mackerel, in Armoric, *brezel*. A trout, in Irish and Gaelic, is *breac*, which means speckled, and is the same word as W. *brych*, f. *brech*. In Manx, *brack* is the name given to trout and mackerel.
- BRIVIA**, v. a. To bleat. † *Ma'n dhavas a privia*, the sheep is bleating. *Llwyd*, 230. W. *brevu*. Ir. *buireadh*. Gael. *buireadh*. Sansc. *bhar*, *bhran*. Gr. *φρέω*. Lat *fremo*.
- BRO**, s. f. A country, region, land, territory, coast. In construction *vro*; *an vro*, the country. *Rag hena Pylat a rós dhen varogyon aga ro, may leverrans ha dolos y' pub tyller dris an vro*, therefore Pilate gave to the villains their gift, that they should say and publish in every place through the country. M.C. 250. W. *bro*. Arm. *bro*. The Bretons of Armorica frequently use it in the names of countries, as *Bro-chall*, France, lit. the land of the Gauls. *Bro-zaoz*, England, lit. the land of the Saxons. It is evident that the original form of *bro*, in the British dialects, was *brog*, as may be seen from the Erse forms, (Ir. *bruach*, Gael. *bruach*, Manx, *broogh*), and the classic term *allobroges*; but the regular mutation of the final *g* into its secondary form *gh*, which has no sound, led to its disappearance. It may also be the prior element in the proper names *Brochan*, or *Brychan*, and *Brochmael*.
- BROCH**, s. m. A badger. Cornish Vocabulary, *taxo vel melus*. *Benen a welte dhe floch mjl wj̄th dygthys ages bróch gan nép mylgy*, woman, dost thou see thy son a thousand times worse treated than a badger by some greyhounds. P.C. 2926. W. *broch*. Arm. *broch*. Ir. *broc*. Gael. *broc*. Manx, *broc*. *Brock* is the term used in the North of England and in Scotland. There is a family in Lancashire of the name of Brockholes, who bear a badger for their crest.
- BRODER**, s. m. A brother. Pl. *breder*, *bredereth*, qd. v. This form as well as *braud*, is given in the Cornish Vocabulary. *Broder* is also written *bruder*, and by Keigwyn, *brodar*. *Ow broder, pur lowenck my á genes dhe'n menedh*, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain. O.M. 449. *Ow broder whék, dúm dhe dré, yma un posygyon brás war ow colon ow codhé*, my sweet brother, let us come home, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart. O.M. 525. *Lavar ple ma dhe vroder*, say where is thy brother. O.M. 572. *Rág dha wreans, ty a berth gossythyans, ken na brodar*, for thy deed, thou shalt suffer punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. For the synonyms, see *Braud*.
- BRODIT**, s. m. A judge, a peer, a lord lieutenant. The Cornish Vocabulary, by *juder*, gives the first meaning, deriving it from *brod*, i. e. W. *braud*, judgment. *Llwyd*, 144, in giving it as equivalent to *satrapa*, a lord lieutenant, evidently derived it from *bro*, a country, making it equivalent to the W. *ardalydh*. The *d* however proves that the meaning given in the Cornish Vocabulary is the correct one.
- BROHAL**, s. m. A sleeve. *Llwyd*, 85. This is the late corrupted form of *brechol*, qd. v.
- BROHALEC**, adj. Sleeved, having sleeves. *Llwyd*, 85. From *brohal*.

BRON, s. f. A round protuberance, a breast, a pap, the slope of a hill. Pl. *bronnou*. Gwy *vîth, pan vîf genys, a dor ow mam dynythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, woe is me that I was ever born, or from my mother's womb brought, or ever sucked the breast. O.M. 1755. *Ketep mab bron*, every son of the breast. P.C. 892. *Ha kekylfrys an bronnou, na dhenes flehesygyow, gwyn aga beys er bones*, and also the breasts, that children have not sucked, happy their fate shall be. P.C. 2648. *Bron*, like the names of other parts of the body, enters into the composition of many names of places, as *Bronsehan*, the dry round hill, and *Lambbron*, or *Lambourn*, the round hill inclosure in St. Peran in Sabulo. It is thus in very frequent use in Wales, as *Bronheulog*, *Bronlledraith*, *Tynyeron*, &c. W. *bron*. Arm. *bronn*. Ir. *bruinde, tbronn*. Gael. *bruinne, tbronn*.

BRONNEN, s. f. A rush. *Del levaraf pen bronnien, råk ny alsé ymquen del ol degys*, as I say, rush-head, for he could not move himself, as all was brought. R.D. 2096. This is the same word as *brunnen*, qd. v.

BRONTERYON, s. m. Priests. *Råg y vós war bronteryon mester brás aberth an wlás*, for he was over priests a great master within the country. M.C. 89. This is a mutation of *pronteryon*, pl. of *pronter*, qd. v.

BROS, s. m. A sting, the point of a sharp instrument. Cornish Vocabulary, *aculeus*. W. *brwyd*. Arm. *broud*. Ir. *brad, brod*. Gael. *brod*. Manx. *brod*.

BROS, s. m. A pottage, or broth. *Evé, ythesé gynef moy ages mýl vîl enef yn brós pûr dêk*, drink, there were with me more than a million of souls in a pottage very fair. R.D. 142. W. *brywes*. Arm. *brouet*. Manx, *brouish*.

BROSTER, s. m. Greatness, majesty. This is a late corruption of *braster*, qd. v. *Lemyn yn second jorna, gwráf broster a dhesympys yn ybron, es awartha*, now in the second day, I will make majesty immediately, in the sky, that is above. C.W. 8.

BROSY, v. a. To destroy. *Yn medh Pylat, worth an myns an péch, penas rýs yw ry, me ny gaffa moy's kyns reson gans gwýr dh'y vrosy*, says Pilate, on the whole of the offence, it is necessary to give judgment, I find not, more than before, reason, with truth, to destroy him. M.C. 117. It may be *crusy* to judge, but cf. W. *divrodé, à di-brody*.

BROU, s. f. A mill, a hand-mill. Cornish Vocabulary, *mola*. W. *breuan*, a hand-mill, from *brau*, brittle. Arm. *breô, breou*. Ir. *bro, tbron, tbroon*. Gael. *bra*. Manx, *braain*.

BROWIAN, s. m. Crumbs. *Llwyd*, 90. The same word as *brewyon*. See *Brewyonen*.

BROWSIAN, s. m. Crumbs. *Llwyd*, 90. The same word as W. *brwision*, pl. of *brwys*, a crumb, a fragment.

BRUDER, s. m. A brother. Pl. *brudereth*. *Dún yn kerth, ow bruder whék, me a gews dhodho muir dêk na sconyer pendra wreny*, let us come along, my sweet brother, I will speak to him very fair, so as not to be refused, whatever we do. P.C. 188. *My ny fedhaf råk medh dós yn mýsk ow brudereth, awos cows gér vîth gansé*, I shall not for shame come among my brethren to speak ever a word with them. P.C. 1430. *Bruder* is only another form of *broder*, qd. v.

BRUDIAS, part. Boiled. This word, written by *Llwyd*, 81, as pronounced in his time, *brudzhias*, is the same as W. *brydias*, pret. of *brydian*, to boil. See *Bredion*.

BRUES, s. m. Judgment. *Dydh brues y wrêch ysedhé, oll an bys-ma råk juggé*, the day of judgment you shall sit to judge all this world. P.C. 814. *Geseuch ry dhe worthyby kyns ry brues dhe vós dyswrgs*, allow me to reply, before giving sentence to be put to death. P.C. 2494. This is the same word as *brús, brýs, or brés*, qd. v.

BRUGY, v. a. To judge, to pass sentence. Part. *brugys*. *An prysners kctep onan, drewhy yn råk dyssempys, may hallons bones brugys*, the prisoners every one bring forward immediately, that they may be judged. P.C. 2234. *Ke, ty mylyges, ena yn dour dhe voles ty á, ha genes mollath pup plu drefen fals brugy máp Dew*, go, thou cursed, there in the water to the bottom thou shalt go; and with thee the curse of every parish, because of thy false sentencing the Son of God. P.C. 2199. This is another form of *brúsy*, by the corruption of the *s* into *g* soft, or *j*.

BRUHA, s. m. Victuals. Cornish Vocabulary, *victus*. This is probably a corrupted form of the W. *brwchan*, pottage. Ir. *brochan*. Gael. *brochan*. Gr. *βρώκω*, sorbeo.

BRUINIC, adj. Abounding in rushes. *Pryce*. From *bruin*, id. qd. W. *brwyn*. See *Brunnen*.

BRUIT, adj. Spotted, of various colours. Cornish Vocabulary, *varius*. This is an old orthography of *brith*, qd. v.

BRUNNEN, s. f. A rush, a reed. Cornish Vocabulary, *juncus*, vel *scirpus*. This word is written *bronnen*, R.D. 2096, and the pl. would be *bruin*, whence *bruinic*, and the sing. more correctly *bruinen*. W. *brwynen*, pl. *brwyn*. Arm. *broenen*, pl. *broenn*. Ir. *brón*. Gael. *brón*.

BRUS, s. m. Judgment. *Why a wra y aswonvos dédh brús hag a'n kýf yn próf*, you will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. *Dún ganso, er y anfus, dhe Pylat agan iustys, may hallo casus y vrús, ha kyns dós Sabot ledhys*, let us come with him, for his wickedness, to Pilate our magistrate, that he may have his judgment, and be put to death before Sabbath comes. P.C. 1503. It is the same word as *brýs*, or *brés*, qd. v.

BRUSY, v. a. To judge, to pass sentence. From *brús*. *Ha leverouch bós gevys oll ow sor, bedhens lowen, ha'm gallys y vós grontis dhodho, dhe vrusy an dén*, and say, that all my wrath is forgiven, let him be merry, and my power that it is granted to him, to judge the man. M.C. 113.

BRY, s. m. Account, value, worth, price. *Pan dra ny vyn Dew gúl vry ahanaf, na sowyny an peyth a wrechaf ny wra*, why will not God make account of me, nor will not thrive the thing which I do. O.M. 519. *Ken fe y golon terryys, a henna my ny wraf vry*, though his heart be broken, of that I will not make account. P.C. 2244. W. *bri*. Ir. *tbrig*. Gael. *brigh*. Manx, *bree*. Sansc. *baras*, excellent, (fr. *bark*, to excel.) Gr. *βρι-, βρίαιω, βρίθω*.

BRY, s. m. Mould, or earth; soil, clay. *Máb dén a bry yn perfyth, me a vyn y vós formys*, the son of man from earth perfectly, I will that he be formed. O.M. 55. *Ny a'd wra ty dhén a bry*, we make thee, man, of earth. O.M. 59. This is a mutation of *pry*, qd. v.

BRYBOR, s. m. A hypocrite. *Pryce*. *An fals brybor, the false hypocrite*. P.C. 375. *Dún warbarth dhy examnyé, an vyl brybor*, let us come to examine him, the vile hypocrite. P.C. 1452. *An brybor*, the hypocrite. P.C. 1710. The only obvious etymology is the English *briber*.

BRYES, s. m. and f. A sponse, husband, or wife. *Prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kén*, why didst thou deceive

thy husband without mercy. O.M. 278. *Râg ty dhe gola worty, ha tollé dhe bryes lén*, because thou hast harkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse. O.M. 294. A mutation of *pryes*, qd. v.

BRYGE, s. m. Judgment. *Ny wodhoch pendra geuiseuch, na pandra a bryge wreuch*, ye know not what ye say, nor what judgment ye make. P.C. 444. Id. qd. *brýs*.

BRYN, s. m. *A hill, a mountain. *Pryce*. W. *bryn*.

BRYNNIAN, s. m. Oats cleared of the husks; groats, oatmeal. This is a pl. aggregate. It was lastly corrupted into *brydnian*. W. *rhynion*.

BRYNTŶN, adj. Privileged, royal, noble, excellent. *Oll tús ov chy, deuch genef vy, bryntyn ha kéth*, all men of my house, come with me, nobles and commons. O.M. 1962. *Kc, gorhemyn may tyffons umma mytlyn, dhe wíl fôs u vryn bryntyn, hag a lým yn creys an dré*, go command that they come here in the morning to make a wall of noble stones, and of lime, in the midst of the town. O.M. 2231. *Ny góth agn bós gorrýs yn archow, rág bós prennys gansé mernans dén bryntyn*, they ought not to be put into the treasury, because there has been bought with them the death of a noble man. P.C. 1542. The same word as *brentyn*, qd. v.

BRYONGEN, s. f. The throat. In construction *eryongen*. *Kychouch ef yn vryongen, ha dalynnouch mur cales, ma na allo perthegeys yn dyspyt oll dh'y echen*, catch him in the throat, and hold him very hard, that he cannot endure it, in spite of all his efforts. R.D. 1007. This is a later form of *briansen*, qd. v.

BRYNY, s. m. Crows. This is the plural of *brán*, qd. v. *Hós, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vjdh hynwys*, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle, further by me are named. O.M. 133.

BRYs, s. m. Judgment, mind, advice, counsel. *Y lavaraf, néf ha tjr bedhens formys orth ow brýs*, I say, Heaven and Earth, let them be created by my judgment. O.M. 8. *Râg governyé ow bevnans, y ma loer orth bódh ow brýs*, to govern my life, there is much according to the will of my mind. O.M. 90. *Râg colenwel bódh dhe vrýs, nyns ús parow dhys yn beys*, to fulfil the desire of thy mind there are not equals to thee in the world. O.M. 434. This is the same word as *brés*, qd. v. W. *brýd*.

BRYs, s. m. The womb, the matrix. *Creator a brys benen*, creature from the womb of woman. R.D. 19. *Nép na grýs y bós sylwyas, goef genys y vonas a brýs benen*, who does not believe that he is a Saviour, woe to him, that he was born from the womb of woman. R.D. 2420. W. *bru*. Ir. *bru*. Gael. *bru*. Manx, *brey, brein*.

BRYs, s. m. Price, value, worth. A mutation of *prys*, qd. v. *Mjr lowené oll an býs, trevow a brýs, castilly brás hag uchel*, see the joy of all the world, houses of price, castles large and high. P.C. 132. *Sevys, gallas dhe gen le, dén apert ha mear y brýs*, he is risen and gone to another place, a man perfect and much his worth. M.C. 255.

BUB, adj. Every, all. A mutation of *púb*, qd. v. *Pan delhens y býs an bédh, yth-eth on marrek dhy ben, hag a dychow hag a gledh onon a búb tenewen*, when they came even to the grave, there went one soldier to the head, and on the right side and on the left, one on each side. M.C. 242. Written also *búp*.

BUCCA, s. m. A hobgoblin, bugbear, scare-crow. *Me a'n syns gwéth es bucca, ny won py 'theth dha wandra*, I hold him worse than a hobgoblin, I know, not where he is gone to wander. C.W. 86. *Blewac, coynt yw, ha hager, ny won pana vést ylla bós, yth falsé orth y savour y bósá nêb bucca nós*, hairy, rough it is, and ugly, I know not what beast it is; it seems by its savour that it is some hobgoblin of the night. *ibid.* 114. W. *bug, bugan*. Ir. *puca, bogain*. Gael. *bogan*. Manx, *buggane*.

BUCH, s. f. A cow. Cornish Vocabulary, *vacca vel juccula*. *Ythanwaf búch ha tarow, ha march yw bést hep parow dhe vâb dén rág ymveres*, I name cow and bull, and horse (that) is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 123. *Búch offrynné my a vyn wharé war an alter-na*, I will offer a cow forthwith upon that altar. O.M. 1185. W. *by, buwch, †bou, †buch*. The Welsh plural *buchod*, now in common use, is formed from the old form *buch*. Arm. *bu, buoch, †bioch, †buch*. Ir. *bo*; pl. *†bóbes*. Gael. *bo*. Manx, *buá, booa*. Gr. *βοῦς*. Lat. *bos, vacca*.

BUCHAR, s. m. Bucked milk, sour milk. *Pryce*.

BUDIN, s. f. A meadow. Cornish Vocabulary, *prathum*. This is written by *Pryce bidhin, ridn, vethan, vythyn*, and, by *Llwyd* in his Cornish Preface, *bidin*, and in p. 127, *bydhin*. See *Bidhen*.

BUDHY, v. a. To drown, to be drowned. 3 pers. s. fut. *budh*. Part. *budhys*. *Dún oll dhe'n gorhyl tóth da, gans llyf na urellen budhy*, let us all come to the ark quickly, that we be not drowned by the flood. O.M. 1048. *Gwythys ýns agy dhe clos, nys búdh dour neffre*, they are kept within the enclosure, water will never drown them. O.M. 1692. *Ellas! govy! budhys ón ny, ny wren scapyé*, alas! woe is me! drowned we are, we shall not escape. O.M. 1705. *Codhys warnan an mór brás, ny a vjdh cowal vudhys*, fallen on us is the great sea, we shall be quite drowned. O.M. 1701. *Gorhel vjth ny tremené an for-na na fe budhys*, a ship never passed that way, that was not drowned. R.D. 2324. Written also *bedhy*, qd. v.

BUE, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. preterite of *bós*, qd. v. With the perfect sense *has been*, it has the preterperfect particle *re*, preceding. In construction it changes into *vue*, or *vye*, and *fue*. *Pan dorrassa an aval, an arluth a fue serrys*, when he plucked the apple, the Lord, was angry. O.M. 880. *Ow arluth kér, my re buc yn cyté fast ow kelwel*, my dear lord, I have been in the city urgently calling. O.M. 2429. *Na fyllys, a arluth da, na fout bylhueth nygen bue*, it was not wanting, O good Lord, there never was default to us. P.C. 916. *Dhys lowené, my re bue war ow ené, owth emlodh may 'then pur squyth*, joy to thee! I have been, on my soul, wrestling till I was very much tired. P.C. 2508. *En deskyens del vye, ha dhodho a leverys*, they taught him how it was, and to him said. M.C. 248. Another form of *buc* is *be*, qd. v. W. *bu, vu*.

BUEF, v. subs. I was. 3 pers. s. pret. of *bós*. It is written also *buf*. In construction it changes into *fuef*, qd. v.

BUEN, v. subs. We were. 1 pers. pl. preterite of *bós*. In construction it changes into *euén*, or *fuen*, qd. v. *My ha'm gwrek, rág gúl folý, helhys warbarth a fuen ny yn mës scon a paradys*, I and my wife, for doing folly, driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 710. W. *buom*.

BUES, v. impers. There is. It is in frequent use with the

- characteristic of the personal pronouns preceeding, to denote possession. *Pahan cheyson a's bues erbyn Ihesu*, what accusation have you against Jesus. P.C. 1970. *Na'm bues gwlad yno deffry*, my kingdom is not in it really. P.C. 2014. *Gallos a'm bues dhe'll crowsye*, power is to me to crucify thee. P.C. 2184. *Marth a'm bues a'th lavarow*, wonder is to me (I wonder) from thy words. P.C. 2392. *Ny'm bues own vyth annodho*, there is not to me any fear of him. R.D. 385. Written also *bús*.
- BUGEL**, s. m. A herdsman, a shepherd. Cornish Vocabulary, *pastor*. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bell, hag oll an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 893. Written indiscriminately *begel*, *bigel*, *bygel*. W. *bugail*, *bygel*. Arm. *bugel*. Ir. *buchail*, *bochail*. Gael. *buchail*. Manx, *bochil*. Gr. *βεκόλος*.
- BUIT**, s. m. Meat, food. Cornish Vocabulary, *cibus vel esca*. This is the oldest form, which had changed into *boys*, at the time of the Ordinalia, qd. v. W. *biwyd*, *†buit*. Arm. *boued*. Ir. *biadh*, *†biad*: *buadh*, *cuadh*. Gael. *biadh*, *cuid*. Manx, *bee*. Sanse. *bhuji*, and *kúd*, to eat. Gr. *βιότος*.
- BUL**, s. f. An axo, or hatchet. *Llwyd*, 228. This was pronounced *bool*, qd. v.
- BULHORN**, s. m. A snail. *Llwyd*, 48. This word is unknown to the other dialects.
- BUM**, s. f. A blow. *An séth yw rag leverys a's gwyskys tyn, gans mear angus; war y holon may cronny's dre nerth an bum fynteyn woys*, the arrow (that) is above mentioned struck her sharply, with much anguish; in her heart, so that there stagnated, by the force of the blow, a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. Written also *bom*, qd. v.
- BUP**, adj. Every, all. A mutation of *púb* or *púp*, qd. v. *War búp frút, losow, ha hás, a vo ynnu hy tevys*, over all fruit herbs, and seed, that are grown in it. O.M. 77.
- BUR**, adj. Very. A mutation of *púr*, qd. v. *A búr fals dys-crygggyon, tebel agas manerow*, O very false disbelievers, evil (are) your ways. O.M. 1855.
- BURM**, s. m. Barm., yeast. W. *burym*. Gael. *beirm*. Germ. *berm*. Ang. Sax. *beorm*. Dan. *baermes*.
- BUS**, v. impers. There is. The same as *bues*, qd. v. *Ny'm bus bywé na fella*, living is no longer for me. R.D. 2210. It seems to be formed by borrowing a letter cognate with the characteristic of the pronoun preceeding, and putting it before *ús*, there is. *Nymb-us*. *A's bues* is however an exception.
- BUS**, s. m. Meat, food. This is the latest form of *bós*, or *boys*, qd. v. *†Lian búz*, a table cloth. *Prés búz*, a repast, or meal of food. *Llwyd*. It is written by Keigwyn, *boos*. *Púb maner boos yn bŷs-ma és dha dhybbry*, every sort of food in this world that is to eat. 164.
- BUS**, s. m. The will. *Levercuch dhynny an kén agos búz dhe wíl genen*, tell us the cause your will to do with us. R.D. 2154. This is a corruption of *bódh*, qd. v.
- BUSL**, s. m. Dung, cow dung. *†Buzl verh*, horse dung. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *biswal*. Arm. *beuzel*. Ir. *bualtrach*. Gael. *bualtrach*.
- BUTT**, s. m. A beehive, a dung cart. This is one of the few old Cornish words still in use in Devonshire and Cornwall. *W. but*, a dung cart; a sort of basket to place in the stream to catch fish.
- BY**, v. s. Be thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Kepar del ós* luen a rás, vennytha gordhny's re by, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 107. *Myllges nefré re by*, cursed ever be thou. O.M. 580. An abbreviated form of *býdh*.
- BY**, v. subs. Thou mayest be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vy*, and *fy*, qd. v.
- BY**, adv. Ever. *Rág nechys by ny bydhyth*, for denied thou shalt never be. P.C. 3130. *By na porth dout*, never fear. R.D. 381. *By ny gewsy ken ys wŷr*, thou never sayest other than truth. R.D. 1195. *Kynyver peyn ús yn beys, dhodho by ny vye re*, whatever pain is in the world, for him would never be too much. R.D. 2056. An abbreviated form of *byth*.
- BYAN**, adj. Little, small. The same as *byhan*, qd. v. *Lavaraf dheuch a tús vás, kckyfrys byan ha brás*, I say to you, O good men, little and great also. O.M. 1673. *Brás ha byan deuch yn rág ketep onan*, great and small, come forth every one. O.M. 2683. *Reys yw dhys gyné pols byan lafurye*, need is to thee with us a little while to labour. P.C. 3004.
- BYDH**, v. subs. Be thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Býdh dynny nerth ha gwercs, rág warnas prest ny a bŷs*, be to us strength and help, for to thee ever we pray. O.M. 1071. *Býdh lemmyn a confort da, pan yw bódh Dew yn della*, be now of good comfort, when the will of God is so. O.M. 1341. *Del levaraf an gwŷr dhys, lemmyn býdh fŷr*, as I tell the truth to you, now be prudent. O.M. 1639. W. *býdh*.
- BYDH**, v. subs. He shall, or will be. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. In construction *výdh*, and *fýdh*. *Pyw a jl henna bones, ahanan ny výdh onon*, who can that be, he will not be one of us. P.C. 772. *Tra ny výdh yn pow adro na wodho dhe dharryvas*, there will not be a thing in the country round which he will not know how to discover. O.M. 188. It is used impersonally with all persons. *Te a výdh yn keth golow yn paradís genama*, thou shalt be in the same day in Paradise with me. M.C. 193. In the same manner as the present *bues*, *býdh* is used with the possessive pronoun preceeding, to denote possession. *Govyn orto mar a'm býdh oyl a vercy yn dywedh*, ask him if there will be to me oil of mercy at the last. O.M. 693. *Why a's býdh dróg vommennow*, ye shall have evil blows. O.M. 2324. *Gobar da why agas býdh*, a good reward ye shall have. R.D. 376. *Ny'm býdh gwercs*, there will be no help to me. R.D. 2221. This idiom was formerly common in Welsh also. See Llywarch Hên, 102. *Chwiorydh a'm bu didhan*, sisters I had who made me happy. *Chwiorydh a'm bu hevyd*, sisters to me there were besides. So also in Armorice, *Nem boe quet dram fez*, there was not (money) to me, by my faith. *Buhez Nonn*, 158. *Gant goas,—da ober nem boe quet en bct man na nem bezo mry bizuiquen*, with boys I had nothing to do in this world, nor will I have ever more. *ibid.* 50. And again in Ancient Irish, *Nimbia fochricc darhesi mo prcepte*, there will not be to me, i.e. I shall not have a reward for my doctrine. *Zeuss*, 617. In Gaelic also, as *aig am bi i*, but he who has her. W. *býdh*.
- BYDHAF**, v. subs. I shall or will be. 1 pers. s. of *bós*. *Wharré dhedhy yn soon me á, bydhof bysy war an dra*, anon to her soon I will go, I will be diligent on the business. P.C. 1932. Written also *bedhaf*, qd. v. W. *bydhav*.

BYDHENS, v. subs. They shall or will be. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bôs*. It is written also *bedhens*, and *bydhons*. It is also the 3 pers. pl. of the imperative, which in Cornish is frequently used for the singular. *Ahanouch neb yn mochya, ha'n brasa gallos dodho, bydhens kepar an lyha*, he who is the greatest of you, and has the greatest power, let him be like the least. P.C. 794. W. *bydhan*.

BYDHEUCH, v. subs. Ye shall, or will be. The future is often used for the present. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, oll ow tûs, gour ha benen*, through it ye are redeemed, all my people, male and female. P.C. 767. *Syre Arluth bydheuch attes*, Sire Lord, be you at ease. R.D. 1679. Written also *bedheuch*, or *bedhouch*, qd. v. W. *bydhwch*.

BYDHONS, v. subs. They shall, or will be. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bôs*. *Pur wêr y fydhons dampnys dhe tân yfarn, droka le*, very truly, they shall be condemned to the fire of hell, worst place. P.C. 3094.

BYDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt, or wilt be. 2 pers. s. fut. of *bôs*. *Gynen bydhyth yn dôuses, råk na yllyn dhe welcs, cuth ny 'gen gäs*, with us thou shalt be in the God-head, because we shall not be able to see thee, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2454. *Boken ny fydhyth sylwys*, otherwise thou shalt not be saved. O.M. 1510. Written also *bedhyth*, qd. v.

BYE, v. subs. He would be. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction *vye*, and *fye*. It is used with all the persons. *Moy es Dew ny a vye*, greater than God we should be. O.M. 219. *Y fye modh hedré veyf byw*, it would be a shame as long as I live. P.C. 846. W. *bai*.

BYEN, v. subs. I should be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Mar codho an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120. W. *bawn*.

BYES, v. subs. Thou wouldst be. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Guryw vyes dhe gafus crók, me a'n te re'n geydh hydhew*, thou wert deserving of getting a hanging, I swear it to thee by this day. P.C. 2683. W. *bait*.

BYEUCH, v. subs. Ye would be. 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Attebres ty ha'th wothy a'n wedhen ha'y avalow, y fyeuch yn ū-na avel dewow*, if thou didst eat, and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be in that hour like Gods. O.M. 177.

BYF, v. subs. I may be. 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. In construction *vÿf*. *Pa'n drok-kuleth a wrusta, gorthyp vy na vÿf tollys*, what evil deed hast thou done? answer me, that I be not deceived. P.C. 2008. Written also *beyf*, qd. v. W. *bwyv*. Arm. *benn*.

BYGEL, s. m. A shepherd. *Llwyd*, 114. Another form of *bugel*, qd. v.

BYGYDHYS, part. Baptized. *Kemmys a'n crys, hag a vo lél vygydhys, sylwel a wraf*, as many as believe it, and shall be faithfully baptized, I will save. R.D. 1143. A later form of *bysydhys*, qd. v.

BYHAN, adj. Little, small. This form prevailed, after substituting *h*, for the original guttural *ch*. *My ha'm gwérék, ha'm flôch byhan, bysy vÿdh dhe sostené*, me and my wife, and my little child, it will be hard to support. O.M. 397. *Mâb Dew o neb a welsys, avel flôch byhan maylys*, the son of God it was whom thou sawest, like a little child swathed. O.M. 810. *Reys yw dhyso lafur-rya un pols byhan alemma*, it is necessary for thee to labour a little while hence. O.M. 1269. See *Bechan*.

BYLEN, s. m. A villain, a wicked one. Used also adjectively. *Oll ny a pÿs, yowynk ha hên, may fên gwythys råk an bylen*, we all pray, young and old, that we may be preserved from the evil one. P.C. 41. *A Dhu aso why bylen*, O God ye are wretches. P.C. 2624. *Saw scrÿf ynno an bylen dhe leverel y vôs ef mychtern*, but write on it that the villain said he was a king. P.C. 2798. Most probably from the English *villain*.

BYLYNY, s. m. Villainy, wickedness. *En Edhewon skyntyll kéth resteffo mear vylyny*, those same learned Jews, much villainy had they. M.C. 216. See *Belyny*.

BYMA, comp. verh. Be to me. *Herwedh dhe grath, na m byma peyn yn gorfen*, according to thy grace, let not there be to me punishment to the end. O.M. 2254. Compounded of *by*, and *ma* for *me*, me.

BYN, s. m. The head. This is a mutation of *pyn*, for *pen*, and used in the phrases *er dhe byn*, against thee; *er y byn*, against him. *Mollath dén, gour ha gurék, a dhe poran erdhebyn*, the curse of man, husband and wife, will come for this cause against thee. M.C. 66. *Offens vythol er dhe byn*, whatever offence against thee. O.M. 1350. *Ena Pilat pan welas kymmys cowsys er y byn*, then Pilate when he saw so much spoken against him. M.C. 100. *Er y byn mennaf mones, mc a garsé y welcs*, to meet him I will go, I would wish to see him. P.C. 232. See *Erbyn*.

BYNARY, adv. For ever. *Hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and will love thee for ever. P.C. 2872. See *Benary*.

BYNO, s. m. A blow, a stroke. *Llwyd*, 67. W. *ysponc*.

BYNCIAR, s. m. A cooper. *Llwyd*, *bynkiar*, 174.

BYNEN, s. f. A woman. Pl. *bynenes*. Another form of *benen*, qd. v.

BYNER, adv. Never. *Frut da byner re dhocco, na glasé bÿs gorfen beys*, may it never produce good fruit, nor grow green even to the end of the world. O.M. 583. *Saw vÿner re dhevhyllly genes me a wra pÿsy*, but always that thou mayest return I will pray with thee. O.M. 2196. It is the same word as *benary*, qd. v.

BYNOLAN, s. f. A broom, or besom. *Llwyd*, 146. Written also *banolan*, or *bannolan*, qd. v.

BYNYGAF, v. a. I bless. 1 pers. s. pres. ind. of *bynigia*, or *benigia*, qd. v. *Dre ow máp, pÿth yw ow cher, pÿp ūr oll y'n bynygaf*, through my son, what is my state? at all times I bless him. P.C. 2596.

BYNYGES, part. Blessed. *Bynyges re bo an prÿs, may fe gurÿs an gorholeth*, blessed he the time, that the agreement was made. O.M. 674. It is variously written *byneges*, *bynygys*, and *beneges*, qd. v.

BYNYTHA, adv. Ever. *Oll an tekter a wyllys, ny fÿl taves dén yn bÿs y leverel bynytha*, all the beauty that I saw, the tongue of no man in the world can tell it ever. O.M. 768. *My a cyrch an gwäs wharré bynytha rag growedhé genen ny yn tewolgow*, I will bring the fellow soon, ever to lie with us in darkness. O.M. 888. *Gans líf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dÿs gweyls na dôf*, by flood I will not ever destroy mankind wild nor tame. O.M. 1253. *Hag a le-na bynytha ny dhue yn ban bÿs yn dëdh breus*, he will never come up, till the day of judgment. R.D. 2139. In construction it changes into *vynytha*, qd. v.

BYPPRYS, adj. Always. *Pryce*. Written also *beppres*, and *buprys*. Compounded of *bûb*, a mutation of *pûb*, every, and *prÿs*, time.

BYPUR, adv. Hourly, continually. *Llwyd*, 249. Compounded of *byp*, a mutation of *pŷp*, every, and *ŷr*, hour.

BYRLA, v. a. To embrace. *Llwyd*, 42.

BYRLUAN, s. m. The morning star. *Llwyd*, 171. *Byrluan*. In Armoric, *gourleuen*; the words are evidently connected, but the etymology is uncertain. The last syllable may be *lowen*, cheerful.

BYS, s. m. The world, the universe. Written also *bés*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *bit*, qd. v. *Ha pan wr-ylluf tremenê a'n bŷs, ru'm gorrê dhy wlas*, and when I shall pass away from the world, may he place me in his land. O.M. 532. *Dre y vernans gredy oll an bŷs a fŷdh sylwys*, through his death clearly all the world will be saved. O.M. 818. *Kyn fynnyf war an bŷs-ma teulel dyal*, if I ever should wish upon this world to cast a deluge. O.M. 1249. In construction it changes into *vŷs*, qd. v. *Dhe nŷr vŷs ythaf artê*, to the earth world I will go again. R.D. 200. *Bŷs* has the sense of world—condition in the following idiom, which is also common to Welsh; qu. d. The world shines upon us. *Pub ŷr ol obereth da, gwyn bŷs kymmys a'n gwrelo*, always good works, happy thy as many as do them. O.M. 605. *Gwyn ow bŷs* (W. *gwyn vy mŷd*) *casus cummyas*, happy my lot to have permission. O.M. 750. *Gwyn dhe vŷs* (W. *gwyn dy vŷd*) happy thy lot. R.D. 279. *Gwyn y vŷs* (W. *gwyn ei vyd*) *pan ve genys*, happy his lot when he was born. O.M. 1476. *Gwyn agan bŷs* (W. *gwyn ein bŷd*), happy our lot. M.C. 4. The adjective *gwyn-vydedig*, happy, also occurs in Welsh, and *gwynvidik*, in Armoric. W. *byd*, †*bit*, †*byt*. Arm. *bêd*, †*bet*. Ir. *bioth*, *bith*, †*bûd*, †*budh*. Gael. †*budh*.

BYS, s. m. A finger. Pl. *bysias*. *Llwyd*, 54. Written also *bés*, and *bis*, qd. v.

BYS, v. a. He will pray. *War an Tâs Dew ny a bŷs, y grâth dhynd may tanvonno*, to the father God we pray that he send his grace to us. O.M. 668. *Dew an nêf me a bŷs d'agan gveres*, the God of heaven, I pray to help us. O.M. 732. This is a mutation of *pŷs*, future of *pysy*, qd. v.

BYS, adv. Ever. This is a later form of *bŷth*. *Yntrê me ha lynneth dên bŷs venytha ef a vey*s, between me and the race of man, for ever it shall be. O.M. 1242. *Ny wrêth dhymo chy bŷs venary*, thou shalt never make me a house. O.M. 2334. *Awos henna ny wrâf vry, na anodhans y bŷs voy me ny sethraf gwail gala*, of that I will make no account, nor of them ever more will I care a straw. C.W. 98.

BYS, prep. As far as, even to, to, until, till. *Y'th whŷs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra bŷs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat, labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end. O.M. 274. *Na glasê bŷs gorfen beys*, nor flourish to the end of the world. O.M. 584. *Dûn alemma desempys bŷs an men-edh*, let us go hence immediately unto the mountain. O.M. 1303. *Râg ny evaf bŷs dêdh fŷn, genouch annodho na moy, bŷs may'th ylluf yn ow gwlas*, for I will not drink till the last day, with you of it any more; until that I enter into my kingdom. O.M. 724. W. *med*, *bet*, †*beheit*. *Bet* is a contracted form of *peheit*, which may be resolved into *pa*, what, and *hyd*, length. *Bet* is of constant occurrence in the *Liber Landavensis*: but it is not in use now in Welsh; *med*, which is a mutation of it, being used in South Wales, and *hŷd*, the radical form, in North Wales. Arm. *bed*, †*bet*, †*bis*.

BYSMER, s. m. Contumely. *Dyeth vye dhe dên mäs bôs gwerŷs mar vër a vysmer*, it were a pity to a good man so much contumely to be made. P.C. 2968. This is not a Celtic term, being the Anglo Saxon *bismer*.

BYSNE, s. m. A loathing. *Me a'n knouk fest dybyte ma'n geffo pŷp ol bysnê ow myres worth y vody*, I will beat him hard without pity, that all may have shuddering, looking at his body. P.C. 2092.

BYSQUETH, adj. Ever. *Llwyd*, 231. A later form of *bythqueth*, qd. v.

BYSTERDEN, s. m. An architect. *My a wra dhe wor-hemmy, hag a warn dhe vysterdens, avorow dhys may teffas yn ketep pen*, I will do thy command, and will warn the architects, that they come to thee to-morrow, every one. O.M. 2416. *Ow arluth kër, my re buc fast ow kelwel dhe vysterdens dhys a dhe avorow pŷr dyogel*, my dear Lord, I have been urgently calling the architects to come to thee to-morrow very surely. O.M. 2431. Derived in Pryce's Vocabulary, from *beisdar*, a window, and *dên*, a man. *Vysterden* may however be a mutation of *mysterden*, and compounded of *myster*, a master, and *dên*, a man, and the first meaning would be a superintendent.

BYSY, adj. Diligent, important, weighty, grievous. *Pur vysy a veydh dhedhê*, very grievous it will be for them. O.M. 335. *Aspy yn ta pŷp echen, whythyr pup tra ol bysy*, examine well every particular, search out every thing diligently. O.M. 748. *Bysy yw dheuch bones wâr, coŷnt mŷr yw an gwâs hep mar*, it is important for you to be cautious; the fellow is very sharp. without doubt. P.C. 999. *H'a nys yw ef a parth Dew bysy vye ol an blu rāk y wythê*, dŷy worrê aber yn bêdh, and if he is not on the side of God, it would be important for all the parish to keep him, to place him within the grave. R.D. 2106. This word in the first sense is the same as the English *busy*, but in the latter, it would be a mutation of *pysy*, id. qd. W. *puysig*, Arm. *poezus*, weighty; the root being *puys*, weight.

BYSY, v. a. To pray. *Lavar, an-nes ow vos vy a'm bew-nens, my dhy bysy a leverel gwyronedh*, say, being wearied of my life, that I pray him to tell the truth. O.M. 701. A mutation of *pysy*, qd. v.

BYSYDHYA, v. a. To baptize. Part. *bysydhys*. *Pyw penag a lén gryso, yn wêdh bysydhys a vo, a vŷdh syl-wys*, whoever may faithfully believe, and be also baptized, he shall be saved. R.D. 2467. This is another form of *bedidhia*, qd. v.

BYTEGYNS, adv. Nevertheless, notwithstanding. *Saw bytegyms pan y'th welaf, bôs hep hyreth my ny allaf*, but, nevertheless when I see thee, be without regret I cannot. P.C. 3175. *Bytegyms reys yw crygy*, nevertheless it is necessary to believe. R.D. 1016. Written indiscriminately *belegyms*, and *bytygyms*.

BYTH, adv. Ever, for ever, always. *Yn della bŷth ny vennaf*, I never will do so. O.M. 486. *Na bŷth moy ef ny gaffus prâg may fe rŷs y dampnyê*, nor evermore he found not why there should be need to condemn him. M.C. 116. *Ny ŷl dên vŷth amontyê mŷns a gollas yn chyffar*, not any man can reckon all that he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. *Daver vyth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worrê trevylh ynno*, convenience none ye brought not, to put anything in it. M.C. 50. *Byth* was often changed

into *bys*, qd. v. W. *bŷth*. Arm. *bi*, *bis*. Ir. *bioth*, †*bith*, †*bid*. Gael. *bith*.

BYTHAC, adj. Deaf. *Llwyd*, 13. A late corruption of *bodhar*, qd. v.

BYTHOL, adj. Constant, continual, everlasting. *Mar pethaf kelmys lemmyn, offens vythol er dhe byn, pan clewyf vy a'n tân tyn, parhap y wrussen fyé*, if I be not bound now, an everlasting offence against thee, when I should feel the fire smart, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1350. *Nynges dên vythol yn bŷs dha wythyll an kêth-na*, there is no man in the world to commit that same. C.W. 90. W. *bythol*.

BYTHQUETH, adv. Ever. *Pedyr arta a gowsas, bythqueth me ny'n aswonys*, Peter again said, I never knew him. M.C. 84. *Ny wchys tekké bythqueth abau vef genys*, I have not seen a fairer, over since I was born. O.M. 1731. *Gans y blew y fons syhys, bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys*, with her hair they were dried, never a kiss to me didst thou give. P.C. 522. *Omma aberth yn pen ulâs, lc na fue denses bythqueth*, here within at the head of the country, where mankind never was. R.D. 2532. Composed of *byth*, ever, and *queth*, a mutation of *gweth*, a time, or turn. It was frequently changed into *bysqueth*, qd. v.

BYTYGYNS, adv. Nevertheless. *Saw betygyms cresouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kyns yw aneth*, but nevertheless believe that body to rise again before it is to-night. R.D. 1301. Written also *belegyns*, and *bylegyns*.

BYUH, s. f. A cow. *Llwyd*, 168. This is a late form of *biuch*, or *buch*, qd. v.

BYVE, v. subs. I shall be. *Byve* is a contracted form of *bydh*, the future sing. of *bôs*, and the pronoun *ve*. *Genoch na'm byvé trygé*, with you I shall not stay. P.C. 264.

BYW, adj. Alive. *Ow mâr coroneuch, k'agas myehtern ef synsouch, hedré vyuch byw yn bys-ma*, crown ye my sou, and for your king hold him, while you are alive in this world. O.M. 2349. *Dhym y fye mēdh, hedré veyf byw*, it would be a shame to me as long as I may be alive. P.C. 847. *Cryst a fue lydhys garow, y vôs byw my ny gresaf*, Christ was cruelly slain, his being alive I will not believe. R.D. 904. Written also *beu*, qd. v.

BYWFY, v. a. To possess, to be owner of. *Myllees nefré re by, hag oll an tŷr a bywfy yw myllges y'ih ober*, cursed ever be thou, and all the earth thou possessest is cursed in thy deed. O.M. 581. This is the second person fut. of a verb, which would be *bywfos*, compounded of *byw*, or *beu*, to possess; and the verb *bôs*, and equivalent to the W. *pieuod*. "*Pieuvo y vuwch, aed yn ei llosgurn*, he that owns the cow, let him go at her tail." *Welsh Adage*.

C.

THIS letter in all the Celtic languages has exactly the sound of the English *k*, or that of *c* before *o* and *u*, or a consonant, and to express this sound *c* is used in the Ordinalia before consonants, and *k* before the vowels. In Cornish, *C* is both a primary and secondary letter; when primary it changes in construction into *g* and *ch*, which is generally represented by *h*, as *colon*, a heart;

y golon, his heart; *y holon*, her heart. In Welsh it changes in the same way, as *calon*, *ci galon*, his heart; *ei chalon*, her heart. In Welsh only it has a further mutation into the nasal letter *ngh*, as *vy nghalon*, my heart. In Armoric it changes also into *g*, and *ch*, as *caloun*, *hé galoun*, his heart; *hé chaloun*, her heart. In Irish and Gaelic, *c* also changes into *g* and *ch*, as *cail*, loss; *ar gail*, our loss; *mo chail*, my loss; *ceann*, a head; *mó cheann*, my head; *cailin*, a maid; *do'n gailin*, to the maid. In Manx, into *g*, and *ch*, as *carrey*, a friend; *nyn garrey*, our friend; *e charrey*, his friend. When secondary, *c*, in Cornish, is a mutation of *g*, as *gallaf*, I shall be able; *mar a callaf*, if I shall be able. So also in Armoric, *galvo*, will call; *me a'z calvo*, I will call you. This mutation is unknown to Welsh initials.

CABEL, s. m. Cevil, detraction, calumny; an examination, a trial. *My a'th cusyl hep cabel, mar mynnnyth hy dystrewy, orden dhe'th tûs hy cnoukye gans meyn, na hedhens nefré er na varwa credy*, I counsel thee without a trial, if thou wishest to destroy her, order thy people to beat her stones, nor ever stop until she be dead quite. O.M. 2673. W. *cabyll*.

CABLY, v. a. To cavil, calumniate, try, or examine. Part. *cablys*. *Corf Jesus râg comfortyê gures par sur o yrcdy, Judas Scaryoth a's cablé, ha gans mear a falsury*, the body of Jesus to comfort, made very sure it was already, Judas Iseariot calumniated her, and with much falsehood. M.C. 35. *Conciens da na syvo ladhé dên nag yw cablys, ny glowys drôk nag onan ef dhe wîl bythqueth yn beys*, it is not good conscience to kill a man who is not tried; no one has heard any evil that he has done in the world. P.C. 2434. W. *cablu*. Arm. *cabluz*, blameable.

CAC, s. m. Ordure, excrement, dung. W. *câch*. Arm. *câch*. Ir. *cac*. Gael. *cac*. Manx, *cuch*. Sansc. *cakan*. Gr. *κακή*. Lith. *szeku*. Du. *kak*. Span. & Port. *caca*. CACA, v. a. To void, or evacuate ordure, to go to stool. W. *cachu*. Arm. *cacha*. Ir. *cac*. Gael. *cac*. Manx, *keck*. Lat. *caco*.

CACAN, s. f. A cake. Pl. *caces*. *Llwyd*, 121. This is from the English, the Welsh term being *teisen*.

CAD, s. f. Battle, war. The later form of this word was *câs*, qd. v. W. *câd*, †*cat*. Arm. *cad*. Ir. *cath*. Gael. *cath*. Manx, *caggey*. Basque, *cuda*. Old Gaulish, *catu*. Sansc. *cath*, to hurt, or wound. It enters into the composition of many names among the Ancient Britons, or Welsh, as *Cadvarch*, *Cadvrawd*, *Cadvaladr*, &c. Compare also W. *Cadwor*, anciently written *Catmor*, with the Gaulish *Catumaros*, and the old German name *Hadumar*. The same root is also evident in the classic names, *Caturiges*, *Catuslogi*, &c.

CADAR, s. f. A chair. W. *cader*. Arm. *cador*. Ir. *cathaoir*, *cathair*. Gael. *cathair*. Manx, *cathair*. All from the Latin *cathedra*. "The word *cader* is still used in Cornwall, for a small frame of wood, on which the fisherman keeps his line." *Polchhel's Vocabulary*.

CADARN, adj. Strong, stout, valiant. *Pryce's Vocab*. From *câd*, battle. W. *cadarn*. Arm. *cadarn*. Ir. †*cadrantâ*. Gael. †*cadrantâ*. Basque, *cadarn*.

CADLYS, s. m. A camp, or intrenchment. This word, compounded of *câd*, battle, and *llys*, a court, is preserved in the name *Gadles*, a place in Gluvias parish. W. *cadlys*.

CADWUR, s. m. A warrior, soldier, a champion. Cornish Vocabulary, *miles* vel *adletha*. Compounded of *cād*, battle, and *gūr*, a man. W. *cadur*.

CAEL, v. a. To find, get, have, or obtain. Inf. *dho gael*, to have. *Llwyd*, 72. The inflected tenses are derived from *cafōs*, qd. v. W. *cael*.

CAER, s. f. A town, city, a fortified place, a castle. It is often contracted into *cār*, as *Caresk*, Exeter. This word enters into the names of a host of places, once inhabited by the *Cymry*, as *Carbean*, *Carcarick*, *Cardew*, *Carhallock*, &c., in Cornwall. *Caernarvon*, *Caerdiff*, *Caermarthen*, &c., in Wales. *Cahir*, *Carbury*, *Carlow*, in Ireland. *Caerlaveroch*, in North Britain. As *Caer* is the exact equivalent of *Castrum*, it has been derived by writers not well versed in the laws of philology from the Latin, but it is impossible that such should be the case, as the *st* would not have been elided in the process. Compare the W. *cebystr*, from the L. *capistrum*. W. *distrywio*, from the L. *destruo*. W. *estron*, from L. *extraneus*. W. *fenestr*, from L. *fenestra*. As *castrum* is not reducible to any Latin roots, the probability is that it is derived from the Celtic *Caer*, which is regularly formed from the W. *cae*, an inclosure, a fence. The suffix *r* must be a portion of a predicate, such as *er*, intensive. That *Caer* was not borrowed by the Welsh from *castrum*, is further proved by its occurrence in the proper names of *Cueraesi* mentioned by Cæsar, and *Caeracates* by Tacitus. W. *caer*, †*cair*. Arm. *cear*, *ker*, †*cear*. Ir. *cathair*, †*cathir*, (pronounced *cair*.) Gael. *cathair*. Pers. *car*. Phenic. *kartha*. Pun. *karta*, *cartha*, *cirtha*. Syr. *karac*, an enclosure, *kerac*, a fortress. Chald. & Syr. *kartha*, a town. Arab. *carac*, a fortress. Basq. *cariā*. Chin. *cara*, dwell. Jap. *kar*, a house. Troj. *cair*. Scyth. *car*. Hindoo, *gurh*, a citadel, or fort.

CAER, adj. Fair, beautiful. *Pryce*. W. *caer*. Arm. *caer*, †*caezr*. Sansc. *cāru*.

CAETH, adj. Captive. *Gúr caeth*, a prisoner. *Llwyd*, 85. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *caid*, qd. v. W. *caeth*. Arm. †*kez*, †*keaz*. Though *Llwyd* derives this word from the L. *captus*, it is regularly derivable from the W. *cae*, shnt up, or bound. The *th* is a later form of *d*, which denotes a snuffer, and is the characteristic of the passive participle, as *cauwyd*.

CAFAF, v. a. I shall have. 1 pers. s. fut. of *cafōs*. *Dalhen mar cafaf ynno*, *pŵr wŷr ny scap*, *kyn fynno*, *na'n geffo clout*, if I shall have hold in him, very truly he shall not escape, though he may wish, so that he gets not a beating. R.D. 382. *Mar ny's cafaf scon dhum dues*, *ty a fŷdh drók*, if I shall not find them soon come to me, thou shalt have harm. R.D. 847. W. *cafav*.

CAFAN, v. a. We shall find. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cafōs*. *An re-na a worthebys Jesus yw an caffan ny*, those answered, Jesus it is that we would find. M.C. 67. *Mars mara pedha degis gans y dŷs*, *nan caffan ny*, *yn ūrna bŷdh leveryes ef dhe sevell dre vestry*, but if he be carried away by his people, that we shall not find him, in that hour it will be said that he rose through his power. M.C. 240. Written also *cefyn*.

CAFAS, v. a. He had. 3 pers. s. pret. of *cafōs*. *Christ a gafas gockorion yn templeys aberth yn dre*, Christ found traders in the temples within the town. M.C. 30. *Judas êth a dhesympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy*, *cafās daffar pŵr*

parrys, *lovan crŷf rāg y synsy*, Judas went immediately on the one side to hang himself, he found convenience very ready, a rope strong to hold him. M.C. 105. *Me re'n cafas ow treyllye agan tis yn lyes le*, I have found him turning our people in many places. P.C. 1570. Written also *cafes*, as *hy re gafes*, she has found. O.M. 1143. W. *cavodh*, *caves*.

CAFAT, s. m. A vessel. Cornish Vocabulary, *vas*. W. *cafud*, from *caf*, what grasps, or holds.

CAFEL, v. a. To find, or have. *Llwyd*, 250. The common form is *cafōs*. W. *cafuel*.

CAFEN, v. a. I may have. 1 pers. s. subj. of *cafōs*. *Ru'm fay*, *lemmyn a'n caffen*, *er an ascal y'n toulseu yn creys an tŷn*, by my faith, now if I could catch him, I would cast him in the midst of the fire. R.D. 289. *Ple ma haneth a wor dŷn vyth may caffen wheth cryst lŷn a wryth*, where is there to-night anyman who knows where I may yet find Christ full of sorrow. R.D. 850. W. *cafuyv*.

CAFONS, v. a. They may have. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *cafōs*. *Whāth kentrow dhedhē nyngo*, *Jesus yn crows rag synsy*, *y hwalsons oll a-dro*, *mur caffons gōff yredy*, yet nails to them there were not, Jesus on the cross to hold, they searched all about, if they could find a smith ready. M.C. 154. Written also *cefons*, qd. v.

CAFOR, s. m. A locust, a caterpillar. Cornish Vocabulary, *brucus*. This is unknown to the other dialects, and is not Celtic, being the Ang. Sax. *ceafor*. Eng. *chafer*. Germ. *käfer*. D. *kever*, a beetle.

CAFOS, v. a. To have, find, obtain. Written indiscriminately *cafes*, and *cafus*. Part. *cefys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *cyff*. *Lemen rag caffōs ran vrās a'n pencon mara callē*, but to have a large share of the pay if he could. M.C. 38. *Yn oll an bŷs ny yllly dŷn cafos kymmys anfueth*, in all the world a man could not find so much misery. M.C. 225. *Rag dhym yma govnyek cafes dhe geus tregereth*, for my request is, to have thee to speak love. O.M. 454. *Ny lettys saw un lam*, *ow cafus banneth ow mam*, I stopped only a space, receiving the blessing of my mother. O.M. 471. *Pŷth ow an odhom dynny cafus lafur an par-na*, what is the need for us to have such labour as that. O.M. 968.

CAFSONS, v. a. They have found. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *cafōs*. *Pan y'n caffsons yntrethē ol warbarth y a gŷwys*, *te Pylat ladh e*, *ladh e*, *mernans an grows desympys*, when they found him, among them altogether they cried, thon Pilate, kill him, kill him, the death of the cross immediately. M.C. 142.

CAHENRYD, s. m. A landflood, a torrent. This word is only found in the Cornish Vocabulary, where it is written *chaken rit*, torrents. Its etymology is obscure, and the only word approximate is the Arm. *gwaz-red*, or *gwech-rid*, *gwech* being a stream, and *rid*, flowing.

CAIAUC, s. m. A volnme, a book. *Pryce*. W. *caewg*, what closes up.

CAID, s. m. A slave, or bondman. Cornish Vocabulary, *servus*. This is the old orthography of *caeth*, qd. v. *Caid prinid*, emptius, a bought slave. *ibid*.

CAILLAR, s. m. Dirt, mire. *Pryce*.

CAIRDER, s. m. Beauty, comeliness. *Llwyd*, 152. From *cair*, i.e. *caer*, comely, and *der*, the suffix of derivative substantives. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *carder*, and wrongly translated *speciosus* vel *decorus*.

CAITES, s. f. A bondwoman, a servaut maid. Cornish Vocabulary, *ancilla*, vel *abra*, vel *serva*. W. *cacthes*. Arm. *keazez*.

CAL, s. m. The penis. W. *cal*. Arm. *cal*. Sausc. *cal*, (penetrate.) Gr. *καυλός*.

CAL, adj. Cunning, sly. Cornish Vocabulary, *astutus*. W. *call*. Gael. *callaidh*.

CALA, s. m. Straw. *Cala gueli*, stramentum, Cornish Vocabulary, a straw bed, or mattress. *Moran cala*, a strawberry. *Llwyd*, 44. *Otté omma skyber dēk, ha cala lour war hy luer*, behold here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor. P.C. 680. W. *cala*, *calav*. Arm. *cóló*. Ir. *colbh*. Gael. *calbh*, *colbh*. Lat. *calamus*. Sansc. *cala*, a lance, (à rad. *cal*, to penetrate.)

CALAN, s. m. The Calends, or first day of the month. *Deu hālan gūav*. All Saints' day, q.d. the Calends of winter. *Llwyd*, 45. We use *Calan* similarly in Wales, as *Dydh Calan*, New Year's day; *Calan Mai*, the first day of May; *Calan gauav*, the first of November. So also in Britanny, as *Cala' Meurs*, the first of March; *Calamae*, the first of May. W. *calan*. Arm. *cala*. Ir. *callain*. Gael. *calluinn*. All from the Latin *calendæ*.

CALANEDH, s. f. Carnage, murder, manslaughter. W. *calanedh*, from *celan*, a dead body. Ir. *colan*, †*colinn*. Gael. *calain*, flesh.

CALASSA, adj. Hardest. This is a later form of *calessa*, the superlative of *cales*, qd. v. After changing the original *ch* into *h*, at the end, there was no difference in sound between the comparative and superlative, nor even in orthography. *Me a wra dhen horsen cam bōs calassa presonys*, I will cause the crooked whoreson to be more hardly imprisoned. C.W. 148. By the time of *Llwyd*, 243, it had been further corrupted into *calatsha*.

CALATTER, s. m. Hardness. *Llwyd*, 240. A later form of *caletter*, qd. v.

CALCH, s. m. Lime. *Llwyd*, 45. W. *calch*. Ir. *calc*. Gael. *caile*. Manx, *kelk*. Lat. *calx*. Swed. *kalk*. Germ. *calc*. Du. *kalk*. Eng. *chalk*.

CALES, adj. Hard, difficult. Written also indiscriminately *calas*, and *calys*. Comp. *calessah*, sup. *calessa*. *Y a vjdh gwŷthys calas hedre vyns y yn ow gwlas*, they shall be kept hard, as long as they are in my kingdom. O.M. 1502. *Vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales*, never was a stroke, that I know of, that could give a blow so hard. O.M. 2711. *Yma omma dew cledhé parys gans ow cowethé, cales ha scherp kekeffrys*, here are two swords ready with my companions, hard and sharp also. P.C. 927. *Dalynnouch mūr cales ma na allo perthege*, hold ye very hard, so that he cannot endure it. P.C. 1008. *An beys yw cales kylden*, the world is a hard lodging. R.D. 244. *Calas ran ef a whylas*, a hard portion he has sought. R.D. 2260. *Hen o dhodho calys feyn, agan pēch ny ow prenē*, this was to him grievous pain, our sins atoning for. M.C. 196. W. *caled*, †*calet*, †*calut*. Arm. *caled*. Ir. *cala*, †*caladh*. Gael. †*caladh*. Gr. *χαλερός*.

CALETTER, s. m. Hardness, difficulty. *Ny vynnnyth clewas Dew kēr, lenyn mōs dhē'n caletter*; *dhe colon yw cales brās*, thou wilt not hear the dear God, but go to hardness; thy heart is very hard. O.M. 1524. Derived from *caled*, the original form of *cales*, hard, qd. v.

CALLAF, v. n. I shall be able. A mutation of *gallaf*;

1 pers. s. fut. of *gally*. *My a dhe n yet desempys, may callaf gweles ken ia*, I will go the gate immediately, that I may see further good. O.M. 794. *My a vyn mōs dhy temptyē, mar a callaf y tennē dhe wuel glotny war nep trē*, I will go to tempt him, if I can draw him to do gluttony on any side. P.C. 52. *Lenyn dūs alena, dhe dhylyfryē me a wra, mar a callaf yredy*, now come away, I will deliver thee, if I can, really. P.C. 2153. *Mar y callaf y wythē, pur wŷr ledhys bŷth ny vjdh*, if I can preserve him, very truly, he shall never be slain. P.C. 2209.

CALLAMINGI, s. m. Tranquillity, stillness, quietness. *Llwyd*, 166.

CALLE, v. n. He might be able. A mutation of *galle*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Mar callē bōs yn della*, if it can be so. P.C. 1034. *Arluth mar callē wharfos gynen ty dhe vynnēs bōs omma pup ūr*, Lord if it could be, with us that thou wouldst be here always. R.D. 2439.

CALLEN, v. n. I might be able. A mutation of *gallen*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Assevyē plygadow genef gruthyl bodh dhe vrjys, a callen hep kelladow*, it would be a pleasure with me, to do the will of thy mind if I can without losses. O.M. 2177. *Me a geneuch yn lowen, mar callen guthyl hehen*, I will go with you gladly, if I can make any effort. P.C. 3007. *Lemmyn a'n caffēn, er an ascal y'n toulēn yn creys an tātē*, now if I should catch him, by the arm I would cast him in the midst of the fire. R.D. 289.

CALLEUCH, v. u. Ye might be able. A mutation of *galleuch*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Why a dhyndhyslē onor, mar calleuch dry dhe cen cryggans*, you would deserve honour, if ye could bring to another belief. P.C. 1993.

CALLO, v. n. He could. A mutation of *gallo*, 3 pers. s. snbj. of *gally*. *Ganso mar callo clewas whelth nowydh a vo coyntis, mar callo trylyē dhe hēs lavar Christ pan vo clewys*, with him if he might hear a new story that was recounted, if he might turn at length the word of Christ when it was heard. M.C. 109.

CALONEC, adj. Hearty, valiant, stout, courageous. *Llwyd*, 84. Derived from *calon*, the heart, which is generally written in Cornish, *colon*, qd. v. W. *calonog*. Arm. *calonec*.

CALS, adj. Hard. A contracted form of *cales*. *Ha dhodho y tysquedhas cals meyn ha leveryys, mars os māt Du, leun a rās, an meyn-ma gwra bara dhys*, and to him he shewed hard stones, and said, if thou art the son of God full of grace, these stones make bread for thee. M.C. 11. *Mars os māt Dew awartha, dysempys arch ha lavar dhe'n cals meyn-ma bōs bara*, if thou be the son of God above, forthwith command and say to these hard stones to become bread. P.C. 62. This word is still in use among the Cornish miners to signify their castaways, or *killas*.

CALTOR, s. m. A kettle. Cornish Vocabulary, *cacabus*. W. *callawr*, †*callaur*. Arm. *kaoter*. From the Latin, *caldarium*.

CALYS, adj. Hard, grievous. This is another form of *calcs*, qd. v. In *Llwyd*'s time it had been corrupted into *calish*, or *callish*. 28, 54.

CAM, s. m. Wrong, injury, a crime, trespass. Pl. *cam-mow*. *Rag ef gans cam a gerch dhyworthyn Adam hag Eva ha lyes smāt*, for he with wrong will fetch from us Adam and Eve, and many friends. P.C. 3034. *Ha*

falslych yn iuggyas gans cam pur brâs, and falsely sentenced him with very great wrong. R.D. 2264. *Gava dhyn agan cammow*, forgive us our trespasses. *Pryce's Vocabulary*.

CAM, adj. Crooked, wry, distorted, squint-eyed, perverse, wrong, wicked. It changes in construction into *gam*, and *ham* for *cham*. *Ty re gam wrûk credy*, ha re'n drôs dhe vûr anken, thou hast done evil verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow. O.M. 281. *May whrussons cam dremené y vylyk an prÿs*, that they committed the evil transgression, they will curse the time. O.M. 336. *Ny vyn an vyl harlot cam awos an bÿs dywedhé*, the vile evil knave will not end for the world. P.C. 2914. *Ow ham wÿth bras, gâf dhym a tás*, my great evil deed forgive me, O-Father. P.C. 3029. *Cam* is also used as a substantive. *Sethyouch dalhennow yn cam a leier y vós máp Dew*, set ye hands on the rogue who says that he is the son of God. P.C. 1126. *Ma stryf yntré an dheu cam*, there is a strife between the two rogues. P.C. 2248. *Why kelnoch an dew gam yn dyw crows kyns bós prÿs bós*, ye bind the two rogues on two crosses before it be meal time. P.C. 2783. *Cam* is given in the Cornish Vocabulary, as the translation of the Lat. *strabo*, squint-eyed, which meaning is still preserved in Welsh, and the other dialects. Sir David Gam, the famous opponent of Owen Glyndwrdu, was so called from this peculiarity. W. *cam*, †*camm*. Arm. *cam*. Ir. *cam*, †*camm*. Gael. *cam*. Manx, *cam*. Gaulish, *cambo*. Germ. *cam*. Old Eng. *kam*. Lith. *kumpas*. Lat. *camus*, *camurus*. Sansc. *kamar*, to be crooked. Gr. *κάμπτω*, *κάμπτω*, to bend, *καμάρα*, an arch. Pers. *camu*, bending. Chald. *kamar*, to make a vaulted roof. Obs. that a final *b* has been absorbed in its cognate *m*, as is evident from the proper names *Cambodunum*, *Moricambe*, which latter name is still preserved in Morecambe Bay, in Lancashire, being compounded of *môr*, the sea, and *camb*=*camm*, curved. It is singular that in late Cornish the *mm* was resolved into *bm*, as *cbm*, pl. *cbmow*, for *cam*, *cammow*.

CAM, s. m. A step, or stride; a pace in going. *Hembrynkeuch an harlot gwás, ha gans ow whyp me a'n cheus, ma kerdho garow y cam*, bring the knave fellow, and with my whip I will drive him, that he go at a rough pace. P.C. 1197. W. *cam*. Arm. *cam*, *cammêd*. Ir. *ceim*. Gael. *ceum*. Manx, *kem*.

CAMAN, conj. So that, that, so; as. *Y beyn o mar crêf ha tyn caman na yllly bewe*, his pain was so strong and sharp that he could not live. M.C. 204. Written also *camen*, and *cammen*. *Camen Pilat pan welas na yllly Christ delyffre*, so Pilate when he saw that he could not deliver Christ. M.C. 150. *Ellas dhe vós môr wokky cammen na vynylyh crygy pen vyceterneth*, alas that thou art so foolish, that thou wilt not believe the head sovereignty. R.D. 990.

CAMDYBIANS, s. m. Suspicion, evil thought. Compounded of *cam*, wrong, and *tybyans*, opinion.

CAMDHAVAS, s. m. A rainbow. *Llwyd*, 73. †*Camdhavas en methyn, glaw bós etten*, a rainbow in the morning, rain is in it. *Cornish Proverb*. *Pryce*. Compounded of *cam*, curved, and *davas*, for *tavas*, a tongue.

CAMGARREC, adj. Bandy-legged. *Pryce*. Compounded of *cam*, curved, and *garr*, the shank.

CAMHINSIC, adj. Injurious, unjust. *Cornish Vocabulary*,

injuriosus, *injustus*. Compounded of *cam*, wrong, and *hins*, a way, id. qd. W. *hynt*.

CAMLAGADEC, adj. Squint-eyed. Corrupted in *Llwyd's* time into *cabmlagadzhac*, 155. Compounded of *cam*, wry, and *lagad*, eye.

CAMMA, v. a. To bend, curve, make crooked; to trespass. *Hag y 'thens dhe ben dewlyn, hag y kewsens dhe scornÿé, hag a gamma aga meyn pûb onon râg y eysÿé*, and they went on their knees, and they spake to scorn him, and they made wry their mouths every one to extol him. M.C. 137. *Gava dhynny agan cammow, kepar ha gavan ny neb ês camma erbyn ny*, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. *Pryce*. W. *cammu*. Arm. *camma*.

CAMMEN, s. f. A way, a path. *Drôk yw gyné na venta cammen trylé yn maner têk*, I am sorry that thou wilt not turn thy way in a fair manner. P.C. 1293. *Ow arlothes gyné agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nazaré*, my lady by me prayed you that ye do not in any way kill the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2196. *Me a vynse y wythe, ha ny yllyn cammen vÿth, pûp oll esé ow cryé y ladhé awos travylyh*, I would have preserved him, and I was not able any way; all were crying to kill him notwithstanding every thing. P.C. 3126. *Dén na gresso dyougol an kêth dén-na dhe selvel cammen vÿth na ðl wharfos*, the man who does not believe really, that same man to save not any way can exist. R.D. 2480. *My ny won pyw e cammen*, I know not who he is at all, or in any way. R.D. 2493. W. *caman*, pl. †*cemmein*. *Oxford Glosses*. Med. Lat. *caminus*. Fr. *chemin*.

CAMNIVET, s. f. A rainbow. *Cornish Vocabulary*, *yris* vel *arcus*. Compounded of *cam*, a curve, and *nivet*, celestial, the adjective formed from *nêv*, heaven, qd. v. In Armorica it is called *gwarek-ar-glab*, and also *caneveden*, which is compounded of the same elements. The Welsh names are *envys*, *bwa gwlaw*, *pont wlaw*.

CAMPIER, s. m. A champion. *Pryce*. Written by *Llwyd*, 44, *campur*. W. *campiur*, (from *camp*, a game, the prize obtained at the games, the place where games are celebrated. Lat. *campus*.) Ir. †*caimper*. Gael. †*caimfear*. Germ. *kämpfer*. Dan. *kæmper*.

CAMS, s. f. A surplice. *Cornish Vocabulary*, *alba*. Another form of the same word is *hevis*, qd. v. W. *cams*, *camse*, *hevys*. Arm. *camps*, *hiviz*. Ir. †*caimmse*. Gael. †*caimis*. Lat. *camisia*. Ital. *camicia*. Fr. *chemise*. Arab. *kemys*. Germ. *hemd*.

CAMSGUDHEC, adj. Crooked-shouldered. *Llwyd*, 63, †*cabmsgudhac*. Compounded of *cam*, crooked, and *sgudhec*, the adjective derived from *sgodh*, or †*scuid*, the shoulder.

CAMWUL, v. a. To do wrong. *A arluth kêr, my a ura mar a kyllyn yn della; ny dhe gamwul y von gwÿr*, O dear Lord, I will do if I can so; that we do wrong I know truly. P.C. 1065. Compounded of *cam*, wrong, and *gûl*, to do.

CAN, s. f. A song. Pl. *canow*. In construction it changes into *gân*, and *hân* for *chân*. *Menestrouthy ha cân whêk*, minstrels, and a sweet song. O.M. 770. *Râg henna, me a's temptyas dhe behé, may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha my*, for this I tempted them to sin, that "alas" may be their song as well as I. O.M. 310. *Gorrys dhe nêf gans cân*, placed in heaven with a song. O.M. 6402.

- Me a vyn gwethyl canow*, I will make songs. C.W. 180. W. *cân*. Arm. *cân*. Ir. *cainl*. Gael. *cainnt*.
- CAN, v. irr. We shall have. 1 pers. pl. fut. of the irr. v. *cafôs*. *Ni a gân*. Llwyd, 247. W. *cawn*.
- CAN, adj. White. *Bara can*, panis albus, Cornish Vocabulary. W. *can*. Arm. *cann*. Ir. *can*. Gael. *cain*. Lat. *canus*, *candidus*. Sansc. *kan*, to shine.
- CAN, num. adj. Hundred. *Hayl Cayfus syr epscob stout, dek can quyth dhys lowené*, hail, Caiaphas, bold sir bishop, ten hundred times joy to thee. P.C. 574. This is an abbreviated form of *cans*, qd. v. *Can* is similarly used in Welsh for *cant*, as *can mil*, a hundred thousand. *Can* is also used as a substantive in Cornish. *Nêb esé aberth yn bêdh, gans can ha mûr a cleth, dhe vewnans y tassorchas*, he that was within the tomb, with a hundred and more of angels to life has risen. R.D. 515.
- CANAS, s. m. A song. Pl. *canasow*. *Y a vîdh ryal ha splan, canasow dhe'm danvenys*, they shall be royal and resplendent, songs unto me sending. C.W. 4. W. *caniad*.
- CANCER, s. m. A crab fish. Cornish Vocabulary, *cancer*, cancer. Pl. *cancres*, and *cencras*. Llwyd, 243. W. *cranc*, pl. *crancod*. Arm. *cancer*, and *crank*, pl. *cranked*. Manx, *grangan*. Lat. *cancer*. Gr. *kapkivos*. Sansc. *karkas*, *karkatas*.
- CANE, v. a. To sing, to sing a song, to sing as birds, to crow. 2 pers. s. imp. *cân*, sing thou. 1 pers. s. fut. *canaf*. 3 pers. s. fut. *cân*. Part. *kenys*. *Un el ow tal-leth cané, a uchaf war an wedhen*, an angel beginning to sing above me on the tree. O.M. 215. *Râg ef o tebel edhen, nêb a gleusys ow cané*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing. O.M. 224. *Servys dhe Dew dhe gané, y sacra soon my a ura*, to sing the service to God, consecrate him forthwith I will. O.M. 2603. *An maystri brás oll a'm bo, my re'n collas dredho, may canaf trew*, all the great power that was mine, I have lost through him, that I may sing "alas!" P.C. 150. *Peb ol war pen y dew glyn a gân yn gordhyans dodho*, every one upon his knees will sing in worship to him. P.C. 248. *Ow tywedh na ganno tru*, at last that he may not sing "alas!" P.C. 1810. *Kyns ys bos cullyek kenys*, before the cock has crowed. P.C. 903. *Kenouch why faborden brás, ha my a cân trebyl fyn*, sing ye a great bass, and I will sing a fine treble. R.D. 2359. In Keigwyn and Llwyd's time, it was written *cana*. *Fir ow cuna*, singing wisely. C.W. 56. *Ddo gana*, to sing. Llwyd, 230. W. *canu*. Arm. *cana*. Ir. *can*. Gael. *can*. Lat. *cano*. Sansc. *kan*, to utter a sound.
- CANGUER, s. m. A hundred men. *Pen canguer*, Cornish Vocabulary, *centurio*. The captain of a hundred men, a centurion. Compounded of *can*, hundred, and *guer*, the plur. of *gour*, a man. W. *canur*.
- CANNA, s. m. A flagon, or can. Cornish Vocabulary, *lagena*. From the English.
- CANNAS, s. m. A messenger, apostle. Pl. *cannasow*. *Ow cannas whék, my sweet messenger*. P.C. 1041. *Danfon dhe Pilat cannas*, send a messenger to Pilate. P.C. 1936. *Me a vyn danvon ow cannas râg y warnyé*, I will send my messenger to warn him. P.C. 1955. *Me a' th pîys a dhanfon dhynny cannas*, I pray thee to send to us a messenger. R.D. 768. *Cregyans an Can-nasow*, the Creed of the Apostles. *Pryce*. W. *cennad*. Arm. *cannad*. Ir. *cead*. Gael. *cead*. Manx, *kied*.
- CANORES, s. f. A female singer, a songstress, a singing woman. Cornish Vocabulary, *cantrix*. From *canor*, id. qd. W. *canwr*, a singer, with the feminine addition. The equivalent terms used in Welsh are *canwraig*, and *cantores*. Arm. *canerez*.
- CANQUYTH, adv. A hundred times. *Dek canquyth dhys lowené*, ten hundred times joy to thee. P.C. 574. Llwyd, 248, has another form, *canswyth*. Compounded of *can*, or *cans*, a hundred, and *gwyth*, a time. W. *can-waith*.
- CANS, num. adj., and subs. m. A hundred. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes nêp dew cans a vledhynnow*, now there are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 657. *Try hans kevelyn da, an lester a vîdh a hîs; ha hanter cans kevelyn yn wedh ty a ura y lês*, three hundred cubits good the ship shall be in length; and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 955. *Moy ys cans vyl*, more than a hundred thousand. O.M. 1614. *Cans puns*, a hundred pounds. P.C. 3144. *Sîth cans blydhen*, seven hundred years. R.D. 2494. W. *cant*. Arm. *cant*. Ir. *cead*, †*cét*. Gael. *ciad*. Manx, *keead*. Sansc. *cata*. Gr. *ἐκατόν*. Lat. *centum*. Gothic and O. H. German, *hunda*, *hunta*.
- CANS, prep. By, with. Cornish Vocabulary, *Greg cans gur*, uxor, a wife; lit. woman with a man. This is the original form, which changes regularly into *gans*, qd. v. W. *can*, *gan*, †*cant*. Arm. *gant*.
- CANS, v. a. They shall have. 3 pers. pl. fut. of irr. v. *cafôs*. *Y a gân*. Llwyd, 247. W. *cânt*.
- CANTLY, s. m. A lamp. Llwyd, 81. From *cantal*, a candle.
- CANTUIL, s. f. A candle. Cornish Vocabulary, *candela*. The late forms were *cantl*, and *cantal*, pl. *cyntulu*. W. *canwyll*. Arm. *cantol*. Ir. *cainneal*, *coinnill*. Gael. *coinneal*. Manx, *cainle*. All from the Latin *candela*.
- CANTULBREN, s. m. A candlestick. Cornish Vocabulary, *candelabrum*. Compounded of *cantuil*, a candle, and *pren*, a stick. W. *canwyllbren*, *canwyllyr*. Arm. *cantoler*. Ir. *caindloir*. Gael. *coinnleir*. Manx, *cainleir*.
- CANVAS, v. a. To find. †*Dho canvas fowl*, to find fault. Llwyd, 60. W. *canvod*.
- CAOL, s. m. Cabbage. Llwyd, 45. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *caul*, qd. v.
- CAPA, s. m. A cap. Cornish Vocabulary, *cappa*. Plur. *capias*, and *cappios*. Llwyd, 243. W. *cap*, *capan*. Arm. *cab*, *cabel*. Ir. *ceap*. Gael. *ceap*. Manx, *ceap*. The original *caps* and *cabins* of the Celts were of the same shape, being circular at the base, and forming a cone, whence the agreement in the appellations, a cabin being called in Welsh, *cab*, *caban*. Arm. †*caban*. Ir. *caban*. Gael. †*caban*. Manx, *cabbane*. Cf. also the *capanna*, a cottage, of Isidore, the Span. *cabanna*, Fr. *cabane*, Eng. *cabin*, and *Capellatium*, the old Gaulish name of the Limes Transrhenanus of Ammianus.
- CAR, s. m. A friend, ally, a dear neighbour, a kinsman, a cousin; also a father, which in Armorica is the most common meaning. Cornish Vocabulary, *amicus*. *Câr ogos*, affinis vel consanguineus. Plur. *kerans*. Llwyd, 50. *Yn nêf y fedhaf tregis an barth dychow gans am câr*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my father. M.C. 93. *Me ny allaf conwethas y bosta ge ow hendas, na câr vîth dhym yn teffry*, I cannot discover

- that thou art my grandsire, nor any relation to me in reality. C.W. 116. W. *car*, pl. *ceraint*. Arm. *câr*, pl. *cerent*. Ir. *cara*. Gael. *cara*. Manx, *carrey*. Sansc. *craiias*, dear. Gr. *χαριεις*. Lat. *carus*.
- CAR, v. a. Will love. 3 pers. s. fut. of tho verh *caré*. *My a'd câr mûr*, I love thee much. O.M. 2154. *Mur me a'n câr*, much I love him. R.D. 1802. *Me a'th câr*, I love thee. R.D. 1812. *Saw nep a'n gwello a'n câr yn y colon*, but whoever sees him will love him in his heart. R.D. 1895. *Dew na sîns ny'n câr*, God or saints love him not. R.D. 2114. *Pup oll a gâr bewé*, every one loves to live. P.C. 600. W. *câr*, a gâr. Arm. *câr*, a gâr.
- CAR, conj. Like as, as. *Llwyd*, 134. It mostly occurs in the composite form *pocâr*, qd. v.
- CARA, conj. Like as, so as, as, as it were. *Llwyd*, 150. It is the same word as *câr*, and is generally joined to *po*. See *Pocarn*.
- CARA, v. a. To correct, to chastise. *Yn agis mÿsk pan esen*, lays *Du dheuch ow tysky*, gallus *nyng-esé kemmen dhom cara na dhom sensy*, when I was amongst you, teaching the laws of God, there was not power at all to chastise me, nor to sieze me. M.C. 75. W. *cerydhu*, from *cerydh*, †*cared*, nequitiae. From Lat. *correctio*. Ir. *caire*, *cairíim*.
- CARADOW, adj. Beloved, loving, dear. Pl. *caradowyon*. *An tás an nef caradow*, the Father of heaven beloved. O.M. 679. *A dás colon caradow*, O father, dear heart. O.M. 721. *A dás whék oll caradow*, O sweet father, all beloved. O.M. 1345. *Arlythy caradowyon*, *dreuch dhym ow máp cûf colon*, dear lords, bring to me my son, wise of heart. P.C. 3163. *Me a'n gordh omma del reys*, *râg y bôs mar garadow*, I will worship him here as is necessary, becausc he is so loving. *Keigwyn*, 40. W. *caradwy*.
- CARCATH, s. f. A thornhack, ray, or skate. Compounded of *car*, abbreviation of *carrec*, and *câth*, a cat. It is called in W. *câth vôr*. Arm. *kaz-vôr*. Written by *Llwyd*, *karcaith*, 156.
- CARDER, s. m. Beauty. *Llwyd*, 152. The Cornish Vocabulary which furnishes this word translates it *speciosus* vel *decorus*, hut erroneously, as *der* is the suffix of derivative substantives. The root is *caer*, beautiful, qd. v.
- CARDOWYON, adj. Friends. *Llwyd*, 242. *Tormentours cardowyon*, *hep whethé corn*, *na gûl son*, *keruch ihesu dhynny ny*, executioners, dear fellows, without blowing horn, or making a noise, bring Jesus to us. P.C. 1357. This is a contraction of *caradowyon*, the plural of *cardow*, qd. v.
- CARE, v. a. To love. 1 pers. s. fut. *caraf*. 3 pers. s. fut. *câr*, a gâr. Part. *kerys*, *kerrys*, *kyrys*. *An Tás Dew re bo gordhyys*, *synsys mûr ôn dh'y garé*, the Father God he worshipped, we are much bound to love him. O.M. 1126. *An keth dén-ma dhe caré*, this same man to love. P.C. 511. *Pan welas an Edhewon bôs Christ ow cuthyl meystry*, *ow caré edhomyggon*, *hag anedhé na wre vry*, wheu the Jews saw that Christ was doing mastery, loving the needy, and of them made no account. M.C. 26. *Ef a gara Christ gwelas*, he loved to see Christ. M.C. 109. *Y welas ef ny gara na bôs yn y gowethas*, he loved not to see him, nor to be in his company. M.C. 110. *Del y'th caraf mûr púp prÿs*, as I love thee much

- always. P.C. 710. *Synt Jovyn whék re'n carro*, sweet saint Jove love him. P.C. 1847. *Hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and will love thee for ever. P.C. 2872. *Y welas me a garsé*, I would have liked to see him. R.D. 435. *Gwelas ow máp y carsen*, I should have liked to have seen my son. R.D. 442. *Neb a geryn an moycha*, whom I love the most. C.W. 88. *Mar a'm kerouch*, if ye love me. *ibid.* 182. See also *Cyrry*, *cyrrouch*, *cyrys*. In Keigwyn and Llwyd's time, the infinitive was written *cara*. W. *caru*. Arm. *carout*. Ir. *caram*, †*cairim*, *gradhaigh*. Gael. *gradhaigh*. Manx, *graih*.
- CARENSE, s. f. Love, friendship. More frequently written *cerense*, qd. v. *Po kelly an garensa*, or lose the love. C.W. 62. It was corrupted into *carengé*, or *carenga*, by substituting *g* soft, sounded as *j* in English, for *s*. *Râg dha garenga lenyn*, for thy love now. C.W. 28. *Adam whék*, *ow harenga*, sweet Adam, my love. *ibid.* 56.
- CARESK, s. f. Exeter. *Llwyd*, 252. Compounded of *Câr*, for *Caer*, a city, and *Esk*, the name of the river. W. *Caertwysg*.
- CARG, s. ni. A load, hurden, charge, cargo. *Pryce*. W. *carg*. Arm. *carg*.
- CARHAR, s. m. A jail, or prison. *Llwyd*, 46. W. *car-char*. Ir. *carcar*, *carcain*. Gael. *carcar*. Lat. *carcer*. Gr. *καρκά-ος*. Germ. *kircher*.
- CARIA, v. a. To hear, or carry. † *Cariah an stuff stena dha an stumpes*, carry the tiu stuff to the stamping mill. † *Cariah an stean dha an fôg*, carry the tin to the blowing-house. *Pryce*. W. *cario*. Arm. *carrea*. Manx, *car*. The root is the W. *car*, a wain, or dray. Fr. *charrier*. Span. *acarrear*. Dan. *kïører*. Sw. *kiora*. Germ. *karren*.
- CARIOS, s. m. A cart, or carriage. *Me a fyn*, *re dhu am rôs*, *dhe gemeres gans carios*, *hug yn pryson dhe teulel*, I will, by him that made me, take thee with a cart, and throw thee into prison. P.C. 2266. *Carios* is probably the plural of *car*. W. *car*, †*carr*, *Oxford Glosses*. Arm. *carr*. Ir. *carr*. Gael. *carr*. Manx, *cayr*. Lat. *carrus*; in Cæsar, Gallorum *currus*. Sansc. *car*, to move, or advance.
- CARME, v. a. To cry out. *Why a gûf bohogugyon pup ur uarnoch ow carmé*, ye will have the poor always crying out to you. P.C. 544. A mutation of *garmé*, qd. v.
- CARN, s. m. A rock, a rocky place, a high rock, a shelf in the sea, a heap of stones; the hilt, or handle of an instrument, as *carn colhan*, the hilt of a knife, *Llwyd*, 86. Also the hoof, as *ewincarn*, qd. v. Pl. *carnow*. *Lemmyn hertheuch hy yn vês*, *me a glew yn hager noyes*, *yn carn yn môr er y byn*, now push her out, I hear an ugly noise on a rock in the sea meeting him. R.D. 2297. *Dhe un carn y fue tewlys*, to a rock he was cast. R.D. 2333. *Tân ha môk ha pocvan brás yn carna* (= *carn-na*) *neffre y sêf*, fire and smoke and great sickness in that rock shall ever remain. R.D. 2432. † *Mi rig gwelas an carnow idzha an idhen môr kûl y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks where the sea birds make their nests. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *carn*, a rock, haft, hoof. Arm. *carn*, rock, hoof. Ir. *carn*. Gael. *carn*. Manx, *carn*. In the Erse dialects it means a rock only.
- CAROL, s. m. A choir, a concert. Cornish Vocabulary, *chorus*. In Welsh, *carol* means a song, or panegyric poem; *caroli*, to sing carols; and *côr*, a circle, the choir

of a church, whence *coroli*, to move in a circle, to dance. Arm. *coroll*, a dance; *corolli*, to move in cadence, to dance. Gael. *carull*, to sing. Manx. *carval*, a carol.

CAROW, s. m. A deer, stag, or hart. *Ythanwaf buch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow dhe vâp dên râg ym-weres, gaver yweiges carow, daves war ve lavarow hy hanow da kemeres*, I name cow, and hull, and horse which is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself; goat, steer, stag, sheep, according to my words, let her take her good name. O.M. 126. *Suel a vynno bôs sylwys, golsowens ow lavarow, a Jesus del ve helheys war an bÿs avel carow*, whoever wishes to be saved, let him hearken to my words, of Jesus, how he was hunted in the world like a deer. M.C. 2. W. *carw*. Arm. *carô*, *carv*. Ir. *cairfhiadh*, †*searbos*. Gael. *cairfhiadh*. As the Welsh does not give us any radical meaning, it is evident that the Britons must have borrowed the term from the Lat. *cervus*, which again was derived from the Gr. *κερὰς*, horned, the root being *κέρας*, a horn, one of the chief characteristics of a stag. Cf. Sansc. *carngin*, a horned beast. The Celtic term for a stag was the W. *hÿdh*; Arm. *heiz*; Ir. *fiadh*; Gael. *fiadh*; Manx. *feaih*. In the Irish and Gaelic *cairfhiadh*, the two names are combined. With the above compare also the Lat. *hædus*, a kid; and Sansc. *aidhakas*, a ram, from *aidh*, to grow.

CARRA, v. a. He may love. 3 pers. s. subj. of *caré*. *Kyn yn carra vyth mar veur, awos y ladhé ny'm duer*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him, I have no concern. R.D. 1897. This should properly be written *carro*, qd. v.

CARRAG, s. f. A stone, a rock. *An garrac*, the stone. *Llwyd*, 241. Pl. *carrygy*. *Pyth yw an gordhyans dhe Dew, bôs leskys dhe glow lusew war an carrygy degé*, what is the worship to God, that the tithe should be burnt to coal ashes on the stones? O.M. 478. W. *carreg*, †*carrec*. Arm. *carrec*. Ir. *carraic*. Gael. *carraig*, *carragh*. Manx. *carric*. Gr. *χάραξ*.

CARRO, v. a. He may love. 3 pers. s. opt. of *caré*. *Synt Jovyn whêk re'n carro, ha dres pup ol re'n gortho, kepar del ylly yn ta*, may sweet saint Jove love him, and honour him ahofo every one, like as he can well. P.C. 1847. *Benneth sewys, synt Jovyn whêk re'th caro*, a blessing follow thee, may sweet saint Jove love thee. P.C. 3016. W. *caro*.

CARSE, v. a. He had loved, or would have loved. 3 pers. s. plup. of *caré*. *Ny garsé pellé bewé*, he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 738. *Me a garsé y weles*, I would wish to see him. P.C. 233. *Cows ganso me a garsé*, I should have liked to speak with him. R.D. 744. W. *carasai*, and hy contraction *carsai*, a *garsai*.

CARSEN, v. a. I had loved, or would have loved. 1 pers. s. plup. of *caré*. *Dhe vòdh mar pe genes, gwelus ow mâp y carsen*, thy will if it he with thee, I would like to see my son. R.D. 442. *Y carsen gwelas an fuu anodho, y vòdh mar pe*, I would wish to see the form of him, if it he his will. R.D. 469. *Clew mar a'th dÿr dhys daryvas del garsen mÿr*, hear, if it concerns thee, as I would desire much to declare to thee. R.D. 846. W. *caraswn*, and contractedly *carswn*, a *garswn*.

CARSESTA, v. a. Thou hadst loved, or wouldst have loved. 2 pers. s. plup. of *caré*. *A garsesta bynené, mar mynnyth, war ow ené, me a gerchonan dêk dhys*, wouldst thou love women? If thou wishest, on my soul, I will

fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2838. *Carsesta* is compounded of *carses*, the second person, and the pronoun *te*, thou.

CARVYTH, v. a. He will love. 3 pers. s. fut. of *caré*. *Vynnytha dalasias, ef a'th carvyth me a grÿs*, for ever, in requital, he will love thee I believe. P.C. 1846. *Me a'n carvyth y'm colon, alemma bÿs gorfen beys*, I will love him in my heart henceforth to the end of the world. P.C. 1703. *Hag yn ùr-na martesen dheth lavarow y cresen, hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and in that hour perhaps I would believe thy words, and will love thee for ever. P.C. 2872.

CAS, s. f. A hassle, conflict. *An Princis esa yn pow gans Judas a dhanvonas tÿs ven gveskis yn arrow kepare ha delens dhe'n gás*, the Princes (that) were in the country with Judas sent men trusty, clad in armour like as they go to the hassle. M.C. 64. *Me yw mychtern re wruk cás ol rag dry Adam ha'y hás a tebel scuth; mychtern ôf a lowene, ha'n victory elh gyné yn arrow rudh*, I am the king that did hassle all to bring Adam and his seed from evil plight; the king I am of joy, and the victory went with me in arms red. R.D. 2517. The earliest form was *cád*, qd. v.

CAS, s. m. Hatred, enmity, trouble, anguish, misfortune. *Yn Egip whyrffys yw cás, ow popel vy grevyys brás gans Pharow, yw mylyges, ymons dhymo ow cryé*, in Egypt trouble has arisen, my people, greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, who is accursed, are to me crying. O.M. 1415. *Yma cás brás wharfethys ha codhys war dhe pobel*, a great misfortune has occurred, and fallen on thy people. O.M. 1542. *Mÿr a gás vye gené trehy henna*, much trouble it would be to me to cut that. O.M. 2501. *Ha ncp ná'n grúk war nép tro yn peynys trygens yno, hep ioy prest may's teffo cás*, and whoever has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there, without joy always, that he may obtain anguish. R.D. 160. W. *cás*. Arm. *cás*. Ir. †*cais*. Gael. †*cais*, (*cás*, misfortune.) Sansc. *hath*. Gr. *κότος*; *χόω*, to hate. Fr. *hair*. Goth. *hata*. Ang. Sax. *hæsse*. Eng. *hate*.

CASADOW, adj. Hateful, odious, detestable, villainous, worthless, rotten. Often used as a substantive. *Fys-tyn duwhans gweres vy, ow tón a' plos casadow*, hasten quickly to help me, hringing the odious villain. O.M. 892. *Mar cothfo an casadow, dystouch y fyfen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should he killed. O.M. 2199. *Euch tynneuch an gasadow, usy ow cul fals dewow, yn mës agan temple ny*, go drag the detestable (woman) who is making false gods out of our temple. O.M. 2691. *Yn della, a gasadow, y gorthebyth epscobow*, thus, O detestable one, dost thou reply to hishops? P.C. 1265. *Gans an bobba casadow*, with the odious idiot. P.C. 2394. *Del lavaré war anow war an pren glays mar a te, yn pren seych ha casadow yn er-na fatel ve*, as they say hy mouth; on the green wood if it come, in wood dry and rotten, in that hour how shall it be? M.C. 170. W. *casadow*.

CASAL, s. f. The armpit. Written by Llwyd, 44, *cazal*. W. *cesail*. Arm. *cazel*. Ir. *asgal*, *oscul*. Gael. *achlais*. Manx. *achlish*. Lat. *axilla*. See *Ascal*.

CASE, v. a. To hate, detest. *Râk ef yw drók wás, war ow fay, me a'n cás, a'n plôs fleryys*, for he is a wicked fellow, on my faith I hate him much, the stinking villain. R.D. 1889. W. *casáu*. Arm. *casat*.

CASEC, s. f. A mare. Cornish Vocabulary, *cassec*, equa. Keigwyn and Llwyd write it *casac*, which was the pronunciation of their time, and so it is pronounced vulgarly in many parts of Wales at present. Pl. *cassigy*. *Ythenwaf beuch ha tarow, oll an cattel debarow, aga henwyn kemerans; march, hu casac, ha asan, ky, ha cāth, logosan, deffrans chan serpents*, I will name them cow and bull, all the cattle feeding, let them take their names; horse and mare, and ass, dog, and cat, mouse, different kinds of serpents. C.W. 32. *Casac dhal*, a blind mare. Llwyd, 243. *Casec coid*, the green woodpecker. (Arm. *cazek coad*. W. *caseg wanwyn*, *caseg y dryrhin*.) W. *caseg*. Arm. *cazek*.

CAST, s. m. A trick. *Ty waw, lemyr syng-e fast, rāk ef a wor lyes cast, rāk dhe tollē*, thou boy, now hold him fast, for he knows many tricks to deceive thee. P.C. 1884. *Gwreuch y pur fast, ma na allons yn priveth y laddra yn mēs an bēdh, dre nēp fals cast*, make them very fast, that they may not be able privily to steal him out of the tomb, by some false trick. R.D. 36. W. *cast*. Ir. *gaslog*. Gael. *gasdag*.

CASTEL, s. m. A castle, fort, fortress; also a village. Pl. *castilly*. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drehevel dhym ostel, ynno jammes rag tregē*, I will make a castle, and build for myself a mansion, in it ever to dwell. O.M. 1709. *Myr lowenē ol an bōs, trevow a brōs, castilly brās hag huchel*, behold the joy of all the world, towns of price, castles large and high. P.C. 131. *Ens dew am dyscyblyon dhen castel ūs a ragon*, let two of my disciples go to the village that is before us. P.C. 174. *Stout awos castel Maudlen, mar querth me a ter dhe pōn dhys awartha*, though thou be as strong as Castle Maudlen, if thou dost I will break thy head for thee from above. R.D. 920. *Ny iuggyn mones nep pel, lemmyn bōs yn un castel henrys Emmaus*, we do not think to go any distance, but as far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1295. W. *castell*. Arm. *castel*. Ir. *caiseal*. Gael. *caisteal*. Manx, *coshtal*. All from the Lat. *castellum*.

CATH, s. f. A cat. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, according to the old orthography, *cat*, *cattus* vel *muri-legus*. *Agā henwyn kemerans, march ha casac, ky, ha cāth, logosan*, let them take their names, horse and mare, dog, and cat, mouse. C.W. 32. *Oll dha lavyr nyn dīl cāth*, all thy labour is not worth a cat. *ibid.* 166. *Bram an gāth*, the wind of a cat. *ibid.* 172. *Gurcath*, a he-cat. *Coidgath*, a wild cat, or cat of the woods. Pryce. W. *cāth*. Arm. *caz*. Ir. *cat*. Gael. *cat*. Manx, *cayl*. Gr. *κάρτος, κάρτης, κάτα*. Lat. *catus, cattus, catla*. Fr. *chat*. It. *gatta*. Span. *gato*. Isl. *katt*. Swed. *katt*. Da. *kat*. Ang. Sax. *cat*. Germ. *katze*. Sansc. *cāvas*, a young animal, from *av*, to grow, propagate.

CAUCH, s. m. Ordure, manure, dung. *Cauch*. Llwyd, 154. The same word as *cac*, qd. v.

CAUCHWAS, s. m. A filthy fellow, a base fellow, a coward. *Ty an gwysk avel cauch-was*, thou strikest him like a coward. P.C. 2103. *Ty a whýth avel cauch gwās, whyth war gam, ny dryk grychoncn yn fōk*, thou blowest like a coward, blow athwart, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2715. Compounded of *cauch*, dung, and *guas*, a fellow. *Cāch* is similarly used to denote baseness in the W. compound *cachgi*, a coward, from *cāch*, and *ci*, a dog.

CAUGEON, s. m. A filthy fellow. Used also as an ad-

jective. *Henna me a wra, rāk ny won yn beys gwēll toul dhyn dhe wruthyl dhen caugeon*, that I will do, for I know not a better trick in the world for us to do to the dirty fellow. P.C. 2921. *Ha my caugeon lawethan, nerwel a wrēn ny ow cul tāt yn dan an chek*, and my dirty fiends, we will die making a fire under the kettle. R.D. 137. *Ple 'thesos caugyon, ha'th couylh*, where art thou, dirty fellow, and thy comrade. R.D. 644. From *cauch*.

CAUL, s. m. Cabbage, colewort, any kind of pottago in which there is cabbage, or any sort of potherbs. Cornish Vocabulary, *caula* vel *magdulans, olera*. It is written by Llwyd, *caol, cawl, cowl*. W. *cawl*. Arm. *caol, col*. Ir. *cāl*. Gael. *cāl*. Manx, *kail*. Gr. *καυλός*. Lat. *caulis*. Lith. *kolas*. Fr. *chou*. Germ. *kohl*. Belg. *koole*. Swede. *kol*. Aug. Sax. *caul*. Eng. *cole, kail*.

CAUR, s. m. A giant. It is preserved in the composite *caurmarch*, qd. v. In Welsh, it bears the meaning of a mighty man morally as well as physically, a hero, or great chief. W. *cawr*. Ir. *cirb*, a warrior; *curadh*, a champion; *gur*, valiant. Gael. *còrr*, very great; *curaidh*, a champion, from *cur*, power. Manx, *foaur*, a giant. Sansc. *sūra*, a hero, from *sūr*, to be strong.

CAURMARCH, s. m. A camel. Cornish Vocabulary, *camelus*. Compounded of *caur*, gigantic, and *march*, a horse. So also in W. *caurmarc*.

CAUS, s. m. Cheese. Cornish Vocabulary, *caseus*, where also it is written *cos*. The latest form was *cēs*, qd. v. W. *caws*. Arm. *caouz*. Ir. *cais*. Gael. *caise*. Manx, *caashey*. Lat. *caseus*.

CAV, v. a. He will have. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cavas*, or *cavcl*, qd. v. *Mar menta gwelas an ost an chy, kī da'n gegen, hag enna ti a'n cāv*, if thou wilt see the host of the house, go into the kitchen, and there thou wilt find him. Llwyd, 252.

CAVANSKIS, s. m. An excuse, an escape. *Gans mear a Justice yn wlas, ef a ve veyl rebukis, cavanskis ef a whelas, rāg own y vonas ledhys*, by many a justice in the country, he was vilely rebuked, escape he sought for, for fear that he should be slain. M.C. 156.

CAVANSUCUSE, v. a. To make excuse. *Ny dāl dhys cavansucuse, dre dhe wrēk y vōs terrys, rag orty ty dhe gole, mōl vāp mam a veydh damneys*, it will not do for thee to make excuse through thy wife that it was broken, because thou didst hearken to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 321.

CAVAS, v. a. To have. Written also *cavos*, being another form of *cavas*, or *cafes*, qd. v. *Ni allaf cuvos powes*, I cannot find rest. C.W. 110. It is also given by Llwyd, 247, as the preterite, answering to the W. *caves*. Thus *me a gavas*, I had; *ev a gavas*, he had; *y a gavas*, they had.

CAVEL, v. a. To have, or find. *Dho gavel*, to find. This is the same word as *cafel*, qd. v. W. *cafuel*.

CAVOW, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Rāg cavow sevell a'm sāf, war doer lemyr omhelaf, ow holan ter dew gallas*, for sorrow I stand upright, on the ground now I will throw myself, my heart is parted in two. C.W. 88. *Rāg henna sāf, ha gās cavow dha wandra, me ne brederāf gwēll for*, therefore stand up, and leave sorrow to waunder, I know no better way. *ibid.* 90. *Kemmys ew gansy murnys aga holan ew terrys rāg cafow, medhaf y dy*, so much is it bewailed by them, their hearts are broken for grief, I say to thee. *ibid.* 98. *Cavow* is the same as

the Old Armorio *caffou*, (solicitudines,) preserved in Buhez Nonn, 200. and is connected with the W. *cawdh*, Arm. *keuz, ké*; Ir. *caodh*; Gael *caoidh*; Sansc. *kód*, to be overwhelmed with sorrow.

CAWAL, s. m. A hamper, a basket. *Cawal gwanan*, a beehive. *Llwyd*, 42. *Cauwal*, or *cowal*, is still in common use in Cornwall, for a pannier, or fishwoman's basket. W. *cawell*. Arm. *cavel*. Ir. *cliabh*, *†cliab*. Gael. *cluibh*.

CAWAS, v. a. To have, or find. *Me a yll bós lowenheys, kyns es bós dewedh an bÿs, cawas an oyl a vercy*, I may be made glad, before it is the end of the world, to have the oil of merey. C.W. 70. *Kemmys yw an mollathow, dout yw dhym cawas trigva*, so many are the curses, there is doubt to me to find a dwelling. C.W. 88. *Reys yw porrys lavyrrya, ha gones an bÿs omma, dha gawas dheny susten*, needs is that we should labour, and till the ground here, to procure for us sustenance. C.W. 80. It is also written *cawys*. *Ny whyla dhym na moy cows, me a vyn cawys an pous, kyn fy mar pyth*, seek not any more talking to me, I will have the coat, though it ever be so. R.D. 1957. *Cawas* is only another form of *cavas*, *cavel*, and *cafes*, qd. v.

CAWS, v. a. To speak, or talk. *Llwyd*, 245. Generally written *cows*, qd. v.

CAWSYS, part. Spoken. *Hena Pilat pan welas kymmys cawsys er y byn*, then Pilate when he saw so much spoken against him. M.C. 100. Generally written *cowsys*, qd. v.

CAWYS, adj. Dirty. *Cawys pous*, a dirty gown. *Pryce*.

CE, v. n. Go thou. Used as the imperative of the irregular verb *mones*, to go. *Ke, growet war an dôr gulan, ha côsk*, go, lie down on the earth clean, and sleep. O.M. 96. *Ke yn mäs an wlds, troha ken pow dhe wewé*, go out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 343. *Ke yn räk, del ym kyrry*, go before, as thou lovest me. O.M. 537. *Ke yn kerth*, go away. O.M. 725. *Ke wêth tressé treveth dh'y*, go yet the third time to it. O.M. 799. *Ke yn ban war an cunys*, go up upon the wood. O.M. 1333. *Ke* is also written *ki*, *Llwyd*, 247, which sound is also found in the Ordinalia. *Kee kymmer myns a vynny a'n beis oll adro*, go take all that thou wilt of the world all around. O.M. 403. Arm. *ké*.

CE, s. m. A hedge, fence; inclosure, field. Pl. *ceow*. *Cé linec*, a field of flax. *Y fensan y vós cudhys yn nêb toll ké*, I would he were hid in some hole of the hedge. C.W. 82. *†Na dallé dees perna kinnis war an saw, na mós cuntell an dreis dro dan keow*, men ought not to buy fuel by the load, nor go to gather the brambles about the hedges. *Pryce*. In construction it changes into *gé*, as *golvan gé*, a hedge sparrow. The root is W. *cau*, to inclose. W. *cae*, *†cai*. Arm. *kae*, *ke*. Ir. *fe*, *†cae*, *†ce*. Gael. *faich*. Manx, *faaie*. Of. O. H. Germ. *hag*, N. H. G. *gehege*, Fr. *haie*, Eng. *hedge*.

CE, conj. Though, although. An abbreviated form of *ken*. *Me a vyn mós dha gudha, ce ythaw gryff*, I will go to hide, though it is grievous. C.W. 112. *Whath ké'thyns y mar venys, me a dhóg ran war ow heyn*, since they are so small, I will carry a portion of my back. *ibid.* 100.

CEAN, s. m. A snapper. Written also *cón*, qd. v. W. *ciniau*, a dinner, *cwynos*, supper. Arm. *coan*.

CEANY, v. a. To sup. *Pryce*. The same word as *cona*, qd. v.

CEAR, adj. Dear. Another form of *cér*, qd. v.

CEAS, v. a. To shut up, inclose. *Llwyd*, 104. W. *cau*. Arm. *cawa*.

CEBER, s. m. The matrix. Cornish Vocabulary, *vulva*. This word is the W. *cwybyr*, a covering, honeycomb. Compare also W. *cwthyrr*, the vagina; and the Old Irish *caebb*, the liver; Old Bohemian *kepp*, (vulva;) and Old German *chepis*, *chebis*, *chebisä*, *kebisa*, a concubine. *Keb* remains in several German words, such as *kebsche*, *kebsfrau*, &c.

CEBER, s. f. A rafter, beam. Cornish Vocabulary, *tignum*. W. *ceber*, pl. *cebyr*, *†cibrión*, *Oxford Gloss.* Arm. *kebr*. Gael. *cabar*. Fr. *chevron*.

CEBMER, v. a. Take thou. *†Cebmer wÿth*, take care. *Llwyd*, 251. A late corruption of *cemer*, qd. v.

CEBMYS, adj. So much. *†Kebmys pehas es yn beys*, so much sin is in the world. C.W. 156. A late corruption of *cemmys*, qd. v.

CECEFFRYS, adv. Likewise, also, as well. *Yma ow cûl sacryfys, ha'y pobel ef kekeffrys, dhen kéth dew-na gans mûr tros*, he is making a sacrifice, and his people also, to that same God, with a loud noise. O.M. 1557. *Yma omma dew cledhé, parys gans ow cowethé, cales ha scherp kekeffrys*, there are here two swords, ready with my companions, hard and sharp also. P.C. 927. It is also written *kekyffrys*. *Lavaraf dheuch a tús vás kekyffrys byan ha brás, lemmyn gwreuch oll ow sywé*, I say to you, O good men, little and great also, now do ye all follow me. O.M. 1673. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. v., and *ceffrys*.

CECEMMYS, adj. As much as, as many as. *Gosteyth dhymo y a vÿdh, kekemys us ynné gwreys*, obedient to me they shall be, as much as is in them made. O.M. 54. *Ha kekemmys na'n cresso, goef termyn a dheffo devones a brys benen*, and whoever would not believe it, woe to him the time that he came nurtured from the womb of woman. R.D. 1348. *Dhe kekemmys na'm gwello, hag yn perfyth a'n cresso, ow len benneth me a pys*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. R.D. 1554. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. v., and *cemmys*.

CEDVA, s. f. A synod, or convention. *Llwyd*, 61. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *chetua*, conventus vel conventio. W. *cydva*. Compounded of *ced*, id. qd. W. *cyd*, together, and *ma*, a place.

CEFALS, s. m. A joint, or limb. Cornish Vocabulary, *chefals*, artus. W. *cyvall*, being joined together; *cyvaillt*, a friend. *Cymmal*, a joint, compounded of *cym*, or *cyd*, together, and *mal*, a limb, which is now obsolete in Welsh, but is preserved in the C. *mell*; Arm. *mell*; Ir. *ball*; Gael. *ball*. Compare also the Ir. *†alt*, a limb, *†comallte*, a companion.

CEFER, v. pass. Is found. 3 pers. of the pres. and fut. tense passive of *cafes*. *Saw levereuch cowethé, py kefer pren dh'y crowsyé*, but say, companions, where shall he be found wood to crucify him. P.C. 2535. Written also *kefyr*. *Ple kefyr dyw grows aral räk an dew ladar hep fal, levereuch dhym cowethé*, where shall be found two other crosses for the two thieves without fail, tell me comrades. P.C. 2576. W. *cefir*.

CEFONS, v. a. They may find. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *cafes*.

Danvon tîs dh'y aspye, mar a'n kefons yn nep chy, ha'n kelmyns treys ha dulé, ha'n hembrynky's bÿs dhynny, send men to look for him, if they should find him in any house, let them bind him feet and hands, and bring him to us. P.C. 582. W. *cafint*.

CEFOUCH, v. a. Ye shall find. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cafôs*. *Rag mar ny'n cefouch, a plygh why a'n pren,* for if ye do not find him, a plight ye shall catch it. R.D. 620. W. *cafoch*.

CEFRYS, adv. Likewise, also, as well. *Otté an puskes, ydlyn an nêf, ha'n bestes kefrys yn tîr hag yn môr,* behold the fishes, the birds of heaven, and the beasts, as well on land as in sea. O.M. 119. *Ow cafus banneth ow mam ha banneth ow thâs kefrys,* receiving the blessing of my mother, and the blessing of my father likewise. O.M. 472. Written also *cyffrys*, and *cyfreys*. W. *cyfred*, compounded of *cyr*, together, and *rhéd*, a running.

CEFUIDOC, adj. Almighty. Cornish Vocabulary, *omnipotens*. W. *cyvoethog*, adj., from *cyvoeth*, power. Ir. *†cumachtach*, *†cumachtig*, powerful; *comhachd*, *†cumacht*, *†cumaccl*, power. Gael. *cumachd*, power.

CEFYN, v. a. We shall have, or find. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cafôs*. *Saw leveruech dhym defry pren dhe gyst ple kefyn ny, a vo compes avel sheft,* but tell me seriously, wood for the beam where shall we find, which may be straight like a shaft. Q.M. 2493. *Fystynyn fast alemma, del gorchemynys deffry, mar kefyn dén a'n par-na, ny a'n syw bÿs yn y chy,* let us hasten quickly, as commanded indeed; if we shall find a man of that sort, we will follow him even to his house. P.C. 647. W. *cafem*.

CEFYON, adj. Dear, beloved. Pl. of *cuf*, qd. v. *Godheveuch omma lavur, ha gollyouch gynef, ow kefyon kêr colonow,* endure ye here labour, and watch with me my dearly beloved hearts. P.C. 1026.

CEFYs, part. Found. Part. pass. of *cafôs*. *Mars êth corf Dew y honan, py le y fÿdhe cefys,* if the body of God himself is gone, where shall it be found. R.D. 702. *Ottéfé lemmyn keffys, dús dhum arluth dyssempys,* behold him now taken; come to my lord immediately. R.D. 1701. *Lavarsons y heb pylé agon traytour yw kefys,* they said without pity, our traitor is found. M.C. 98. In Keigwyn's time it was generally written and pronounced *cevy's*, qd. v.

CEFYTH, v. a. Thou shalt have. 2 pers. s. fut. of *cafôs*. *Tyr sêch yn guel nag yn pras, mar kefyth yn gwyr hep gow, ynno gucet in-ta wheelas bôs dheth ly, ha dheth kyn-yow,* dry land in field, or in meadow, if thou shalt find truly without deceit, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1138. Written later *cevyth*, qd. v.

CEGAS, s. m. Hemlock. *Llwyd*, 47. W. *cegid*. Arm. *cegit*. Lat. *cicuta*.

CEGEL, s. m. A distaff. *Gans kegel a dhesempys nedhé dyllas my a ura,* with a distaff immediately I will spin clothes. O.M. 415. Written also *cigel*, qd. v.

CEGIN, s. f. A kitchen. Cornish Vocabulary, *keghin*, coquina. *Ema Adam tremenys, dún dhe hedhas dha'n geyon,* Adam is dead, let us come to fetch him to the kitchen. C.W. 146. *Mar menta gwelas an ost on chy, kí da'n gegen, ha enna ti a'n câv,* if thou wishest to see the host of the house, go into the kitchen, and there thou shalt find him. *Llwyd*, 252. Though *cegin* might be formed from *côg*, by the regular change of *o* into *é*;

the final *n* shews that it is borrowed from the Latin *coquina*. So also W. *cegin*. Arm. *kegin*. Ir. *†cucann*.

CEHAFAL, adj. Equal, like, similar. *A bub sort a leverow, egwall unna ew gorrys, pekar ythow an sortow, gorrys unna der devyes, in deffrans ha kehaval,* of every sort of books, equally in them are put, as are the sorts put in them by pairs, in proportion and equal. C.W. 160. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. *v*., and *haval*, like. W. *cyhaval*, *cyval*. Ir. *cosmail*.

CEHEDZHE, s. m. A reaching, or stretching of the body. *Llwyd*, 112. W. *cyhydu*.

CEI, s. m. A dog. *Llwyd*, 241. A later form of *ci*, qd. v.

CEIN, s. m. The back, the ridge of a hill. Cornish Vocabulary, *chein*, dorsum. In construction it changes into *gein*, and *hein* for *chein*. *My a'th wheres with y dhon dhe yffarn, kepar hag on, war geyn lowarn py brath-ky,* I will help thee to bring him to hell, like as we are, on the back of a fox, or a mastiff. O.M. 895. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doga ef,* take firewood for me, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1298. *Pûp dén ol degyns ganso y pÿth, an mên's allo war aga keyn fardellow,* let every man bear with him his things, all that he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1593. *Pyr henna a dhue dh'e'n tre, war keyn asen hag ebel,* who is that that is come to the town, on the back of an ass and foal. P.C. *Ha'gan flehys kekeffrys; whath kethyns y nar venys, me a dhôg ran war ow keyn uskes lemy'n,* and our children likewise; yet since they be so small, I will carry a portion on my back immediately now. C.W. 100. W. *cevn*, *†cecin*, Lib. Land. Arm. *cevn*, *cein*. Fr. and Eng. *chine*.

CEINAC, s. m. A shad fish. *Llwyd*, 240.

CEIROH, s. m. Oats. Cornish Vocabulary, *avena*. *Bara ceirch, panis avena, oaten bread.* Written also *cerch*. *Dda churdgê a vÿdh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth, dha wethyl an dega leal,* thy charge shall be over oats, barley, wheat, to make true tithe. C.W. 78. The latest form was *cerh*. W. *ceirch*, *cerch*. Arm. *cerch*. Ir. *coirce*, (*†curchas*, arundo.) Gael. *coirce*. Manx, *corkey*. Obs. in Wales, *ceirch* is the form used colloquially in Anglesey; *cerch* in Arvon and Denbighshire; and *cyrch* about Oswestry, in Eastern Powys.

CEISWAS, s. m. A koeper. *Pryce*. W. *ceidwad*.

CELE, s. m. A companion, a fellow, one of two. *Hay yll leff a ve tackis ord an grows fast may 'th esé, hay yll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé worth an grows y fôns ladhyys gans kentler gwyskys dredhé,* and the one hand was nailed on the cross, so that it was fast, and one foot was put right over its fellow; on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 179. W. *gitydd*, *†cilid*. Arm. (*ceile*) *e gûle*, *†eguile*. Ir. *ceile*, *da cheile*, *†eele*. Gael. *a cheilleay*. Manx, *cheillay*. Sanso. *kil*, to bind.

CELEGEL, s. m. A chalice. Cornish Vocabulary, *calix*. Derived from the Lat. *calice*, with a British termination.

CELES, v. a. To hide, conceal. Part. *celys*. *A vûp, ny dal keles man, an pyth a dhue gwêhs veydh,* O son, it will not avail to conceal anything, the thing which is coming will be seen. O.M. 853. *Adam ny fÿl vôs kelys, an pÿth a dhue yn dywedh, yma f'loch 'gcnaf genys, dre vôdh an tûs, Dew in wedh,* Adam, it cannot be concealed, the thing will come at last, there is a child born to me,

- by the will of the father, God also. O.M. 670. W. *celu*. Ir. *ceíl*. Gael. *ceíl*. Manx. *keil*. Lat. *celo*, *cúlo*. Sansc. *cal*, to cover; *hul*, to cover. Gr. *κλείω*, *κλύω*. Goth. *hulja*. Germ. *hülle*, *hehle*. Lith. *kaliu*.
- CELIN, s. m. Holly. Cornish Vocabulary, *ulcia*. W. *celyn*. Arm. *kelen*. Ir. *cuileann*. Gael. *cuileann*. Manx, *hollyn*.
- CELINEN, s. f. A holly tree. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *celynen*. Arm. *kelennen*.
- CELIOC, s. m. A cock. Cornish Vocabulary, *chelioc*, *gallus*. Written in the Ordinalia, *colyek*, and *kullyek*. *Yn medh Christ, yn nôs haneth kyns ys bôs colyek clewys, te a'm nâch tergweth*, says Christ, in this night, before that a cock be heard, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Gans henna ef a clewas en colyek seon ow cané*, thereupon he heard the cock immediately crow. M.C. 86. *Kyns ys bôs kullyek kenys, ter gwýth y wrêch ow naché*, before that the cock hath crowed, three times thou wilt deny me. P.C. 903. W. *ceiliog*. Arm. *cilec*, *cilok*. Ir. *caileach*. Gael. *coileach*. Manx, *kellach*. Sansc. *kalas*, sonorous, fr. *kal*, to resound.
- CELIOC-GUIT, s. m. A gander. Cornish Vocabulary, *anser*. Compounded of *celioc*, a cock, and *guit*, a goose. W. *ceiliog gwydh*. This term is unknown to Armoric, *kilok guez* meaning a pheasant, or heath-cock, from *quez*, id. qd. W. *gwýdh*, wild.
- CELIOC-REDEN, s. m. A grasshopper. Cornish Vocabulary, *locusta*. Compounded of *celioc*, a cock, and *reden*, fern. Literally "the cock of the fern." So Welsh *ceiliog rhedyn*, and Arm. *kilek-raden*.
- CELIONEN, s. f. A fly. Cornish Vocabulary, *musca*. W. *cylionen*, pl. *cylion*. Arm. *keliennen*, pl. *kelien*. Ir. *cuil*, *cuileog*, *cuilenn*, *cuilenn*. Gael. *cuil*, *cuileag*. Manx, *carchuillag*. Lat. *culex*.
- CELLAD, s. f. Loss, damage, hazard. Pl. *celladow*. *Assevyé plygadow genef gruihyl bôdh dhe vrjys, a callen hep celladow, ha dout ow vôs hellyrchys*, it would be agreeable to me to do the will of thy mind, if I could without losses, and fear of my being persecuted. O.M. 2117. Derived from *celli*, to lose. W. *colled*. Arm. *collad*. Ir. *cuilleadh*. Gael. *calldach*.
- CELLER, v. pass. It is possible. A mutation of *geller*, 3 pers. s. pres. and fut. passive of *gally*. *Beisebuc whék, whýth dhe corn, ha galwy dre a pup sorn an dhewolow, mara keller y wythé a chy, na alla yntré dhe'n darasow*, sweet Beelzebub, blow thy horn, and call home from every corner the devils, if it be possible to keep him from the house, that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3058. W. *gellir*.
- CELLESTER, s. f. A pebble, or small stone. So interpreted in Pryce's Vocabulary, but it must originally have meant a flintstone, being the Welsh *callestyr*. Arm. *calastr*. Gr. *χάλις*. Lat. *silex*.
- CELLIL, s. f. A grove. Cornish Vocabulary, *nemus*. Pl. *kelliow*. *Bo' kelly, the house of the grove, in St. Kew. Pen gelly, the head of the grove, in Breage*. The more common form is *killi*. W. *celli*, *y gelli*. Ir. *coill*, *caill*. Gael. *coillc*. Manx, *keil*. Gr. *ῥύα*. Lat. *sylva*. Sansc. *guhila*, (*guh*, to hide.)
- CELLILLIC, s. m. A penknife. Cornish Vocabulary, *artavus*. The diminutive of *collel*, a knife, qd. v.
- CELLY, v. a. To lose. Part. *kellys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *ceyl*, *a geyl*, qd. v. *Pilat a yrchys dhedhé, war bey'n kelly an*
- bevnans, monas dhe'n corj' dl'y wethé, na'n kemerré y yskerans*, Pilate charged them, on pain of losing their life, to go to the body to keep it, that his enemies should not take it away. M.C. 241. *Gwell yw y vôs ef marow, ys bôs an popel kellys, ha dampnys dhe tewolgow*, it is better that he should be dead, than that the people be lost, and condemned to darkness. P.C. 2465. *Dyswrys a vjdh ol iudy, ha kellys an lacha ny*, undone will be all Judea, and lost our law. R.D. 11. This is another form of *colli*, qd. v.
- CELLYN, v. aux. We shall be able. A mutation of *gellyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*. *Yn lowen gynouch my a, mar a kellyn dheuch gyl da, na sevel yn le tyller, yn le may fynny a-wjth*, joyfully with you I will go, if we can do good to you, nor stay in any place, to the place that thou mayest wish moreover. P.C. 1836. W. *gallwn*.
- CELMY, v. a. To bind, fasten, knot, tie. 3 pers. s. fut. *kelm*. Part. *kelmys*, *kylmys*. *Me a' th kelm fast a ver termyn*. I will bind thee fast in a short time. O.M. 1361. *Otté an asen omma, ha'n ebel kelmys yma gynsy*, behold the ass here, and the foal is tied with her. P.C. 201. *Danvon tús dh'y aspye, mar a'n kefons yn nép chy, ka'n kelmyns treys ha dulé*, send men to look for him, if they find him in any house, and let them bind him feet and hands. P.C. 583. *Kelmeuch warbarth y dhyno-vrech, na allo dyank*, bind together his arms, that he may not escape. P.C. 1179. *Me a'n kelm*, I will bind him. P.C. 1889. *Worth an pôst y gelmy fast why a vra*, to the stake you shall bind him fast. P.C. 2059. *Ty a vjdh kelmyns*, thou shalt be bound. P.C. 2071. *Kelmouch fast gans lovonow ef yn pren crows*, bind fast with ropes him on the cross tree. P.C. 2520. *Celmy* is another form of *colma*, qd. v., and is also written *cylmy*. W. *cyllynu*. Arm. *coulma*, *clomein*.
- CELWEL, v. a. To call. A mutation of *gekuel*, qd. v. *Otté voys mernans Abel dhe vroder prest ow kelwel a'n dôr warnuf pup teller*, behold that the death of Abel thy brother is always calling from the ground on me every where. O.M. 578. *My re bue fast ow kelwel*, I have been urgently calling. O.M. 2430. *Yma ow kelwel Eli*, he is calling Elias. P.C. 2959.
- CELYNNEC, s. f. A holly grove, or place where holly trees grow. *Pryce*. From *kelyn*, or *celin*, qd. v. W. *celynneg*. Arm. *celennek*.
- CEMBRION, s. m. Welshmen, the Welsh. *Llwyd*, 242, *Cembrion*. *Cymry* is the name by which the Welsh people have always designated themselves. It is of uncertain derivation, but in all probability identical with the Gr. *κιμῆριοι*. Zenss derives the word from *cym*, or *cyd*, together, and *bro*, a country, i.e. a compatriot; being opposed to *allobroges*, persons of another country. This however is no more certain than Dr. Owen Pughe's analysis, into *cyn*, first, and *bro*, a country; signifying aborigines. It is worthy of notice that in Irish, *Breathnach* is used only for a Welshman, and *Breatain* for Wales. *Graig na mbreathnach, sliabh na mbreathnach*, are places in Ireland, so called because formerly inhabited by Welshmen. So also in Manx, *Bretnagh* means exclusively a Welshman; *Brelyn*, Wales; and *Bretnish*, the Welsh language.
- CEMEAS, s. m. Leave, permission. *Erbyn bonas henna guris nanso prjys gwesper ynwyls, yn er-na yn wedh*

kemeas dhe Joseph y a rontyas, by the time that that was done, it was now time of even-service in the country, in that hour leave to Joseph they granted. M.C. 231. Written also *cummys*, qd. v.

CEMERES, v. a. To take, accept, receive. 3 pers. s. pret. *kemas*. 2 pers. s. imp. *kemer*. *Daves war ve lavarow hy hanow da kemes*, sheep from my words, her good name let her receive. O.M. 128. *Kenner clodhê, fystyn trocha paraillys*, take thou a sword, hasten towards Paradise. O.M. 331. *Kemer tyrr spus an aval*, take three kernels of the apple. O.M. 823. *Hy cemes me a wra, agy dhê'n gorhyl*, I will receive her within the ark. O.M. 1123. *Wosê covs ha lafuryê, an vaner a vye da kemes* croust hag cvê, ha powes wosê henna, after talk and labouring, the custom would be good, to take food and drink, and rest after that. O.M. 1901. *Ow môs war tu a'n temple, me a grîfs y kemesê wêth an vîl kyngys marwel*, going towards the temple, I believe the vile man would take it yet, before that he dies. P.C. 323. *Reys yw dych dry gweres, gynef vy dh'y gemeres yn nôs pryveth*, need is to you to bring help with me, to take him at night privately. P.C. 597. *Ytho why kemereuch e, ha herwydh agus laha gwreck y iuggye dhê'n mernans, mar coth henna*, now take ye him, and according to your law do ye judge him to death, if that is right. P.C. 1977. *Dôk an grows war dhe geyn, kemerry (=kemer hy) a dhysempys*, bear the cross on thy back, take it immediately. P.C. 2620. *Yntre Du ha pehadur acord del ve kemerys*, between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. *Ha'n wolok a's kemas mar dyn may clumderas hy artê*, and the sight took her so sharp that she fainted again. M.C. 171. *Dyskys fatel dons dhow kemes*, taught how they shall come to take me. M.C. 61. *Why a dhêth dhô'm kemes*, ye came to take me. M.C. 74. *Aga henwyn kemas*, their names let them take. C.W. 30. Written equally common *cymeres*. Compounded of *cyd*, together, and *bery*, to carry. W. *cymeryd*. Arm. *cemerel*.

CEMESCYs, n. s. A mixture. *Dour hu goys yn kemeskis weys Christ rag dhe gerensê*, water and blood in a mixture sweat did Christ for thy sake. M.C. 58. *A'n golon ytheth strêk brâs, dour ha goys yn kemeskys*, from the heart there came a great stream, water and blood in a mixture. M.C. 219. See *Cemyscopy*. W. *cymmysgiad*.

CEMMYS, adj. So much, so great, so many. Frequently written *kemys*, and *kymmys*. *Kemys druk îs ow codhê*, so much evil is falling. O.M. 628. *Rag dhe ladhê den mar gura, ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys*, for if a man do kill thee, he shall get it seven times as much. O.M. 599. *Pûp îr oll oberet da, gwyn bys kymmys a'n gwello*, always good works, happy as many as do them. O.M. 605. *Râg kemmys hy dhom carê*, for so much she loved me. P.C. 530. *Bôdh dhe vâp yw yn della, râk selwel kemmys yw da*, the will of thy son is so, for to save as many as are good. P.C. 2953. Compounded of *cym*, together, and *myns*, all. W. *cymmaint*, †*cemaint*. Arm. *cement*. Ir. *cuibheis*, †*cemait*. Gael. *cuibheas*.

CEMYNNY, v. a. To bequeath, leave by will. *Yssê yn dhe see yn wêth, a bewê dhe tât Daveth, râg ef a'n kemynnyys dhys*, sit in thy seat also, which the father David possessed, for he has left it to thee. O.M. 2394. *A tât yntrê dhe dhulê ny a gemmyn ow spyrys*, O Fa-

ther, between thy hands I commit my spirit. P.C. 2986. Frequently written *cymyny*. W. *cymynyau*. Arm. *cemenna*. Manx, *chymnee*. Though agreeing with Latin *commendo*, the W. *cymynyau* is regularly compounded of *cy*, with, and *myny*, to will, from *myn*, = Lat. *mens*, the will or mind.

CEMYSCY, v. a. To mingle, mix. Part. *kemyskys*, which is also written *cymyscys*. *Yma genê un bê da, gorra hag eys kemyskys*, there is with me a good load, hay and corn mixed. O.M. 1058. *Drôk dhevas, eysyll bestyl kemyskis*, bad drink, vinegar and gall mixed. M.C. 202. W. *cymysgu*, from *cyd*, with, and *myscu*, to mix. Arm. *cemmesci*. Ir. *comhmeasg*, †*cummasc*, †*cumasg*. Gael. *coimeasg*. Lat. *commisceo*.

CEN, s. m. Anguish, vexation, grief, pity; a cause, lawsuit, complaint. Cornish Vocabulary, *chen*, causa. *Ty r'um tullas hep kên*, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 252. *Yma kên dhym dhe olê daggrow gois in gwyr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood truly without doubt. O.M. 630. *Na allons cafus kên dhe dhyserysy*, that they may not find cause to disbelieve. O.M. 1826. *Râg ny fîdh kên dhe perthy*, for there will be no complaint to bear it. O.M. 2208. *My ny welaf kên yn bîs may fe a'n kêth dên-ma gwyr dre reson dhe vôs ledhys*, I see no cause in the world that this man is worthy through reason to be slain. P.C. 1589. *Mychtern an Yedhewon, ymwyth lemman râg an kên*, King of the Jews, preserve thyself now from the torture. P.C. 2144. *Ha buxow leas heb kên, ha tumnas-ow kekyffrys*, and buffets many without pity, and heats alike. M.C. 138. W. *cwyn*, whence *cwyno*, to complain. Arm. *keina*. Ir. *caoine*. Gael. *caoin*. Manx, *keayn*. Obs. The long *e* is often represented in Welsh by *wy*, as may be seen by comparing the W. *trwy*, through, with C. *tre*, *dre*; W. *cwbyr*, C. *ceber*; W. *cwyr*, wax, with Latin *cêra*; W. *eghwys*, Lat. *ecclesia*; W. *cwynos*, Lat. *cœna*; W. *plwyv*, Lat. *plêbe*; W. *canwyll*, Lat. *candela*.

CEN, s. m. The hide or skin of an animal; the peel or skin of any thing. *Tynnouch oll gans mir a grîfs, may fo dreyn an gurny cys yn empynnyon, dre an cen*, pull ye all with much of force, that the thorns of the crown may penetrate to the brains, through the skin. P.C. 2138. *Me a's ten gans oll ow nerth may 'th entrê an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen, ha scullye y ympynnyon*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into his skull, and scatter his brains. P.C. 2141. W. *cenn*, †*ceen* in Oxf. Gloss. *ysgen*. Arm. *cenn*, *ceon*, *scant*. Ir. *sgann*. Gael. *sgann*, *coinneach*. Manx, *keynnach*. Sansc. *c'anna*, a cover, *van*, to clothe.

CEN, adj. Other, different. *A wylsta ken yn tor-ma ys del cyê agensow, dost thou see more now than as there was just now*. O.M. 795. *Why a dhyndylsê onor, mar call-cuch dry dhe cen cryggans*, ye would deserve honour, if ye can bring to another belief. P.C. 1994. *Gwyr a leversys dhym a'lh ganow dhe honan, py gans ken re yw dyscys*, the truth thou hast spoken to me of thy own mouth, or by other persons that are instructed. P.C. 2002. *Na fors kyn na dhrehedho, ken tol ny vîdh gwrys ragdho*, no matter though it does not reach, another hole shall not be made for him. P.C. 2759. *Ef a'lh saw, hep ken yly*, he will heal thee, without other re-

medy. R.D. 1695. *Yn ken lyw, ny's gwyllys whêth*, in other form, I have not yet seen them. R.D. 2534. Used also adverbially. *Screfys yw, ha ken me nyn lavarsen*, it is written, and otherwise I would not have said it. M.C. 183. *Mars yw a barth Dew an nêf, bo ken deaul yw*, if he be on the side of the God of heaven, or else he is a devil. R.D. 2104.

CEN, conj. Though, although, if, unless. *Me a vyn dheth treys ammé, dre dhe vòdh, ken nag ôf gwyr, I will kiss thy feet, through thy will, though I am not worthy.* P.C. 481. *Ow thás, ken fova serrys, pan glow an now-edhys*, my father, though he may be angry, when he hears the news. C.W. 82. *Wháth ken 'thosa ow hendas, dha aswon me ny wodhyan*, yet although thou art my grandfather, I knew not how to recognize thee. *ibid.* 120. *Ow grantya dhymo sylhwans wosé henna, ken 'thow pell*, granting to me salvation hereafter, though it is long distant. *ibid.* 140. *Ken teffo y ges golok, dhodho ny yll-ouch gûl drók*, if he should come into your sight, to him ye cannot do harm. R.D. 1861. *Yn ñr-na mestry vyth le ny vea warnaf ve, drók vyth na da, ken onan thys na'n rolla*, in that hour power thou wouldst never have over me, evil nor good, unless one should give it thee. M.C. 145. Written also *cyn*, qd. v. W. *cjd.* Arm. *ken*.

CEN, adv. First, before, before that. †*Bés mar menta rer dem arta, me a desca dis cen point a skians*, but if thou wilt give them to me again, I will teach thee first a point of wit. †*Bedhes gveskys dhiuêth, ken gveskal onwelh rák henna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be twice struck, before striking ouce, for that is the best point of wit of all. *Llwyd*, 251. This is the later form of *cyn*, qd. v.

CENCIA, v. a. To contend, strive. *Llwyd*, 80, *Dho kennkia*. Gael. *caonnag*.

CENCRAS, s. m. Crabs, crabfishes. *Llwyd*, 213. One of the plurals of *cancr*, qd. v.

CENDE, s. m. Kind, nature. *Me a brêf bós gow henna, rák dew ha dén yw dew dra, pur contraryus yn kende*, I will prove that to be false, for God and mau are two things very contrary in nature. P.C. 1731. Derived from the English.

CENDEL, s. m. Fine linen. *Aga malje my a vyn, yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, I will wrap them in fine linen and in silk. O.M. 1752. Written also *cendal*, and pronounced as in English, *scndul*. *Llwyd*. *Joseph whêk, resceue dhys, hag yn cendal glân maylje*, sweet Joseph, receive him to thee, and in clean fine linen wrap him. P.C. 3156. *Otté cendal glân a lés, parys rág y enclodhys*, behold clean linen spread, ready for burying him. P.C. 3160.

CENDONER, s. m. A debtor. *Kyns y un teller-yn beys dew kendoner yth égé, dhe un dettor; me a grás an ngl dhodho a dellé pymmp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, formerly in a part of the world there were two debtors to one creditor; I believe the one to him owed five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 502. Derived from *cendon*, id. qd. *cyndon*, qd. v.

CENEFRA, adj. So many, every. †*Ha Dew rig groes an puskas brás, ha kenefra tra bew es a gwayah, neb rig an dourow dry rág pur vea warlêr go has, ha kenefra edhan eskelly warlêr go has, ha Dew welas tro va dá*, and God created great whales, and every living creature that

moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind, and God saw that it was good. (*Keigwyn*, p. 191.) This is a late corruption of *ceniver*, qd. v.

CENWAL, v. a. To dine. *Llwyd*, 127; who also writes it *kynewal*, p. 245. W. *ciniawa*. It is the same word as *conu*, qd. v.

CENIAT, s. m. A singer. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *cheniat*, cantor, and *keniat*, in *Keniat combricam*, litiçen. It is derived from *cané*, to sing, and the termination *at*, which is the earliest form, denotes the agent, as in Welsh and Armoric; but in mediæval Cornish the termination was changed into *as*, as in *gwoythas*, a keeper; *syhwas*, a saviour. W. *ceiniad*. Arm. *kiniaid*.

CENIN, s. m. A leek, chive, shalot. *Cenin ewinoc*, algium, garlic. *Cornish Vocabulary*. The literal meaning of *cenin ewinoc* is leeks with claws, or clawed. It is written by *Llwyd cinin*. W. *cenin*, †*cennin*. Arm. *cinin*. *Cenin ewinog* is also the name of garlic in Wales.

CENIVER, adj. So many, every, every onc. *A vernans Christi pan welsé keniver tra marthusy*, of the death of Christ when he had seen so many marvellous things. M.C. *Yn blydhen y a vye, ha bederow keniver hag a owlou csé yn corf Jesus worth never*, in a year they would be, and beads so many as there were marks in the body of Jesus in number. M.C. 228. Written indifferently *cenifer*, *ceniver*, *cenever*, and also *cyniver*, qd. v.

CENOUGH, v. a. Sing ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *cané*. *Kenouch why faborden brás, ha me a cân trebyl jyn*, sing ye a great bass, and I will sing a fine treble. R.D. 2359. W. *canwch*. Arm. †*canouch*.

CENS, adv. Before, formerly, rather. *Kens mós eyf ten gwyn pymeth, ha dhe scafê ytheth yn ow nygys*, before going, drink a draught of spiced wine, and thou more nimbly wilt go in my errand. O.M. 2294. *Kepar hag ef ón crowsys, ha dre uyr vreus iuggys rák agan drók ober kens*, like as he, we are crucified, and by true judgment sentenced for our evil deed before. P.C. 2902. *Nep yw ioy ow colon, ha'm melder kepar ha kens*, who art the joy of my heart, and my sweetness as formerly. R.D. 457. In construction *cons* is mutable into *gens* and *hens*. †*Po ti ha de wrêg an moïha lian warbarh, nenne greuh terhi an desan, ha na hens*, when thou and thy wife are most merry together, then break the cake, and not before. *Llwyd*, 251. The aspirate form is required after *na*, *na hens*. So also in Welsh, *na chynt*. Written also *cyns*, qd. v. W. *cynt*, †*cent*. Arm. *kent*. Ir. *ceid*. Gael. *ceud*.

CENS, prep. With. Another form of *cans*. *Kens dha gledhé*, with thy sword. *Llwyd*, 230.

CENSA, adj. The first, chief. *Bedhens nép a ddeppro kensa, kepar ha nép a seryo*, let him be who eats first, as he who serves. P.C. 795. *A wetta ny devethys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, seest thou us come together with the first call. P.C. 2051. *Galsen yn ta, dhe'n kensa fu*, I could well, at the first view. R.D. 863. *Censa* is the superlative of the irregular comparative *cons*. Written also *cynsa*, qd. v. W. *cyntav*, †*centav*, †*cintam*. Arm. *centa*, †*centaf*. Ir. *ceadna*, †*cetne*, *ceud*, †*ceita*. Gael. *ceud*. Manx, *chied*.

CENSEMMYN, adv. Before now. *Llwyd*, 249. A corrupt contraction of *cens*, before, and *lemnyn*, now.

CENSENNA, adv. Before that, ere that. *Llwyd*, 249.

Compounded of *cens*, before, and *henna*, that.

CENTER, s. f. A nail, a spike. Pl. *centrow*. *Doro kenter*, *ha mē a lak y luef gledh*, bring me a nail, and I will fasten his left hand. P.C. 2746. *Hag onan*, *gwyskyns kenter scon ynnu*, and one, let him drive a nail in it at once. P.C. 2766. *Treys ha dewlef a pūp tu fast lackyes gans kentrow hern*, feet and hands on every side fast fixed with iron nails. P.C. 2938. *Yw saw oll dhe wol-yow*, a *wriuk an gu ha'n kentrow*, are all thy wounds healed, which the spear and nails made? R.D. 491. † *Gwisgo un genter ma ed eskas vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. *Llwyd*, 230. W. *cethyr*. Arm. *kentr*, a spur. Ir. † *cinteir*. Gr. *κέντρον*.

CENTREVEC, s. m. A neighbour, one of the same town. *Den a'n geffē cans dawas ha'y centrevek saw onan*, *mar a's ladtredheworto*, *pa'n pūn a gotho dhodho*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2231. Written also *contrevac*, qd. v. Compounded of *cen*, with, and *trev*, a town. W. *cyd-drev-awg*. Arm. † *contrevak*. But the common term in Welsh for a neighbour is *cynmydog*, one of the same *cwmwd*, or wapentake; being a division of the *Cantred*, or hundred: and in Armorica, *amezek*.

CENTREYNY, v. a. To breed maggots, to rot. *Yn priso'n mōs ny treynyn agan bew*, *kyn kentreyynyn oll agan kŷc*, going to prison, we will not torment our lives, though we may rot our flesh. R.D. 74. From *contron*, qd. v. W. *cyndhroni*.

CENTROW, s. m. Nails. The plural of *center*, qd. v.

CENTRE, v. a. To nail, to fasten with nails. *Tynneuch kettep pen*, *y vellow kettep onan dyscavylsys ŷns*, *lemmyn kentr'y worth an pren*, pull ye every one, his joints, every one, are strained, now nail it to the wood. P.C. 2772. From *center*, a nail.

CENTHEW, comp. v. Although he is. *Whath kenthew ow hendas pur drōk dēn accomphys*, yet although my grandsire is accounted a very bad man. C.W. 106. *Kenthew* is a contraction of *cen*, although, and *ythew*, is.

CENZHOHA, s. m. The morning. † *En kenzhoha*, in the morning. *Llwyd*, 249. This is a corrupt word of late occurrence. The root is *cens*, first.

CENYS, part. Sung. *Peder*, *me a lever dhys*, *kyns ys bōs kullyek kenys*, *ter gwŷth y wrēch ow nachē*, Peter, I say to thee, before that the cock has crowed, three times thou wilt deny me. P.C. 903. The participle pass. of *canē*, qd. v.

CEPAR, adv. Equally, in the same manner, alike, like to, as. It is generally followed by *del*, or *ha*. *Avel olow aga threys*, *sych ŷns oll kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry, like herbs. O.M. 761. *Kepar del fweē dremmas*, like as he was a just man. O.M. 864. *Kepar hag ōn*, like as we are. O.M. 894. *Kepar ha my*, *ef gordhyeruch*, like me, honour ye him. O.M. 2350. *Kepar del fue dhyn yrhys*, as it was enjoined to us. O.M. 2375. *Kepar ha del leverys*, just as I said. P.C. 2690. *Kepar hāg ef*, *ōn crowsys*, like as he, we are crucified. P.C. 2900. *Dew ha dēn kepar del ōf*, God and man, like as I am. R.D. 2385. Compounded of *ce*, id. qd. *ced*, *cev*, with, and *par*, equal. W. *cymhar*, is derived from the same roots. So also the Irish *comparaid*, † *compar*. Gael. *coimheart*.

CER, adj. Dear, beloved, dearly beloved. In construction *gēr*. Superlative, *kerra*. *Dres dyfen ow arluth kēr*, against the prohibition of our dear Lord. O.M. 172. *Rāg dhe offryn kēr*, because of thy dear offering. O.M. 567. *Hag ef ahanan mar gēr*, and he so dearly beloved of us. O.M. 612. *A dās kēr*, O dear Father. O.M. 835. *Yn gordhyans dhe tās Dew kēr*, in worship to the dear God the Father. O.M. 1200. *A mester kēr caradow*, O dear beloved master. P.C. 73. W. *cār*, *car-edig*. Arm. *cēr*. Lat. *charus*. Fr. *cher*.

CER, v. n. Go thou. † *Sav aman*, *kemer dha li*, *ha ker dha'n hāl*, *mōr-teed a metten travyth ne dāl*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor, the seatide of the morning is nothing worth. Cornish Proverb. Pryce. This is an abbreviated form of *cerdh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *cerdhes*, to go, qd. v.

CER, adv. Away. † *Dho kemeras kerr*, to take away. *Llwyd*, 44. † *Dho punya kerr*, to run away. *ibid.* 61. † *Ke yn ker*, *benyn vās*, go away, good woman. C.W. 52. † *Omskemyns del ota*, *quick yn ker ke alemma*, accursed as thou art, quickly go away from hence. *ibid.* 88. This is a late abbreviation of *cerdh*, qd. v.

CERCOT, s. f. A surcoat, a surplice. *Hedhouch cercot a baly*, *dhodho me a vyn y ry*, reach ye a surecoat of satin, to him I will give it. P.C. 1784. *Me a'n kelm*, *hag a cach an cercot vrās dhe vēs*, *ūs adro dhodho*, I will bind him, and snatch the large surecoat away, that is about him. P.C. 2074. From the English *surcoat*.

CERCH, v. a. He will fetch. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cerchy*, and also 2 pers. s. imp. *Kerch dhys ow enē gūns ēl*, bring to thee my soul by an angel. P.C. 429. *Ow map-lyen kerch Annas*, my clerk fetch Annas. P.C. 553. *Kerch a'n fenten dhym dour*, fetch from the well for me water. P.C. 650. *Me a gerch dour dhys wharrē*, I will fetch water for thee soon. P.C. 655. *Me a'n kerch dheuch*, I will fetch him to you. R.D. 1891.

CERCH, s. m. A road, journey. *Din yn kerch*, let us come away. P.C. 2289. *Ke yn kerch dywhans*, go thy way quickly. R.D. 116. *Hag an bēdh yn kerch gyllys dhe'n nef deffry*, and from the grave forth gone to heaven really. R.D. 809. W. *cyrch*.

CERCH, s. m. Oats. *Kerch*, *barlys*, *ha gwaneth*, oats, barley, and wheat. C.W. 78. Written also *ceirch*, qd. v.

CERCHEN, adj. Surrounding, about. *Dyeth fest vye*, *y vōs yn kerchen map gal*, great pity it would be, that it should be about the son of evil. P.C. 2131. Written also *kerchyn*. *Lemmyn jevody*, *cafus an bows-na hep gury*, *ūs yth kerchyn*, *me a vyn*, now, I tell you, I will have that coat without seam, that is about thee. R.D. 1922. *Gynef nyns yw medh*, *awos gwyské an queth a fue yn kerchyn Ihesu*, with me there is no shame, because of wearing the cloth that was about Jesus. R.D. 1937. W. *cyrchyn*. Ir. † *cercenn*. Lat. *circinus*, a pair of compasses.

CERCHES, v. a. To fetch, carry, bring. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *kerch*. Part. pass. *kerchys*. *Me a pŷs ragouch ow thās*, *may feuch sylwys*, *hag oll kerchys dodho dh'y wlās*, and I will pray my father for you, that ye may be saved, and all brought to him to his country. P.C. 29. *Cerch a'n fenten dhym dour clēr*, fetch clear water for me from the well. P.C. 650. *Me a gerch dour dhys wharrē*, *ollē ow fycher gynē yn ow dorn rāk y gerches*, I will fetch water for thee soon,

- behold my pitcher with me in my hand to fetch it. P.C. 635. *Kerchyn Longys, an gwäs dall*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow. P.C. 2916. *Whet kerchouch dhymmo Pilat*, again, fetch Pilate to me. R.D. 1885. *Re'n kercho an dewolow*, may the devils fetch him. R.D. 2277. *Deuch gpreff dhe kerchas corf Pilat*, come with me to fetch the body of Pilate. R.D. 2309. *W. cyrchu*, †*circhu*. Arm. *cerchout*. Lat. *circo*, *circare*. It. *cercare*. Fr. *chercher*. Eng. *search*. Sansc. *char*, to go.
- CERDEN, s. f. The quicken tree, or mountain ash. *Llwyd*, 109. *W. cerdhin*. Arm. *kerzin*. Ir. *caorthain*. Gael. *caorthunn*. Manx, *ceirn*.
- CERDYN, s. m. Cords. *Yn scorgiys pronyer esé yn dewle an dew edhow, hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn, gwehyn yn mesk cronow, may fons hyblyth dhe gronkyé, hag a rág qurys colmcnow, gaus púp colmen may 'th ellé, pun wyskens, yn mäs an crow*, in the scourges there were rods in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them cords, weaved among thongs, that they might be pliant, to beat him, and before (at the ends) knots made, with every knot that the blood might come, when they struck him. M.C. 131. It is the plural of *cord*, qd. v.
- CERDHY, s. f. A road, journey. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *kerd*, iter. *Ke yn kerdh, ow máp*, go thy way, my son. O.M. 725. *Dün yn kerdh, ow bruder whék*, let us come away, my sweet brother. P.C. 188. *Me eff-redh a'th pÿs, awos an täs bynygeys ro dhyn ow kerdh dre dhe räs*, I maimed pray thee, for the sake of the blessed father, give to me my walking by thy grace. P.C. 401. *W. cerdh*, †*kerd*. Arm. *kerz*.
- CERDHES, v. a. To go, walk, proceed. *Galsof ysel na allaf kerdhes yn fäs*, I am become low, so that I cannot walk well. O.M. 374. *An dour a uger a lës, may hylly yn ta kerdhes, ty ha'th pobel oll drydhy*, the water will open widely, that thou mayest walk well, thou and all thy people through it. O.M. 1677. *Yna Moyses pell gyllys yn môr, del hewcl dhymmo, a rág dywhans ow kerdhes, an dour ow fysky a lës púp oll a dhyragdho*, Moses is far gone into the sea, as it seems to me, walking quickly forward, striking the water wide before him. O.M. 1684. *Euch yn dré, hag ordeneuch bös pask dhynny, kerdheuch may fova purys wharré, go into the town, and order the paschal food for us, go that it may be ready soon*. P.C. 619. *An antecryst, yn lyes plu, a treyl pobyl dhyworth Dew yu púp le may kerdho ef*, the antichrist, in many a parish, will turn people from God in every place that he may go to. R.D. 249. *Prterite cyrdhys*, qd. v. *W. cerdhed*. Arm. *cerzed*. Ir. *corruigh*. Gael. *caraich*. Sansc. *car*, *kharb*, *khôr*, *svart*.
- CERENGE, s. m. Love, affection. *Räg kerengé orthys, my ny gemeré neffré trom dyal war oll an veyys*, for love to thee, I will never take heavy vengeance on all the world. O.M. 1207. *Yna daygrow ow clybbyé dhe dreys, räk ewn kerengé*, tears are wetting thy feet, for true love. P.C. 483. *Lemmyn gwra, ow karengé, kepar yn beys del vynnay*, do now, my love, as in the world thou wouldst. R.D. 453. It is a later form of *cerense*.
- CERENSE, s. m. Love, affection. *En këth oynement a scollyas warnaf, räk ow anclhydhas, hy a'n gräk dre kerensé*, the same ointment she poured on me, for my burial, she did it through love. P.C. 549. *Jesus Christ mear gerensé dhe vāb dēn a dhyswedhas*, Jesus Christ much love to mankind shewed. M.C. 5. *Tachys fast gans kerensé*, fastened close with love. M.C. 223. It is the same word as *cerensé*, qd. v., and derived from the verb *caré*, to love. *W. carennydh*, †*carennyd*, †*carentid*. Arm. *kerentiez*. Ir. *cairdeas*. Gael. *cairdeas*. Manx, *caardys*. Cf. also the ancient Gaulic names, *Carantonus*, *Carentomagus*.
- CERENYS, part. Crowned. *Dün dhe gerhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y drön avel mychtern yn y se, may hallo vös kerenys*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and let us place him on his throne, like a king in his seat, that he may be crowned. O.M. 2374. *Räg dewesys ös mychtern dhyn, ha kerenys a ver dermyn ty a vÿdh*, for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2381. It is the same word as *cerunys*, the part. pass. of *ceruné*, qd. v.
- CEREOR, s. m. A shoemaker, a cordwainer. Cornish Vocabulary, *sutor*. *W. crÿdh*. Arm. *keré*, *kereour*. Ir. *caireamhan*, †*cairem*. Gael. †*caireamhan*. Manx, *greasee*. I consider the *W. crÿdh* to be a contracted form of *carreiydh*, from *carrai*, a thong, = Lat. *corrigium*, with the usual suffix *ydh*, to denote the agent.
- CERH, s. m. Oats. *Llwyd*, 26, *kerh*. This is the latest form of *cerch*, or *cairch*, qd. v. *Bara kerh*, oaten bread.
- CERHES, v. a. To fetch, bring, carry. *Awos Dew, dün ahanan dh'y gerhas dhe dré, may hallo bös musurys*, for God's sake, let us come away to fetch it home, that it may be measured. O.M. 2565. *Cardowyon, hep whethé corn, na gūl sön, keruch (kerheuch) Jhesu dhynny ny*, my dear fellows, without blowing horn, or making a noise, bring Jesus to us. P.C. 1359. *Dyvolow yffarn a squerdys corf Judas oll dhe dharnow, hag unedho a gerhas y enef dhe dewolow*, the devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces, and from him carried his soul to darkness. M.C. 106. *An prenyer a ve kerhys, en grows scon dythgtis may fe*, the pieces of wood were brought, the cross that it might immediately be formed. M.C. 153. This is another form of *cerches*, qd. v., the guttural *ch* being softened into *h*.
- CERHIDH, s. m. A heron. In Cornish Vocabulary written *cherhit*, ardea. Pryce furnishes the later form *kerhes*. *W. crychydh, crehyr, cryhyr, creyr, crÿr, creyr gläs*. Arm. *cercheiz*. Ir. *corr*, *corr ghlaiss*. Gael. *corr*, *curra*, *corra-ghlas*. Manx, *coayr*.
- CERHYN, adj. Surrounding, about. *Dhe dhysskyblyon yw serrys mür, ha'n Yedheoon gans nerth púp úr ygé kerhyn*, thy disciples are very sad, and the Jews with violence are continually surrounding them. R.D. 886. This is another form of *cerchen*, qd. v., the guttural being softened into *h*.
- CERNA, v. a. To tremble. *Dho kerna*, to tremble. *Llwyd*, 166. A late corruption of *cerenna*, qd. v.
- CERNEWEC, adj. Cornish. Written by Pryce, *Kernuak*. †*Metten da dha why; elo why clupier Kernuak*, good morning to you; can you speak Cornish?
- CERNIAS, s. m. A horn blower, a trumpeter, a piper. *Llwyd*, 241. This is a later form of *cernial*, which is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *cherniat*, cornicen. Derived from *corn*, a horn, the *o* being regularly changed into *e*, as is also the case in Welsh, though now written *y*. *W. corn*, *cyrniad*, †*cerniat*.
- CERNIC, adj. Rocky. From *carn*, a rock. Hence *Kernick*, nom. loc. in St. Stepheu's.
- CERNOW, s. m. Cornwall. *Me a whÿth avel gwäs dā;*

- nyns-ús den vñth yn pow-ma a whytho gwel; ny won gôf yn ol Kernow a whytho gans mygenow bñth well, I will blow like a good fellow; there is never a man in this country, who can blow better; I know not a smith in all Cornwall, who can blow with bellows any better.* P.C. 2712. †*Stean San Agnes an gwella stean en Kernow, the tin of St. Agnes (is) the best tin in Cornwall.* Pryce. W. *Cernyw*. The root of the word is *Corn*, a horn; from the shape of the country running like a horn into the sea. One of the four cantons of Brittany is also called *Kerneô*, in French *Cornouaille*.
- CEROIN, s. f. A tub, pipe, or tun. Cornish Vocabulary, *keroïn, cupa*. W. *cerwyn*.
- CERRA, adj. Dearest, most beloved. The superlative of *cér*, qd. v. *Ow cleth, seveuch yn ban, eueh alemma ahanan, dhe servya ow mǎp kerra*, my angels, stand up, go hence from us to serve my most dear son. P.C. 153.
- CERRAS, v. n. To go, to walk. †*Dda Adam kerras pur greif me a vyn, dhe sallugyê, ha'n aval y presentya*, to Adam I will walk very strongly, to salute him, and present to him the apple. C.W. 54. A late corruption of *cerdhes*, qd. v.
- CERRY, v. a. Thou shalt love. 2 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, to love; often used as the present tense. *Lavar dhymmo dyougel, del ym kerry, me a'd peys*, speak to me clearly, as thou lovest me, I pray thee. O.M. 1370. *Gor ost genes jrycs da dhe omladh, del y'm kerry*, take with thee a host, well armed, to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2142. Written also *cyrry*, qd. v.
- CERRYS, part. Carried. Part. pass. of *caria*, to carry, qd. v. †*Pan deffa oyle a vercy, te a vñdh kerrys the'n joye, dhe'n nêf uchel a uchan*, when the oil of mercy shall come, thou shalt be carried to joy, to the high heaven above. C.W. 150.
- CERT, s. f. A cart. *Helyas ôf, me a fue yn kert a tân, dhe'n kêth plas-ma kymerys*, Elijah I am, I was in a cart of fire, to this same place being brought. R.D. 236. W. *cart, cert*. Ir. *cairt*. Gael. *cairt*. Manx, *cart*.
- CERUNE, v. a. To crown. *Ha rǎg why dhum kerunê, my a re dhuuch Boswenê*, and because ye have crowned me, I will give you Boswene. O.M. 293. Written also *curuny*, qd. v.
- CERYN, v. a. We love, or shall love. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *caré*, to love; often used as the present. *Neb a geryn an moycha*, whom we love the most. C.W. 88.
- CERYS, part. Loved. Part. pass. of *caré*, to love, qd. v. *Dhe gryggy Thomas a dhue, rǎg gans ow arluth y fue kyns lenmyn marthys kerys*, to believe Thomas will come, for by our lord he was before now greatly loved. R.D. 1221.
- CES, adj. Joint, common, united. *Dhyuch lavǎraf, ow dyskyblyon, pyseuch toyth da oll kes-colon Dew dreys pǎp tra*, to you I say, my disciples, pray ye forthwith, all with one heart, God above all things. P.C. 2. *Whêth ow cufyon dyfunouch, ha kes colon oll pesouch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again, my dear (companions) awake, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1076. *Ddodho Jesus dhy dhampniyê Pylat bñs pan danwonas, yn ur-na kes-kow-dhê y a vê*, to him Jesus to condemn until he sent to Pilate, in that hour united companions they became. M.C. 110. It is also written *cys*, qd. v. W. *cýd, †ced, (cýd-galon.)* Arm. *ked*.

- CES, s. m. Cheesc. This is a late form of *caus*, qd. v., and is the pronunciation in use in the times of Keigwyn and Llwyd. †*Es kês? ês po neg ês? ma 's-ês kês, drô kês; po neg ês kês, drô peth ês*, is there cheese? is there, or is there not? if there is cheese, bring cheese; if there be not cheese, bring what there is. Pryce's Vocabulary.
- CESADOW, adj. Hateful, odious, detestable. *Ty wǎs cesadow, ygor scon an darasow ha hêth an prysnes yn mês*, thou odious fellow, open immediately the doors, and bring the prisoners out. R.D. 631. Another form of *casadow*, qd. v.
- CESAN, s. f. A sod, or turf. Llwyd, 45. Pl. *cesow*. †*Whelas tees dha trehê kesow*, look for people to eut turves. Pryce's Vocabulary.
- CESCAR, v. a. To separate, disperse, wander. *Yn mês a'm ioy ha'm whekter, rês ew keskar dre terros, rǎg fout guesc ha goscolter, namna vyrcyn rǎg anwos*, away from my joy and my delight, I must wander through lands, for want of clothes and shelter, I am almost perishing for cold. O.M. 360. *Gwýr a gowsaf vy, ha me a'n prêf kyn keskar*, I speak true, and I will prove it before separating. R.D. 910. Compare this sentence with the following: *Me a'n prêf gwýr a gowsaf, kyns ys dybarth*, I will prove that I speak truly, before separating. R.D. 925. In the following sentence, *peth keskar* means the condition of a vagrant, whence that of a beggar, or poverty. *Benegas yw nêb a garê Du dris pǎp tra ús yn bñs; hag a wodhêffo yn wharé dhodho kymmys ús ordnys; bo clevas bo peth keskar, bo dre prison presonys, oll en da ha'n drôk keparê, dhe Jesus bedhens grassys*, blessed is he that loves God above every thing that is in the world, and endureth patiently as much as is ordained to him; be it sickness or poverty, or by prison imprisoned, all the good and evil alike, to Jesus he thanks. M.C. 24. W. *cydysgaru, gwasgaru*.
- CESCER, adj. Affectionate, loving. *Oll eleth nêf, golsowouch dha ve lwmyn; cresowuch ow bôsaf prince crêf, hag yn-wedh dhe why cescer, bían ha brás*, all angels of heaven, hearken to me now; believe ye that I am a strong prince, and also to you affectionate, small and great. C.W. 10. Compounded of *ces*, together, and *cér*, dear. W. *cydgar*.
- CESCY, v. n. To be at rest, to lie quiet, to sleep. *Adam, a oll dhe drevas, an degves ran dhymmo gǎs, whêth yn atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage, leave the tenth part to me, still to remain waste. O.M. 427. Another form of *cuscê*, qd. v.
- CESENYANS, s. m. Agreement, concord, consent. Pryce. W. *cydsyniant*, from *cyd*, together, & *syniant*, sentiment.
- CESER, s. m. Hail. Cornish Vocabulary, *grando*. Written by Keigwyn and Llwyd, *kezzar*, and *kezer*. †*Ema a kíl kezzar*, it is hailing, lit. it is making hail. Llwyd, 250. †*Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehe, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. Pryce's Vocab. W. *cesair*. Arm. *casarch, †caserch*. Ir. *†casair*, a shower.
- CESOLETH, s. m. Tranquillity, rest, peace. *Ysedheuch yn kesoleth, rǎk scon why a fýdh servys*, sit down in quietness, for you shall soon be served. P.C. 715. Written by Llwyd, *cysolath*, qd. v.
- CESON, s. m. An accusation. More generally written *ceyson*, qd. v.

CESOW, s. m. Turves, sods. The plural of *cesan*, qd. v.
CESPAR, s. e. A spouse, a married person. Cornish Vocabulary, *conjuar*. Compounded of *ces*, together, and *par*, a mate. From the same roots are the W. *cymhar*, a partner. Arm. *kever*, *kenver*, comparison. Ir. *comhar-aid*, + *copar*. Gael. *coimheart*. Lat. *compar*.

CESSONYIS, s. m. A consonant. Pryce. W. *cydseiniad*, fr. *cyd*, together, and *seiniad*, a sounding.

CESTEL, s. m. Castles. One of the plurals of *castel*, qd. v.

CESULYE, v. a. To consult. *Me a gesul*, I advise. P.C. 1543. Generally *cusulye*, qd. v.

CESVOWA, v. a. To live with. ‡ *Râg henna yn chast gwen ny kesvowa*, *ha carnall joye yn bys-ma ny a vyn warbarth nacha*, wherefore chastely let us live together, and carnal joy in this world we will altogether deny. C.W. 90. Comp. of *ces*, together, and *beva*, to live. W. *cydvow*.

CET, a prefix in composition. It denotes co-operation, conjunction, and equality, and has the power of the Latin and English prefixes, *co*, *com*, *con*. It is the older form of *ces*, and was also written *ced*, and is now written in Welsh *cyd*, but anciently, + *cet*, + *ced*, + *cyt*; and in Ancient Gaulish, *cata*, *cate*, as may be seen in the proper names *Catamantelides*, *Catalauni*, *Catmelus*. The prefix *con*, in *contrevak*, &c., has the same power. Arm. *ked*. Ir. *con*, *co*, *coss*. Gael. *con*, *co*. It is the same word as C. *cans*; W. *cant*, with; and the primitive form is preserved in the W. composites, *canhymdaith*, a companion; *canlyn*, to follow. Lat. *con*. Gr. *σύν*. Sansc. *sam*.

CETEL, adv. In the manner that, as, as soon as, when. Written also indiscriminately, *kettel*, and *kettyl*. *Râg dhym yma tokyn da, râk y gafus, kettel y'n geffo a'n bay*, for there is to me a good token to take him, as soon as he finds him, he shall kiss him. P.C. 935. *Kettel tersys an bara, aswonys Cryst a gara, mar dha del reys*, as thou didst break the bread, I knew Christ whom I love, so well as there is need. R.D. 1318. *Wharré y gen luennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1329. Compounded of *ceth*, the same, and *del*, manner.

CETELLA, adv. In such a manner, in that way, so, likewise. *Yn pûr ny defry nép a rolla yn ketella, mernans yw gwryw dhy vedy*, very positively, whoever has acted in that way, death is due to his body. O.M. 2241. *Yn ketella ty re wrûk*, in that way thou hast acted. O.M. 2243. *Honna yw cusyl da, yn ketella me a wra*, that is good advice, so I will do. P.C. 1454. *Yn ur-na dhe'n menydyow why a erch warnouch codhé, yn ketella an nansow wy a bÿs ragas cudhé*, in that hour ye shall call to the mountains to fall on you, likewise the cliffs ye shall pray you to hide. M.C. 170.

CETELMA, adv. In this manner, thus. *Mes y dhensys o mar feyn pûb or a'n trylha dhedha may 'th êth war ben y dheuleyn, ha pesy yn ketelma*, but his manhood was so delicate every hour that he turned himself to it, that he went on his knees, and prayed in this manner. M.C. 54. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma, Arluish pan dyffy dhet pow, predery ahanaf gwra*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner, Lord, when thou shalt come to thy country, do thou think of me. M.C. 193. Compounded of *cetel*, and *ma*, here.

CETEP, adj. Every. *Cresseuch, coullenweuch an beys, avel*

kyns, ketep mîp bron, increase, fill the earth, as before, every son of the breast. O.M. 1162. *Oyeth sy, glewyuch dhym oll masons an dré ketep pol*, hear ye, listen to me all masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2298. *Ha dhym y a worthebys, y fedhons myllyn parys ketep onan*, and to me they have answered, that they will be in the morning ready every one. O.M. 2308. *Deuch yn râg ketep onan*, come forward every one. O.M. 2683. *Dhe csgarn oll ketep tam gans ow bom a sÿdh brewys*, thy bones all, every bit, with my blows shall be broken. O.M. 2744. *Me â genes yn lowen, ha'm dyscyblyon ketep pen dhêth arhadow*, I will go with thee joyfully, and my disciples, every head, at thy commands. P.C. 462. *Godlivedhouch ketoponon*, know ye every one. M.C. 141. The same term occurs in Armorie, see *guitibunan*, in Buhez Noun, 58, 94.

CETGORRA, v. a. To compare, to collate. *Dhe getgora*. Pryce. Compounded of *cet*, and *gorra*, to place.

CETORVA, s. f. The groin. *Llwyd*, 70. W. *cedorva*, from *cedor*, + *cailoir*, Oxf. Gloss., and *ma*, a place. Arm. *cezour*, *caezour*. Ir. *caethair*.

CETERMYN, adv. Likewise. Pryce. Compounded of *cet*, together, and *termyn*, time.

CETTOTH, adv. As soon as. *Dûs dhymmo ketoth ha'n gêr, râg colemyel bôdh ow brÿs*, come to me as soon as the word, to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 2272. *May tanfonno dhynch yn scon, kettuth ha'n gêr*, that he send to you forthwith, as soon as the word. R.D. 1598. *Hedheuch dhymmo ow kledhé, râk may hyllyf y ladhé, kettuth ha'n gêr*, reach me my sword, for that I may kill him as soon as the word. R.D. 1970. Comp. of *cet*, together, and *tôth*, haste.

CETVA, s. f. A convention, an assembly. Cornish Vocabulary, *chetua*, *conventus vel conventio*. Comp. of *cet*, together, and *ma*, a place, whence the proper meaning is the place of meeting. The meeting itself is also the meaning of the W. *cydva*.

CETH, adj. The same. *Nÿ dÿf gwêls na flour yn bÿs yn kêth fordh-na, may kyrdhys*, neither grass nor flower in the world grows in that same road, that I went. O.M. 713. *Gwrén un aller têk ha da, may hyllyn sacryfyé dhodho war an kêth honna*, let us make an altar fair and good, that we may sacrifice to him upon that same. O.M. 1172. *Nyns â dén vÿth vynytha a'n keth re-na dhe'n tÿr sans*, no man shall go ever of those same to the holy land. O.M. 1879. *Laha Moyses dhym yma, hag yn oll an kêth henna nyns ús y hanow scryffÿs*, I have the law of Moses, and in all that same, his name is not written. O.M. 1645. *Pÿ nÿl o mocha sengys an kêth dén-ma dhe caré*, which one was most bound this same man to love. P.C. 511. W. *cyd*.

CETH, adv. Since, whilst, as long as. *Whâth keth ðÿns y mar venys, me a dhôg ran war ow heyn uskes lemyñ*, yet since they are so small, I will carry some on my back immediately now. C.W. 100. W. *cyd*.

CETH, s. m. The common people. *Ôl tûs ow chy, deuch genev vy, bryntyn ha kêth*, all men of my house, come with me, nobles and commons. O.M. 1962. *Oyeth yn wêdh sy glewyuch bryntyn ha kêth, an mychtern a wor-hennym*, hear likewise ye, listen nobles and commons, the king commands. O.M. 2420. *Nêb o tûs kêth dhe Pylat a leveryis*, some that were common people to Pilate said. M.C. 115.

GETHEL, s. f. A knife. Cornish Vocabulary, *cultellus*, *cultellum*. See also *collel*. W. *cythell*, *cyllell*. Arm. *contel*. Lat. *cultellus*.

CEV, a prefix in composition. It denotes conjunction, and equality, and agrees in meaning with *cet*, and the following are examples where it occurs, *kepar*, equally; *kekeffrys*, also; *cefals*, a joint; *cemur*, a spouse; *cevelyn*, a cubit, &c. Written also *com*, *cov*, *co*, as in *colenwel*, *colenwel*. W. *cye*, *cy*, *cym*, *cyn*; formerly written *teum*, *tecm*, *teav*, *teev*, *teim*, *teom*. Arm. *ken*, *tecm*, *tecom*. Ir. *comh*, *tecom*, *teco*. Gael. *comh*, *coimh*. Lat. *com*, *con*.

CEVARDHIU, s. m. December. Lit. *más kevardhiu* means the month following the black month, November. Arm. *keverdu*, *kerdu*, *kerzu*. The Welsh name is *rhagyr*.

CEVARVOS, v. a. To recover. Pryce. W. *cyvarvod*.

CEVARWOUDH, v. a. Direct thou. Ow *cannas wchek*, *dhe'n boys touth*, lowenna *tecka godhfy*, *Ihesu ow mup kevareoudh*, *ugy warnaf ow pygy*, my sweet messenger, to the world quick, the fairest joy thou knowest, Jesus my son direct thou, who is on me praying. P.C. 1043. I take this to be the W. *cyvarwydh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *cyvarwydho*, to direct or guide.

CEVE, v. a. He did have. 3 pers. s. imp. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Lavar dhym, del y'n kerry*, *pan vernans a'n gevé ef*, tell me, as thou lovest me, what death did he meet with? O.M. 2219. See *Gevé*.

CEVELEP, adj. Like, similar. Pryce. The more frequent form is *hevelep*, qd. v. W. *cyfelyb*. Arm. *hevelep*.

CEVELYN, s. f. A cubit, the length from the elbow to the point of the middle finger, half a yard. *Tryhans kevelyn da an lester a vjdh a hys*, *ha hanter cans kevelyn yn wédh ty a vra y lés*, three hundred cubits good the vessel shall be in length, and half a hundred cubits thou shalt make its breadth. O.M. 955. *Ny jl an gjst yn y blás*, *re hýr eio a gevelyn*, the beam will not go into its place, too long it is by a cubit. O.M. 2529. *Lemyn re got ev a gevelyn*, now it is too short by a cubit. O.M. 2541. Compounded of *cev*, and *elyn*, or *elin*, the elbow, qd. v. W. *cyvelin*. Arm. *cefelyn*.

CEVIL, s. m. A horse. The word is preserved in the names of places, as *Nankevil*, *Penkevil*. W. *cefyl*. Ir. *capall*, a mare, a horse. Gael. *capull*, a mare. Manx. *cabbyl*. Gr. *καβάλλης*, a work-horse. Lat. *caballus*, a horse. It. *cavallo*. Fr. *cheval*; *cavale*, a mare. Pol. *kobela*. Both. *kobyła*. Hung. *kabalalo*.

CEVER, s. m. A relative position. *Whet kerchouch dhymmo Pilat, yn y gever y fif tollys*, again bring ye to me Pilate, in relation to him I was deceived. R.D. 1886. W. *cyver*. Arm. *cever*. Ir. *comhair*, *comhar*. Gael. *comhair*.

CEVEREL, s. m. A kid, or young goat. *Keverel* is a family name in St. Martin's by Loo, and a *cheverel*, or *keverel*, a kid, is borne by them on their arms. Pryce. The word is not derived from the Cornish *gaver*, a goat, but rather from the French *chevreau*, *cheverel*. The Cornish and Welsh term for a kid is *mynnan*, qd. v.

CEVERYS, adv. Likewise, also. *†Arluth nef, ha'n byes keverys*, Lord of heaven, and earth likewise. C.W. 70. A late form of *ceffrys*, qd. v.

CEVYS, part. Found. *†Mes an for a vjdh kevys yn vanerma der ow oberow*, but the way will be found in this

manner by my works. C.W. 126. *†Pan deffa an termyn a pypm mil ha pypm cans vledhan, an oyle a vercy yn nena a vjdh kevys*, when shall come the period of five thousand and five hundred years, the oil of mercy then will be found. C.W. 138. A later form of *cefys*, qd. v. CEVYTH, v. a. Thou shalt find. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Púr wýr ef a'n gevyth gu pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, very truly he shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 963. *Bjth nyn gevyth sout u ioy nép a jl gwelas dhe fas*, never shall he have lack of joy, whoever can see thy face. P.C. 1561. Written equally common *cefyth*.

CEWAR, s. f. Weather, a storm, tempest. *Lhwyd*, 128. *Cewar lèb*, wet weather. *id.* 243. It is written by Pryce, *kuer*. *†Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwens, ha clehè, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. I think this word must be a corruption of the W. *garwedh*, roughness, from *garw*, (C. *garow*,) rough; so *tywydh garw*, severe weather.

CEWS, s. m. Speech, discourse. *Cafes dhe geus tregereth*, to obtain thy word of love. O.M. 454. Written also *cows*, qd. v.

CEWSEL, v. a. To speak, say, tell, relate. Pret. and part. pass. *cewsys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *cews*. *Pyw ós a geus mar huhel*, who art thou, that speakest so lofty? O.M. 1368. *Rjys ew dhym keusel defry orth ow gwrek kyns mós a dré*, I must speak really to my wife before going from home. O.M. 2171. *Mara kewsys fulsury, a henna dök dustuny, mes mara kewsys yn lèl, prág y wrcth ow boxusy, nys yn lemmyn vyleny awos gwyrýonedh keusel*, if I have spoken falsehood, of that bear witness, but if I have spoken honestly, why dost thou strike me? there is not now villainy because of speaking truth. P.C. 1271. *Keuseuch lemman, gwýckoryon, del ouch synsýs gweryon, pendra geowsys an dén-ma*, say ye now, traders, as ye are esteemed true, what did this man say? P.C. 1304. *Mar kews ken es gwyrýonedh, ef a'n pren kyns tremenè*, if he speak other than truth, he shall catch it before passing. P.C. 1468. *A benen, pendra kewsyth*, O woman, what sayest thou? R.D. 1688. *Kewsyns dén mýns a vynno*, let a man say all that he will. R.D. 2448. *Hag y 'thens dhe ben dewlyn, hag y kewsens dhe scornye*, and they went to their knees, and they spake to scorn him. M.C. 137. *Ena Pilat a geowsys yn delma*, there Pilate spake in this manner. M.C. 141. It is also written *cowsa*, qd. v. W. *comm*, a discourse, whence *commio*, *ymgommo*, to discourse. Arm. *comz*, *comps*, a discourse; *comza*, *compsa*, to discourse. Ir. *comhradh*. Gael. *comhradh*. The Cornish form approaches nearer the French *causer*.

CEYL, v. a. He will lose. 3 pers. s. fut. of *celly*, qd. v. In construction it changes into *geyl*, qd. v.

CEYSON, s. m. An accusation, cause, reason. *†Pa han keyson*, what charge, or accusation? *Lhwyd*, 240. It is also written *ceson* or *cheson*, the *ch* before *e* having the power of *k*. *Na allons caffus cheson dhe wruthyl crolhal na sôn warnas*, let them not be able to find cause to make a complaint, nor a sound against thee. O.M. 1835. *Levereuch dhym pahan cheyson a's bues why erbyn Ihesu. pan vynnouch y dhystrewy*, tell ye me, what accusation have ye against Jesus, when ye wish to destroy him. P.C. 1970. *Me re wrúk scrifé agas cheson dh'y ladhé*, I have written your accusation to put him to

death. P.C. 2792. *Hep guthyl na moy cheyson*, without suffering any more trouble. R.D. 460. This is an abbreviated form of *acheson*, qd. v.

CI, s. m. A dog. Cornish Vocabulary, *ki*, canis. Pl. *kên*, *kuen*. *Sâf yn ban, del y'm kerri, rāk nans yw Pilat serryt, ow krye, kepar ha ky*, stand up, as thou lovest me, for now Pilate is angered, crying out like a dog. P.C. 2242. *Ty a vjdh mernans cales, yn ta ty a'n dyn-dylas, gwêth ôs ys ky*, thou shalt have a hard death, well thou hast deserved it, thou art worse than a dog. R.D. 2026. † *Aga henwyn kemerans, march ha casak, hag asan, ky, ha cāth, logosan*, let them take their names, horse and mare, and ass, dog, and cat, mouse. O.W. 32. In the Cornish Vocabulary, a *Linx* is called *commisc bleit hah chi*, for which a more recent hand has substituted *kymmisk bleid a chi*, the literal meaning being, "mixture of wolf and dog." This sentence furnishes us with a proof of *c* being changed into the aspirate *ch* after *a*, and; which is the rule in Welsh. *Ci hir, milgi*, a greyhound. W. *ci*, pl. *cwn*. Arm. *ki*, pl. *koun*. Ir. and Gael. *cu*, pl. *coin*. Manx, *coo*. Gr. *κύων*, *κύωνες*. Lat. *canis*. Germ. *hund*. Sansc. *svan*, *s'un*.

CIBMIAS, s. m. Leave. † *Cibmias tēg ev a kymeras*, fair leave he took. *Llwyd*, 251. This is a late corruption of *cummys*, qd. v.

CIDNIADH, s. m. Autumn. *Llwyd*, 40. Who also gives *cidniat*, as a modern form, 13. Both being corruptions of *cyniaf*, qd. v.

CIDNIO, s. m. Dinner. *Llwyd*, 10. A modern corruption of *ciniow*, qd. v.

CIDHA, v. a. To hide. *Llwyd*, 50. More frequently written *cudha*, qd. v.

CIG, s. m. Flesh, flesh meat. Written in Cornish Vocabulary *kig*, *chic*, caro. *Na'm buef dhe wruthyl genes, yn kjk hag yn kues hep wow*, that I have not had to do with thee in flesh nor in blood, without falsehood. O.M. 659. *Ef a bren Adam dhe dās, gans y gjk ha wos kefrys*, he will redeem Adam thy father, with his flesh and blood too. O.M. 812. *Parys fest yw an spyrys, ha'n kjc yw marthys grevys gans cleves ha govegyon*, very ready is the spirit, and the flesh is wondrous afflicted with sickness and sorrows. P.C. 1061. *Kewsyns dēn mŷns a rynnno, ow kjc ha'm gōs bjdh ynno, ha ken ny dhothyē dhe'n nēf*, let a man say all that he will, my flesh and my blood shall be in him, and else he will not go to heaven. R.D. 2449. W. *cig*, † *cic*. Arm. *kig*, † *cic*. Ir. † *cuach*, † *cich*.

CIGEL, s. m. A distaff. Cornish Vocabulary, *kigel*, colus. *Eva, kymmer dhe gygel, rāg nedhé dhynny dyllas, ha my ā gans oll ow nel, yn dōr dhe dhallath palas*, Eve, take thy distaff to spin clothes for us, and I will go with all my strength, to begin to dig in the ground. O.M. 367. Written also *kegel*. *Gans kegel a dhesempys nedhé dyllas me a wra*, with a distaff immediately I will spin clothes. O.M. 415. W. *cogel*. Arm. *kegel*, *kigel*. Ir. *ciogal*, *coigéal*. Gael. *cuigéal*. Manx, *quiggal*. Germ. *kunckel*. O. High German, *cuncla*. As the word is not derivable from a Celtic root, it is evident that all these, like the French *quenouille*, It. *conocchia*, are adopted from the Latin *conocula*, for *colucula*, from *colus*.

CIGLIU, adj. Flesh-coloured. *Llwyd*, 63. Compounded of *cig*, flesh, and *liu*, colour. W. *cigliw*. Arm. *kigliou*.

CIGVER, s. m. A flesh-fork. Cornish Vocabulary, *kig-*

uer, *ficinaula*. Compounded of *cig*, flesh, and *bér*, a spit. The equivalent in Welsh is *cigwain*, a flesh-fork, compounded of *cig*, flesh, and *gwanu*, to pierce.

CIL, s. f. A recess, a back, the nape of the neck. Cornish Vocabulary, *chil*, cervix. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym, ow coské yn haus yn hāl, lyskys ôf a'n kyl dhe'n tal*, Oh, sad, sad, spit on I am by a black frog, and blown by his venom, sleeping down in the moor, burned I am from the nape to the forehead. O.M. 1781. *Pol kıl, the hinder part of the head. Llwyd*, 104. *Heb cows gér y clamderys, y codhas war bol y hýll*, without saying a word she fainted, she fell on her back. M.C. 165. W. *cıl*. Arm. *kıl*. Ir. † *cul*. Gael. *cul*. Manx, *cooyl*.

CIL, v. a. To make. A mutation of *gıl*, qd. v. † *Ema a kıl err*, it snows. † *Ema a kıl cessur*, it hails. *Llwyd*, 250.

CILLI, s. f. A grove. Pl. *killiow*. It is the same word as *celli*, qd. v. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Killaworgy*, *Killegorgan*, *Killigannoon*, *Killigrew*, &c.

CILYGAN, s. f. The sheath-fish. Pl. *kilygys*. *Pryce*.

CINAC, s. m. A worm. Pl. *kinougas*. *Pryce*.

CINBYC, s. m. A wether goat. *Llwyd*, 65.

CINEDEL, s. f. A generation. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *kinethel*, generatio. This is read by *Llwyd*, 4, *kinedhel*. On the margin of the MS. is written *kindyl*, which is more correct. W. *cenedl*, *ccenedyl*, *cenel*, † *cenetel*, † *cenitol*, † *cenell*. Ir. *cinéal*, † *cenel*, † *ceneel*. Gael. *cinéal*.

CININ, s. m. A leek, chive, shalot. *Llwyd*, 15. Another form of *cenin*, qd. v.

CINNIS, s. m. Fuel. *Llwyd*, 19. † *Na dallé dees perna kinnis war an saw, na mōs cunile an dris dro dan keav*, men ought not to buy fuel by the load, nor go to gather the brambles about the hedges. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Another form of *cunys*, qd. v.

CINS, adv. Before. † *Kins es dewath an bŷs*, before the end of the world. C.W. 68. Another form of *cyns*, qd. v.

CIO, s. f. A snipe. *Llwyd*, 146. W. *giach*. Arm. *kiach*, *eur giach*.

CISTINEN, s. f. A chestnut. *Llwyd*, 5. W. *castan*, *castanen*. Arm. *kistin*, *kistinen*. From the Lat. *castanea*.

CITHA, v. a. To hide. *Llwyd*, 47. More frequently written *cudha*, qd. v.

CLABITTER, s. m. A bittern. The only apparent derivation is from the English *clawbiter*. The proper name of the bird is in W. *aderyn y bwn*, or *aderyn y bwmp*, and *bwmp y gors*, (*bwmp*, a hollow sound.) Arm. *bon-gors*. Ir. *bunnan*. Gael. *bunnan*.

CLADHVA, s. f. A burying place. *Me a gesul bōs gansē prcnys da gwon yn nēp lc rāg an cladhva Crystunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial of Christians. P.C. 1545. W. *cladhva*, from *cladhu*, to bury, and *ma*, a place.

CLAF, adj. Sick, disordered, sore. Pl. *clefyon*, *clefyon*. *Ow colon yw marthys clāf*, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337. *Ow colon reseth yn clāf*, my heart is gone sick. P.C. 1027. *Gallas ow colon pūr clāf dre pryderow*, gone is my heart very sick through cares. P.C. 2610. *My ny allaf gūl kenter dhywhy bythyth rāk mar clāf yw ow dulē*, I cannot make any nails for you, for my hands

- are so sore. P.C. 2677. *Pûp echen cledfyn*, all sorts of sick persons. P.C. 3109. *Ellas ow colon yw cláf*, alas! my heart is sick. R.D. 724. *Rák hyreth galsof pûr cláf*, through regret I am become very sick. R.D. 775. It is written *claf*, eger vel egrotus, in the Cornish Vocabulary, but by Llwyd and Keigwyn, *claw*, pl. *clevion*. *Dens cláv*, toothache, LL. 105. *Dén clán*, a sick man, pl. *dynion clevion*, 243. ‡ *Yma ow gwyl ow holan cláv*, it maketh my heart sick. C.W. 86. W. *cláv*, pl. *clevion*. Arm. *clavv*, † *claff*. Ir. *clamh*, s. orbatic. Gael. *clamh*, id. Sansc. *kliv*, to be feeble.
- CLAFOREC, adj. Leprous. Cornish Vocabulary, *claf-horec*, leprosus. From a substantive, *clafor*, leprosy, in Welsh *clavar*, whence the verbs *clavru*, *clavriaw*, to become leprous. Arm. *lovr*, † *loffr*, leprous; *lovrntez*, *lornez*, † *lofrnez*, leprosy; *lovr*, *lôri*, to be leprous; *lovréz*, a hospital for lepers. Legonidec derives the name of the Louvre in Paris from this word. Ir. *luibhra*, † *lubra*, leprosy. Gael. *luibhre*. Manx, *lourey*. Gr. *λέπρα*. Lat. *lepra*.
- CLAMDER, s. m. A faint; a fainting fit. *Ellas, dre cueth, yn clamder, dhe'n dôr prâg na ymwhclaf*, alas! through grief, in a faint to the ground why do I not throw myself? P.C. 2593.
- CLAMDERE, v. a. To faint away, to swoon. Part. pass. *clamderys*. *Mar lué moy nystevyth man, rag noun y wrôns clamderé*, if more come, it will not be enough, they will faint with hunger. O.M. 400. *Rák even anwous ny glewaf yender dhum troys, ythasaf ow clamderé*, for very chilliness I do not feel the cold to my feet, I am fainting. P.C. 1224. *Heb cows gêr y clamderys*, without speaking a word she fainted. M.C. 165. *Ha'n woloc a's kemeras mar dyn, may clamderas hy arté*, and the sight her took so sharp, that she fainted again. M.C. 171.
- CLAP, s. m. Prating. *Sens dhe clap, na fyjdh bysy, rák ny fynnaf dhys crygy*, hold thy prating, be not busy, for I will not believe thee. R.D. 1113. W. *clep*. Du. *klappen*. Germ. *klappen*. Ang. Sax. *cleopian*. Eng. *clap*, † *yclepe*. Scarcely a Celtic word.
- CLAPIER, v. a. To speak. ‡ *Metten dah dha why; clo why clapier Kernuak*, good morning to you, can you speak Cornish? Pryce's Vocab.
- CLECHIC, s. m. A little bell. Cornish Vocabulary, *tintinnabulum*. This is the diminutive of *clôch*, a bell; with the regular mutation of *o* into *e*, as was formerly the case in Welsh, but now into *y*. Thus the Welsh form would be *clôch*, *clychig*, † *clechic*. Arm. *klochik*.
- CLECHTI, s. m. A belfry. Cornish Vocabulary, *cloccarium* vel *lucar*. Compounded of *clôch*, a bell, and *tî*, a house. W. *clochdy*.
- CLEDH, s. m. A dyke, ditch, or trench; also a fence. Pl. *cladhiow*. ‡ *Do en dowla en klédh*, to cast him into a ditch. Llwyd, 244. ‡ *Merouch pymava lowlys, yn clédh, dhe vonas pedrys*, see where he is cast into the ditch, to be rotten. C.W. 82. W. *clawdh*, † *claud*, † *clad*. Arm. *kleuz*. Ir. *cladh*. Gael. *cladh*. Manx, *cleigh*, *cleiy*.
- CLEDH, adj. The left; the north, in the same way as *dehow* signifies the right side and the south. *Pyw a'n gwyskys an barth clédh*, who struck him on the left side. P.C. 1380. *Ha mear a bobyl gansé, a dhychow, hag a glédh*, and many people with him on the right, and on the left. M.C. 97. *An barth clédh neb o cregis dyvedh o,*

ha lader pûr, on the left side he who was hanged shameless was, and a very thief. M.C. 191. ‡ *Po rés deberra an bês, tidn heerath a sew; po rés dal an vor, na oren pan a tu, dhuyran, houlzethas, po glédh, po dihow*, when thou comest into the world, sharp sorrow followeth; when thou beginnest the way, it is not known which side, east, west, or north, or south. Pryce. *Dorn-kledh*, left-handed. Llwyd, 145. W. *clédh*, *gogledh*. Arm. *cleiz*. Ir. *clith*, † *cli*, † *cle*. Gael. *clith*. Goth. *hlei*. Sansc. *kri*. Cf. also Gr. *λαίος*, Lat. *laevus*, Sansc. *laicas*.

CLEDHE, s. m. A sword. Pl. *cledyow*, and irr. *cledydh-yow* and *clydhydhow*, qd. v. *Mar pue drók a obery, tróch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if she was evil of works, kill her with thy sword. O.M. 292. *Tân ha cledhé, yma gené lemmyn parys*, fire and sword, they are with me ready. O.M. 1305. *Gans ow cledhé dhe ladhé scon my a vyn*, with my sword soon I will kill thee. O.M. 1363. *Yma omma dew cledhé parys gans ow cowethé, cales ha scherp kekeffrys*, there are here two swords ready with my companions, hard and sharp also. P.C. 925. *Why a dhêth dhym yn arvow, gans boclers ha cledhydh-yow*, ye came to me in arms, with bucklers and swords. M. C. 74. In Keigwyn and Llwyd's time, it was pronounced *cladha*, and this is the vulgar pronunciation in many parts of Wales. *Cledha bian*, a small sword, or dagger. Llwyd, 63. W. *cledyv*, † *clediſ*. Arm. *clezef*, *clezé*. Ir. *cloidheamh*, † *cladeb*. Gael. *claidheamh*. Manx, *clive*. Lat. *gladius*.

CLEDHEC, adj. Lefthanded. Llwyd, 145. From *clédh*, the left.

CLEGAR, s. m. A rock, cliff, precipice. It is preserved in the names of places; *West Clicker*, *Low Clicker*, *Cligga*, *Cleghar*. W. *clegyr*.

CLEM, s. m. Defence. *Me a lever dhys, rák clem, dyswé dhynny Nychedem, ha Ioseph Baramathya*, I say to you, for defence, shew to us Nicodemus, and Joseph of Arimathea. R.D. 625.

CLEVES, s. m. A disease, malady, sickness. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *clevet*, morbus, of which *cleves* is a later form. *Ya wa credy a pûp cleves dhys jehes*, they will surely make from every disease to thee a cure. O.M. 1794. *Dhodho yma cleves brás, ny gûf medhek a'n sawya*, to him there is a great malady, he finds not a leech that can cure him. R.D. 1647. *Ha mar scon del y'n gwylly, ef a'th saw, hep ken gly, oll a'th cleves yn tyen*, and as soon as thou shalt see him, he will heal thee, without other remedy, of all thy disease entirely. R.D. 1696. *Yn médh an gôff, clevas brás és om dewleff devedhys*, says the smith, great disease has happened to my hands. M.C. 156. Llwyd, 80, 156, supplies the following: *Clevas y mantedh*, the stone in the kidneys; *clevas an mytern*, the king's evil: this is also called in Welsh *clwy y brenhin*, and in Armoric, *drók ar roué*. The root of *cleves* is *claf*, qd. v. W. *clevyd*. Arm. *clened*, *cloued*, † *cleffet*, † *cleuct*.

CLEVET, s. m. The hearing. Llwyd, 18. W. *clywed*. Arm. *cleved*. Ir. *clu*.

CLEVYON, adj. The sick. This is the plural of *claf*, qd. v, and is generally used as a substantive. *Aban ethc dhe'n teller bós clevyon dredho sawgyys*, when they went to the place, that the sick were healed by it. O.M. 2796. *Lycs torn da yn bys-ma re wrúk dhe wahosugyon, sawgy pûp echen cledfyon, a vewhé yn bewnans da*, many a

good turn in this world he hath done to the poor, healing all sorts of sick persons, that live in good life. P.C. 3109. *Dynion clevion, sick men.* *Llwyd*, 243.

CLEWAS, v. a. To hear, to perceive, to feel, to smell. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *clew*, part. pass. *clewys*. *My pan esen ow quandre, clewys a'n nyl tenewen un el ow tallecth cané, a uchaf war an wedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above me ou a tree. O.M. 214. *Pan clewysf vy an tan tyn, parhap y wrussen fyé*, when I should feel the sharp fire, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1351. *A Dheuw an nef, clew ugan les*, O God of heaven, hear our voice. O.M. 1389. *Arluth ny vynnous crysy, na clewas ow voys a vy*, Lord, they will not believe, nor hear my voice. O.M. 1436. *An re-mu ew gwél a rás, rág ny glewysyuch yn nép plás sawor an par-ma vythqueth*, these are rods of grace, for ye have not smelt in any place savour like this ever. O.M. 1990. *Gordhyans dhe tás Dew an néf, lenyn clewas agan les*, worship to the Father God of heaven, now he has heard our voice. O.M. 2027. *Ow arluth whék ol, ládh e, ken ef a wra ow shyndye, mar clewysyth agan gwary*, my all sweet Lord kill him, otherwise he will injure me, if he shall hear of our sport. O.M. 2134. *Ple clewsta gelwel Dew Cryst, gans dén yn bys-na genys*, where hast thou heard God called Christ, by a man in this world born? O.M. 2642. *Me a'n clewes ow tyffen*, I heard him forbidding. P.C. 1573. *Me a dhék dustyny yn clewys ow leverel*, I will bear witness, I heard him saying. P.C. 1314. *Pepenag vo a'n harth wŷr, a clewysyth ow voys yn tŷr*, whoever is of the true side, shall hear my voice in the land. P.C. 2026. *Me a wháth gans mŷr a grys, kynver dyaul ús yn beys yn ta may clewfo*, I will blow with much force, that as many a devil as is in the world may hear well. P.C. 3063. *Lavar Du maga del wra néb a vynnno y glewas*, word of God how it will feed whoever may be willing to hear it. M.C. 12. *Orto ef y a sedhas, may clewo léff Jesus whék*, by him they sat, that they might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77. *Ha dew a dhék dystunny yn clewons yn leverel*, and two bore witness (that) they heard him say. M.C. 91. *Ha wháth moy, wy a glewysyth a dormont Christ del whorfé*, and yet more ye shall hear of the torment of Christ how it happened. M.C. 132. This word in the Cornish, Welsh, and Armoric, is not confined to the signification of hearing only, but it may be defined to conceive from the impulse of any of the senses except the sight. In Welsh, we say, *clywed blás*, to taste; *clywed arogl*, to smell; *clyiced llus*, to hear a voice; *clywed dolur*, to feel a pain. In Armoric it signifies to hear, to smell, to perceive. W. *clywed*. Arm. *clewout*. Ir. *cluin*. Gael. *cluinm*. Manx, *cúvin*. Gr. κλύω. Sansc. *śr'u*.

CLÉYR, adj. Bright, clear. *Dén apert hu mear y rús, golow cleyr ow lewynnyé*, a man perfect, and much his grace, a light clear shining. M.C. 243. *Deuch awar avorow, my agas pŷs, dhe welas fetel sevyys Cryst nês an bêdh, clêr ha wâr*, come ye early to-morrow, I pray you, to see how Christ rose out of the tomb, bright and gentle. P.C. 3242. W. *clær, disglær, eglur*. Arm. *sklear, skler*. Ir. *†gluair*. Lat. *clarus*.

CLIFI, s. f. Ice. Written by *Llwyd*, 33, *glihi*. † *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golawas, er, veu, gwens, ha clêh, ha kezzer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning snow, frost,

wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce's Vocab.* Arm. *sklas*. From Lat. *glacies*.

CLIN, s. m. The knee. Cornish Vocabulary, *clín*, genu, *penclín*, genu. The more common form is *glin*, qd. v., which is common to the other dialects, but this form is also found in the Ordinalia. *Oll an re-ma by a fyth, ow gordhyé mara mennyth war pen dhe dheuw glyn ysel*, all these thou shalt have, if thou wilt worship me low on thy knees. P.C. 136. *Glyn*, here is a mutation of *clyn*, or *clín*, the initial being regularly softened after *dew* preceding.

CLOCH, s. m. A bell. Cornish Vocabulary, *cloch*, clocca; *clochmuer*, campana, a great bell, (*cloch* and *muer* great.) W. *cloch*. Ir. *clog*. Gael. *clog*. Manx, *clagg*. Germ. *glocke*. Fr. *cloche*. From Med. Lat. *clocca*.

CLOCHPREDNIER, s. m. A prison. † *Enna an dzhei a vea kemeryz, ha dha an clochprednier dzhyi a ve ledydz*, then they were taken, and to the prison they were led. *Llwyd*, 252.

CLOF, adj. Lame. Cornish Vocabulary, *claudus*. W. *clôf*.

CLOG, s. m. A steep rock. *Pryce*. W. *clog*, *clogwyn*. Ir. *cloch*. Gael. *clogh*. Manx, *clagh*, *cloch*.

CLOH, s. m. A bell. *Llwyd*, 45. This is a late form of *cloch*, qd. v.

CLOIREC, s. m. A clerk, or clergyman. Cornish Vocab. *clericus*. Arm. *cloarec*. Ir. *cleireach*. From the Latin.

CLOMIAR, s. m. A dove-cot, pigeon-house. *Llwyd*, 49. From the Latin *columbarium*.

CLOPPEC, adj. Lame, crippled. *Llwyd*, 48. A late form of *clôf*, qd. v.

CLOR, s. m. Glory, beauty, renown. *Adam sâf yn ban yn clôr, ha treyl dhe gjk ha dhe voys*, Adam, stand up in glory, and turn to flesh and blood. O.M. 65. If correctly rendered, *clor* must be borrowed from the Latin, but probably the meaning is different. *Gordhyans* is the Cornish term for glory, qd. v., and *gogoniant* the Welsh. But the Arm. has *glôar*. Ir. *glóir*. Gael. *glóir*.

CLOS, s. m. Glory, happiness, praise. *Pan fy a'n bŷs tremenys, gans Crist y fydhys trygys agy dh'y clôs*, when thou shalt be passed from the world, with Christ thou shalt be dwelling in his glory. P.C. 3234. *Yn paradyd deuch dhun clôs, dh'agas prenné me a rós gôs ow holon*, in paradise come ye to my glory, to purchase you I gave the blood of my heart. R.D. 164. *An corf a whyleuch deffry, ganso yth euch yredy yn y clôs*, the body (that) you seek really, with it ye shall go into his glory. R.D. 1290. W. *clôd*, † *clot*. Ir. † *clodh*, † *clu*. † Gael. *cliu*. Slav. *slowo, slawa*. Gr. κλητός. Lat. *in-clitus, lande*. Sansc. *clagha*, (*cal* to proclaim.) Cf. also the Gaulish name *Clotomârus*, = W. *clodvaur*, (*clot-mawr*.) O. H. Germ. *Hlodomâr*.

CLOWANS, s. m. The hearing, an echo. *Pryce*. From *clowas*, to hear.

CLOWAS, v. a. To hear. *Dho glowas. Llwyd*, 44. *Ty a glow ken newodhow*, thou shalt hear other news. C.W. 84. *Ha me ow gwandra, me a glowas awartha, war an wedhan, un el whék fir ow cana*, and as I was walking, I heard from above, on the tree, a sweet angel wisely singing. C.W. 56. *Drôg polai o, nêb a glowses ow cana*, a bad pullet he was, which thou heardest singing. C.W. 56. *Dheth voys, Arluth. a glowaf*, thy voice, Lord, I hear. C.W. 84. *Worth dha glowas yn torma*, by hear-

- ing thee at this time. *Ibid.* 88. *Clow ge ow lef*, hear thou my voice. C.W. 104. This is the late form of *clewes*, qd. v. W. *clwyed*.
- CLUIT, s. f. A hurdle, a wattle, crate, a wattled gate. Cornish Vocabulary, *cluit*, clita. W. *clwyd*, †*cluit*. Arm. *cloued*, *clud*. Ir. *cliath*, †*cliab*. *Ath cliath*, the ford of hurdles, the old name of Dublin. Gael. *cliaith*. Manx, *clen*. Med. Lat. *clata*. Provençal *clada*. Fr. *claire*. *Cluid duirron*, Cornish Vocabulary, *pectus*; lit. the wattles or basket of the breast. So W. *clwyd y dhwyrwon*, and *cliaith* in Gaelic has the same meaning.
- CLUN, s. f. The hip, haunch. Cornish Vocabulary, *clunis*. Penclun, *clunis*; *duiglun*, *renes*. (In Welsh *clun* also means the thigh, therefore *penclun* would be the hip.) *Pôs re teulseuch agas clûn, rûg me a'n gwelas dufun, dros of ef a tremenas*, heavily have ye thrown down your haunches, for I saw him wide-awake by me he passed. R.D. 523. W. *clun*. Arm. *klun*. Ir. †*kluan*. Lat. *clunis*. Eng. *loin*. Sansc. *s'rôni*.
- CLUNK, v. a. To swallow. This word is now in common use in Cornwall, and is derived from a Celtic term, = W. *llyncu*, †*lunca*. Arm. *lonca*. Ir. *slugadh*. Gael. *sluig*. Manx, *lhuggey*.
- CLUT, s. m. A clout. *Clut lestri*, a dish-clout. *Llwyd*, 116. W. *clwt*. Gael. *clût*. Manx, *clloid*. Eng. *clout*.
- CLUYAN, s. m. A disease, sickness. †*Gwellighluyon*, a bed sickness. *Pryce*. *Cluyan* is derived from *clwy*, = W. *clwyo*, a disease.
- CLYBYE, v. a. To wet, or moisten. *Yma daggrow ow klybbye dhe dreys, rûk ewn kereuge, saw me a's sîch guns ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 182. This is a regular mutation of *glybye*, qd. v., the initial being hardened after *ow*.
- CLYDHYDHOW, s. m. Swords. *Gweythyech bôs tûs parys gans battys ha clydhydhow*, take ye care that men be ready with staves and swords. P.C. 608. *Why re dhueth dhyrn gans arvow, gans fustow ha clydhydhow, kepar ha pan veue vy an purê lader yn pow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the land. P.C. 1172. This is an irregular plural of *clêdhê*, qd. v.
- CLYMIAR, s. m. A dove cot. *Llwyd*, 49. Who also writes it *klymmiar*, 33. See *Clomiur*.
- CNEU, s. m. A fleece. *Cnêu glân*, a fleece of wool. *Llwyd*, 170. W. *cnu*. Arm. *cnêo*.
- CNOUCYE, v. a. To beat, knock, strike. *Orden dhêth tus hy knoukyê gans meyn, na hedhens nefrê er na varvou eredy*, order thy people to beat her with stones, nor let them ever stop until she be dead quite. O.M. 2676. *Gans mynn gureuch hy knoukyê er na wrello tremenê*, with stones do ye beat her until she be dead. O.M. 2694. *Lemyn ol byan ha brâs, knoukyouch ef del dyndylus may cosso y lymennow*, now all, little and big, strike him as he deserves, that his sides may itch. P.C. 2084. *My a'n knouk ef er y wew*, I will strike him on his lips. P.C. 2085. *Mar dhues own bones knoukys*, if thou hast fear of being beaten. P.C. 2245. *Powes lemyrn, losel wâs, ha knouk an horn*, stop now, idle fellow, and strike the iron. P.C. 2719. The late form as given by *Llwyd*, 251, was *cnakia*. W. *cnociarv*. Ir. *cnag*. Gael. *cnag*.
- CNYFAN, s. f. A nut. *Gwedhan knyfan*, a hazel tree. *Llwyd*, 51. Written also *kynyfan*, or *kynnyphan*; *kynnyphan frenc*, a wall nut, lit. a French nut. *Llwyd*, 74. (W. *cneuen frengig*. Arm. *craouen Galek*. Ir. *Gall-chnu*, *cnu fhrancach*. Gael. *cno-fhrancach*.) W. *cneuen*. Arm. *craouen*, *craouen*. Ir. *cnu*, *cro*. Gael. *cnu*, *cro*. Manx. *cro*.
- CO, s. m. The memory, remembrance. †*Ma co dho vi*, I remember, lit. there is remembrance to me. *Llwyd*, 138. This is an abbreviated form of *cow*, or *cof*, qd. v.
- COAT, s. m. Wood, timber, a wood, a forest. *Llwyd*, 79. Another form of *coid*, qd. v.
- COBER, s. m. Copper. Cornish Vocabulary, *gueidour cober*, ærarius, a coppersmith. W. *cobyrr*, (*evrydh*.) Arm. *kouevr*. Ir. *copar*. Gael. *copar*. Lat. *cuprum*. Fr. *cuivre*. Eng. *copper*.
- COC, s. m. A boat. Plur. *kuku*, (*coocoo*.) *Llwyd*, 53. W. *cwch*. Ir. *cuach*, †*coca*. Gael. *cuach*.
- COC, adj. Empty, vain, foolish. *Out warnas harlot pen cok scon yn mes a'm golok*, out upon thee, rogue, block-head, immediately out of my sight. O.M. 1529. *Fys-tyneuch a dhew pen cok*, make haste, O ye two block-heads. P.C. 2328. *Na sparyê kyn wrello sôn, ev yw pen cok*, spare not though he make a noise, he is a block-head. R.D. 2017. The oldest form was *cuc*, qd. v. W. *coeg*, whence *coegio* to make void, to deceive. Eng. to *cog*, i.e. to lie, falsify. "To cog the dice." Dryden. Arm. *goak*, *gogea*, to deceive.
- COCH, adj. Red. *My a dhybarth ynterthoch hag a wna dheuch pennow couch*, I will divide between you, and will make for you red (bloody) heads. P.C. 2326. W. *côch*. Ir. †*cuicc*, red, †*cocuir*, murex. Gr. *kôkros*. Lat. *coocus*.
- CODDROS, v. a. To hinder, disturb, annoy. *Del ûs an yedhewon whêth pûp ûr worth agan arveth, hag ow koddros*, as the Jews are still armed against us, and annoying us. R.D. 2480. *Coddros* is a regular mutation after *ow*, of *goddros*, id. qd. W. *godori*, to hinder, or *godreisio*, to be oppressive.
- CODNA, s. f. The neck. †*Codna tâl*, the forehead. *Llwyd*, 61. †*Codna brêh*, the wrist, i.e. the neck of the arm, id. 46. †*Ter i hodna*, about her neck, id. 230. This is a late form of *conna*, qd. v.
- CODNAGWYN, s. f. A weasel, a whitethroat. *Llwyd*, 13. Compounded of *codna*, the neck, and *gwyn*, white. In Welsh, this animal is similarly called *bronwen*, i.e. whitebreast. Another very expressive Welsh name is *gwenci*, from *gwenc*, voracity.
- CODNAHWILAN, s. f. A lapwing. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *cornchwiglen*.
- CODHA, v. a. To fall, to happen. Written also *codhê*. *Yma un posgygion brâs war ow holon ow codhê*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart. O.M. 527. *Yma cûs brâs whurfedhys ha codhys war dhe pobel*, a great misfortune has occurred and befallen thy people. O.M. 1543. *Me a re lemyrn strokyas vrâs, bÿs may codhê hy dle'n dôr*, I will give now great strokes, until she fall on the earth. O.M. 2718. *Mûr dhe voy ef re pechas, ha drôk warnodho a gôdh*, nunch the more he hath sinned, and evil will fall upon him. P.C. 2192. *Mar tue venians vÿth ragdho, warnan ny ef re godho, ha war oll agan flechas*, if any vengeance should come for him, upon us may it fall, and upon all our children. P.C. 2502. *Rûg gwander ef re codhas*, for weakness he has fallen. P.C. 2618. *Yn ur-na whreuch pytadow, may codhdho an mynydhyow*

- warnouch*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon ye. P.C. 2652. *Arluth dre-mas, mar codhas mŷr Cryst ow sylhwas, ple ma dhe wŷr*, good lord, if thou hast happened to see Christ my Saviour, where is he truly? R.D. 855. *Rág gwander y a godhas*, for weakness they fell. M.C. 68. *Yna hy a ve gesys dhe godha*, there it was left to fall. M.C. 184. W. *cwydho*, † *cuido*. Arm. *coueza*, † *coeza*. Ir. *cudaim*, *tuit*. Gael. *tuit*. Manx, *tuitt*. Sansc. *cad*. Lat. *cedo*.
- CODHAF, v. a. To bear, to suffer. *Govy vŷdh oll ow pewé ow codhaf lues galar*, unhappy will be all living, suffering much sorrow. O.M. 633. *Dower, ha lér, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl ha loar, ha steyr kyffris, a Grist ow codhaff mernans, anken y a wodhevys*. Water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon and stars also, from Christ suffering death trouble knew. M.C. 211. A regular mutation after *ow*, of *godhaf*, or *godhef*, qd. v.
- CODHEVEL, v. a. To bear, to suffer. *Henn o payn a vear byte esé Crist ow codhevel*, this was pain of much pity (that) Christ was enduring. M.C. 134. A mutation of *godhevel*, qd. v.
- CODHFEN, v. a. I should know. *Arluth ny vyen lowen, mar fir torment a codhfen y bones dhys*, I should not have been joyful, if I had known that such fierce torment was to thee. R.D. 2542. A mutation of *godhfen*, 1 pers. pl. pluperf. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- CODHFO, v. a. He should know. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2119. A mutation of *godhfo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- CODHFONS, v. a. They should know. *A tás'whék, gáf dhedhé y, rág ny wodhons yn leffry py nŷl a wróns drók py da, hag a codhfons yredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they knew not really whether they did good or evil, and if they knew in truth, they would not destroy me. P.C. 2776. A mutation of *godhfons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- CODHOUGH, v. a. Ye know. *Levereuch dhymmo wharre mar codhough, ple ma kentrow yn pren crows rág y fastye*, tell me directly if ye know where there are nails for fastening him on the cross tree. P.C. 2665. A mutation of *godhough*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- COER, s. m. A court, a choir. W. *cór*. Arm. *cór*. Ir. *cora*. Gael. *coradh*. Gr. *χορὸς*. Lat. *chorus*.
- COF, s. m. Remembrance, recollection, memory. *My a vyr scon orth honna, hag a'n acord a vŷdh cōf*, I will immediately look at that, and of the covenant there shall be remembrance. O.M. 1252. *Arluth porth cōf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord bear remembrance on the last day of my soul. O.M. 1272. *Gwyn y vŷs pan ve gynys, a allo gŷl dhys servys, a'y cōf nŷ'n gās*, happy he when he was born, that is able to do thee service, out of his recollection he will not leave him. O.M. 1478. *Pertheuch cōf oll a'n tokyn a leverys kyns lemyñ dhyyw why, a gowithé*, all ye bear remembrance of the token which I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1081. † *Ema có dho vi*, I remember, lit. there is memory to me. Llwyd, 128. This idiom obtains also in Welsh, *y mae genyv gŷv*. W. *cŷv*, † *cob*. Arm. *coun*. Ir. *cuimhne*. Gael. *cuimhne*. Manx, *cooinaght*.
- COFOR, s. m. A chest, a coffer. *Cofor brás*, a great chest. Llwyd, 43, 48. W. *cofuwr*, from *cōf*, a hollow trunk. Arm. *cufur*. Ir. *cofra*. Gael. *cobhan*. Manx, *coir*.
- COFUA, v. a. Shall remember. *Eveuch lemyñ oll an gwŷn, rág hemma yw ow gŷs fŷn, hag a vŷdh ragouch skullys yn dewyllyens pechusow, why a'm cofua vy hep gow, pysouch may fŷvé evys*, drink ye now all the wine, for this is my perfect blood, and it shall be shed for you, in atonement of sins, ye shall remember me, without falsehood, pray ye that it be drunk. P.C. 827. This must be the 3 pers. s. fut. of the verb, of which we have no other example, unless *cove*, in C.W. 162, is the late form. Pryce gives the verb *covio*, to remember, but that is literally the W. *covio*. Arm. *kouna*. Ir. *cuimhnighim*. Gael. *cuimhnich*.
- COG, s. m. A cook. Cornish Vocabulary, *cocus*. † *Tshi cōg*, a cook shop. Llwyd, 123. W. *cōg*, † *coc*. Arm. *cok*. Ir. *coca*. Gael. *coca*. Manx, *coagyrey*. Lat. *coquus*. Sansc. *kvath*, *pac*, to cook. Gr. *πέπτω*.
- COG, s. f. A cuckoo. *An gŷg*, the cuckoo. Llwyd, 52. W. *cōg*, *y gŷg*. Arm. *coucoug*. Ir. *cuach*. Gael. *cuach*, *cubhag*. Manx, *civag*, *cooag*. Gr. *κόκκυξ*. Lat. *cuculus*. Russ. *kokuszka*. Sansc. *kaukilas*, from *kuc*, to cry.
- COICLINHAT, s. m. The herb archangel. Cornish Vocabulary, *archangelica*. It is doubtful in the MS. whether it is to be read *coiclinhat*, or *coidlinhat*. If the former it is compounded of *coic*, or *cuic*, the old form of *cōc*, which see above, the same as W. *coeg*, vain, and the herb may be the same as the W. *llinhad y coed*. See Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 341.
- COID, s. m. Wood, timber, trees, a wood, a forest. *Koid-gath*, a wild cat. Llwyd, 241. This word was variously written *coit*, *coat*, *cuit*, and in later times *cōs*, *coys*, *cūz*. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Penquite*, (W. *pen coed*,) the head of the wood. *Colquite*, *Cois pen haile*, *Cosgarne*, &c. W. *coed*, † *coet*, † *coil*. Sansc. *kāsta*.
- COIFINEL, s. m. Wild thyme. Cornish Vocabulary, *serpillum*. Probably a contraction of *coid-finel*, wood fennel.
- COILEN, s. m. A quill. Pryce. From the English.
- COIR, s. m. Wax. Cornish Vocabulary, *cera*. It is written *cōr*, as the late form, by Llwyd, 18. W. *cŷyr*, (*wy=é*). Arm. *cocr*. Ir. *ceir*. Gael. *ceire*. Manx, *kere*. Gr. *κηρός*. Lat. *cera*.
- COL, s. m. Any projecting body, or pointed hill, a peak, a promontory. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall. It also meant the awn, or beard of corn, as in Welsh and other Celtic dialects. The plural form *colow*, is given by Llwyd, who writes it *culu*, or *culhu*, qd. v. W. *col*. Ir. *colg*. Gael. *colg*. Manx, *caulg*.
- COLA, v. a. To hearken, to listen. Written also *colé*. 2 pers. s. imp. *cōol*. *A out warnas drók venen, wortō pan urussys colc, rág ef o tebel edhen, neb a glewsys ow cané*, Oh! out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou listenedst to him, for he was an evil bird whom thou didst hear singing. O.M. 222. *Rag cola worth un venes, gulan ef re gollas an plás*, for listening to a woman, he has quite lost the place. O.M. 419. *Ellas vyth pan ruk colé mar hogul worth ow eskar*, Alas! when I ever listened so readily to my enemy. O.M. 626. *Rág ty dhe gola werty, ha toilé dhe bryes lén*, because thou hast hearkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse. O.M. 293. † *Me a levar dhys, ha cool orthaf*, I will tell thee, and listen thou to me. C.W. 44. † *Cool gethym, mentha gesky?*

- hearken to me, would I flout thee? C.W. 48. This word seems to be formed from *clewes*.
- COLAN, s. m. A coal. Pl. *coles*, Llwyd, 243. *Colan bew*, a live coal, 131. *Colan marow*, a firebrand quenched, 164. *Colan leskis*, a burning firebrand, 165. This word is from the Eng., the Celtic term being *glow*, qd. v.
- COLANNAC, adj. Hearty, courageous, valiant. Llwyd, 43. From *colan*, or *colon*, qd. v.
- COLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil, fill up, fill. Part. *colenwys*. Written also *collenwel*, and *colwenwel*. *Cresseuch collenweuch kefrys an nôr veys a dús arté*, increase ye, fill also the land of the world with men again. O.M. 1211. *Fystyné gura, ha dús dhymmo wharré, rák collenwel bódh ow breys*, do thou hasten, and come to me immediately, to fulfil the wish of my mind. O.M. 1267. *Dhe egypt yth áf uskys rák colenwel bódh dhe vrýs*, to Egypt I will go immediately to fulfil the will of thy mind. O.M. 1474. *Yn lyfryow scrifys yma, bós collemoys lowené a ganow an flechys da, ha'n munys ow tené*, in books it is written, that joy is fulfilled out of the mouths of good children, and little ones suckling. P.C. 436. Compounded of *com* or *cov*, id. qd. *cev*, qd. v., and *lenwel* to fill. W. *cyrlawni*. Ir. *comhlionadh*, †*comalnad*. Gael. *coimhlion*. Manx, *cooilleen*.
- COLL, s. m. Loss, damage. *Lemyn me agis pýs a' baynys Christ predery, ha na vo gesys dhe goll an lahys a rúg dhynny*, now I beseech you all of Christ's pains to think, and that there be not left to loss the laws that he made for us. M.C. 182. W. *coll*. Arm. *coll*. Ir. *caill*, *coll*. Gael. *call*. Manx, *coayl*.
- COLLAN, s. A knife. It changes regularly in construction into *gollan*, and *hollan*. *Worth henna whéth a wyth yn beys na allo dén vÿth gúl hager vernans dhymmo; rag ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wán*, against that I will yet guard, so that never a man in the world may do a cruel death to me; for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2043. *Pylat yw marow, dre payn ha dre galarow, y honan yth ymwanas; gans y goll-an marthys scon yth emwyksys yn golon*, Pilate is dead, through pain and through sorrows, himself he stabbed; with his knife wondrous soon he struck himself in the heart. R.D. 2066. It is the same word as *collel*, qd. v.
- COLLEL, s. f. A knife. Cornish Vocabulary, *cultellus*. *Collel gravio, scalprum vel scalbellum*. W. *cylllel*, from the Latin *cultellus*. Arm. *contel*. Gael. *golaidh*.
- COLLET, s. f. Loss, damage. Cornish Vocabulary, *jactura*. W. *colled*. Arm. *collat*. Ir. *cailleadh*. Gael. *caildach*.
- COLLI, v. a. To lose, to spill. *Dho gollí*, Llwyd, 117. 3 pers. s. fut. *cyll*, part. *kollys*, (*kollhys*, Llwyd, 248.) *Rag cola worth un venen, gulan ef re gollas an plás*, for listening to a woman, he has quite lost his place. O.M. 450. *Ha'n maystri brás oll a'm bo, my re'n collas dredho may canaf trew*, and all the great power that was mine, I have lost it through him, that I may sing "alas!" P.C. 149. *An houl ylyw re gollas*, the sun its brightness has lost. P.C. 2992. *Dre ow fech ty a'm collas*, through my sin thou didst lose me. R.D. 164. *Y rané dhe vohosogyon yn bÿs gwel vye ys y scoltyé*, it were better to share it to the poor in the world than to spill it. M.C. 36. *Po ow harena ty a gyll*, or my love thou shalt lose. C.W. 60. *Nangew near. a. for pur usÿr a ban gylsen an tÿr*, it is now much way very truly, since we lost the

- land, *ibid.* 178. *Colli* is another form of *celly*, qd. v. W. *colli*. Ir. *caill*. Gael. *caill*. Manx, *caill*.
- COLLOWY, v. n. To shine. †*Me ew landhorn nêf avel tán ow collowy, moy splanna es an Drengys*, I am the lantern of heaven, like fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity. C.W. 10. A regular mutation of *gollowy*, or *golowa*, qd. v.
- COLOIN, s. m. A whelp, a puppy, or young dog. Cornish Vocabulary, *catulus*. W. *colwyn*, from *cól*, foetus. Arm. *colen*. Ir. *coilean*, †*cuilen*. Gael. *cuilean*. Manx, *qualian*. Scotch, *collie*.
- COLM, s. m. A knot, a tie; a bond. *Me a vyn setyé colm re, may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhum bryangen, a dhysempys dhum tagé*, I will put a running noose, that the knot may fasten soon around my throat, immediately to choke me. P.C. 1525. *Na vynnyn, saw Barabas ny a pÿs, ugy yn colm yn pryson*, we will not, but Barabbas we pray for, that is in bond in prison. P.C. 2042. W. *colum*. Arm. *coulm*.
- COLMA, v. a. To bind, to tie. 2 pers. s. imp. *colm*. *A tás whék oll caradow, ow dywluef colm ha'm garrow, gans lovan fast colmennow, na allan sevel a'm sáf*, O sweet father, all beloved, tie my hands and my legs with a rope, fast knots, that I may not stand upright. O.M. 1346. *Yn urna y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow, en goys yn mës may tardhas, del fastsens an colmennow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs, the blood out that it burst, so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *War post fast a'n colmas, unwyth na yllty plygé*, on a post fast they bound him, so that he could not once bend. M.C. 130. *Enef Christ dhe yffarn êth, hag a dorras an porthow dre y nerth brás, hay sleyveth, ena golmas devolow*, the soul of Christ to hell went, and broke the gates, by his great strength and skill, there he bound devils. M.C. 212. *Celmy* is another form of *colma*, qd. v. W. *cylymu*. Arm. *coulma*, *clonein*.
- COLMEN, s. f. A knot, or tie, bond, halter. Pl. *colmennow*. *A tás whék oll caradow, ow dywluef colm ha'm garrow gans lovan fast colmennow, na allan sevel a'm sáf*, O sweet father, all beloved, tie my hands and my legs with a rope, fast knots, that I may not stand upright. O.M. 1347. *Ena why a gÿf asen, hag ebel yn un golmen, drew y dhymmo vy wharré*, there you will find an ass, and a foal in a halter, bring them to me presently. P.C. 177. *Kelmys yw wháth pÿr fast yn y golmennow*, he is bound yet fast in his bonds. M.C. 212. From *colma*.
- COLMUR, s. m. A binder. Pl. *colmuriön*. †*Whelas megowzian, dha medge an iz; whelas colmuriön dha kelmé an iz*, look reapers, to reap the corn; look binders, to bind the corn. Pryce's Vocab. Compounded of *colm*, a knot, and *gúr*, a man. W. *cylymwr*.
- COLOM, s. f. A dove, a pigeon. Cornish Vocabulary, *columba*. *An golom glás hy lagas, yn mës gwera hy delyfré, lélé edhen ren ow thás, leurel ny won ple fe*, the dove, with blue eyes, do liberate her abroad; a more faithful bird, by my Father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1109. *Colom whék, glas hy lagas, ke nÿg a-uch lues pow, tÿr séch yn guel nag yn prás mar kefyth yn gwÿr hep-gow*, sweet blue-eyed dove, go fly over much country, dry land in field or in meadow if truly thou find without deceit. O.M. 1135. W. *colomen*. Arm. *coulm colm*. Ir. *colom*, *colm*, †*colum*. Gael. *columan*, *colman*. Manx, *calmane*. All from the Latin *columba*.

COLON, s. f. The heart. Cornish Vocabulary, *cor*. Pl. *colonow*. In construction it changes into *golon*, and *holon*. *A vâp whék, ythof cuthys, marthys claf*, O sweet son, I am grieved, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337. *Dhe colon yw cales brás*, thy heart is very hard. O.M. 1325. *Gans nader ythof gwanheys, hag oll warbarth vyn-yymmeys, a fyne trois dhe'n golon*, by an adder I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the end of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. *Ha bedhouch wâr colonow*, and be ye of cautious hearts. P.C. 879. *Gollyouch gynef, ow kefyon kër colonow*, watch with me my dearly beloved hearts. P.C. 1026. *Yma dhys colon galas*, thou hast a hard heart. R.D. 1523. *Ow holon yn tre myll darn, marth yw gené na swardy*, my heart into three thousand pieces, it is a wonder to me that it hath not broken. M.C. 166. *Ha'y holon whék a ravné, me a lever, rag trys-tans*, and her sweet heart would have broken, I say, for sorrow. M.C. 222. W. *calon*. Arm. *calon*.

COLON, s. m. A gut, entrail, bowel. Plural, *coloneiou*. Pryce. W. *coludh*, pl. *coludhion*. Ir. *caolain*, *cadhla*. Gael. *caolan*. Manx, *chiolg*, *collane*. Gr. *χολὰς*, *κῶλον*. Lat. *colon*.

COLTER, s. m. The coulter of a plough. Cornish Vocabulary, *culter*. W. *colltyr*, *†cultir*. Arm. *coultr*. Ir. *collar*. Gael. *collar*. Manx, *collar*. All from the Latin *culter*.

COLWIDHEN, s. f. A hazel tree. Cornish Vocabulary, *colwiden*, *corillus*. Compounded of *coll*, hazel, and *gwidhen*, a tree. W. *colwydhen*, *collen*, *coll*. Arm. *kelvezen*, *keloueen*. Ir. *coll*. Gael. *calltuinn*. Manx, *coll*. Cf. also Anc. Gaulish, *cosl*, in the proper name *Costum*, now *Kusel*, = Germ. *hasal*: and Slav. *shesl*, a rod, (of hazel?) whence the names of places *Schesla*, and *Scheslitz*. (Zenuss. 1118.)

COLYAS, v. a. To watch. *Arluth agan dew lagas yw marthys clâf ow colyas, golyas o agan dysyr*, Lord, our eyes are wondrous tired watching, watching was our desire. P.C. 1057. A regular mutation after *ow*, of *golyas*, qd. v.

COLYEC, s. m. A cock. *Yn nós haneth kyns ys bôs colyck cleveys, te a'm nâch tergwyth*, this night before the cock is heard, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Gans hennu ef a clewas en colyck scon ow cané*, with that he heard the cock immediately crow. M.C. 16. This is another form of *celioc*, qd. v.

COLYTH, v. a. Thou wilt listen. 2 pers. s. fut. of *colé*, qd. v. *Mar a colyth, ty a tew gans dhe whethlow*, if thou wilt listen, thou wilt be silent with thy tales. R.D. 1388.

COMBRYNSY, s. m. Rightness, exactness. *An combrynsy war dhe ben, mar lél y synsys dhe lyn, kyns ys trehy war an pren, rc got o a gevelyn*, the exactness on thy head, so true thou holdest thy line before cutting on the tree, too short it was by a cubit. O.M. 2517. *Drehefyn ef yn ban lemyn, re got ew a gevelyn da yn gwŷr, an combrynsy yw henma*, let us raise it upright now, it is too short a good cubit in truth, the exact measure is this. O.M. 2542. W. *cyrant*, accurate.

COMER, s. m. Pride. Pryce.

COMMENA, v. a. To commend. *†Ha râg henna, gwraf commena dhe leal Drengys ow ena*, and therefore I do commend to the faithful Trinity my soul. C.W. 146. Another form of *cemynny*, qd. v.

COMMISC, s. m. A mixture. Cornish Vocab. *commisc* *bleit ha chi*, lynx. Written also *cymmysk*. See *Cemysgy*.

W. *cymmysg*. Arm. *cemmesc*. Ir. *cumaísg*, *comhneascg*, *†cummasc*. Gael. *coimeasg*, *†cumasg*.

COMOLEC, adj. Cloudy, dark. *Llwyd*, 162. W. *cymylog*. Arm. *commoule*. The substantive is in W. *cumwl*, a cloud, a collection of clouds. Arm. *counmoul*, *commoul*. From Lat. *cunulus*, a heap.

COMPOS, adj. Straight, even, right. *Dew teka bren râg styllow, ha compes y denwennow, brás ha crom y ben goles*, lo, the fairest tree for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2442. It is written indiscriminately *compes*, and *compys*. *Cowyth profiyn an styllow, mars êns compes dhe'n fosow, may haller aga ladhýe gans corbles*, comrades, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that they may be laid with joists. O.M. 2472. *Râg ef a'm hembroncas pîr compys bÿs yn losel*, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1206. This is the same word as the W. *cymhwys*, even, of even weight. Compounded of *cyd*, equally, and *pwys*, weight. *Compos* therefore is compounded of *com*, id. qd. *cev*, equally, and *poys*, heavy. Arm. *compez*, *compoez*.

COMPOSEE, adj. Straighter. *Ny gassen compossé pren yn nep le, na râg an plas-na vÿth well*, we shall not get a straighter tree in any place, nor for this place any better. O.M. 2577. The comparative of *compos*.

COMPOSTER, s. m. Form, order, fitness. *†Ha dhera an noar heb composter, ha heb kenefratria; ha tulder war bedgeth an dowerder; ha speres Dew reeg gonyath war bedgeth un dowerow*, and the earth was without form, and without any thing, and darkness (was) on the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God moved on the face of the waters. M.C. p. 93. W. *cymhwysder*.

CON, s. f. A supper. *Llwyd*, 48, *cón*. This is the contracted form of *cwyn*, qd. v.

CONA, v. a. To sup. *†Na huât, médh an dzhei, qwrâz cona abarhan nî*, not yet, quoth they, do sup with us. *Llwyd*, 282.

CONERIOC, adj. Rabid, mad, frantic. Cornish Vocabulary, *rabidus*, vel *amens*, vel *demens*. Derived from a substantive *connar*, = W. *cyndhar*, *cyndharcdh*. Arm. *kounnar*, hydrophobia. The word in Welsh is compounded of *cwn*, dogs, which in composition changes regularly into *cyn*, as *cynos*, little dogs, *cynydd*, a hunter with dogs, and *dar*, a tumult. W. adj. *cyndheiriog*; *ci cyndheiriog*, *†konderawc*, a mad dog.

CONFETHYS, part. Discovered, convicted. *†Ow voice oll yta changys avel mayteth yn tevery, mc ne vedhaf confethys om bôs ynaf falsury*, my voice is all changed like to a maiden in earnest, I shall not be discovered that there is in me any falsehood. C.W. 40. Written also *conveithys*, qd. v.

CONNA, s. m. The neck. Cornish Vocabulary, *collum*. *Ow arluth, my a der erak ow conna, mars euch lemyn mës a dré, nefré my dhebraf vara*, my lord, I will shortly break my neck, if you go now away from home, never will I taste bread. O.M. 2184. *Dhe conna a grég*, thy neck be hanged. P.C. 2813. *Cona brêch*, the wrist, lit. the neck of the arm. *Me a gelm scon levan dha worth conna brêch an adla ha why tynneuch agas try, bÿs may hedho hy dhên tol*, I will forthwith bind a good rope around the wrist of the knave, and do you draw, you three, until it reaches to the hole. P.C. 2762. (The wrist is called in Manx, *mwannal laue*, i. e. neck of the

- band.) The latest form of this word was *codna*, qd. v. It differs much from the equivalents in the sister dialects, which are in W. *gwdhuv*, *gwdhwg*. Arm. *gouzouc*. The nearest form is the Gael. *coinne*, a meeting, joining. W. *cyduno*.
- CONNES, part. Supped. The part. pass. of *cona*, qd. v. †*Ez connez dhiuh*, have you supped? *Llwyd*, 242.
- CONS, s. f. The vagina. W. *cont*. Ir. *coint*, *coinne*. Gael. *coint*, †*coinne*, a woman. Lat. *cunnas*. Gr. *γυνή*. Rnnie, *quinde*, a wife. Da. *quinde*, a woman. Eng. *quean*. Chaucer, *qucint*.
- CONTREVA, v. a. To dwell together. *Llwyd*, 49. Compounded of *con*, id. qd. *ced*, together with, and *trev*, to dwell, from *trév*, a dwelling place. W. *cyd-drevu*.
- CONTREVAC, s. m. One living in the same community, a neighbour. Pl. *contrevagion*, or *contrevogion*. †*Na raz tiah gow erbyn dhe contrevak*, do thou not swear falsely against thy neighbour. *Pryce*. †*Na ra chee gawas whans warlyrch chy de contrevak*, *na ra gawas whans warlyrch gwrég de contrevak*, do thou not entertain a desire of the house of thy neighbour, do thou not entertain a desire of the wife of thy neighbour. *Pryce*. †*Owma Dew, parth an malcyrn, ha cara'gos contrevogion*, fear God, honour the king, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. From *contreva*. This is a later form of *centrevec*, qd. v. W. *cyddrevauwg*. Arm. †*contrevck*.
- CONTREWEYTYS, part. Overcome. *Gwell yw dhyn don, me a grýs, rák dout bós contrewytys, púp y cledhé*, it is better for us to bring, I believe for fear of being overcome, every one his sword. P.C. 2299.
- CONTRONEN, s. f. A bug. Cornish Vocabulary, *cimer*. The plural would be *contron*. It is evidently the same word as the W. *cyndhron*, maggots; sing. *cyndhronyn*. Arm. *contron*, sing. *contronen*.
- CONVEDHAS, v. a. To understand, discover, find out. Part. pass. *convedhys*. *Serra, ny won convedhas ages dewhan yn neb for*, Sir, I do not understand your sorrow in any manner. C.W. 90. †*Me ny allaf convedhas, y bosta ge ow hendas, na cár vñth dhym yn tefñry*, I cannot discover that thou art my grandsire, nor any relation to me in reality. C.W. 116. †*Hena ythew convedhys, der an diskans es dhym reis gans an Tás és a uchan*, that is understood, by the science that is to me given by the Father, that is on high. C.W. 156. †*Der tacklow minniz ew bréz teeze gonvedhes, avel a'n taclow broaz*, by small things are the minds of men discovered, as well as by great matters. *Pryce*. W. *canvod*.
- CONYS, v. a. To work, to labour. *Gwetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré, war beyn cregy ha tenné*, take ye care to be to-morrow working in the middle of the town, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2300. *Ar luth whék, yma ow conys dhywshy chyf gwythoryon oll an gwlas, a wodher dhe dysmegy*, sweet lord, there are working for you all the chief workmen of the land, who can be mentioned. O.M. 2330. This is a regular mutation after the participial particle *ow* of *gonys*, qd. v.
- COOL, v. a. Listen thou, hearken. 2 pers. imp. of *cola*. *Me a levar dhys, eva, ha cool orthav ow chán*, I will tell thee, Eve, and listen thou to my song. C.W. 44. †*Cool gethym, men dha gesky*, hearken to me, would I flout thee. C.W. 48.
- COOTH, adj. Familiar, complaisant. †*Henna vea real dra, ha maga für acomplys, bós cooth dha Dhew awartha*,

ha yn púb poynt equal gensa, that would be a royal thing, and as wise accounted, to be familiar with God above, and in every point equal with him. C.W. 44. †*Cooth ew év hag avlethys, xun na ylla omveras, y vaw ny vennaf bós*, he is complaisant and witty, when I could not prevent him, his boy I would not be. C.W. 84. This word may be the W. *coeth*, ardent, but more probably *couth*, as in Eng. *uncouth*.

COP, s. m. The top, or summit, a tuft. This term is found in the W. *cob*, *cop*. Ang. Sax. *cop*, *copp*. Du. *kop*. Germ. *kopf*, the head or top of a thing. Fr. *coupeau*. Gr. *κύβη*. Lat. *caput*. In English, *cob-castle*, or *cop-castle*, means a castle on a hill. I have found no authority for it in Cornish, in this sense, and it occurs only in P.C. 931.

COP, s. f. A cloak, coat, eope. *Heyl syr epscop, esos y' th cöp oioth ysedhé*, hail, sir bishop, thou art in thy eope sitting. P.C. 931. W. *cób*. Ang. Sax. *cæppe*. D. *kap*. Dan. *kappe*, *kaabe*. Sw. *kappa*. Fr. *capa*. Sp. *capa*. It. *cappa*. Port. *capa*.

COR, s. m. A dwarf. Cornish Vocabulary, *nanus*. W. *corr*. Arm. *corr*, *corric*, *corrigan*. Ir. *gor*, short, *corrigan*, a sprite. Gael. *gearr*, *goirid*. Lat. *curtus*. Sansc. *kartas*, from *kart*, to eut.

COR, s. m. Manner, sort, way, nook, corner. *Ytho dre henna ythyw, dhe vós mychtern war nep cor, pan leverta dhyso gy bones gwlasacor*, then by that it is, that thou art a king in some sort, when thou sayest that there is to thee a kingdom. P.C. 2016. *Yn chy Dew ny góth marchas termyn vñth oll war nép cor*, in the house of God there ought not to be a market at any time, on any account. P.C. 2420. *Me a wýsk, ha henna gans mür a rách, may dhys tenno a well cor*, I will strike, and that with much care that it be drawn out for thee in the best way. P.C. 2723. *Pendra wráf orth en ioul, mar ny gaffaf toul war nép cor, ef a ládh gans fleyryngy ol ow glascor*, what shall I do, if I find not for the devil a hole in some corner, he will kill with the smell all my kingdom. R.D. 2133. W. *cwr*. Ir. *curr*, †*coor*, †*corr*. Gael. *curr*.

COR, s. m. Wax. *Llwyd*, 18, *cór*. A contracted form of *coir*, qd. v.

COR, s. m. Ale, beer. †*Why el eva cor gwella, mars ees dhys brág*, you may drink best beer, if you have malt. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. The late form of *coref*, qd. v.

COR, v. n. He knows. *Me a vyn y examyne, y dhrehevel mar a kór*, I will examine him, if he knows how to build it. P.C. 390. A mutation of *gór*, qd. v.

CORD, s. m. A cord. Pl. *cerdyn*. *An scorgys prennyer ese yn dewlé an dew edhow; hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn gwedhyn yn mēsk cronow*, the scourges of sticks were in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them cords weaved among thongs. M.C. 131. W. *cord*. Ir. *corda*. Gael. *cord*. Gr. *χορδή*. Lat. *chorda*.

CORDEN, s. f. A string. The string of a musical instrument. Cornish Vocabulary, *fidis*. The diminutive of *cord*. W. *corden*. Arm. *korden*.

CORDHYAF, v. a. I shall worship. *Pysk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfyñh*, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 140. A regular mutation after *mar* of *gordhyaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gordhye*, qd. v.

CORDHYE, v. a. To worship. *Magiys cans vñl, y a dre-mg dhanger, ugy Dew kër ow cordhye*, more than a

hundred thousand, they shall pass without delay, who are worshipping the dear God. O.M. 1616. A regular mutation after *ow* of *gordhyé*, qd. v.

COREF, s. m. Ale, beer. Cornish Vocabulary *cervisia* vel *celea*, where it is also written *coruf*. W. *curyw*, *curw*. Ir. *coirm*, *cuirm*. Gael. *†coirm*. Gr. *κοῦρμι σκευαζόμενον ἐκ τῆς κριθῆς*, (Potionis genus ex hordeo, interdum et ex tritico, Iberis occidentalibus et Britannicis usitatum.) Dioscor. Laer. 2, 110, *κορμα*, Athen. 4, 13. *Curmen*, in Ducange, from a Latin-Greek Glossary, and Ulpian.

CORF, s. m. The body, a body, the human body. Pl. *corfow*. In construction it changes into *gorf* and *horf*, for *chorf*. *A dās mǎp ha spyrys sans, gordhyans dhéth corf whék pǎp prýs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, worship to thy sweet body always. O.M. 86. *A dās a néf dhe gorf kér gordhys re bo*, O Father of Heaven, be thy dear body worshipped. O.M. 408. *Dún goryn y gorf yn védh*, let us go and put his body in the grave. O.M. 2367. *Býth ny wrúk ef leverel, corf hag enef y syŷ*, never did he say body and soul that they would rise. P.C. 1753. *An corf éth hydhw yn pry*, the body went to day into the earth. R.D. 21. *Agan corfow nôth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwren*, our bodies are become naked, let us cover ourselves with leaves. O.M. 254. *Ow horf a ve yw henma ragouch wy*, this is my body for you. M.C. 44. W. *corph*, *corf*. Arm. *corf*. Ir. *corp*. Gael. *corp*. Manx, *corp*. Basque, *corputza*. Lat. *corpus*. Fr. *corps*. Sp. *cuerpo*. It. *corpo*. Da. *krop*. Sansc. *garbhas*, embryo, from *garh*, to enclose.

CORHLAN, s. f. A churchyard, a burial place. *Llwyd*, 149. Probably for *corphlan*, being compounded of *corph*, or *corf*, a body, and *lan*, an enclosure. W. *corphlan*, *cordhlan*.

CORLAN, s. f. A sheep fold, a sheep cote. It is found in the names of places, as *Boscorla'* in St. Anstle, and St. Kevern. W. *corlan*. It is compounded of *cor*, a sheep, and *llan*, an enclosure. *Cor* is now obsolete in the British dialects as a simple term for sheep, *davad* being the name employed. It is preserved however in the W. compounds, *corlan*, a sheep fold, and *corgi*, a sheep dog. In the Erse dialects it is the common name of a sheep. Ir. *caor*, *†cair*. Gael. *caora*. Manx, *keyrrey*. Sansc. *kurari*.

CORN, s. m. What projects out, a horn, a horn to blow in, a trumpet, a corner. Pl. *cernow*. *Ystyn dhym dhe dhorn, tan henna dheworthef vy, dyson hep whethé dhe gorn dysempys gura y dhybry*, extend to me thy hand, take that from me, quietly without blowing thy horn, immediately do thou eat it. O.M. 207. *Cardowyon, hep whethé corn na gul sôn, keruch Jhesu dhynny ny*, my dear fellows, without blowing a horn or making a noise, bring Jesus to us. P.C. 1358. *Tewleuch ef yn trók a hôrn, yn dour tyber yn nep corn may fo budhys*, cast ye it, in a box of iron, into the river Tiber in some corner, that it may be drowned. R.D. 2163. *Ot en corf yn trók gorrys, deguech e a dhesympys dhe corn an dour*, behold the body placed in the box; carry it immediately to the corner of the water. R.D. 2185. W. *corn*. Arm. *corn*. Ir. *†corn*. Gael. *†corn*. Manx, *cayrn*. Lat. *cornu*. Sp. *cuerno*. Fr. *corne*. Sansc. *carnis*. Heb. *kern*, *karn*. Syr. *karen*, *karn*. Eth. *karan*, *karn*. Gr. *κάρνον τῆν σαλπικγα*, *Γαλατας*, Hesych. 2, 151, on account of the

curve. It is the root of the names *Cornubia*, *Carnius*, *Kernyw*, *Kernow*, *Cornwall*, in Britain, and *Cornouaille*, in Britauny.

CORNAT, s. f. A corner. *Llwyd*, 13. W. *cornel*.

CORNEL, s. f. An angle, a corner. *Llwyd*, 43, who writes it *cornal*. W. *cornel*. Arm. *corn*. Ir. *cearna*, *coirneul*. Gael. *cearn*. Manx, *corneil*.

CORNIWILLEN, s. f. A lapwing. This word is now in common use in Cornwall. W. *cornchwiglen*. It has also other names in Welsh, *corn y wich*, and *cornicell*. Arm. *cornigel*.

COROLLI, v. a. To dance. *Pryce*. W. *coroli*, to dance, or move in a circle. The root is *côr*, a circle, thence *corawl*, circling. Arm. *corolli*.

CORONE, v. a. To crown. *Arlythy, my agas pýs, Salmon ow mǎp coroneuch, h'agas mychiern ef synseuch, hedré vyuch byw yn bys-ma*, Lords, I pray you, crown ye Solomon my son, and for your king hold him, while ye are alive in this world. O.M. 2347. From *coron*, or *curun*, a crown, qd. v.

CORRE, v. a. To place, or put. *Ny vern tra výth assaye, h'ow gwereseuch cowethé ow corré tumbyr yn ban, may haller aga lathye*, it is not of the least consequence to try, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up, that they may be adjusted. O.M. 2479. A regular mutation after *ow*, of *gorré*, qd. v.

CORS, s. m. A while. *Benes vós dheuch, powesouch lym-myn un cors, me agas pýs, hag euch dhe dré dhe coské*, blessing to you, rest now a while I pray you, and go home to sleep. P.C. 2146. W. *cors*.

CORS, s. f. A moor, a bog, a fen. It enters into the names of places in Cornwall, as in Wales. Thus *Pen-corse*, the head of the moor, in St. Enoder. *Pengersic* in Breage. W. *cors*. Arm. *cors*. Ir. *currach*, *†curchas*. Manx, *curragh*. Lat. *carex*.

CORSEN, s. f. A reed, a bog plant. Cornish Vocabulary, *ealamus*. W. *corsen*. Arm. *corsen*. Ir. *†curchuslach*.

CORTES, v. a. To stay, or tarry. *Ny a dreha ragon chy pols dhe wonys, rag ny a yl gúl scorra, ow cortes vós goskesys*, we will raise for us a house, a while to labour, for we may make a tent, waiting to be sheltered. O.M. 1717. A regular mutation after *ow* of *gortes*, qd. v.

CORWEDHA, v. n. To lie down. *†A corwedha, lying down. Llwyd*, 648. A mutation after the adverbial particle *a*, id. qd. *ow*, of *gorwedha*, qd. v.

COS, s. m. A wood, a forest. Pl. *cosow*, or *cosow*. *Ny wodhen rág ponvotter py 'th een yn gweel py yn cós, ow holon gwák dyvotter ru'm kymmer-hag awel bós*, I know not for trouble, whether I am in a field or in a wood, a vain appetite has seized my heart, and a desire of food. O.M. 364. *Yn oll dhe gosow nys ús gyst vythol, hep wow, vás dhe dra výth ragdho*, in all thy woods, there is not a beam, without falsehood, good for any thing for it. O.M. 2495. *Why aspyeuch yn ow cosow pren dhe gjst hep toll na gýl*, seek ye in my forests a tree for a beam without hole or fault. O.M. 2558. This is a later form of *coid*, qd. v.

COS, s. m. Cheese. Cornish Vocabulary, *caseus*, where it is also written *caus*, qd. v.

COSCASA, v. a. To shade, defend, shelter. Part. pass. *coskesys*. *Ny a dreha ragon chy, pols dhe wonys, rag ny a yl gúl scorra, ow cortes vós goskesys, we will raise a house for us, a while to labour, for we may make a tent,*

- waiting to be sheltered. O.M. 1718. Written by Llwyd, 248, *kosgaza*, *kosgezys*. W. *cysgodi*, *gwascodi*. Arm. *gwaskedi*. The substantive is *cuscys*, a shelter, qd. v.
- COSCE, v. u. To sleep. *Ke*, *growel war an dŵr gulan*, *ha côsk*, *bŷth na saf yn ban*, go, lie down on the earth clean, and sleep thou, nor ever stand up. O.M. 97. *Rŷs yw dhym porrys coské*, *possygyon yn pen yma*, it is necessary for me to sleep, drowsiness is in my head. O.M. 1905. *Ow cufyon leman coskeuch*, *hag olwarbarth poweseuch*, my dear (companions) now sleep, and rest ye all together. P.C. 1093. *Euch dhe drê dhe coské*, go ye home to sleep. P.C. 2148. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha*, *kyn daswewo ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security, though he should revive, he will not raise it from off his back. R.D. 402. *Me re goskes pôs*, I have slept heavily. R.D. 511. *Koscouch lemyr mars ew prys*, *poweseuch*, *wy yw grevys*, sleep ye now, as it is time, rest yourselves, ye are grieved. M.C. 61. W. *cysgu*, *†cescu*. Arm. *cousga*. Ir. *ceisgim*. Gael. *coisg*. Lat. *quiesco*. Sansc. *ci*.
- COSE, v. n. To itch. *Me a geln fast an losel*, *may hallo pŷp oll dhe wêl dodho ef ry strokesow*; *lemyr oll byan ha brâs*, *knoukyouch ef del dyndylas may cosso y tymwennow*, I will bind the villain fast, that all may be able to see to give him strokes; now all, little and great, strike him as he has deserved, that his sides may itch. P.C. 2084. W. *cosi*.
- COSEL, adj. Soft, quiet, slow, sluggish. *Cosel my re bowesas*, *assyw whék an hân mytlyn*, I have rested quietly, sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2074. It is written by Llwyd, 120, *kozal*, as the late form.
- COSGOR, s. m. A retinue, a guard, clients, dependents, a tribe, a family, servants, children, boys, lads. Cornish Vocabulary, *den cosgor*, *cliens eel clientnlus*. It is written by Llwyd, 243, as pronounced in his time, *kosgar*. † *Gen kosgar*, our boys, 245. W. *cosgordh*, *gosgordh*. Arm. *cozgor*. Ir. *cosgar*. Gael. *coisridh*.
- COSOLETH, s. m. Quiet, rest. *Ef a'n gefyth yn dywedh an ioy na dhyfuk nefrê*, *yn ow gwlas*, *ha cosoleth*, he shall obtain in the end the joy that will never fail, in my land, and rest. O.M. 518. *An tās Dew Arluth a-van re'm gorre dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 858. *Banneth an tās ragas bo*, *hag ef prest ragas gwythy venytha yn cosoleth*, the blessing of the Father be on you, and may it always preserve you for ever at rest. O.M. 1725. From the adj. *cosel*, quiet.
- COSOWA, v. n. To ease, lighten, lessen. *Dho cosowa*, Llwyd, 78.
- COSSO, v. a. He may itch. 3 pers. s. subj. of *cosé*, qd. v.
- COSSYLYA, v. a. To counsel, advise. † *Drôk polat o*, *neb a glowses ow cana*, *ha a' th cossylyes dha derry an aval-na*, a bad pullet he was, whom thou heardest singing, and counselled thee to break off that apple. C.W. 56.
- CYSSYTHY, v. a. To punish. Pryce. W. *cystudhio*, *cystwyo*. Arm. *castiza*. Manx, *custhee*. Lat. *castigo*.
- COSSYTHYANS, s. m. Punishment. *Yn bys-ma*, *râg dha wreans ty a berth gossythyans*, *ken na brodar*, in this world, for thy deed, thou shalt bear punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. W. *cystudhiant*, *cystweyacht*.
- COST, s. f. Charge, expense, cost. *Awos côst arhans nag our*, *gureuch y lenné mës an dour*, *gorreuch ef yn schalh dhê'n môr*, notwithstanding the cost of silver and gold, draw him out of the water, place him in a boat to the sea. R.D. 2231. W. *cost*. Arm. *coust*. Ir. *cosdas*. Gael. *cosd*. Manx, *cost*.
- COSTAN, s. f. A buckler, shield, target. Llwyd, 48.
- COT, adj. Short, sudden, hasty, quick. Comp. *cotah*, *cotta*, shorter. *Mar gura*, *godhvedhys mar pŷth*, *yn scon dysureys ef a vŷdh*, *ha dhê'n mernans cot gorrys*, if he docs, if it shall be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put. O.M. 1522. *My a'n mesur lour yn la*, *na vo hyrre esumsyn*, *na vŷth cotta war nêp cor*, I will measure it well enough, that it be not longer, I undertake, nor shorter in any way. O.M. 2512. *Yn bys-ma na tryst na moy*, *cot yw dhe dhydhwyow dhe gy*, *nâhen na grŷs*, in this world trust thou no more, short are thy days to thee, believe not otherwise. R.D. 2037. Written also *cut*, qd. v. W. *cot*, *cota*; *cwt*, *cwta*. Ir. *cutach*. Gael. *culâch*.
- COTA, s. m. A coat. Llwyd, 33. W. *côd*, a wrapper. Ir. *cota*. Fr. *colle*. It. *cotta*.
- COTELLE, s. m. A wood, a forest, a plantation of wood. Pryce. Comp. of *coid*, wood, and *le*, a place. W. *coedle*.
- COTH, adj. Old, ancient. Cornish Vocabulary, *senex*. Comp. *cothah*, superl. *cotha*. *A êl*, *me a lavar dhy's*, *ow thâs ew côth*, *ha squytheys*, *ny garsé pellê bewé*, O angel, I tell thee, my father is old, and weary, he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 737. *Hemma yw an côth wâs gôf*, this is the old smith fellow. P.C. 1695. *Pub êr te dhên gwra lentê*, *beva dên yonk bo dên côth*, *orthaff mar mynnyth colê*, *neffrê gans an fals na soth*, continually, do thou right to man, be he a young man or old man, if thou wilt hearken to me, with the false do not follow. M.C. 175. *Nyng es dên vyth ol yn bŷs*, *mês te*, *ha'w mab cotha Cayn*, there is never a man in the world, but thou and my eldest son Cain. C.W. 90. *An lavar gôth ew lavar gwir*, the old saying is a true saying. Pryce's *Vocab.* Arm. *koz*. Dr. Davies quotes the Liber Landavensis, as authority for *côth* being a Welsh word, but I believe erroneously, as I have not yet found it in any Welsh document. His mistake must have arisen from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary being attached to a MS. copy of the Liber Landavensis.
- COTH, v. imp. It behöve, it is incumbent, it is due. A mutation of *gôth*, qd. v. *Bôs sêch ha tēk an awel*, *dhe Dew y côth dhym grassé*, that the weather is dry and fair, it is incumbent on us to thank God. O.M. 1148. *Y côth dhyn oll y wordhyê*, *kefrys yn tŷr*, *hag yn môr*, it behoves us all to honour him, as well on land as in sea. P.C. 391. *Kyn na gowso*, *dre laha y côth dodho drôk dywedhê*, though he may not speak, by law there is due to him an evil ending. P.C. 1827. *Hcrwydh agas laha gwrêch y juggyê dhê'n mernans*, *mar côth henna*, according to your law judge ye him to death, if that is due. P.C. 1980.
- COTHO, v. imp. It should behove. A mutation of *gothfo*. 3 pers. s. subj. of *gôth*. *Euch ganso kettep pen*, *my ny gaffaf yno kên*, *may cothfo dhym y ladhê*, go with him every head, I do not find in him a cause, that it should behove me to kill him. P.C. 1798.
- COTHMAN, s. m. A companion, a friend. *A gothman da*, *prâk y wreta dhymmo ammé*, O good friend, why dost thou kiss me. P.C. 1106. *Mar a'n dyllyfryth*, *hep mar*, *nyns ôs cothman dhe Cesar yw agan arluth mychtern*, if thou wilt liberate him, doubtless, thou art not a friend to Cesar, (that) is our lord king. P.C. 2220. *Dhodho ef nyns ôs cothman*, *del hevel dhymmo yn wŷr*,

- to him thou art not a friend, as it seems to me in truth. P.C. 2431. †*Ow hothman, na gymmar marth, ty an ool, ha lyas mŷl*, my friend take not wonder, thou shalt weep, and many thousands. C.W. 168. *W. rydymmaith, cym-daith, cyvaeth, cyveithydh*. Ir. *comhthach*, †*coimthecht*.
- COTHYS, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Yma dhymmo mŷr duon ha cothys war ow colon, ny won vythol pendra wraf*, there is to me much grief, and sorrow on my heart, I know not at all what I shall do. R.D. 1765. Id. qd. *cuth*, qd. v.
- COUL, s. m. Broth, porridge. *Dŷs yn mŷs, vynytha ny cŷylh coul, marrow cowl ty a vŷdh*, come out, thou shalt never drink broth, thou shalt be quite dead. O.M. 2701. *Mar ny'n gorraf, an mŷl dyaul re dorro mellow y gŷn, vynytha na cŷfo coul*, if I take him not, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1620. Another form of *carul*, qd. v.
- COUTH, v. imp. It behoveth. *Rŷdh y couth dhymmo bones*, red it behoves me to be. R.D. 2535. The same word as *cŷth*, qd. v.
- COV, a prefix in composition, denoting equality, and co-operation, and written also *cev*, qd. v. It answers to *cyn* in Welsh; Corn. *covlenwel*, to fulfil, is in Welsh *cyw-lawni*. The final *v* is a mutation of *m*, which shows the relationship to the Latin *com*, which form is also preserved in Old Irish, as *comalnad*, to fulfil. Lat. *compleo*. In modern Irish, the final *m* has changed into the secondary form *mh*, which is pronounced as it is written in Welsh, v. Compare Ir. *comhlionadh*. Gael. *coimhlión*. Manx, *cooilleen*.
- COV, s. m. The memory, remembrance. *Noy mab Lamec gylwys ōv, arluth brás, oll perthow cŷv, ythof omma yn bys-ma*, Noah the son of Lamech called I am, a great lord, bear ye all remembrance, I am in this world. C.W. 162. *Perth cŷv dhe gwŷthé sans an dŷdh Sabbath*, remember to keep holy the Sabbath day. Pryce. In the Ordinalia, it is more generally written *cŷf*, qd. v. W. *cŷv*.
- COVAITH, s. m. Riches, wealth. Pryce. W. *cyvoeth*. Ir. *comhachd*, †*cumacct*. Gael. *cumhachd*.
- COVAITHAK, adj. Rich, wealthy. Pryce. The oldest form in Cornish was *ccfuidoc*, qd. v. W. *cyvoethog*. Ir. *cumachlach*, †*cumachtig*.
- COVATH, s. m. Remembrance, recollection. *Dhe vâp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys, war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhyso gy, dcl lavaraf, a'n covath byth ny hassaf, mar qureth dhym an sacryfys, thy son Isaac (whom) thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him upon a mountain (that) I shall shew thee, as I say, I will never leave thee from remembrance, if thou wilt make to me the sacrifice. O.M. 1283. Na parth a wher, Dew a'th weres, ef Dew a rás a'n covath ny hás, do not complain, God will help thee, he is a God of grace, he will not leave thee from remembrance. O.M. 1358. W. *coviad*.*
- COVENEC, adj. Remembered. *Yma govenec dhym*, it is in remembrance to me, i.e. I remember. Llwyd, 242. It appears more correct to derive *govenec* from *govyn*, to ask. See *Govenec*.
- COVIO, v. a. To remember, recollect, call to mind. Pryce. *Saw gura un dra a'n govys, but do thou remember one thing. O.M. 76. W. covio. See Cofua.*
- COVLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil, to fill. Llwyd, 228. In the Ordinalia it is generally written, *coullenwel*. Yn
- pympe dŷdh me a vyn, myŷ fo formys dre ow nel, bestes, puskes, hag cdhyn, tŷr ha mŷr dhe goulleuwl*, on the fifth day I will that there be made by my power, beasts, fishes, and birds, earth and sea to fill. O.M. 44. *Gorhemryn Dew dres pŷp tra rŷs ŷw y rŷs coullenwys*, the command of God, above all things, need is that it be fulfilled. O.M. 655. *Cresseuch, coullenweuch an beys, avel kyns, ketep mŷp pron*, increase, fill the earth, as before, every son of the breast. O.M. 1162. Comp. of the prefix *cov*, and *lenwel*, to fill. W. *cywlawni*. Ir. *comhlionadh*, †*comalnad*. Manx, *cooillecn*. Lat. *compleo*.
- COVYNNAF, v. a. I shall ask. *Kyn leverryf gwŷr, dŷn ahanouch ny vyn cryggy, mar a cofynnaf trafŷyth ny wodh-ouch ow gorthyby*, though I speak truly, not any man of you will believe, if I ask any thing, ye know not how to answer me. P.C. 1483. A regular mutation after *mar* of *govynnaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *govynné*, qd. v.
- COVYS, adj. Mindful, remembering. Llwyd, 88. From *cŷv*, remembrance. W. *covus*.
- COWAL, adj. Full, complete, entire, perfect. Often used adverbially, fully, quite. *Codhys warnan an mŷr brás, ny a vŷdh cowl vudhys*, fallen on us (is) the great sea, we shall be quite drowned. O.M. 1701. *Marrow cowl ty a vŷdh*, quite dead thou shalt be. O.M. 2702. *A pur voren plos, myrch gál, ty a verow sur cowl*, O very dirty jade, daughter of evil: thou shalt die quite surely. O.M. 2737. *Ha tewleuch e, dral ha dral, yn Bessedé pŷr gowal*, and cast ye it, piece by piece, in Bethsaida very completely. O.M. 2783. *Er dhe pyn cowlaf cowl*, against thee, I speak entirely. P.C. 2391. *Ty a fŷdh cowl anken*, thou shalt have full pain. P.C. 2530. Written also *coul*, qd. v. W. *cubyl*.
- COWAS, v. a. To have, obtain, procure. *Dho gowas, Llwyd, 125. †Gwrŷns gowas poher drŷs an puskas en mŷr, ha dres an cdhen en ebarn*, and let them have power over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air. M.C. p. 94. †*Hy oar gwile padn dah gen hy glawn, ha et hy ollaz, hy delveath gowas tŷn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool, and on her hearth, she ought to have fire. Pryce's Vocab. This is a late form of *cafes*, qd. v.
- COWAT, s. f. A shower. Cornish Vocabulary, *cowl*, nimbus. This is the oldest form of *coves*, qd. v. W. *cawod*, †*cauat*. Arm. *caouad*. Ir. *ceailha, caoth, cith, coth*. Gael. *cith*.
- COWEIDLIVER, s. m. A manual, hand-book. Cornish Vocabulary, *manuale*. Read by Llwyd, 36, *cowaithliver*. This word appears to me to be compounded of the W. *cywaith*, *cowaith*, †*coweit*, co-operating, auxiliary, what is at hand to help, and C. *liver*, a book.
- COWERAS, s. m. Perfection, the fulfilment of a promise, accomplishment. *Henna o poynt a falsury dedheveys heb coweras*, that was a point of falsehood, promised without fulfilment. M.C. 83. W. *cywiriad*.
- COWES, s. f. A shower. *Yma ow legens ywe hager gowes, war ow fŷdh; ota coves pur ahas, ny's pyrth dŷn, mara peys pel*, here there is coming a shower very dreadful, man cannot bear it, if it drops long. O.M. 1083. A later form of *cowl*, qd. v.
- COWETH, s. m. A companion, fellow, mate, comrade. Pl. *cowethé*. It is written equally often *cowyth*. *Nyns yw da bones un dŷny honon hep cowyth py cowethes*, it is not well that a man should be by himself without a

male or female company on. O.M. 95. *Cowyth, growedh an ngl tu*, comrade, lie on one side. O.M. 2061. *H'ow gwereuech, cowethé, ow corré tumbyr yn ban*, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up. O.M. 2478. *A glewsyuch why, cowethé*, did ye hear, comrades? O.M. 2727. *Dún alemma cowythé*, let us come hence, comrades. P.C. 107. *Ty hag oll dhe gowethé*, thou and all thy companions. P.C. 1580. *W. cyweithydh*, from *cywaith*, co-operation, comp. of *cy*, id. qd. *cyw*, together, and *gwaith*, work.

COWETHAS, s. f. Company, society. *Dhe Herodes ythesa pŵr wŵr worth Pilat sor brás, y welas ef ny gara, na bós yn y gowethas*, to Herod there was very truly against Pilate a great grudge, he loved not to see him, nor to be in his company. M.C. 110. *Ha Christ yn crés, leun a ras, leun y golon a voreth, gans laddron y cowethas, del yw scrifys a y dhowedh*, and Christ in the midst, full of grace, full his heart of sorrow, with thieves his companions, so it is written of his end. M.C. 186. *W. cyweithas*.

COWETHE, s. f. Company, society. *Camén Pilat pan welas na yllly Christ delyffré, ma na'n geffo ef sor brás dhoworth oll an gowethé*, so Pilate when he saw that he could not deliver Christ, so that he should not meet with great discontent from all the society. M.C. 150. *Ytho levereuech waré, kepar del ouch fŵr syngys, yn mŵsk oll an gowethé, pyw henna, my agas pys*, now say presently, like as you are accounted wise, among all the company, who is it I pray you. P.C. 783. *W. cyweithi*.

COWETHES, s. f. A female companion, a help-mate. *Nyns yw da bones un den y honan, heb cowyth py cowethes, ke growedh war an dor gulan, ha côsk, býth na sáf yn ban, erna fo cowethes gwrés*, it is not good that a man should be by himself, without a male or female companion; go, lie down, and sleep; never stand up until a help-mate be made. O.M. 95. *Dues, ow howethes Eva, growedh yn gwyly a hŵs*, come, my companion Eve, lie in the bed at length. O.M. 652.

COWETHYANS, s. m. Communion, fellowship. *Me a credy yn Speris sans, an egles sans dres an bés, an cowethyans an sansow, an dewhylllyans pehasow, an dedhoryans an corf, ha beonans heb dywedh*, I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy church throughout the world, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life without end. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. *W. cyweithiant*.

COWETHYS, part. Acquainted. *Gans Judas del o tewlys, drey Jesus sur del vynné, gans Christ ytho cowethys, býth nyng ens y cowethé*, by Judas so it was designed, bring Jesus surely he would, with Christ he was acquainted, never were they companions. M.C. 41. This is strictly the participle of a verb, *cywethé*, id. qd. *W. cyweithio*, to co-operate.

COWG, adj. Empty, vain. † *Y lesky ny vanaf ve, an eys na'n frutes deffry; law, Abel, dhymo podn cowga*, burn I will not the corn nor the fruits really, be silent, Abel, for me dolt head. C.W. 80. In the MS. in the British Museum, this word is written *cooge*. It is a later form of *cóc*, qd. v.

COWL, s. m. Broth. See *Coul*.

COWL, adv. Fully, quite. *Arluth ytho pyw a vra cowl drehevel oll dhe chy.—Salamon, dhe váp kerra a'n cowl dhreha eredy*, Lord, now who shall fully build all thy house? Solomon, thy son most dear shall build it verily.

O.M. 2340. *An temple may fe cowl wreys*, that the temple may be fully made. O.M. 2412. *Ha pan vo hy cowl derys, hy a vŷdh pŵb ér parys*, and when it is full grown, it will be every hour ready. C.W. 134. This is a contracted form of *cowl*, qd. v.

COWLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil. *Pur wŵr leskys ef a vŷdh, rág coulencwel bódh dhe vrŷs*, very truly it shall be burnt, to fulfil the desire of thy mind. O.M. 434. *Lemyn na fo oll ow bódh cowlgynwys dhymmo lemyn*, but be not all my will fulfilled to me now. P.C. 1038. This is another form of *cowlencwel*, qd. v.

COWMS, s. m. Discourse, talk. *Llwyd*, 48. An older form of *cows*. *W. comm. Arm. comp.*

COWS, s. m. Speech, discourse. *Ma ow wolon ow ranné, pan glewaf cows an par-na*, my heart is parting when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2182. *Ty a ŷl y atendyé bós gwŵr ow cows ketlep gér*, thou mayest attend to it, that my speech is true every word. R.D. 478. *Dre dhe gows ythw previs*, by thy speech it is proved. M.C. 85. *Dh y gows ny worthebys*, to his speech he answered not. M.C. 144. A later form of *coums*, qd. v.

COWS, v. a. To speak, say, tell. *Prág na dheuté nés rág cows orthyf*, why dost thou not come nearer to speak with me. O.M. 150. *Mars ellen hep cows orty*, if I should go without speaking to her. O.M. 2173. *Kyn na gowso dre laha y cōth dotho drók dywedh*, though he may not speak, by law there is due to him an evil end. P.O. 1826. *Ma na gaffo gorthyp vŷth, er agan pyn dhe cows gér*, that he may not find an answer, against us to say a word. P.C. 1840. *Ny allaf gwelas an fu anodho ef yn nep tu, cows ganso me a garsé*, I cannot see the form of him in any side, I would have liked to speak with him. R.D. 744. *Arluth, gwŵr a leversouch, y a gowsys yntrethé*, Lord, truth you said, they spake among them. M.C. 50. *Pandra gowsow' dhym lemyn*, what say ye to me now. C.W. 12. *Yn cult termyn agas negys cowson'*, in a short time your errand tell me. C.W. 44. *Cewsel*, is another form of this word, qd. v.

COWSES, s. m. A speech, discourse. Pl. *cowsesow*. The singular is generally written *cowsys*. *Ha wháth an Jowl a dewlys towl ken maner mar callé, dre nép fordh a govaytis, gudhil dh'y gowsys trylé*, and yet the devil desired a way some other manner if he could, through some way of covtousness, make him to his speech turn. M.C. 15. *Christ a worthebys y gowsys ef a wodhyé*, Christ answered his speech he knew. M.C. 36. *Lyes gwŷth me re bysys, na dreylé y gowsesow, awos own bones ledhys*, many a time I have prayed, that he turn not his speeches, for fear of being killed. P.C. 885.

COYN, s. f. A supper. *Crist worth an goyn a warnyas, dre onan bós treson gwŵrys, Arluth Du y a armas, pu a ŷl henna bonas*, Christ at the supper gavo notice, by one that treason was made, Lord God, they cried out, who can that one be. M.C. 42. In *Llwyd's* time, it was contracted into *cōn*, qd. v. *W. cwynos*. *Arm. coan*. *Ir. cuid*, † *sene*. *Lat. cœna*. *Gr. κοινή*.

COYNT, adj. Rough, rude, sharp, cunning. *Pan wrela mar coynt fara, ow scollýé agan gwara, ha'n fêr orth y dhystrewy*, when thou actest so rudely, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 340. *Coynt mŵr yw an gwás, hep mar, hag a aswon lyes wrynych*, the fellow is very sharp, without doubt, and he knows many a trick. P.C. 1000. *Otté ha coynt o an gwás*, see how cunning

the fellow was. P.C. 1819. *My re due boches coynt*, I have been little cunning. P.C. 3031. *Par del oma gwicker coynt*, as I am a rough dealer. C.W. 84. *Blewak coynt yw, ha hager, ny wôn pana vēst ylla bōs*, hairy, rough it is, and ngly, I know not what beast it can be. C.W. 114.

COYNTIS, s. m. Cunning, artifice. *Ha satnas gans y antell, hay scherewneth hay goyntis, Crist mab an Arluth uchell y demptye pan prederis*, and Satan with his danger and his wickedness and his cunning, when he thought to tempt Christ, the Son of the High Lord. M.C. 19. *Pyfat a vynnse gwythē bewnans Jesus dre goyntis*, Pilate would preserve the life of Christ through cunning. M.C. 125.

COYS, s. m. A wood, forest. *Warbarth oll gweel Behethlen, ha coys Penryn, yn tyen, my a's re lemyr dheuch why*, together all the field of Bohellan, and the wood of Penryn, entirely, I give them now to you. O.M. 2589. This is a later form of *coyd*, or *coid*, qd. v.

COYTH, adj. Old, ancient. *Galsof coyth ha marthys gwan, dyvythys ew ow dewedh*, I am become old and wondrous weak, my end is arrived. O.M. 85. This is another form of *cōth*, qd. v.

CRA, conj. If, although. *Llwyd*, 150.

CRA, v. a. He will do. A mutation of *gra*, for *gura*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gurey*, qd. v.

CRABALIAS, s. m. Worms creeping like crabs. *Pryce*.

CRAC, s. m. A clap. *Ellas na dhelleys dhy lesky un luhusen, ha crack taran*, Alas! that I did not send forth a thunderbolt to burn him, and a clap of thunder. R.D. 294. W. *crēch*, a shriek.

CRAC, adv. Shortly. *My a der crack ow conna, mars euc mēs adré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, I will break shortly my neck, if you will go from home, never will I eat bread. O.M. 2184. *Mar remufē y pen crack me a torsē, kyn couse vġth mar huhel*, if he moved, his head shortly I would break, though he should talk ever so high. R.D. 397. W. *crig*, a crack. Arm. *crak*, short.

CRAF, adj. Covetous. Cornish Vocabulary, *avarus*. W. *cráf*. Arm. *cráf*.

CRAMPEDHAN, s. f. A pancake, a fritter. Pl. *crampedh*. Llwyd, 75. It was also written *crampodhan*, and *crampessan*. W. *crammwyth*, *crempogon*, pl. *crempog*. Arm. *crampoezen*, pl. *crampoez*, *crampoech*.

CRAMYAS, v. a. To creep. ‡ *Ha Dew wrās bestas an 'oar warlēr 'go hās, ha 'n ludnu warlēr 'go hās, ha cene-fratra ēs a cramyas war an 'oar, warlēr 'go hās, ha Dew a welas tro va da*, and God made the beasts of the earth after their seed, and the cattle after their seed, and every thing that creepeth on the earth after their seed; and God saw that it was good. M.C. p. 94.

CRANAG, s. m. A frog. Pl. ‡ *cranougaz*. *Cranac melyn*, a yellow frog; *cranag diu*, a black frog or toad. *Pryce*. Llwyd derives this word from the Latin *rana*, but erroneously, as it is only a corruption of *croinec*, qd. v.

CRANAGAS, adj. Crawling like a frog. *Pryce*.

CREADOR, s. m. A creator. Cornish Vocabulary, *creator*. Borrowed from the Latin, as is also W. *creawdur*. Arm. *croucr*. Ir. *cruthaightheoir*. Gael. *cruithfhear*. Manx, *fer-croo*.

CREATER, s. m. A creature. *Pan o Jesus Christ dampnys aberth an croucs may farwē, hacra mernans vġth ordnys dhe creator ny vye*, when Jesus Christ was condemned

on the cross that he should die, a more horrid death was never ordained for a creature. M.C. 151. *Ty creator bynyges fattel dhuthē gy dhē'n crēs, na fues gynen yn yfarn*, thou blessed creature how earnest thou to peace? thou wast not with us in hell. R.D. 259. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *croadur*. W. *creadur*. Arm. *crouadur*. Ir. *creatur*. Gael. *creutair*. All from the Latin *creatura*.

CRED, s. f. Belief, faith. This early form is only found in the name of a parish, *San Créd*, or *Creed*, Holy Faith. See the corrupted form *crēs*. W. *créd*, *credhyv*. Arm. *créd*, *creden*. Ir. *cre*, † *credem*, † *cretem*. Gael. *creud*, † *cre*. Manx, *crea*.

CREDY, v. a. To believe. ‡ *Me a gredy yn Dew an Tās ollgalluster, gwrēar an nef, hag an 'oar*, I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. C.W. p. 200. The more common form in the Ordinalia, is *cresy*, by the corrupt change of *d*, into *s*, and then into *g*, as *cregy*, which sound prevailed at the last, being written by Keigwyn and Llwyd, *credgy*, *credzhi*. W. *credu*. Arm. *credi*. Ir. *creid*. Gael. *creid*. Manx, *creid*. Lat. *credo*.

CREGYANS, s. m. The Creed, or Belief. ‡ *Credgyans an Abestelet*, the Apostles' Creed. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. Written by Llwyd, *credzhans*, 132. Id. qd. *cregyans*, qd. v.

CREEG, s. f. A heap, mound, hillock; a barrow. Pl. *cregow*. This word is a later form of *cruc*, qd. v., and is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Creegebroaz*, *Creegcarrow*, *Creeglaze*, *Creegvoose*, and the plural form in *Creggo*, and *Cregoe*.

CREF, adj. Strong, mighty, vigorous, hardy. *Dre vōdh an Tās caradow, yma gorhyl crēf ordnys*, by the will of the beloved Father, there is a strong ship ordained. O.M. 1040. *Popel Ysral ny assaf, nas gorren y dhy whyl crēf*, the people of Israel, I will not leave, that I put them not to their hard work. O.M. 1490. *Mychtern Israel, Arluth crēf*, king of Israel, mighty Lord. P.C. 276. *Oll tus a'n beys, crēf ha gwan*, all men in the world, strong and weak. P.C. 1334. *Arluth crēf ha gallosck*, Lord, strong and powerful. R.D. 108. *Yn crēf brās me re pechas*, very grossly I have sinned. R.D. 1569. *Ena yn wēdh y torras an veyn o crēf ha calys*, there also broke the stones (that) were strong and hard. M.C. 209. Written also *criff*, qd. v. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *crif*, and by Llwyd, *crev*, qd. v. W. *crŷv*, *crŷ*, m. *crēv*, *crē*, f. Arm. *cre*, *cren*. Ir. *cro-dha*. Gael. *cro-dha*. Manx, *creoidey*. Sansc. *krudh*, to be in a passion.

CREFNYE, adj. Greedy, grasping. In construction it changes into *grefnye*, qd. v. W. *crasain*.

CREFT, s. f. An art, or craft. Cornish Vocabulary, *ars*. *Gonesugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rāg sotel ouch yn pŷp crēst*, workmen others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every art. O.M. 2491. W. *crēst*. From the English.

CREFTOR, s. m. An artificer, craftsman. Cornish Vocabulary, *artifex*. W. *crestwr*.

CREG, adj. Hanging. ‡ *Ma agen ost nei destriez nahuer, ha nei dāl crēg ragta*, our host was murdered last night, and we must needs be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *cróg*.

CREGY, v. a. To hang, suspend, to be hanging, to be hanged. Part. pass. *cregys*. *Gwytheuch why y, ma na*

vōns remuwyv dhe gen tyller, war beyn tenné ha cregy, watch ye them, that they be not removed to another place, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2046. *My a'n bȳdh rāk ow wage ha ty a grēk,* I will have it for my wage, and thou shalt be hanged. P.C. 1188. *Me a lever dheuch, gwel yw cregy Baraban, ha dyllyfré an profos,* I tell you, it is better to hang Barabbas, and liberate the prophet. P.C. 2366. *Oll an dus-ma a lever, dhe vōs cregis te yw gwy,* all these men say to be hanged thou art deserving. M.C. 129. *Ha'n Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Christ a barth cledh, hag a dhychow lader brās cregy a russons yn wedh,* and the Jews hanged a thief to Christ on the left side, and on the right a great thief they did hang. M.C. 186. *Rag genen cregis neb és, dēn glān yw a bēch, ynno ef dyffout nying-es, agan cregy ny yw mall,* for with us he that is hanged, is a man clear of sin, our hanging is not wrong, there is no fault in him. M.C. 192. *Cregy* is the same word as *croggy*, qd. v., which was generally used in the preterite tense, as *crogas, a grogas*.

CREGY, v. a. To believe. *An gwyryonedh kyn clewyth, avos tra vȳth nȳn cregyth; marth yw henna,* though thou hearest the truth, for any thing thou dost not believe it, that is a wonder. R.D. 1385. *Ef a provas lowr gow dheis, ha genas ymons cregys,* he told thee abundant lies, and by thee they are believed. C.W. 60. *Ny allaf cregy henna,* I cannot believe that. C.W. 116. *Rāg henna dheth cregy me ny vannaf moy es ky,* therefore I will not believe thee more than a dog. C.W. 173. This word is a corruption of *cresy*, qd. v., the *g* being sounded soft, as *j* in English.

CREGYANS, s. m. Belief, faith, creed. *An deppro gans cregyans da, gober tēk ef a'n gevyth,* that eateth with good faith, he shall receive a fair reward. M.C. 44. *Rāg y dhe vynnus gordhyé fals duwov erbyn cregyans,* for they worshipped false gods against belief. O.M. 1882. †*Mar tregow' why yn gregyans-na, moreth why a's bȳdh ragdha,* if ye abide in that faith, sorrow ye shall have for it. C.W. 14. *Cregyans an Canasow Christ,* the Creed of Christ's Apostles. *Pryce's Vocabulary.* Derived from *cregy*, to believe, the *g* being sounded soft, as *j* in English.

CREHAN, s. m. Askin. †*Sgelli grehan,* a bat, lit. leather wing. *Llwyd*, 173. This is a late corruption of *crohen*, qd. v.

CREHEN, s. m. Skins. The plural of *crohen*, qd. v.

CREHYLLY, v. a. To crush, squeeze, rattle, shatter. *Ena hy a ve gesys dhe godha mar ankynsy, dhe Christ may fe crehyllys oll y gorf ha'y esely,* there it was left to fall so grievously, that to Christ were shattered all his body and limbs. M.C. 184. *Marthys yeyn yw an gwyns, ma thew crehyllys ow dȳns,* wondrous cold is the wind, that my teeth are chattering. P.C. 1218. *Hemma yw iag an pla; y gorf yw crehyllys da ganso,* this is a cure of the plague; his body is shattered well by it. P.C. 2818.

CREI, s. m. A call, a cry. †*Ha an dzhyi a dalladhas dha uil krei; ha genz an krei a ryg an vartshants guēl, Dzhuana greiaz auet, leddarn, leddarn,* and they began to cry; and with the cry that the merchants made, John cried out too, thieves, thieves! *Llwyd*, 252. This is the latest orthography of *cry*, or *cri*, qd. v.

CREIA, v. a. To call, cry, name. Prēt. and pt. pass. *creies*.

†*En termen ez passiez tera trigas en St. Levan, dēn ha bennen en teller creiez Tshei an hur,* in time past there were dwelling in St. Levan, a man and woman in a place called Chy an hur, (the Ram's house.) *Llwyd*, 252. The late form of *cria*, qd. v.

CREIS, s. m. A shirt, a smock. Cornish Vocabulary, *camisia*. It is written by *Llwyd*, 45, *crȳs*. W. *crȳs*. Arm. *crēs*.

CREN, adj. Round, circular. *Llwyd*, 141. W. *crwn*, †*cron*, m. *cron*, f. Arm. *crenn*. Ir. *cruin*, †*cruind*, †*crund*. Gael. *cruin*. Manx, *cruin*. Sansc. *krunch*, curved.

CRENNE, v. n. To tremble, quake. *Serponnt yw hy, euth hy gwelas, own a'm bus vy, crenné a wraf,* it is a serpent, horrid to see it, I am afraid, I do tremble. O.M. 1453. *Yma an dōr ow crenné, sevel in wȳth ny yllyn,* the earth is trembling, I am not able to stand once. P.C. 2995. *Lemmyn worth agan gelwel, rak own deseisen mervel me a crennas,* now calling for us, from fear I would have desired to die, I trembled. R.D. 1772. *Hag ef rāg own ow crenné,* and he for fear trembling. M.C. 53. *Tresse gwȳth hag ef yn cren' y pesys Du,* the third time he trembling prayed to God. M.C. 57. W. *crynnu*. Arm. *crena*. Ir. *croithnuigh*. Gael. *croithnaich*. Manx, *creanagh*. Sansc. *hri*, to be moved, or troubled. Gr. *κρίνω*. Lat. *horreo*.

CRES, s. f. Belief, faith. *A Judé, gās dhe grēs, y golon squyrdys a lēs me a welas,* O Judah, leave thou thy belief; his heart torn in pieces I saw. R.D. 1031. *Llwyd*, 230, writes it *kreẏ*. See the older form *crēd*.

CRES, s. m. The middle, the centre, the midst, the heart. *Yn crēs an chy rēs vye cafus gyst crēf, na vo gwan,* in the midst of the house, it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2481. *Me a'n kelm yn crēs an wast may pyssō ef gefyens war pen y dheuwlun,* I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1889. *Yth egen yn crēs Almayn, orth un prys-ly, yn pūr wȳr, pan fuf gylwys,* I was in the middle of Germany, at a breakfast meal, when I was called. R.D. 2148. *Bēs cres,* the middle finger. *Llwyd*, 172. Written also *creys*, qd. v. W. *craidh, crai*. Arm. *creiz*. Ir. *crioidhe*, †*crīde*. Gael. *crīdhe*. Manx, *cree*. Gr. *κράπ*, *κράπια*. Lat. *cor*. Sansc. *hard*, from *hri*, to be moved. Goth. *hairto*. Lith. *szirdis*. Ang. Sax. *heort*. Eng. *heart*. Germ. *herz*. Du. *hart*. Sw. *hierta*. Dan. *hierte*.

CRES, s. m. Peace, tranquillity, quiet. *Ny vynyth dhe pobel Dew gasé crēs dhyn yn nep tu, avos tryga yn powma,* thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for to dwell in this land. O.M. 1598. *Aban yw mychtern Faro budhys, ha'y ost oll ganso, ny a'm bȳdh crēs dhe vewé,* since king Pharaoh is drowned, and all his host with him, we shall have peace to live. O.M. 1714. *Crēs Dew aberth yn chymma,* the peace of God within this house! P.C. 667. *Crēs Dew aberth yn annedh,* the peace of God be in the house! P.C. 705. *Crēs oll dhywhy why,* peace to you all. R.D. 1361.

CRESY, v. a. To believe; to have faith in. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. f. *crēs*, *crȳs* a *grȳs*, or *creys*, a *greys*. *Dhyssō ny vennaf cresy, na dheth fykyl lavarow,* I will not believe thee, nor thy vain words. O.M. 233. *An sarf re rāk ow thollé, dh'y fulsury y cresys, pythweth re rāg ow syndyé,* the serpent did deceive me, her false-

- hood I believed, ever she hath injured me. O.M. 288. *Fyth ny'n cresons ef neffre*, they will never believe it. O.M. 1440. *Mar vynyth cresy, nag us Dew lemyr onan*, a gotho ymo cresy, if thou wilt believe that there is not a God but one, in whom it is incumbent to believe. O.M. 1765. *Hag yn ur-na martesen, dhe'th lavarow y cresen, hag a'th carvyth bynary*, and in that hour perhaps, I might believe thy words, and love thee for ever. P.C. 2871. *My Cryst dhe sevel a'n bedh, cresseuch yn ta; rāk kemmys a'n crys, hag a vo lēl vygydhys, sylwel a wraf*, that I Christ have risen from the grave, believe ye well; for as many as believe it, and shall be faithfully baptized, I will save. R.D. 1141. *Saiv bytyggyns cressouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kyns yw anoth*, but nevertheless believe ye, that body to rise again before it is night. R.D. 1300. *Ha kekemmys na'n cresso goef termyn a dheffo devones a brys benen*, and whoever will not believe it, unhappy the time that he came nurtured from the womb of woman. R.D. 1348. *My ny gresaf dheso whāth*, I will not believe thee yet. C.W. 172. *Marya, me a grys, pur ghwys, an gweresas, Mary, I believe*, being called helped him. M.C. 230. *Hag a vjdh dhynny neffrē, mar a cresyn, ha bōs vās*, and will be to us ever, if we will believe and be good. M.C. 258. † *Crēs dhebn*, believe me. *Rāg fraga na gresyth dhym lavarow*, why dost thou not believe my words. *Llwyd*, 242. Though this is the more general form in the Ordinalia, it is later than *credy*, qd. v., by the corruption of the *d*; the *s* was again corrupted into *g*, whence *cregy*, and *cruggy*, qd. v.
- CREV, adj. Strong, mighty, hardy. *Llwyd*, 61, gives as the late form *krēv*. In the Ordinalia it is always written *crēf*, qd. v.
- CREVAN, s. f. A crust; the scab of a sore. *Llwyd*, 52. W. *crawen, craven*. Arm. *creūen, creūn*. Ir. *carra, car-ruidhe*. Gael. *carr, criomhan*. Manx. *cron*.
- CREVDER, s. m. Strength, vigour, power, security; a stay or ground. *Llwyd*, 60, 141, 240. *Rāg gans te yw michterneth, an crēvder, hā'n worryans, rāg bisqueth ha bisqueth*, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. *Pryce's Vocabulary*. † *Gwra, O maleyrn, an tacklow ma gen an gwella crēvder el bōs prederys an marthugyon a go termyn, hā'n tacklow a ven gwaynia clōs dhees rāg nevra*, do, O King, these things which with the best strength may be thought the wonders of their time, and the things will gain glory to thee, for ever. *ibid.* W. *cryvder*. Arm. *crevder*.
- CREYS, s. m. Strength, vigour, force, vehemency. *Cowethē, hedheuch kynys, ha me a whēth gans mūr greys, may tewē an tāt wharrē*, comrades, reach ye fuel, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1220. *Drou' e dhymmo dhe tackyē a uch y pen gans mūr greys*, bring it to me to fasten above his head with much strength. P.C. 2808. W. *craid*.
- CREYS, s. m. The middle, centre; the midst, the heart. *Ow gwarrak a vjdh settyys yn ban yn creys an ebren*, my bow shall be set up in the midst of the sky. O.M. 1245. *Dhe wīl fōs a vyyn bryntyn, yn creys an drē*, to make a wall of noble stones, in the centre of the town. O.M. 2282. Another form of *crēs*, qd. v.
- CREYS, s. m. Peace, tranquillity, quiet. *Tru! y diskys aban reys, alemma rāg nym bydh creys, gon dhe wyr lour*, alas! since it is necessary to take it off, henceforth there

will be no peace for me; I know true enough. R.D. 1860. Another form of *cres*, qd. v.

CREYS, v. a. Believe thou, he will believe. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Nyns-us dēn orth ow servyē, lēn ha gwyrion, me a greys*, there is not a man serving me, trusty and true, I believe. O.M. 930. *Mar kūf tēr sych, me a greys, dynny ny dheuwhel artē*, if it shall find dry ground, I believe, that it will not return to us again. O.M. 1131. *Nep na grys ny fjd sylwys, na gans Dew ny vjdh trygys, ha rāk henna, me a'th pjs, creys a termyn*, whoever believes not shall not be saved, nor with God shall he dwell, and therefore I pray thee, believe in time. R.D. 1112. Written also *crēs*, and *crjs*.

CRİ, s. m. A call, cry, clamour, noise. *Orth Pylat oll y setsans, ha warnodho a rŭg cry*, on Pilate all pressed, and on him made a cry. M.C. 117. *War ty hā'y vam a'n pewo, y ben a vynnas synsy, hay enēf ēth anodho, gans garmeyn, hag uchel gry*, on the side his mother was, his head he would hold, and his soul went from him with cold cry and loud noise. M.C. 207. *Hā'n enef del dascorsē erbyn noter gans un cry*, and his soul how he yielded it against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. *A pur harloth, ple fūch why, pār uth o clewas an cry genef orth agas gyhuel*, O very rascals, where have you been, very horrid it was to hear the cry by me in calling you. R.D. 2244. W. *cri*. Arm. *cri*. Sansc. *kūr*, to resonnd.

CRİA, v. a. To call, cry, cry out. † *Ha Dew a grias an golow dydh, ha an tewlder ev a grias nōs, ha guthūher ha metten o an kensa jorna*, and God called the light day, and the darkness he called night, and the evening and the morning were the first day. M.C. p. 93. *Llwyd* gives also as modern forms, *kriha*, to call, 43, and *crio*, to cry or weep, 75. But in the Ordinalia it is generally written *cryē*, qd. v. W. *crio*. Arm. *cria*.

CRİB, s. f. A comb; a ridge, the crest or summit of any thing. *Llwyd*, 115. *Crīb an tŷ*, the ridge of the house, 53. (W. *crib y ty*.) "Hence the rocks called *Crebs* in many places, for that they appear like the comb of a cock at low water." *Pryce*. W. *crib*, † *crip*. Arm. *crib*. Ir. *cior*, † *cir*. Gael. *cior*. Manx. *kere*.

CRİBA, v. a. To comb. *Dho criba an pen*, to comb the head. *Llwyd*, 49. The infinitive was also written *cribas*. † *Dho cribaz*. *Llwyd*, 119. W. *cribaw*. Arm. *criba*.

CRİBAN, s. f. A comb; a crest, a tuft or plume. *Criban kuliog*, a cock's comb. *Llwyd*, 13. *Criban mēl*, a honey comb, 59. A bird's crest. 240. W. *crib*, *cribell*, a bird's comb, or crest; *crib y gwenyn*, honey comb. Arm. *cribell, criben*.

CRİBİA, v. a. To card wool. *Llwyd*, 245.

CRİF, adj. Strong. Cornish Vocabulary, *fortis*. See *Cref*.

CRİSTYON, s. m. A Christian. Pl. *Cristenyon, Criston-nion, Crystunyon*. *Dyswedhouch bōs pryns somper, rāk dyswyl an Cristenyon*, shew yourself to be a pride without equal to destroy the Christians. P.C. 979. *Ragon y fynnes merwel ha mōs yn bedh, ha sevel, rāk dry pŷp Crystyon dhē'n nef* for us he would die, and go to the tomb, and rise, to bring every Christian to heaven. P.C. 970. *Me a gesul bōs ganse prenmys da gwon yn nēp le, rāg an cladhva Crystunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial place of Christians. P.C. 1545. *Nā'n ladavo an Crysten-*

- you, gwytheuch war peyn*, that the Christians steal him not, guard ye under penalty. R.D. 365. W. *Cristion*, pl. *Cristianogion*. Arm. *Cristen*, pl. *Cristenien*.
- CRIV, adj. Rude, raw, green or newly made, unripe. Llwyd, 52. W. *cri*. Arm. *criz*. Lat. *crudus*.
- CROADUR, s. m. A creature. Cornish Vocabulary, *creatura*. See *Creater*.
- CROBMAN, s. m. A reaping-hook. Llwyd, 9. A late corruption of *Cromman*, qd. v.
- CROC, s. f. A hanging, a suspension. *A vyl gadlyng, dues yn rāg, wor tywedh wêth crók a' th tåg*, O vile vagabond, come forth, at last hanging will choak thee yet. P.C. 1818. *A vyl loscl, rēth fo crók*, O vile rogue, hanging be to thee. P.C. 2097. *Gwyw vyes dhe gafus crók*, thou wert deserving to get a hanging. P.C. 2683. *Yn beys awos godhaf crók, ny brefsys anken na drok*, notwithstanding suffering hanging in the world, thou hast not felt grief nor evil. R.D. 277. W. *cróg*. Arm. *croug*. Ir. *croch*. Gael. *croich*. Manx, *criy*. Lat. *cruce*.
- CROC, adj. Hanging, suspended, overhanging. *Powes lemmyn, losel wās, ka knouk an hōrn tys ha tas, nar ny wrēth, ty a fydh crók*, stop now, idle fellow, and strike the iron tick-a-tack, if thou dost not, thou shalt be hanged. P.C. 2720. W. *cróg*.
- CROCCAN, s. f. A springe, or springle. Pryce. W. *crog-lath*.
- CROCHEN, s. m. A skin. *Nyns-us warnedhé crochen, nag yw trôch ha dyruskys*, there is no skin upon them, that is not broken and peeled. P.C. 2686. *Y a wjth y vody na potré bys vynary kyns fe yn bēdh mjl vlydhcn, na'y grochen unwjth terry*, they will preserve his body that it do not ever decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years, nor shall his skin be once broken. P.C. 3202. *Heys oll ow crochen scorgyys*, all the length of my skin scourged. R.D. 2538. By the substitution of *h* for the guttural, the word became *crohen*, which again was softened into *croen*. This however was not a late form, as it is *croin* in the Cornish Vocabulary. W. *croen*. Arm. *crochen*. Ir. *croicion*, †*crocenn*. Gael. *croicionn*. Manx, *crackan*. Sansc. *kartis*, *ciran*, from *ciri*, to cut.
- CRODAR, s. m. A sieve, a riddle. Llwyd, 52. This is a late form of *croider*, qd. v.
- CRODDRE, v. a. To sift, riddle, winnow. *Bedhouch war colonow, rāk Satnas yw yrvyrys, avel ys y'nothlennow dh' agas krodrrē, me a grjys*, be of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, like corn in winnowing sheets to sift you, I believe. P.C. 882. From *croder*, a sieve.
- CROEN, s. m. A skin. *Croen luan*, a louse's skin. Pryce. See *Crochen*.
- CROFFOLAS, s. m. Lamentation. *Del levaraf vy dhywhy, ef a embloth ragon ny; gesouch dhe vēs croffolas*, as I say to you, he will fight for us; leave off lamentation. O.M. 1662.
- CROG, s. f. A hanging. *Cróg rō'm bo, er an dhewen*, may hanging be to me, on the gills. O.M. 2651. This is the same word as *croc*, qd. v.
- CROGEN, s. f. A shell. Cornish Vocabulary, *concha*. Pl. *cregyn*. In Cornish it also means the skull. *Me a's ten gans oll ow nerth, may' th entrē an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into his skull. P.C. 2141. *Asso mur tyn ow passyon, pan ēth*

- dreyn yn empynnyon, a pūp parth dre an grogen*, very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain, on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2558. It is written by Llwyd, 240, *crogan*. W. *cragen*, provincially *crogan*, *crogen*, pl. *cregyn*, a shell. Arm. *crogen*, pl. *cregin*, a shell. *Crogen an penn*, the skull.
- CROGI, v. a. To hang, to suspend, to be hanged. This is the same word as *cregy*, which is formed from *cróg*, by the regular mutation of *o* into *e*. The preterite is generally *crogas*. *Ha'n Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Christ a barth, clēdh, hag a dhychow lader brās cregy a russons yn-wedh*, and the Jews hung a thief to Christ on the left side, and on the right a great thief they also did hang. M.C. 186. W. *crogi*. Arm. *cregi*, *crouga*. Ir. *croch*. Gael. *croch*. Manx, *croch*.
- CROHEN, s. m. Pl. *crehen*. *A vyne gwarthē y ben war y gorf, bys yn y droys, squardiys oll o y grohen, hag ef cudhys yn y woys*, from the top of his head on his body to his feet, torn was all his skin, and he covered with his blood. M.C. 135. *Del y's brewaf yn dun gēn, kekyfrys kjc ha crohen, del vēdh luen a bodredhes*, as I will strike her under the chin; likewise flesh and skin, that it shall be full of sores. O.M. 2713. *Gans crehen an bestas-na me a wra dyllas dhyma, par del wrāg ow hendasow*, with the skins of those beasts, I will make clothes for me, so as my ancestors did. C.W. 108. Keigwyn and Llwyd write the word *crohan*. It is the same as *crochen*, qd. v.
- CROIDER, s. m. A sieve, or riddle. Cornish Vocabulary, *cribrum* vel *cribellum*. Written by Llwyd, *crodar*. In Welsh a sieve is now *gogor*, but it formerly existed in the Old Welsh, †*criut*, *pala*, a winnowing shovel; quoted by Stokes, "Irish Glosses," 162. Arm. *crouzer*, *crouer*, *croer*. Ir. *criathar*, *creothar*. Gael. *criathair*. Manx, *creear*. The root is W. *crydu*, to shake; *crjfd*, †*criot*, *crihot*; *crydian*, †*cretian*, a shaking. Arm. *criiden*. Ir. *crathadh*. Gael. *crathadh*. Manx, *craa*. Gr. *κράδω*.
- CROIN, s. m. The skin. Cornish Vocabulary, *pellis*. This is another form of *crochen*, qd. v.
- CROINOC, s. m. A toad. Cornish Vocabulary, *rubcta*. Derived from *croin*, a skin. In the Ordinalia, it is written, *cronec*, qd. v.
- CROIS, s. m. A cross. Cornish Vocabulary, *crux* vel *staurus*. In the Ordinalia the common form is *crovis*, qd. v. W. *croes*. Arm. *croez*. Ir. *crois*. Gael. *crois*. Manx, *crosh*. Lat. *cruce*. Eng. 'rood.
- CROM, adj. Bending; bowed, or bent; crooked; convex; rounded. *Dew tekka bren rag stylllyow, ha compos y dewennow, brās ha crom y ben goles*, lo, the fairest wood for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2443. Llwyd, 53, gives *crum* as another form. W. *crwm*, m., *crom*, f. Arm. *croumm*. Ir. *crom*, *crum*, †*cruim*. Gael. *crom*. Manx, *croym*. Dan. *krum*. Flem. *krom*. Germ. *krumb*. Eng. *crump*.
- CROMMAN, s. m. A reaping hook, a sickle. In Llwyd's time it was corrupted into *crobman*. From *crom*, crooked. W. *crymman*, †*creman*. Ir. *cruman*, *corran*. Gael. *cromag*. Manx, *corran*.
- CRON, s. m. A thong, a lash of skin. Pl. *cronow*. *Yn ur-na y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow, en goys yn mēs may tardhas, del fastsens an colmenow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs, that the blood burst ones so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *In scorgiys pārtner esē yn dewlé an dew Edhow, hag yn fast*

kelmys dhedhé, kerdyn gwehyn yn mesk cronow, in the scourges of rods that were in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them, cords weaved among thongs. M.C. 131. *Crôn* is a contracted form of *croen*, qd. v.

CRONCYE, v. a. To beat, strike, knock, thump, bang. *Hag yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn gwehyn yn mesk cronow may fôns hyblyth dhe gronkye*, and fast bound to them cords woven among thongs, that they might be pliant to beat. M.C. 131. *Ha'n Edhewon bys pan vôn squyth war Christ y fôns ow cronkyé*, and the Jews until they were weary on Christ were beating. M.C. 132. *An keth gwâs-ma gans skorgys ha whyppys da gwrêch y cronkyé, tor ha keyn*, this same fellow with scourges and good whips, do ye smite him, belly and back. P.C. 2057.

CRONEC, s. m. A frog. *Cronec du*, a toad, lit. a black frog. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys of gans cronek du, ha whelthys gans y venym*, Oh, sad, sad, I am hurt by a toad, and blow by his venom. O.M. 1778. *Saw kyn fens y mortholek, dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be for worse to the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2732. *An joul ynno redresé, may' tho gwêth agis cronek*, the devil in him dwelt, that he was worse than a toad. M.C. 47. This is another form of *croinoc*, qd. v. This word is peculiar to Cornish. A frog in Welsh is *llyffant*, and a toad, *llyffant du*, being derived by Llwyd from the Latin *lymphatica*.

CRONNY, v. n. To stagnate; to collect together. *An sêth yw rag leveryys a's gwykis tyn, gans mear angus, war y holon, may cronnyys, dre nerth an bum, fynten ways*, the arrow, is before spoken, struck her sharply with much anguish, on her heart so that stagnated, by force of the blow, a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. W. *cronni*. Arm. *creuenna*. The root is W. *crawn*, a collection. Arm. *creûn*.

CROPPYE, v. n. To enter into; to penetrate. *An arlont y dhe denné war y benn gan kymmys nell, ma têtth an dreyn ha cropyyé dhe'n empynyon dre an tell*, the garland they drew on his head with so much strength, that the thorus went and penetrated to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. As there is no synonym in the other dialects, it is probably a borrowed word from the English *grope*.

CROTHAC, adj. Frothy, trifling. †*Taw, dhe'th cregy, hemma yw gwell defry, te fool crothak*, be silent, be banged to thee, this is better truly, thou frothy fool. C.W. 80. W. *crothawg*, swelling out.

CROTHVAL, s. m. A complaint. *Na allons caffus cheson dhe wruthyl crothval na son uarnas, a das veneges*, let them not be able to find cause to make a complaint, nor a sound against thee, O blessed Father. O.M. 1837.

CROW, s. m. Gore, blood, death. *Dhom kemeres, dhom syndyé, dhom peynyé bys yn crow*, to take me, to hurt me, to torture me even to death. M.C. 74. *Hag a râg guris colmennow, gans pûb colmen may'th ellé, pan wyskens, yn mës an crow*, and forward were made knots, with every knot that might come, when they struck, out the blood. M.C. 131. W. *crau*. Ir. †*cro*. Gael. †*cro*. Slav. *krovje*. Pol. Bohem. *krew*. Lat. *cruor*. Sansc. *kravya*, flesh.

CROW, s. m. A hovel, but, sty. *Crow môh, a pigsty. Idwud*, 158. At the present day in Cornwall a pigsty is called a pig's crow. W. *craw*. Arm. *crauou*. Ir. *cro*. Gael. *cro*. Manx, *croe*.

CROWD, s. m. A fiddle, or violin. *Whethouch menstrels, ha tabours, trey-hans harpes ha trompours, cythol, crowd, fylth, a sautry*, blow ye minstrels, and tabours; three hundred harps and trumpets; dulcimer, fiddle, viol, and psaltery. O.M. 1997. A fiddle is still called a *crowd* in Cornwall. W. *cruith*, †*croit*. Gael. *cruit*. Lat. *chrota*, *Britanna*, in Venant. Fortun. The Ancient British *cruith* differed from the modern fiddle, inasmuch as it had six strings. A specimen is of very rare occurrence at the present day, and to be found only in the collection of the curious, but a beautiful engraving of it is given in Jones's "Welsh Bards."

CROWDER, s. m. A fiddler. W. *crythor*.

CROWDHE, v. n. To lie down. *Dall, na bodhar, ny asé, nag omlanas nag onan, na clâf vjth ow crowdhé, nar pesy a leun golon*, blind, nor deaf, he left not, uncured, not one, nor any sick lying down, if he prayed with a full heart. M.C. 25. *Otté ve ow crowdhé, my re wrûg y vusuré rag an keth whet-ma dewyryth*, behold it lying down, I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2567. A regular mutation after *ow* of *growedhé*, qd. v.

CROWS, s. f. A cross. *May fo rÿs, un deydh a due, guth-yl crows anedhé y*, that it is necessary, a day will come, to make a cross out of them. O.M. 1952. *Gorr e dhe'n mernans, gorr e yn pren crows a dhysempys*, put him to death, put him on the cross tree forthwith. P.C. 2162. *Kymyr y, ty plos lorden, syns war dhe geyn an grows pren*, take it thou dirty lurdane, hold the cross tree on thy back. P.C. 2586. *En grows whâth nyny o parys, na'n Edhewon ny wodhyé an prenyer py fens keffis dhe wuth-yl crows anedhé*, the cross yet was not ready, and the Jews knew not the timbers where they should be found, to make a cross out of them. M.C. 161. The older form was *crois*, qd. v.

CROWSE, v. a. To crucify. Written also *crowsyé*. Part. pass. *crowsys*. *Hag anedhé crows y urér, râg crousé Cryst, ow mûp kêr*, and of them a cross shall be made, to crucify Christ, my dear son. O.M. 1936. *Ottensé, kemereuch e, ha crousyouch ef, a ver spys*, behold him, take ye him and crucify him, in a short time. P.C. 2166. *Gall-os a'm bues dhe'th crowsyé, ha gallos dhe'th tylyfré, an ngl a vynnaf yn beys*, I have power to crucify thee, and power to deliver thee, which ever of the two I please in the world. P.C. 2186. *Ytho why a vyn porrys bôs agas mychtern crowsys*, then ye wish absolutely your king to be crucified. P.C. 2360. *Ytho dre pûp reson da, ny gôth dhodho bôs crowsys*, then, by reason good, it does not behove him to be crucified. P.C. 2390. *Syr justis, dyllryf dhynny Baraban, ha crows Jhesu*, Sir Magistrate, deliver to us Barabbas, and crucify thou Jesus. P.C. 2486. Derived from *crows*, a cross. The corresponding word in Welsh is *croesi*, to cross, to put cross-wise, to make the mark of a cross; to thwart: but not to crucify, which is admirably rendered by *croeshocio*, compounded of *crocs*, a cross, and *hoelio*, to nail. Arm. *croaza*, to cross.

CROWST, s. m. A luncheon. *Wosé cows ha lafuryé an vaner a vye da, kemeres crowst, hag evé, ha powes wosé henna*, after talk and labouring, the custom would be good, to take food and drink, and rest after that. O.M. 1901. Written by Llwyd, 89, *crúst*. Probably from the English, a *crust*, or Lat. *crusta*, which seems to be con-

- nected with *W. crest*, a crust, from *crés*, hardened by heat.
- CRUC, s. m. A hillock, a mound, a barrow. Corn. Voc. *collis*. *Gwelyteuch oll er agas fydh, gobur da why agas bjdh, gón Dansotha, ha cruk heyth*, all take care on your faith, a good reward ye shall have, the plain of Dansotha, and Barrow Heath. R.D. 377. It is preserved in the names of many places. See *Creeg*. Llwyd, 94, writes it *crýc*. *W. crug, †cruc*. Arm. *créch, crugel*. Ir. *cruach*. Gael. *cruach*. Manx, *creagh*.
- CRUGE, v. a. To do, or make. *Mester genouch ym gyl-wyr hag arluth, henna yw gwýr, ytho mar krugé golhy agas treys, hag a seché, golhens púp treys y gylé ahanouch, kepar ha my, master by you I am called and Lord, that is true; now if I wash your feet, and dry them, let all wash the feet of each other of you, like as I*. P.C. 875. A mutation of *gruge*, qd. v.
- CRUM, adj. Crooked, bent, eurved. Llwyd, 53. Another form of *crom*, qd. v.
- CRUPPYA, v. n. To creep. † *Ha te prief a wra cruppya, ha sleynkya war doar a heys; ynter y hays hy ha tee, me a wra envy neffra*, and thou worm, shalt creep, and slide on the ground along; between her seed and thine I will put envy for ever. C.W. 66. † *Me a vyn dallath cruppya, ha slynkya war doar a heys*, I will begin to ereep, and slide upon the ground along. C.W. 68. *W. crepian, cropolitan*.
- CRUST, s. m. A luncheon. Llwyd, 89. The same as *crowst*, qd. v.
- CRUSTE, v. a. Thon didst make. *Lavar dhym, awos travyth, mara crusté leverel ken fe an temple dyswrys, kyn pen try djdh y wrussys gwell ys kyns y dhrehevel*, tell me above any thing, if thou didst say, though the temple should be destroyed, before the end of three days thou wouldst raise it better than before. P.C. 1758. A mutation of *grusté*, compounded of *grust*, the 2 pers. pret. of *gurey*, and *te*, thou.
- CRY, s. m. A call, a cry. This is the orthography in the Ordinalia of *cri*, qd. v.
- CRYE, v. a. To call, cry, to cry out. *Ow popel vy gre-vyys brás, gans Pharow yw mylyges, ymons dhymo ow cryé, rág an lafur us dhedhé, my people greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed, are to me crying, for the labour that is upon them*. O.M. 1418. *Rak nans yw Pilat serrys, ow cryé kepar ha ky*, for now is Pilate angered, crying out like a dog. P.Ú. 2243. *Cryeuch fast gans mûr a grys, ery ye aloud with much vehemence*. P.C. 2477. *Me a gryes warnodho, rák pay-nys pan nun geffo tyller dh'y pen*, I cried unto him, for pains when he found not a place for his head. R.D. 268. *Me re bue pechadores, a pechas marthys yn frás, war Ihesu me a cryas ow trespes dhymmo gafé*, I have been a sinner (that) hath sinned wondrous much, on Jesus I cried, that he would forgive me my trespass. R.D. 1099. Written also *crya*, and *cria*, qd. v.
- CRYF, adj. Strong, mighty, vigorous. *Judas êth a dhesympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy, casfas daffar púr parrys, lowan cryff rág y synsy*, Judas went immediately on the one side to hang himself, he found convenient very ready, a strong rope to hold him. M.C. 105. This is the same as *créf*, qd. v.
- CRYGY, v. a. To believe, to have faith in. *Kyn leverryf gwýr, dén fyth ahanouch ny vyn crygy*, though I speak

- truly, not any man of you will believe. P.C. 1482. *Mars ogé máp Dew a rás, dyswé dhym nép meystry brás, may hyllyn dyso crygy*, if thou art the son of the God of grace, shew me some great power, that we may in thee believe. P.C. 1771. *Neffré ef dhe dhasserchy, me ny vynnaf y grygy, bew hedré vén*, that he ever rose again, I will not believe it, as long as I may be alive. R.D. 1047. *Yma marth dhym ahanas, bós dhe golon mar cales na'n crygyth ef*, there is to me wonder of thee, that thy heart is so hard, that thou wilt not believe. R.D. 1088. This is another form of *crysy*, qd. v., *g* soft, sounded as *j* in English, being a corruption of *s*.
- CRYGYANS, s. m. Belief, faith, credence. *Me re'n cus-ullyes mýl wýth, saw ny vyn, awos travyth, gagé y tebel crygyans*, I have advised him a thousand times, but he will not, for any thing, leave his evil belief. P.C. 1813. *Dh'agas fastyé yn crygyans, dheuch confort a Spyrys Sans a dhanfonaf*, to strengthen you in belief, to you the comfort of the Holy Ghost I will send. R.D. 1174. *Y grygyans púp oll gwythes, puppenag ol a wharfo*, his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1537.
- CRYHIAS, v. n. To neigh like a horse. † *Cryhiáz, a cryhiáz*, neighing. Llwyd, 245, 248. *W. gweryru, †guir-giriam*, I neigh. Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *gourisial*.
- CRYLLIAS, adj. Curled. Llwyd, 52. From the old English *crull*. "With locks crull." Chaucer.
- CRYS, s. m. A shirt, a shift, chemise. Llwyd, 45. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *creis*. *W. crys*. Arm. *crés*.
- CRYS, s. m. The middle, the centre, the midst, or heart of any thing. *Gwelyteuch bones avorow, ow conys yn crys an dré, war beyn cregy ha tenné*, take care to be tomorrow, working in the middle of the town, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2300. *Ny a'n tréché del levereth, hen yw an crys, dre púp mark oll yn bys-ma*, we will cut it as thou sayest, this is the middle, by every mark in this world. O.M. 2534. Written also *crés*, and *creys*, qd. v.
- CRYS, v. a. He will believe. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Me a wór gwýr, hag a'n crys, y vós yn ban dasserchys yn gedh hydheuw*, I know truly, and I believe it, that he is risen up in this day. R.D. 727. *Ihesu Cryst dhe dhasserchy, un deydth ús ow tós, goy kemmys na'n crys*, that Jesus Christ is risen again, a day is coming, miserable as many as believe it not. R.D. 1188. *My a grýs yn pyrfet aga vós gweel a vár rás*, I will believe perfectly that they are rods of great grace. O.M. 2011. *Cot yw dhc dhydhyow dhe gy, nahen na grýs*, short are thy days, think not otherwise. R.D. 2038.
- CRYS, v. a. To shake, to quake. *An houl ny golsé y lyw, awos máp dén dhe verwel, na corf dasserhy dhe vew, na dór grýs, yn tyougel*, the sun would not have lost its colour, because of a son of man to die, nor a body rise again to life, nor the earth quake, really. P.C. 3086. *W. crydu, cryd, crydian*. Arm. *cridien*. Ir. *crith*. Gael. *crith*. Manx, *craa*.
- CRYSSAT, s. m. A hawk, a kestrel. Llwyd, 41.
- CRYSY, v. a. To believe, to have faith in. *Arluth ny vynnons crysy*, Lord, they will not believe. O.M. 1435. *Reys yw dhýs ynno crysy*, need it is for thee to believe in him. O.M. 1508. *Mar a qurcva yn della, crysy dho-dho ny a ura, y vos profus lymyges*, if he will do so, we will believe in him, that he is a blessed prophet. P.C.

2883. *Críjs dhym, kyn óf tós*, believe thou me, though I am gray. R.D. 965. This is the same word as *cresy*, qd. v.
- CRYWEDHE, s. f. A bed. *Llwyd*, 77. A corruption of *growedhé*, from *gorwedhé*, to lie down. W. *gorwedhva*.
- CÚAS, s. f. A shower. *Llwyd*, 28. This is the same word as *coves*, qd. v.
- CUBMA, s. n. To fall, to fall down, to be slain. *Llwyd*, 104. Though this example is a corruption, it shows the existence of a purer form, *cumma*. W. *cwympo*.
- CUDIN, s. m. Hair, a lock of hair. Corn. Voc. *coma*. Pl. *cudinow*; *kydynow*. *Llwyd*, 49. W. *cudyn*. Arm. *cuden*. Ir. *ciabh*. Gael. *ciabh, cas*. Manx, *kiog, casag*. Sansc. *kacha*.
- CUDON, s. f. A wood-pigeon. Cornish Vocabulary, *pal-umba*. W. *cudhan*, from *cúdh*, a covert. Arm. *cudon*. Ir. *ciadcholum*. Gael. *caidhean*.
- CUDHE, v. a. To hide, or conceal; to cover. *Bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rak cudhé mýns ús formys*, let there be a sky above every thing, to cover all that is created. O.M. 22. *Agan corfow nóth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwerén*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover ourselves. O.M. 254. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas, yn dôr my a ynn palas tol, may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 866. *Agan gorhyl a wartha, gans glaw ef a vydh cudhys*, our ark, from above, with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1064. *Múr yw ow fyenasow, ythof cudhys*, great are my anxieties, I am overwhelmed. R.D. 2032. *Has y, worth y dormontyé, y cudhens y ben gans queth*, and they when tormenting him, covered his head with a cloth. M.C. 97. *Râg lûf brâs my a dhor, a gudho oll an nôr beys*, for I will bring a great flood, that shall cover all the land of the world. O.M. 982. *Ha dew gwêth dothans gwra doen, dh'aga hudha pôb season, aga noatha na vo gwellys*, and two garments to them do thou bear, to cover them at all seasons, their nakedness that it be not seen. C.W. 70. *Llwyd*, 50, writes it *cidha*, which shews that the *u* had the same sound in Cornish as in Welsh. W. *cudhio*. Arm. *cuza*. Gael. *comhdair*. Manx, *coodee*. Sansc. *kud*.
- CUDHYGYC, adj. One that conceals himself, bashful, ashamed. *Me a jl bôs cudhygyk, ow bones mar anfugyk dres púp dên ol ús yn beys*, I may be ashamed, being so wicked, beyond all men that are in the world. P.C. 1423. *Ty yw dyscrygyk pur wýr, ha mûr anfsusyk, ty a jl bôs cudhygyk na grýs y vôs dasserchys*, thou art unbelieving very truly, and very wicked; thou mayest be ashamed, that thou wilt not believe that he has risen. R.D. 1721. W. *cudhiedig*.
- CUEFF, adj. Dear, kindly. *In mêdh Christ an cueff calon, púr wýr te re levery, te a wodhyé dhe honon pe dre gen re vês gwarnys*, says Christ, the kindly heart, very truly thou hast said; didst thou know it of thyself, or by some others wast thou warned? M.C. 101. Written also *cûf*, qd. v.
- CUEIA, conj. If, although. *Llwyd*, 150.
- CUEN, s. m. Dogs. *Lemmy pocvan ha lesky, ow fleryé, ow mowsegy kepar ha kuen*, but disease and burning, smelling, stinking like dogs. R.D. 172. One of the plurals of *ci*, qd. v.
- CUER, s. m. Hemp. *Llwyd*, 46, *cûer*. W. *cywarch*. Arm. *couarch*. Gael. *corcach*.
- CUER, s. m. A court. *A' nefuhel an tas mêr re'th ordéné, ty ha'th wrék, pan vy marow, yn y cuer*, of high heaven the great Father, may he ordain thee and thy wife, when ye die, into his court. P.C. 686. Written also *cûr*, qd. v.
- CUER, s. m. Weather. ‡ *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather. thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. Written also *cevar*, qd. v.
- CUES, s. m. Blood. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes, nép dew cans a vledhynnow na'm buef dhe wruthyl genes, yn kýk nag yn kues, hep wow*, now there are gone some two hundred years, that I have not had to do with thee, in flesh nor in blood, without falsehood. O.M. 659. *Es býdh deydh brucs mûr a anfus, y kýk ha'y kues, nép a'n gwerthas*, he shall have on the day of judgment much harm, his flesh and his blood, who hath sold him. P.C. 2941. This word appears to be a modification of *Goys*, qd. v.
- CUETH, s. m. Sorrow, grief. *Ellas dre cueth yn clamder, dhe'n dôr prág na ymchelaif, alas!* through grief, in a faint, to the ground why do I not cast myself? P.C. 2593. *A vâb dhe queth ru'm ladhas*, Oh son, thy suffering hath killed me. P.C. 2608. *Kueth ús y'm colon, eyhan, mars êth corf Dew y honan, pe le y fjðh e ceflys*, sorrow is in my heart, alas! if the body of God himself is gone, where will it be found? R.D. 700. *A ynn-yn ryth, py le ytheth, rag cueth pygyth, garmé a wrêth*, O woeful woman, where goest thou? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 852. Written also *cûth*, qd. v. † *W. chwith*. *Y mae yn chwith genyw weled*, I am sorry to see, is a common Welsh phrase.
- CUEF, adj. Dear, amiable, beloved, loving. Pl. *cufyon, cefyon*. *A dâs cûf ýth wolowys*, O dear Father in thy lights. O.M. 285. *A dâs cûf ker, my a wra, Arluth nép roy dhym gûl da yn púp ober a wrellyn*, O Father, dearly beloved, I will do, Lord of heaven, grant to me to do well in every work that I do. O.M. 443. *Arluth cûf, dhe archadow, y wruthyl rês ew dhymmo*, O dear Lord, thy injunctions, need is to me to do them. O.M. 997. *Ow Arluth ker cûf colon, pyw ytho a's hembraonk dh'y*, my dear Lord of loving heart, who then will lead them to it. O.M. 1873. *Whêth, ow cufyon, dyfunouch, ha cês colon ol pesouch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again, my dear (companions) awake ye, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1075. *Ow cufyon leman coskeuch, hag ol warbarth poweseuch*, my dear (friends) now sleep ye, and rest altogether. P.C. 1093. W. *cu*. Arm. *cuff*. Ir. *caomh*, † *coim*. Gael. *caomh*.
- CUGOL, s. m. A monk's hood, a cowl. Corn. Voc. *cucullus*. W. *cwcwll, cwyll*. Arm. *cougoul*. Ir. † *cocall*. Eng. *cowl*. From the Celtic the word passed into the Latin. "Gallia Santonica vestit te bardo-cucullo, Circopithecorum penula nuper erat." *Martial*.
- CUHUDHAS, s. m. A judgment. *Pryce*. W. *cyhudhed*.
- CUHUDHE, v. a. To accuse; impeach; indict. *Cuhudhas* is another form. *Eva, ny allaf medhes, rag own ty dhom cuhudhé*, Eve, I cannot speak, for fear thou shouldst accuse me. O.M. 160. *Awos travyth ny wrusen venytha dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 164. *Dhê'n tyller Cryst re dethyé, ha'n Edhevon o dygnas, ythesé an venny gansé, parys êns dh'y huhudhas*, to the place came Christ, and the Jews (that) were opposed, the woman was

- with them; they were ready to accuse her. M.C. 33. *Pe ma, yn medh Christ dhydhy, nêb a vyn dhe guhudha*, where is, says Christ to her, he who will accuse thee. M.C. 34. *Mûr a dūs o cuntyllys er y byn dh'y guhudhas*, much people were gathered together against him to accuse him. M.C. 88. *W. cyhudho*. Ir. *casaoïd*, an accusation; *casaoïdim*, to accuse. Gael. *casaid*; *casaidich*. Manx, *casid*, *casseydach*.
- CUHUDHUDIOC**, s. m. An accuser. Corn. Vocab. *accusator*. It would have been more correct, as Zeuss has observed, 396, to have been written *cuhudhadioc*, from the substantive *cuhuthat*, the old form of *cuhudhas*. *W. cyhudhed*.
- CUIC**, adj. Blind of one eye. Corn. Voc. *luscus* vel *monoptalmus*. *W. coeg*, vain, empty; *coegdhal*, pnr-blind. Lat. *cæcus*, blind.
- CUILCEN**, s. f. A frog. Written by Llwyd, *kwilken*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gwilscin*, qd. v.
- GUILLIOC**, s. m. A soothsayer. Cor. Voc. *augur*. *W. coiliog*, from *coel*, an omen. "*Etncoilhaam* is an ancient Welsh Gloss on the word *aspicio*, quasi *avispcio*, where the writer obviously understood *etn*, to be *edn*." Zeuss. 1079.
- CUILLIOGES**, s. f. A female diviner. Corn. Voc. *phitonissa*. Dr. Owen Pughe has wrongly introduced these two words into the Welsh Dictionary. His authority being only the Cornish Vocabulary, attached to a copy of the Liber Landavensis.
- CUIT**, s. m. A wood, or forest. Corn. Voc. *silva*. Another form of *coid*, qd. v.
- CUITHA**, v. a. To keep, to preserve. Llwyd, 53. *Dho cwitha*. A mutation of *gwythé*, qd. v.
- CUITHIAS**, s. m. A guardian. Llwyd, 240. A mutation of *gwythias*, qd. v. Pl. †*kuiithizi*. Llwyd, 242.
- CUL**, v. a. To make, to do. *Yma ow cûl sacryfys, ha'y pobel ef kekeffrys, dhe'n kêth Dew-na, gans mîr tros*, he is making a sacrifice, and his people likewise, to that same God, with a loud noise. O.M. 1556. *Euch tyn-neuch an gasadow, usy ow cûl fals dewow, yn mës agan temple ny*, go ye, drag the hateful woman, who is making false Gods, out of our temple. O.M. 2692. *Govy ragos, mar tebel dychtys dhe vôs, ha ty ow cûl kemmys da*, woe is me for thee, to be so evil entreated, and thou doing so much good. P.C. 2635. A regular mutation of *gûl*, qd. v.
- CUL**, adj. Narrow; strait, or confined; slender, lank, lean. Corn. Voc. *macer* vel *macilentus*. *W. cûl*. Ir. *caol*, †*coil*. Gael. *caol*. Manx, *keyl*. In Armoric *cûl* has quite the contrary meaning, being *plump* or *fat*.
- CULETH**, s. m. An act, or deed. *Lavar mars ôf vy Yedhow, dhe bobil hêp falladow, ha'n spscobow kekyffrys, a'th drôs bÿs dhymmo omma, pa'n drok kuleth a wrusta?* say if I am a Jew? thy people, without falsehood, and the bishops likewise, have brought thee even to me here; what evil deed hast thou done? P.C. 2007. *Culeth* is a mutation of *guleth*, from *gûl*, to do. It is only found in conjunction with *drôk*, and generally written *Drocoeth*, qd. v.
- CULHU**, s. m. Chaff, beards of corn. Llwyd, 13, 43. This word is a late corruption of *colow*, the plural of *col*, qd. v.
- CULIN**, s. m. Chaff, corn-straw. Corn. Vocab. *palea*, which also gives as a synonym, *usion*, qd. v. *Culin* must be another plural of *col*, as in Welsh, *colion*.

- CULLYEC**, s. m. A cock, the male of birds. *Peder, mē a lever dhys, kyns ys bôs kulljck kenys, ter gwyth y wrêch ow naché*, Peter, I tell thee, before that the cock hath crowed, three times thou shalt deny me. P.C. 903. Another form of *celioc*, qd. v. Llwyd writes as the pronunciation of his time, *kuliog*, *kuliak*, *kulliaq*. *Kuliag gini*, a guinea hen; *kiliagaws*, a drake, 88, 241. *Kullia-ges*. Pryce. *Kulliaq godho*, a gander.
- CULSTE**, v. a. Thou couldst. *Mar culsté*, if thou couldst. Llwyd, 247. A mutation of *gulsté*, for *gâlsté*. 2 pers. s. subj. of *gully*, to be able.
- CULURIONEIN**, s. f. The bowel. Corn. Voc. *viscus*. Pryce's Vocabulary gives as a plural *coloneion*, both evidently corruptions, if not mis-printed. Llwyd, 175, writes *kylyrion*, as a plural, evidently considering the singular to be *culurionen*. *W. coludh*, sing. *coludhen*. Ir. *caolain*, *cadhla*. Gael. *caolan*. Manx, *collane*, *chiolg*. Gr. *χολάς*, *χολάδος*, *κῶλον*. Lat. *colon*.
- CUM**, s. m. A valley, or dingle; more correctly, a valley opening downwards, from a narrow point, which in Wales is called *Blaen y cwm*. It is preserved in many places in Cornwall and Devon, as *Coom*, *Cooome*, *Coombe*. Arm. *coum*, in *coumbant*. Ir. *cumar*. Gael. †*cumar*.
- CUMMYAS**, s. m. Leave, license, permission. Written also indiscriminately *cummys*, and *cummeas*. *Eva war an beys meystry, luen gummyas yma dhymmo*, Eve, power over the world, full permission there is to me. O.M. 410. *Gwyn agan beys, ow fryes, bôs granntyes dhynny cummyas*, happy our lot, my spouse, that leave is granted to us. O.M. 412. *Fest yn lowen me a wra, gwyn ow bÿs kafus cummyas*, very joyfully I will do it, I am glad to have permission. O.M. 750. *Ro dhym cummeas me a'th pÿs*, give me leave I pray thee. P.C. 3112. *Us dhyso cummyas an corf kêr dhe ancledhyas*, is there permission to thee to bury the dear body? P.C. 3139.
- CUNDA**, s. m. Nature, kind. *A arluth kêr, me a'n kymer yn ban wharré, an welen-ma yn hy kunda treyllys arié*, O dear Lord, I will take it up immediately, this rod into its natural form is turned again. O.M. 1459. *Râg henna warbyn cunda yiho, dhys môs y ladha*, therefore against nature it was, for thee to go to kill him. C.W. 94. *A bub echen a kunda, gorow ha benow yn wedh*, of every sort of species, male and female also. O.M. 989. †*A bub echan a kunda, gorow ha benow yn wedh*. C.W. 164. From the English *kind*.
- CUNDURU**, s. m. A door post. Llwyd, 124. This is a modern term, and a corrupt one, being possibly compounded of *cyn*, chief, and *duru* for *dorow*, plural of *dôr*, a door.
- CUNTELL**, s. m. A gathering together; a collection. Written also *contell*. †*Ha Dew a grius an tir sêh an 'oar, ha'n contell warbarth an dourow ev a grias môr, ha Dew a welas tro va da*, and God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters he called sea, and God saw that it was good. M.C. p. 93. *W. cynnull*, comp. of *cyd*, together, and *dull*, form. Arm. *cutul*.
- CUNTELL**, v. a. To gather together, to collect. Part. pass. *cuntellys*, written also *cuntullys*, *cuntyllys*, and *contellyes*. *Me a guntell dreyn ha spern, ha glôs, dh'y lesky heb bern*, I will gather briars and thorns, and dry eowdung, to burn without regret. C.W. 80. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, my a vyn môs pûr uskys*, gather together

my necessaries, I will go very hastily. C.W. 94. *Mûr a dús o cunitullys er y byn dh'y guhudhas*, much folk were gathered against him to accuse him. M.C. 88. *Ha Dew leveras gwréns an dowrow yn dan an nêf bós cuntellys warbarth dha un teller, ha gwréns an tir sêh disquedhas; ha an tellna ctho*, and God said, let the waters under the heaven be gathered together to one place, and let the dry land appear, and it was so. C.W. p. 190. W. cynnull. Arm. *cutul*, †*cuntlil*. Ir. *comhdhail*, *connall*. Gael. *coimh-thionail*.

CUNTELLET, s. f. A congregation. Cornish Vocabulary, *congregatio vel concio*. W. *cynnulliad*, †*cuntellet*, †*cuntullet*. Lux. Glosses, Zeuss, 873.

CUNTELLYANS, s. m. A gathering together, a collection. † *Ha Dew a grias an tir sêh an noar, contellyans warbarh an dowrow e crias môr; ha Dew a welas tro va da*, and God called the dry land the earth, the gathering together of the waters he called sea; and God saw that it was good. C.W. p. 190.

CUNYS, s. m. Fuel; firewood. *Otté omma vê kunys, ha fast ef gynef kelmys*, behold here a load of firewood, and fast it is bound by me. O.M. 1299. *Ke yn ban war an kunys, hag ena gorwedh a heys*, go thou up upon the fuel, and there lie down at length. O.M. 1333. *Cowethé, hedheuch kunys, ha me a whyth gans mûr greys, may tewé an tán wharré*, comrades, fetch ye firewood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1219. *Oté lour kunys gyné, whythyns lemmyn pûp frêth*, behold fuel plenty with me, let all blow now vigorously. P.C. 1241. W. *cynnud*, from *cynneu*, to kindle. Arm. *ceâneûl*, *ened*. Ir. *connadh*. Gael. *connadh*.

CUR, s. m. The coast, or border of a country; the utmost part or end of a thing. Llwyd, 108. *Gwasg war an mîjn, bommyn dreys keyn, mar pêdh c yeyn, ny dhuc dhe gur*, strike thou on the edge, blows over the back, if it be cold, it will not come to the end. P.C. 2730. W. *cur*. Arm. *cer*. Ir. *curr*, *corr*, †*coor*. Gael. †*curr*.

CUR, s. m. A court. *Out warnas, harlot, pen cók, soon yn mës a'm golok, na trêk y'm cûr*, out upon thee, rogne, blockhead, immediately out of my sight, stay not in my court. O.M. 1531. *A Dhew an nêf, clew agan lêf, gwyth ny y'th cûr*, O God of heaven, hear our voice, keep us in thy court. O.M. 1620. *Kyn y'n carra vyth mar veur, awos y ladhé ny'm duer, neffré ny gân ef yn cûr, gans y ganow*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him, I have no concern, he shall never sing in the court with his mouth. R.D. 1899. Fr. *cour*.

CURUN, s. f. A crown, a diadem. Corn. Voc. *curun ruy*, *corona regis*, a king's crown. In the Ordinalia it is written *curyn*. *Y curyn a fydh syltyys avel mychtern war y pen, tynnouch oll gans nâr a grîs, may fo dreyn an guryn cys yn empynyon dre an cen*, his crown shall be set, like a king upon his head: drag ye all with much of force, that the thorns of the crown may be together in the brains through the skin. P.C. 2138. *Namna fue ow colon trôch, pan wyls gorre an gu yn golon dre'n tencwen, ha'n guryn spern war y pen*, my heart was almost broken, when I saw the lance put into the heart through the side, and the crown of thorns on his head. R.D. 1247. W. *coron*. Arm. *curun*. Ir. *coroin*. Gael. *coron*. Manx, *crow*. From Lat. *corona*. Gr. *κορώνα*. As neither the Greek nor Latin preserves the root, it may be the W. *côr*, a circle.

CURUNE, v. a. To crown, to put on a crown. Part. pass *curunys*. *Gans spern gwrêch y curené, râk an harlot dhe facié y vós mychtern Yedhewon*, with thorns do ye crown him, for the knave pretended that he was king of the Jews. P.C. 2064. *Aban na fyn dewedhé, me a vgr y curuné avel mychtern Yedhewon*, since he will not end, I will crown him as king of the Jews. P.C. 2116. *A fo nowydh curunys, mychtern Yedhewon, heil dhys, râk dhe sallugy ny vern*, that is newly crowned king of the Jews, hail to thee, for to salute thee, there is no concern. P.C. 2124. *Pan welas y mab dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll, ha'y vós gans spern curunys*, when she saw her son treated by the Jews so vilely, and that he was crowned with thorns. M.C. 165. W. *coroni*. Arm. *curunni*. Lat. *corono*.

CUS, s. m. A wood, a forest. Written also *cûz* and *cooz*. † *En cûz-na*, in that wood. Llwyd, 244. † *Na ra hen z moaz dan cooz, do kuntle go booz*, they should not go to the wood to gather their meat. Pryce. This is the latest form of *coid*, qd. v.

CUSAL, adj. Serene, quiet. Written by Llwyd, 149, *kuzal*; and by Pryce also, *cusal*. *Cusal ha tég sirra uhêg mós pell*, soft and fair, sweet sir, goes far. This is a later form of *cosel*, qd. v.

CUSC, s. m. Sleep; a state of quietude. Llwyd, 152, *kûsq*. W. *cwsg*. Arm. *cousc*.

CUSCE, v. n. To be at rest; to sleep. *Râg my a vyn pols cuské ventyha kyns ys dybry, squyth ôf dre vër la-furyé, powes my a vyn defry*, I will sleep a little ever before eating; tired I am through much labouring, I will rest really. O.M. 2047. *Hag yn nôs oll aspyé, ha gwythé tam na guskens*, and in the night all to look about, and to take care that they slept not a jot. M.C. 241. *En varogyon a guskas myltyn ha'n gýdh ow tardhé*, the soldiers slept in the morning, the day breaking. M.C. 243. This is another form of *coscé*, qd. v. Llwyd, 55, 245, gives *cusga* and *cysga* as recent forms.

CUSCADUR, s. m. A sleeper. *Cuscadur desimpit, letargus*, Corn. Voc. *Desimpit* is the old form of *desymmys*, immediate. *Cuscadur desimpit*, therefore, is one that falls asleep immediately. W. *cysgadur*. Arm. *cousker*.

CUSCTI, s. m. A sleeping room. Corn. Voc. *dormitorium*. Comp. of *cusc*, sleep, and *tî*, a house.

CUSSIN, s. m. A kiss. Corn. Voc. *osculum*. Llwyd, 110, *kysyn*. W. *cusan*, from *cuso*, to kiss. Sansc. *kus*. Cf. also Gr. *κυνέω*, *κίσα*.

CUSUL, s. f. Counsel, advice. Corn. Voc. *consilium*. Pl. *cusullyow*. In construction it changes regularly into *gusul*, and *husul*. *A'y frut hy nêp a dheppro a wovyth cusyl an tás*, of its fruit whoever eats, will know the counsel of the Father. O.M. 187. *Conseler gentyl y'th pysaf a ry dhymmo cusyl dha*, gentle counsellor, I pray thee to give me good advice. O.M. 1567. *Hon yw cusyl fyn*, this is fine advice. O.M. 2267. *Oll warlerch dhe gussullyow bys ventyha my a vra*, every thing after thy counsels ever in future I will do. O.M. 2269. *Dén fûr a'd cusullyow*, a prudent man of thy counsels. O.M. 2681. *Ow máp lyen, kerch Annas, may hyllyf clewas pyth yw an gusyl wella*, my clerk, fetch Annas, that I may hear what is the best counsel. P.C. 555. *Ha dre aga husyl oll war y ben a ve gorris*, and by their counsel all on his head was put. M.C. 133. *Ow husyl mar gwrêk naha*, my counsel if thou wilt deny. C.W. 50. W. *cyssyl*,

†*cusil*. Arm. *cuzul*. Ir. *constal*. All from the Latin *consilium*.

CUSULIORDER, s. m. A counsellor. Corn. Voc. *consiliarius*; where only it occurs. Derived from *cusul*. The equivalent in Welsh would be *cyssyliadur*.

CUSULYE, v. a. To counsel, advise. *Ha bys dhodho wharé a, dhe'n bŷs, rāg y cusyllyé*, and will soon go even to him, to the world, to advise him. O.M. 643. *Me a'th cusyl hep cabel*, I counsel thee without cavil. O.M. 2673. *A dhos dhodho bŷs yn trê, dre dhe vōdh dh'y cusyllyé*, to come to him into the town, by thy will to advise him. P.C. 567. *Cussyllyouch menouch a gasé y wokyneth*, advise ye frequently that he leave his folly. P.C. 1807. *Me re'n cussulyes mŷl wŷh, saw ny vyn awos travyth gagé y tebel crygyans*, I have advised him a thousand times, but he will not for any thing leave his evil belief. P.C. 1811. *Me a'th cusulsé ordyné tŷs dhe wythé bédh an treytor yw marow*, I would advise thee to order men to guard the grave of the traitor that is dead. R.D. 335. *Y cusyllyaf leverel dŷs nerth warnan, ha'y dhōn dhe vēs*, I advise saying that a force came upon us, and bore him away. R.D. 569. *Hag ef êth dh'y gusulyé may fe ledhys*, and he went to advise him that he should be killed. M.C. 119. W. *cyssyliu*. Arm. *kuzulia*.

CUT, adj. Short, brief. *An mōr brās yn cut termyn adro dhom tŷr a vŷdh dreys rāg y weltha pŷr elyn*, the great sea in a short time about my land shall be brought, to keep it very clean. C.W. 8. *Yn cut termyn ages neges cowsow*, in a short time your errand tell ye me. C.W. 44. This is another form of *cot*, qd. v.

CUTH, s. m. Sorrow, grief. *Nyns yw marth cŷth ken y'm bo, ow toon an pren a dhe dro, ha n'agan bydh gobyr vyth*, it is no wonder if sorrow be in me, carrying the tree about, and not any wages will be for us. O.M. 2819. *Cŷth gweles y dhewedh fe, namna'n dallas*, a grief to see his end it was, it almost blinded us. R.D. 41. *Rak an torment a'n gefé y'm colon yma neffré; cŷth-ma na'm gās*, for the torment which he had is always in my heart; this sorrow does not leave me. R.D. 696. *Mars ŷs cŷth war dhe colon*, if there is sorrow on thy heart. R.D. 2156. *Rāk na yglyn dhc weles, cŷth ny gen gās*, for if we may not see thee, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2456. This is a contracted form of *cueth*, qd. v.

CUTH, s. f. A pod, or husk. The first meaning is, a wrapper, a bag, or pouch. Pl. *cuthow*. Llwyd writes it *cŷth*, pl. *cŷthŷ*. †*Cŷthu fāv*, bean pods. †*Cŷthu pēs*, pease cods, 150. W. *cōd*. Arm. *cos*. Ang. Sax. *codd*. Eng. *cod*. Fr. *cosse*, *ecosse*. Sansc. *kudis*, from *kud*, (W. *cudh*.) to cover, or contain.

CUTHYL, v. a. To do, or make. *Why gwycoryon euch yn mēs, ythesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu, hag e sans eglos*, ye traders go out, ye are making a jest of God, and his holy church. P.O. 332. A mutation of *guthyl*, qd. v.

CUTHYS, adj. Grieved, sorrowful. *A vāp whék, ythof cuthys, ow colon yw marthys clāf*, O sweet son, I am grieved, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1336. *Gallas ef dhe ken tyreth, ha ganso mŷr a cleth; ellas lemmyn rāk moreth ythof cuthys*, goud he is to another land, and with him many angels; alas! now for grief I am sorrowful. R.D. 766. From *cŷth*, sorrow.

CWETH, s. m. A cloth, a garment. Generally written *queth*, pl. *quethow*, qd. v. *Drefen ow bōs noeth hep queth, ragos yth yth dhe gudhé*, because I am naked without a cloth,

I went to hido from thee. O.M. 259. *Yn wedhen me a welas yn ban uhel worth scoren flōch byan nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys*, in a tree I saw high up on a branch, a little child newly born, and he in clothes was swathed. R.D. 807. *Drefan ow bōs noeth heb gweth, ragas yth êth dha gudha yn tellur-ma*, because I was naked without a cloth, from thee I went to hide in this place. C.W. 64. *Hellouch Adam gans cledha dān, ha'y wrég mēs a Baradys, ha dew gweth dothans gwra doen th'aga hudha pub season, aga nootha na vo gwelys*, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife from Paradise, and two garments to them do thou bear; to cover them at all seasons, that their nakedness may not be seen. C.W. 70. This is the same word as the W. *cŷdh*, what covers, whence *cudhio*, and C. *cudhé*, to cover.

CWILCEN, s. f. A frog. Llwyd, 240, *kwilken*. It is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guilsein*, qd. v.

CY, conj. So, as. *Ky mal, ky vel*, as, so. †*Ky gwēr vel an gwels*, as green as grass. Llwyd, 248. W. *cyn*.

CYC, s. m. Flesh. See *Cig*.

CYDHA, v. n. To fall. *An hwêl a cydhas scent*, the work fell short. Llwyd, 251. Another form of *codhé*, qd. v.

CYDHMAN, s. m. A mate or companion. Llwyd, 151. Another form of *colhman*, qd. v.

CYF, v. a. He shall have, or find. *My a's dyllo ahaman, ny dhue arté, me a greys, mar kŷf carynnys, warnedhé y trŷg pŷp preys*, I will send it from us, it will not come again, I believe, if it shall find carrion, it will always stay upon it. O.M. 1103. *Ena why a gŷf asen*, there ye will find an ass. P.C. 176. *Why a wra y aswonwos dēdh brās, hag a'n kŷf yn brōf*, ye will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafōs*. W. *caif*.

CYFFE, v. a. He should have. *Y bows ef o mar dēk guris, y ny vynsans y rannē, warnedhy pren be tewhys, oll an bows pyw a'n gŷffē*, his coat was so fairly made, they were not willing to divide it, on it a lot was cast, who should have all the coat. M.C. 190. 3 person s. subj. of *cafōs*. W. *caffai*.

CYFFRYS, adv. Likewise, also. *Saw te ha me cyffrys, agan bēunans may fēn sŷr*, save thee and me alike, of our life that we may be sure. M.C. 191. Another form of *ceffrys*, qd. v.

CYFFYF, v. a. I shall find. *Drewh e dhymmo, ma'n gwyllyf, marow vŷdh pan y'n kyffŷf a dhesempys*, bring ye him to me, that I may see him, he shall die, when I shall have found him, immediately. R.D. 1776. 1 pers. s. subj. of *cafōs*, qd. v. W. *caffŷyv*.

CYFFYN, v. a. We shall find. *Yn ketella ny a vyn; branchys olyf pan kyffyn, me a set a dhyragtho*, in this way we will; branches of olive when we shall find, I will set before him. P.C. 244. *Homma yw cusyl da, my a vyn gŷl yn della, py le penag y's kyffyn*, this is good advice, I will do so, wherever we shall find it. P.C. 1551. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *cafōs*, qd. v. W. *caffŷwn*.

CYGEL, s. m. A distaff. See *Cigel*.

CYHYDHA, v. a. To accuse. *Dho gyhydha*, Llwyd, 41. Another form of *cuhudha*, qd. v.

CYL, s. f. A recess. See *Cil*.

CYLBAH, s. m. The bottom, the behind. †*Rāg errya war ow fyn me a'th wŷsk may thomelly dheth kylbah*, for striving against me, I will strike thee that thou fall to thy bottom. C.W. 82.

- CYLDEN, s. m. A lodging, an inn. *An beys yw cales kylden, yn lafur, whys, hag arken, ha deydh ha nôs*, the world is a hard lodging, in labour, sweat, and sorrow, both day and night. R.D. 244.
- CYLDENE, v. a. To draw backward, to let down. *Whyp an tŷn, kymer an pen, er an treys me an kylden aberth yn beydh*, Breechwhip, take thou the head, by the feet I will let him down within the grave. R.D. 2082. W. *cildynu*.
- CYLEDNAC, adj. Sincere, downright, entire. *Llwyd*, 150. A late form of *colenec*, or *colanec*, qd. v.
- CYLIGI, s. m. A cockle. *Llwyd*, 241. This is the same word as *cilygan*, qd. v.
- CYLL, v. n. He will be able. *Ha dhum arluth fystynyn, mar a kyl bones yachey, ty a fŷdh dhe lyfreson*, and to my lord let us hasten, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty. R.D. 1675. *Del yw screfys, prest yma adro dhyunny ganso try, mara kyl dheworth an da, dhe wethyl drôk, agan dry*, as it is written, ready there are about us with him three, if he can from the good bring us to do wrong. M.C. 21. A mutation of *gŷll*, 3 pers. s. fut. *gally*, qd. v.
- CYLL, v. a. He will lose. *Aban na vynla cresy, ty a kyl ow herensé*, since thou wilt not believe, thou shalt lose my love. O.M. 242. 3 pers. s. fut. of *colli*, qd. v. W. *cyll*.
- CYLLE, v. n. He should be able. *Râk mara kylle entré agy dhe'n yet, ef a vra dhyunny drôk tro*, for if he should be able to enter within the gate, he will do us an ill turn. P.C. 3064. A mutation of *gylle*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v.
- CYLLER, v. n. It is possible. *Ellas! ny won py tyller bŷth moy py le y trygaf; eychan râg y fynner, mara kyller, gans baynys mēr ow dysvul glân*, alas! I know not in what place, ever more where I shall dwell; alas! for it is wished, if it could be with great pains to destroy me quite. P.C. 2600. A mutation of *gyller*, (W. *gellir*), 3 pers. s. pres. pass. of *gally*, qd. v.
- CYLLY, v. a. Thou shalt lose. *Ny a whŷth yn dhe vody sperys may hylly bewé, ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyly dhe'n dôr ty a dreyll arté*, we breathe in thy body a spirit that thou mayest live, and the life when thou shalt lose it to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 63. 2 pers. s. fut. of *colli*. W. *colli*.
- CYLLYN, v. a. We shall be able. *A arluth kêr, my a vra, mar a kyllyn yn della, ny dhe gamvul y won gwŷr*, O dear Lord, I will do, if we shall be able so, that we have done wrong, I know truly. P.C. 1064. *Mar a kyllyn y gafus, vynnytha na dheppro bous, me a'n kelm avel pusorn*, if we shall be able to find him, may he never eat food, I will tie him like a bundle. R.D. 540. A mutation of *gyllyn*, (W. *gallwn*), 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- CYLLYS, part. Lost. *Ellas vŷth, pan gw kylyls Abel whék, ow map kerra*, alas ever, when is lost sweet Abel, my dearest son. O.M. 614. *Mâp dên my re wrîk prenné, gans gôs ow colon, na fe nêp a wrussyn ny kylyls*, mankind I have redeemed with the blood of my heart, that there may not be any, that we have made, lost. R.D. 2624. Part. pass. of *colli*.
- CYLLYTH, v. a. Thou wilt be able. *A benen, pendra kewsyth, lavar dhym nar a kylylyth yn nep point ow lawenhé*, O woman, what sayest thou? tell me if thou canst in any point gladden me. R.D. 1689. A mutation of *gyllyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- CYLLYTH, v. a. Thou shalt lose. *Ahanas marth yw gyné, mar a kylylyth dhe ené, nyns ôs dên fŷr*, of thee a wonder is to me; if thou lovest thy soul, thou art not a wise man. R.D. 1409. 2 pers. s. fut. of *colli*, qd. v.
- CYLMY, v. a. To bind. Part. *cylmys*. *Kyn ve dhe dhyuvrech mar brâs, my a's kylm warbarth, avel lader pŷr*, though thy arms be so large, I will bind them together, like a very thief. P.C. 1190. *Me a gylm an nŷl wharré, otté ow lovan, râk y gylmy*, I will bind the one soon; behold my rope with me to bind him. P.C. 2787. *Me a welas flôch byan nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys, ha kylmys fast gans lysten*, I saw a little child newly born, and him in cloths swathed, and bound fast with napkins. O.M. 808. Written also *celmy*, qd. v.
- CYLOBMAN, s. f. A pigeon, a dove. † *Cylobman cuz*, a wood-pigeon. *Llwyd*, 241. This is a late form, and a corruption of *colommen*, which is also the Welsh term. In the Ordinalia we only find *colom*, qd. v.
- CYLYRION, s. m. Entrails, the bowels. *Llwyd*, 175, who evidently considers the singular to be *culurionen*, qd. v.
- CYLYWI, v. n. To lighten. † *Pall yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders. *Llwyd*, 248. This is a mutation of *gylywi*, in which late form *golowa* is to be understood, qd. v.
- CYMERES, v. a. To take; take hold of, to seize. *Adam ottensy umma, ry hanow dhedhy hy gura, dhêth pâr râk hy kymmeres*, Adam, behold her here, do thou give her a name, for thy equal to take her. O.M. 104. *Êe kymmer mŷns a vynny a'n beys all adro*, go take thou all thou wilt of the world all around. O.M. 403. *Kymmer dyso ow enef*, take thou to thee my soul. O.M. 849. *Kyn fên marow yn tor-ma, an mernans me a'n kymmer*, if I die at this time, the death I will take it. O.M. 1332. *Oll dh'y vôdh a's kemerens, aban vynné yn della*, all to his will let him take them, since he wills it so. P.C. 210. *Kymereuch, eveuch an gwŷn*, take ye, drink ye the wine. P.C. 723. *Me a's pew, kymmerens pŷp ran a'y tu, degens dhe dré*, I have it, let every one take a share on his side, let him take it home. P.C. 2859. *An barama kymereuch dheuch lemman yn kettep pen*, this bread take ye to you now, every head. P.C. 761. *Ro dhym cummeas, me a'th pŷs, a kymeres corf Ihesu*, give me leave, I pray thee, to take the body of Jesus. P.C. 3113. *Me a fue yn cert a tân dhê'n kêth plas-ma kemerys*, I was, in a chariot of fire, brought to this same place. R.D. 237. Written also *cemerces*, qd. v.
- CYMMYAS, s. m. Leave, permission. *War bŷp frût, losow, ha hâs, a vo ynny hy tevys, saw an frût ny vŷdh kymmyas, yw pren a skeyens hynmays*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, which are in it grown, but of the fruit there is not permission, that is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 79. Written also *cummyas*, qd. v.
- CYMMYNY, v. a. To commend, entrust, bequeath. *A dâs yntre dhe dhexwé, me a gymmyn ow ené, gwŷth e râg tarofvan*, O Father into thy hands I commend my soul, preserve it from terrors. O.M. 2363. Another form of *cemyanny*, qd. v.
- CYMMYS, adv. So much, so great, so many. *Ny allaf gweles yn fâs, kymmys daggrow re ollys*, I cannot see well, so many tears I have shed. P.C. 2608. *Why a*

- pŷs an runyow dh'agas gorhery, kymmys vŷdh an powweter, ye shall pray the hills to hide you, so great will be the trouble.* P.C. 2656. *Henna Pylat pan welas, kymmys cowsys er y byn, when Pilate saw that, so much spoken against him.* M.C. 100. *Gans re a gymmys colon en loven a ve tennys, by some with so much heart the rope was pulled.* M.C. 181. *Râg ny wodhons py gymmys y môns y ow peché, for they know not how much they are sinning.* M.C. 185. This is another form of *cemmys*, qd. v. The last corrupted form was *cybmys*.
- CYMMYSC, s. m. A mixture. *Cymmysc bleid a chi, a mixture of wolf and dog.* Linx. Corn. Voc. Another form of *commisc*, qd. v. W. *cymmysg*.
- CYMMYSCY, v. a. To mix, iningle. Part. pass. *cymmyscys*. *Ottensé gynef parys, bystel eysel kymyskys, mars ŷs seches brás, behold them with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed, if there is great thirst.* P.C. 2977. The more frequent form in the Ordinalia is *cemyscy*, qd. v.
- CYMPES, adj. Right, even, straight. † *Ev a dhelledzhaz an termen mál dha va prêv erra e wrêg guilha kympez et i gever, he delayed the time, that he might prove whether his wife had kept right in relation to him.* Llwyd, 253. This is a late form of *compos*, qd. v.
- CYN, conj. Though, if. *Arluth, dhe vódh a vŷdh gwrys, moy kyn fennas dhe gafys, pŷr wyr leskys ef a vŷdh, Lord, thy will shall be done, more if thou wish to take, very truly it shall be burnt.* O.M. 432. *Dre sor kyn fêns y terrys, in anger though they may be broken.* O.M. 1237. *Me a'n gwŷth kyn tassorcho, I will keep him, though he should rise again.* R.D. 379. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha, kyn dasvewo, ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn, let us sleep with security, though he should revive, he will not raise it from off his back.* R.D. 403. *Ny scap kyn fo vŷth mar fŷr, na'n gesso drôk, he will not escape though he be ever so cunning, that he shall not get harm.* R.D. 2019. This is the same word as *cen*, qd. v. W. *cyd*. Arm. *ken*.
- CYN, adv. First, before, before that. *A dás kêr ol caradow, ow paynys a vŷdh garow, kyn vôs leskys dhe lusow, O father dear, all beloved, my pains will be cruel, before being burnt to ashes.* O.M. 1355. *Kyn pen vis, before the end of a month.* Llwyd, 230. W. *cyn*.
- CYN, s. m. The back. *Ota saw bós war ow kŷn, Jafet degyns saw aral, behold a load of food on my back, let Japhet bring another load.* O.M. 1053. *Pŷr wŷr, me a henrosas, ha war ow kŷn a'n clewas yn mës a'n bédh ow sevel, very truly, I dreamed, and on my back I heard him rising out of the tomb.* R.D. 518. A contracted form of *ceyn*, or *cein*, qd. v.
- CYNAC, s. m. A worm. *Tinea capitis, Llwyd, 164.* The same word as *cinac*.
- CYNDAN, s. m. Debt. *Dha bós en cyndan, to be in debt.* Llwyd, 53. † *Ny vedn e nevra dos vês a gyndan, he will never get out of debt, 230.* *Cendonor, a debtor, qd. v.*
- CYNGYS, adv. Before that, before. *Dŷn dh'y gerhes, cowethé, rag may hyllyn y settyé yn grôws kyngys dós sabol, let us come to fetch it, companions, that we may put him on a cross before Sabbath comes.* P.C. 2557. *Me a pŷs an lás a nêf, re dhanfono vengeans crêf warnouch kyngys dybry, I pray the Father of heaven, that he may send heavy vengeance on ye all before eating.* P.C. 2632. *Gynef hydhow ty a vŷdh, rāk dhe fey, yn Paradys kyngys hanter docha geydh, with me to day thou shall the for thy faith, in Paradise, before mid-day arrives,* P.C.

2912. *Cyngys* is another form of *cyns-ys*, the *s* being softened into *g* soft, or English *j*.
- CYNIAF, s. m. Autumn, harvest time. Corn. Vocab. *autumpnus*. Llwyd, 4, reads the old form *kyniav*, and he gives *cidniadh*, and *cidniav*, as recent forms. W. *cynauav*, comp. of *cyn*, before, and *gauav*, winter.
- CYNIHAS, s. m. A neighing. Llwyd, 65. Who also writes it *kynihias*, 33. *Cryhias*, is another term, qd. v. Cf. the Lat. *hinnio*. Eng. *to neigh*, *to whinny*. The Welsh term is *gweryru*. † *guirgiri*. Arm. *gouriziat*. Ir. *sithreach*. Gael. *sithr*, *sithich*.
- CYNIN, s. f. A rabbit, a coney. Llwyd, 53. W. *cwning*. Arm. *counicl*, *conisl*. Ir. *cuinin*. Gael. *coinean*. Manx, *conning*. Fr. † *conin*. Dan. *cainin*. Du. *conyn*. Lat. *cuniculus*.
- CYNINGEN, s. f. A rabbit. Pryce. W. *cwningen*.
- CYNIVER, adj. So many, as many as, every, every one. *Cynyver dên ŷs yn wlds, na tra yn bŷs ow pewé, saw unsol ty ha'th flehas, gans lŷf y wrâf dhe ladhé, as many men as are in the land, or thing in the world living, save only thee and thy children, with a flood I will destroy.* O.M. 1029. *Kynyver bést ŷs yn tŷr, ydhyh ha puskes kefreys, as many beasts as are on the earth, birds and fishes also.* O.M. 1215. *Kynyver peyn ŷs yn beys, dhodho by ny vyé rê, as much pain as is in the world, for him would never be too much.* R.D. 2055. It is variously written *cynyfer*, *cenifer*, *cenyver*, and *ceniver*, qd. v. W. *cynniver*, comp. of *cyd*, even, and *niver*, a number.
- CYNIVIAS, v. a. To shear, to clip. Llwyd, 164. W. *cneiviaw*. Arm. *crevia*.
- CYNS, adv. Before, before hand, rather. *Eva kyns del vy serrys, my a wra oll del vynny, Eve, rather than thou shalt be angry, I will do all as thou wishest.* O.M. 245. *Ma'm gasso kyns ys myrwel ynno bós dhym dhe welas, that it allow me before dying to see food for myself in it.* O.M. 377. *My a'd pŷs ow sona gwra kyns ys mós, I pray thee, do thou bless me before going.* O.M. 724. *An lŷf woth gwreŷs ymdenné, dh'y teller kyns ens arté, let the fierce flood withdraw, to its former place let it go again.* O.M. 1093. *Mar a'th caffaf, y'th ladhaf kyns y's vytlyn a'm dew luef, if I find thee, I will kill thee before morning with my hands.* O.M. 1533. *Lemyn agan soné gwra kyns ys bones anhedhys, now bless us before that it is inhabited.* O.M. 1722. *Kyns y un teller yn beys, dew kendorer yth egé, once in a part of the world, there were two debtors.* P.C. 501. *Kyns pen sythyn, before the end of a week.* R.D. 30. *Y vyrys y wolyow, aga gwelas o truelh, dhe'n bŷs kyns êns glyow, I looked on his wounds, it was pitiful to behold them, to the world rather they are healings.* R.D. 900. It is written also *cens*, qd. v. W. *cynt*, † *cent*. Arm. *cent*. Ir. *ceud*, † *cét*. Gael. *ceud*.
- CYNSA, adj. First, chief. *Rag ythevel dhym bós da, yn kynsa dŷdh mŷns ŷs gurŷs, for it appears to me to be good, on the first day all that is made.* O.M. 20. *Râg my a vŷdh an kynsa, bom a rollo, hag a perfo ow meystry, for I will be the first, that will give a blow, and perform my duty.* O.M. 2163. *Yrverys ew sola-thyth dhe avonsyê an kynsé benfys a'm been, it has been thought of a long time to advance thee to the first benefice I may have.* O.M. 2613. *Ellas na varwen yn wêdh, na fe kynsé ow dywedh ys dywedh ow máp yn beys, alas! that I die not also, that my end was not sooner than the end*

- of my son in the world. P.C. 2947. W. *cyntav*, †*centav*, †*centam*. Arm. *centa*, †*centaf*. Ir. *ceudna*, *ceud*, †*cétne*, †*cita*. Gael. *céud*. Manx, *chied*.
- CYNTIL, v. a. To gather, to collect. *Llwyd*, 77. Another form of *cuntell*, qd. v.
- CYNTREVAC, s. m. A neighbour. *Llwyd*, 173. Pl. *cyntrevagion*. Another form of *contrevac*, qd. v.
- CYNY, v. n. To mourn, to lament, to weep. *Atioma hagar vyadge, may hallaf kynny, ellas!* lo here is a horrid voyage, that I may mourn, alas! C.W. 68. (*Cyny* may also signify here to sing.) *Lemyn, Eva, ow fryes, henna yiho dhe folly gy; rág henna paynes púr vrás yma ornes ragon ny, may hellyn kynny dretha, now, Eve, my wife, this was thy folly; therefore pains very great are ordained for us, that we may lament for it.* C.W. 74. W. *cwyno*. Arm. *keina*. Ir. *caoine*, †*cóine*. Gael. *caoin*. Manx, *keayn*. Goth. *qvainon*. O. Norse, *queina*. Eng. *whine*.
- CYNYFAN, s. f. A nut. *Cynyfan frenç*, a walnut. *Llwyd*, 74. Written also *cnyfan*, qd. v.
- CYNYOW, s. m. A dinner. *Tyr séch yn gwél, nag yn prás, mar kefyth yn gwŷr hep gow, yno gweel in-ta whelas bós dheth ly ha dheth kynow*, dry land in field, or in meadow, if thou shalt find truly without a lie, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1140. W. *cinaw*. Arm. *coan*. Ir. *cuid*. Gael. *coinne*. Lat. *cæna*. Gr. *κόλη*.
- CYR, adj. Dear, beloved. *Llwyd*, 54. Another form of *cér*, qd. v.
- CYRCHES, v. a. To fetch, to carry, to bring. *Euch alemma púr thoth brás, del y'm kyrreuch, agas dew, ha kyrchouch dhe dré an gwás, may hallo cané ellas, nefré yn tewolgow tew*, go ye hence with very great speed, as ye love me, you two, and bring home the youth, that he may sing "alas," ever in thick darkness. O.M. 544. *Agan arluth, ny a'n kyrch dhŷs hep danger*, our Lord, we will bring him to thee without delay. O.M. 548. *My a kyrch an gwás wharré*, I will bring the fellow soon. O.M. 887. *Ow messyger, kyrch ow courser dhe varogeth*, my messenger, bring thou my courser to ride. O.M. 1969. This is the same word as *cerches*, qd. v.
- CYRDHYS, v. m. He went. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys, ny dŷf gwél, na flour yn bŷs, yn keth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, follow thou the prints of my feet burnt, no grass, nor flower in the world grows in that same road, where I went. O.M. 713. 3 pers. s. preterite of *cerdhes*, qd. v.
- CYRHES, v. a. To fetch, to carry, to bring. Part. pass. *cyrhys*. *Bys dhyn umma yn un lam ef a vydh kyrhys*, even to us here in a trice he shall be brought. O.M. 886. *Ha pesyn rag y ené, may fo Dew re'n kyrho dhodho dh'y wledh*, and let us pray for his soul, that God may carry him to him to his kingdom. O.M. 2370. *Dún dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron*, let us to fetch Solomon, and let us place him in his throne. O.M. 2371. *Púp Crystyon oll yn wédh a vynno pygy guffyans, y's kyrháf gans ow eleth*, and every Christian also, that will pray for pardon, I will bring them with my angels. R.D. 1577. This is another form of *cyrches*, tho aspirate bei ftened into h.
- CYRÍA, n. A pimple, or speckle. *Llwyd*, 78, *kyríak*.
- CYRREUCH, v. a. Ye shall love. *Euch alemma púr thoth brás, del y'm kyrreuch, agas dew, ha kyrchouch dhe dré an gwás*, go ye hence with great speed, as ye love me, ye two, and bring home the youth. O.M. 543. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *caré*, qd. v.
- CYRRY, v. a. Thou shalt love. *Ke yn rák, del y'm kyrry*, go thou before, as thou lovest me. O.M. 537. *Dús yn rák, del y'm kyrry*, come thou forth, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2403. *Drók handlé, del om kyry, pan gyffy dalhen ynno*, handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou gettest hold in him. P.C. 991. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kyrry*, tell me as thou lovest me. P.C. 1289. 2 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, qd. v.
- CYRTAS, v. n. To tarry behind, to remain. *Llwyd*, 138. Part. pass. *cyrtaz*, delayed, 248. This is a later form of *gortas*, or *gortos*, qd. v.
- CYRYN, s. f. A crown. †*Tan gyryn*, to the crown. *Llwyd*, 249. Another form of *curun*, qd. v.
- CYRYS, part. Loved, beloved. *Porth cōf, lavar comfort yn ta, dhymmo Pedar mŷr yw kyrys*, bear thou in memory to seek comfort well, by me Peter is much beloved. R.D. 892. Part. pass. of *care*, qd. v.
- CYS, adj. United, joint or common, joined together. *Tynnouch ol gans mŷr a grŷs, may fo dreyn an guryr cŷs yn empynnyon dre an cen*, pull ye all with much force, that the thorns of the crown may be together in the brain through the skull. P.C. 2137. Written also *ces*, qd. v.
- CYSOLATH, s. m. Peace, rest, peaceableness, tranquillity, concord. *Llwyd*, 240. Who also writes it *cyzaleth*, 243. It is the same word as *cesoleth*, qd. v.
- CYSOLATHA, v. a. To make friends, to reconcile. *Dho kyzalatha*, *Llwyd*, 50.
- CYSSYL, s. f. Counsel. Pl. *cyssylgow*, and corruptly *cysylgow*. *Llwyd*, 242. See *Cusul*.
- CYSSYLIER, s. m. A counsellor. *Llwyd*, 240.
- CYSYN, s. m. A kiss. *Llwyd*, 110. This is the same word as *cussin*, qd. v.
- CYTIORCH, s. m. A wild buck. Corn. Voc. *capreolus*. Comp. of *coyt*, wood, and *yorch*, a roe.
- CYVEDHA, adj. So drunken. *Llwyd*, 125. Compound of *cy*, so, and *medha*, drunken.
- CYVELAC, s. m. A wood-cock. *Llwyd*, 62, 156. W. *cyfylvog*, from *gylv*, a bill. Arm. *cyfêlec*, *cyvellec*. Lat. *scolopax*. The latter term has no meaning in Latin or Greek, and must have been derived from the Celtic, as *Llwyd* has well observed. *Ysgylvog* means the Bill Bird, from *ysgwlv*, a bill, its most distinguishing quality. For the same reason it is called *Becasse*, by the French, and *Schnepff*, by the Germans. So again the Welsh call a Curlew, *gylwinkir*, the Long Bill.
- CYVELYN, s. m. A cubit. Written also *cevelyn*, qd. v.
- CYVETHIDOG, adj. Able, potent, powerful. *Llwyd*, 125. This is the same word as *covuthac*, derived from *covait*, wealth, qd. v. W. *cyvoethog*. Ir. †*cumachtach*, †*cumachtig*.
- CYVUR, s. m. A piece of land. This is the Welsh *cyvar*, compounded of *cyv*, together, and *âr*, a ploughing, and its first meaning is, ploughing in concert, a day's ploughing, hence an acre. "In the four parishes of Redruth, Gwennap, Kenwyn, and St. Agnes, where, at a point, the four western Hundreds of Cornwall meet or unite, is a barren heathy spot denominated *Kyvrur ankou*; where all self murderers belonging to those parishes are deposited by virtue of the coroner's warrant, a cus-

tom immemorial, whence the spot takes its name." *Polwhele's Cornish Glossary*.

CYWEDH, s. m. A companion, a colleague. *Llwyd*, 49. See *Coveth*.

CYWEDHIAD, s. m. A colleague. *Llwyd*, 49.

CYWERAS, s. m. Help, succour. *Llwyd*, 44. Incorrectly for *gweres*, qd. v.

CH.

This is both an immutable radical, and a secondary letter.

In the first case it is invariably followed by *w*, or its representative, in the three British dialects. Thus *W. chwerw*, bitter; *chwi*, ye. *C. churo*, *chwy*. Arm. *chouero*, *choui*. In Cornish it was afterwards softened into *h*, in the initials of words, and this is the rule in the Ordinalia, so *chwerow* became *hwerow*; *chwy*, *why*; *chwans*, *whans*, &c. The guttural was however often preserved in the middle of words, as *archow*, chests, *cerchen*, about, *cerchys*, fetched; but more generally at the end, as *collenweuch*, fill ye, *coskeuch*, sleep ye, *dywvrech*, the arms, &c. When secondary, *ch* is the aspirate mutation of *c*, in all the Celtic languages. Thus *W. calon*, a heart, *ei chalon*, her heart. Arm. *calon*, *hé chalon*. *C. colon*, *y holon*. *W. cyhudhaw*, to accuse, *i'w cyhudhaw*, to accuse her. *C. cuhudhas*, *dhy huhudhas*. Ir. *cú*, a heart, *a chri*, his heart. Gael. *cridhe*, a *chridhe*. Manx, *cree*, *e chree*.

The proper sound of *ch* in all Celtic languages is guttural, like the χ of the Greeks, x in Spanish, and *ch* in German. There are a few foreign words in Cornish, where *ch* has the sound of *ch* in the English word *church*.

CHALLA, s. m. The jaw-bone. Written also *chal*. *Ven-ytha na sowyny*, *lan hemma war an challa*, that thou mayest never thrive, take this on the jaw-bone. O.M. 540. *Ef an gevnyth war an chal*, *dén vythol na dhoutjans peg*, he shall catch it on the jaw, let not any man doubt a bit. P.C. 1181. This is borrowed from the English *jole* or *jowl*.

CHEC, s. m. A kettle. *Ha my caugeon lawethan*, *merwel a wrén ow cúl tán yn dan an chek*, and my dirty fiends, we will die making a fire under the kettle. R.D. 139.

CHET, s. m. A companion, a fellow. Pl. *chettys*. *Ty-orryon yn ketep chet*, *tyeuch an temple hep let*, *na dheffo glaw dhén stylyow*, tilers, every fellow, cover ye the temple without stopping, that the rain may not come to the rafters. O.M. 2486. *Me a bar daras an yet*, *na gercho alemma chet*, I will bar the door that he may not carry a friend hence. P.C. 3050. *Sytteuch gystys worth an yet*; *agas dyuscodh ketep chet hertheuch werty hy yn wédh*, put ye beams against the gate; your shoulders, every fellow, thrust ye against it also. P.C. 3068. *Rág mar tue dh'agan porthow*, *ef a ter an darasow*, *hag a dhylyrf an chettys*, for if he comes to our door-ways, he will break the doors, and liberate the company. P.C. 3042. "*Chet* is, I think, allied to the Welsh *cyd*, and is frequently used in the Dramas for 'a companion.'

But the *ch*, almost exclusively limited in the Dramas to English words, and the pl. *chettys*, seem to shew that the Celtic origin was forgotten. Perhaps it was connected, in the opinion of the writer, with *chat*, gossip." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 339.

CHI, s. m. A dog. This is a regular mutation of *ci*, and is preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, where *Linx* is translated *commisc bleid ha chi*, literally 'a mixture of wolf and dog.' *W. cymmysg blaidh a chi*.

CHOARION, s. m. Sports, pastimes, or plays. *Llwyd*, 82. This is the plural of *choary*. *W. chwareu*. Arm. *choari*. Ir. *sgeara*, a player.

CHUERO, adj. Bitter, cruel, hardhearted. *Pryce*. The common form was *wherow*, qd. v. *W. chweru*, prov. *hwero*. Arm. *chouerô*. Ir. *searbh*, \dagger serb. Gael. *searbh*. Manx, *sharroo*.

CHUI, pron. Ye, or you. *Llwyd*, 244. Generally written *why*, qd. v. *W. chwi*. Arm. *choui*, \dagger hui, \dagger huy. Ir. *sibh*, \dagger si, \dagger sib. Gael. *sibh*. Manx, *shiu*. Lat. *vos*, literis transpositis. Gr. $\sigma\phi\iota\iota$. Sansc. *vas*, *was*.

CHUYVYAN, v. a. To escape, to flee. *W. chwivaw*. "From hence the family of *Vyvan* is supposed to take its 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 its arms, and a white horse, ready caparisoned, for the crest." *Pryce's Archaeologia Cornu-Britannica*.

OHY, s. m. A house, a dwelling. *Ny won vyth pe 'th af lemyr*; *nymbus gwésc*, *guskys*, *na chy*, I know not where I shall go now; there is not for me clothes, shelter, nor house. O.M. 356. *Oll tús ow chy*, *deuch genef vy*, all men of my house, come ye with me. O.M. 1961. *Ar-luth*, *ytho pyw a wra coul drehevel oll dhe chy*, Lord, now who shall fully build thy house. O.M. 2340. *Yn crés an chy res vye kafus gyst créf*, *na vo gwan*, in the middle of the house, it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2481. *Aban dhuthé y'th chy*, since I came to thy house. P.C. 517. *Aban dhuthé yn chy dhys*, since I came into the house to thee. P.C. 524. *Pepenagol may 'th ello*, *yn keth chy-na euch ganso*, wherever that he may enter, into that same house go ye with him. P.C. 631. *Levereuch dhe gour an chy*, say to the man of the house. P.C. 633. *Ny an syw bñs yn y chy*, we will follow him even to his house. P.C. 648. We have here a solitary instance in a Cornish word of the corruption of the proper sound of *t* into that of the English *ch*, as in *church*. It never occurs in Welsh or Armoric, but in the Erse languages it is the common sound of *t*, before *e*, and *i*. Thus *tán*, fire, in Welsh, Cornish, and Armoric, though written *teine* in Irish and Gaelic, is pronounced as it is phonetically written in Manx, *chenney*. So also *W. C. Arm. téis*, heat; Ir. and Gael. *teas*. Manx, *chins*. *W. C. teyrn*, a king. Ir. Gael. *tighearna*. Manx, *chiarn*. *W. C. Arm. tir*, land; Ir. Gael. *tir*. Manx, *cheer*.

CHYMMA, s. m. This house. *Crés Dew aberth an chymma*, the peace of God within this house. P.C. 667. This word is compounded of *chy*, a house, and *omma*, here. It is written also *chemma*. *Cryst*, *yw pen gbr ha benen*, *yn chemma y fue gynen pñr wñr hydhyu*, Christ, (who) is head of man and woman, in this house was with us very truly to-day. R.D. 1397.

D.

THIS letter is both radical and secondary. When radical it changes in construction into *dh*, which has the sound of *th*, in the English words, *this*, *than*; as *dén*, a man, *dew dhén*, two men. W. *dŷn*; *dau dhŷn*. In Armoric, *dh* is now represented by *z*, but the proper sound is preserved at the present day in some parts of Brittany. *Dén*, *daou zén*. Ir. *duine*, *da dhuine*. Gael. *duine*, *da dhuine*. Manx, *dooinney*, *daa ghooinee*. The Welsh has a further nasal mutation into *n*, as *vy nŷn*, my man; this is unknown to Cornish and Armoric, but it prevails in the Irish. Again in Cornish and Armoric, *d* changes into *t*, as *dós*, to come, *ow tós*, coming. Arm. *dont*, 6 *tont*. This mutation occurs also in Welsh, but not in initials. Cf. *creto*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *credu*. *Gato* (*na atto*) from *gadu*. *Caled*, hard; *caletach*, harder; *caletav*, hardest. When secondary, *d* is the soft sound of *t*, in the Cornish, Welsh, Armoric, and Irish languages. Thus *tás*, a father, *y dás*, his father. W. *tād*, *ei dād*. Arm. *tād*, *hé dād*. Ir. *tart*, thirst, *ar dart*, (*ttart*), our thirst.

DA, s. m. A good. Cor. Voc. *bonum*. *Del yw scrifys*, *prest yma adro dhynny ganso try*, *mar a kŷll dñeworth an da dhe wethyll drók agan dry*, as it is written, ready there are about us with him three, if he can bring us from the good to do wrong. M.C. 21. *Oll en da ha'n drók kepar*, *dhe Jesus bedhens grassys*, all the good and hurt alike, to Jesus be thanks. M.C. 24. *Pan vynnouch agis honon*, *wy a ŷll gŷll da dhedhé*, when ye will yourselves, ye can do good to them. M.C. 37.

DA, adj. Good. In construction it changes into *dha*, and *ta*. *Nyns yw da bones un dñn y honan hep cōwyth py cōwethes*, it is not good that a man should be alone without a male or female companion. O.M. 93. *Pŷp ŷr oll obereth da*, *gwyn bŷs kymmys a'n gwrello*, always good works, happy as many as do them. O.M. 604. *Ny a dhynyth un flōch da*, we shall produce a good child. O.M. 664. *Gynef yma fardhel pŷr dha war ow keyn*, I have a burden good on my back. O.M. 1617. *Ken na fe da genes*, *gŷll dhe servys ty a wra*, though it may not be good with thee, i.e. though thou mayest not like it, thou shalt do thy service. P.C. 2260. (This is the Welsh idiom, *y mae yn dha genyv*, I like, or am pleased.) *Mar dha del reys*, as well it behoveth. R.D. 1320. *Gans colan dha*, with good heart. *Llwyd*, 230. *Aspy yn ta pŷp echen*, examine well every particular. O.M. 747. *Degé oll agan edhyn*, *bestes yn wedh maga ta*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well. O.M. 1182. W. *da*. Arm. *da*. Ir. *deagh*, †*dagh*, †*dag*. Gael. *deagh*. Literis transpositis, Gr. *αγαθός*. Goth. *gōd*.

DA, s. m. A fallow deer. Cor. Voc. *dama* vel *damula*. W. *danas*. Arm. *dam*, *dem*. Ir. *damh*. Gael. *damh*. Lat. *dama*. Fr. *daim*.

DA, pr. poss. Thy. *Da ynan*, thyself. *Llwyd*, 167. *Er dha byn*, against thee. *ibid.* 249. †*Scon a wonyn dha asow me a wra dhedha parow*, immediately of one of thy ribs I will make to thee an equal. C.W. 30. †*Mester da*, *der dha gymmys*, good master, by your leave. C.W. 112. This is the latest form; in the Ordinalia it is always written *de*, *dhe*, qd. v.

DA, prep. To, unto. In construction *dha*. *Reys yw purrys lavyrrya*, *ha gones an bŷs omma*, *dha gawas dheny susten*, needs we must by force labour, and till the ground here, to have to us sustenance. C.W. 80. This is a later form of *de*, *dhe*, qd. v.

DADER, s. m. Goodness, excellence. *Noé dre dhe dhadder brás ty a bew ow grath nefré*, Noah for thy great goodness, thou shalt have my favour ever. O.M. 973. *Bythqueth me ny wrŷk foly*, *leman prest dader dhywhy*, never have I done folly, but always good to you. P.C. 1296. *Govy y vones ledhys*, *kemmys dader prest a wre*; *y dhadder yw drók tylys pan y'n ladhsons dybyté*, woe is me that he is killed! so much good he always did; his goodness is ill requited, when they killed him without pity. P.C. 3096. This is the abstract substantive of *da*, good. W. *daioni*.

DADLOYER, s. m. A speaker, orator. *Pryce*. Cor. Voc. *datheluur*, concionator. W. *dadleuwr*, from *dadyl*, *dadl*, †*dail*, concio. Ir. †*dāl*, curia, forum.

DADLYNCY, v. a. To swallow. *Pryce*. Comp. of the prefix *dad*, afterward *das*, qd. v., and *lyncy*, or *lency*, to swallow.

DADN, prep. Below, under, beneath. †*Ha Dew wráz an ebbarn*, *ha dheberhaz an dowrow era en dadn an ebbarn*, *dhort an dowrow era euh an ebbarn*; *ha an dellna etho*, and God made the firmament, and divided the waters that were under the firmament from the waters that were above the firmament, and it was so. C.W. p. 189. This is a late corruption of *dan*, qd. v.

DADNO, pron. prep. Under him. *Llwyd*, 231. A late corruption of *dano*, qd. v.

DAFFAR, s. m. Convenience, opportunity. *Judas êth a dhasympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy*; *cafes daffar par parrys*, *lovan crŷf rag y synsy*, Judas went immediately on one side to hang himself; he found convenience very ready, a rope strong to hold him. M.C. 105. The plural is *daver*, qd. v. W. *daffur*, a recompense.

DAFOLE, v. a. To deform, to deride, to mock. *Ha why yn wedh cōwethé*, *pŷp ŷr gwreuch y dhysspytyé*, *ha daffolé*, *fast an gwás*, and ye also, comrades, do ye continually worry him, and mock the fellow much. P.C. 1438. *Yw saw oll dhe wolyow*, *a wyllys vy dhe squerdyé*? *a wrŷk an gu ha'n kentrow dhe kŷc precius dafolé*, are all thy wounds healed, which I saw tearing thee, which the spear and the nails made, deforming thy precious flesh? R.D. 492. W. *dyvalu*.

DAGER, s. m. A tear. Pl. *dagrow*, *daggrow*. *Fest yn tyn hy a wolé*, *dhe wherthyn nys teva whans*, *ha'y dagrow a dheveré a'y dew lagas pŷr dñewhans*, very sharply she wept, to laugh she had not a desire, and the tears dropped from her eyes very copiously. M.C. 222. *Yn ur na rág pur dñwan daggrow tyn gwaraf dyveré*, in that time, for very sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed. O.M. 402. *Yma kñn dhym dhe olé daggrow goys yn gwyr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood really without doubt. O.M. 631. W. *dagr*, *dagyr*, *deigyr*, †*dacr*. Arm. †*daer*, pl. *dacrou*. Ir. *dear*, *deur*, †*dér*. Gael. *deur*. Manx, *jeir*. Gr. *δακρυ*. Lat. *lacryma*. Goth. *lagr*. Ang. Sax. *tear*. Germ. *zahre*. Sansc. *agra*.

DAGREN, s. m. A small drop, a tear. Pl. *dagrennow*. *A'n goys-na dagrennow try dre y dew lagas yth êth*, *nyng-o comfort na yly a wrelo y holon hueth*, of that blood three drops through her eyes went, there was not com-

fort nor remedy that would raise her heart. M.C. 225. W. *deigryn*. Gael. *deuran*.

DAL, v. imp. It behoveth. *Mark Dew warnaf ew settyhs, te an gwél yn corn ow thál, gans dén pan vo convethys, worthaf ve ny dál bós mellyes a ús nêb tra*, the mark of God on me is set, thou seest it in the horn of my forehead; with me ought not any thing whatever be meddled. C.W. 118. † *Mêdh Juan, me dal gwellas an ost a chy*, saith John, I must see the host of the house. † *Ha rag na erra dén na flôh en chy bez an vartshants, an dzhei dál krég ragta*, and because there was neither man nor boy in the house but the merchants, they should surely be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. *E dál*, it ought, 108. *Why dál*, ye ought, 247. W. *dylu, dyl*.

DAL, v. a. To pay, to be worth. A mutation of *tâl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *taly*, qd. v. *Dew a dál dheuch oll henna*, God shall pay to you all that. O.M. 1198. *Dew a dál dheuch*, God shall reward you. *Llwyd*, 242. *Ow bor menaf dhe terry, a dál múr a voné da*, my box I will break, which is worth much good money. P.C. 486. *Ny dál dho-dho y naché*, it will not do for him to deny it. P.C. 1280. (W. *ni thál idho ei naqu*.) *Ni dál dhys scornyé gyné*, it will not do for thee to strive with me. R.D. 105. *Dhynny gweres ny dál man*, nothing avails to help us. R.D. 131.

DALASIAS, s. m. Requit. *Mychtern Erod re dhanfonas Jhesu dhys, hag yn gwyn ef re'n gwyssas; vynytha dalasias ef a'th carvyth, me a grýs*, King Herod has sent Jesus to thee, and in white he has clothed him; for ever in requital, he will love thee, I believe. P.C. 1845. This word is probably corrupted, but evidently derived from *taly*, to requite.

DALHEN, s. m. A holding, a taking hold of, a seizing, a capture. Pl. *dalhennow*. *Henna yw ef, sytyyouch dalhen ynno*, that is he, lay ye hold on him. P.C. 976. *Drók handlé, del om kyry, pan gyffy dalhen ynno*, handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou shalt lay hold on him. P.C. 992. *Sytyyouch dalhennow yn cam, a lever y vós ef mab Dew*, lay ye hold upon the rogue, who says that he is the son of God. P.C. 1126. *Dalhen mar ca'af ynno, púr wýr, ny scap kyn fynno, na'n geffo clout*, if I shall lay hold on him, very truly he shall not escape, that he shall not have a blow. R.D. 382. Arm. *dalc*. W. *daliad*.

DALHENNE, v. a. To lay hold of, to seize. 3 pers. s. fut. *dalhen*. *Me an dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dornow a'n guryr na sowenno*, I will seize him very tight, and with my hands make him that he thrive not. P.C. 1131. *Arluth lavar dyssempys dhynny, mars yw bôdh dhe vveys, ha bolenegoth an tá, my dhe wyskel gans cledhé nêb ús worth dhe dalhenné*, Lord, say immediately, if it is the will of thy judgment, and the wish of the Father, that I should strike with the sword him that is laying hold of thee. P.C. 1141. *Tewlyn grabel warnodho scherp, ha dalgenné ynno, býth na schappý*, let us cast a grappling-iron on him sharp, and lay hold on him, that he may never escape. R.D. 2269.

DALONS, v. a. They will be worth. A mutation of *talons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *taly*, qd. v. *Dhe levarow, kyns ýns stout, ny dalons man*, thy words, though they are stout, are not worth a mitc. R.D. 1437.

DALVYTH, v. a. He will pay. It will be worth. A mutation of *talvyth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *taly*, qd. v. *Rág*

yma ef deffry ow toen oll agan maystry, me a grýs ny dalvyth bram, for he is bearing away all our power, I think it will not be worth a crumb. P.C. 3078. *Yn y golon fast regeth múr a gerensé worthys, hag ef a dalvyth dhys whêth, y honoré del wrussys*, into his heart there hath gone much love towards thee, and he will requite thee yet, as thou hast honoured him. M.C. 115.

DALL, adj. Blind. Corn. Voc. *dal*, cecus. *Te yw dall, rag genen cregis nêb es, dén glân yw a béch, thou art blind*, for he that is hanged with us is a man clear of sin. M.C. 192. *Dall én, ny welyn yn fás ow bós mar veyl ow pewé*, blind I was, I saw not well, that I was living so vile. M.C. 220. *Avos an Tás fystenyn, rag own namnag of púr dhal*, because of the Father, let us hasten; for fear I am almost quite blind. O.M. 1056. *Dal ôf, ny allaf gweles*, I am blind, I cannot see. O.M. 2007. *Na gowsé moy ys march dal*, that he speak not more than a blind horse. P.C. 1658. *Kerchyn an gwás dal*, let us fetch the blind fellow. P.C. 2916. *Rák dal ôf, ny welaf man*, for I am blind, I see not at all. P.C. 3104. W. *dall*. Arm. *dall*. Ir. *dall*. Gael. *dall*. Manx. *doal*.

DALLA, v. a. To blind, to make blind. *A's wrussouch cam tremené, cúth gweles y dhywedh fe, namna'n dallas*, ye did to him an evil transgressiou, a grief to see his end it was, it almost blinded us. R.D. 42. *Nam'n agan dallas golow, pan dhueth an gwás*, light almost blinded us, when the fellow came. R.D. 302. W. *dallu*. Arm. *dalla*. Ir. *dall*. Gael. *dall*.

DALLATHFAS, s. m. A beginning, or commencement. *Yn wêdh dewdhec warnugans a virhas my a'm be a dhallathfas an bys-ma*, likewise two and thirty of daughters I have from the beginning of this world. C.W. 144. *En dallathvas Dew a wras nev ha'n 'oar*, in the beginning God made heaven and earth. C.W. p. 189.

DALLATHFAS, v. a. To begin, to commence. † *Nan-gew ogas ha bledhan aban dallathfas an tyw*, it is now near a year since the flood began. C.W. 178. The following are the late corrupted forms, a *dhalladhas*, *hei a dhalasvas*, she began. *Llwyd*, 252.

DALLETH, s. m. A beginning, or commencement. *Ha'y grás dheuchwhy re wronntyo, nefré dhe blygyé dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, and his grace may he grant to you, ever to bow down to him, at the beginning and at the end. O.M. 1728. *Del ós dalleth a púp tra, y reyth kusyl*, as thou art the beginning of all things, thou givest counsel. P.C. 471. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mýl wêth a vjdth an dywedh, ha hackré es an dalleth*, if it shall happen so, a thousand times worse will be the end and more odious than the beginning. R.D. 350. *An scriptor dhyn agores púr wýr a dhalleth*, the Scripture he opened to us very truly from the beginning. R.D. 1484. *En dallath Dew a wrás nev ha'n 'oar*, in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. M.C. p. 93.

DALLETHY, v. a. To begin, to commence. Written also *dalleth*, and *dallath*. Part. *dallathys*, or *dallethys*. *Hedhyn yw an whefes dýdh aban dalletheys gonys*, this day is the sixth day since I began to work. O.M. 50. *Ha my á gans oll ow nel yn dór dhe dhallath palas, and I will go with all my strength to begin to dig in the ground*. O.M. 370. *Yma ow treylé deffry oll an wlascor a Iudá, ow tallesh yn Galilé*, he is turning really all the land of Judea, beginning in Galilee. P.C. 1595. *Dalleth cowyth, me a'th pýs*, begin thou comrade, I pray thee. P.C. 2382. *An fêr*

a fue dallethys dre tús vás berth yn tempel, the market was begun by good men within the temple. P.C. 2709. *Dús omma scon dhe whethé, ha me a dhalleth aga gyl y*, come here directly to blow, and I will begin presently to make them. P.O. 2701. *Pyw a dhalleth? dallathans nêp a fynno, rák coské reys yw dhymmo*, who will begin? let him begin that will, for need is to me to sleep. R.D. 412. *W. dal*, to begin. *O'r awr y delisai*, from the hour he began.

DALYNNOUCH, v. a. Hold ye. *Más yw dhe cusyl deffry, mar scon dhodho delymmy, kychouch ef yn vryongen, ha dalynnouch mîr cales, ma na allo perthege yn dyspyt oll dh'y echen*, good is thy counsel really, as soon as thou kissest him, catch him in the throat, and hold him very hard, that he cannot escape in spite of all his efforts. P.C. 1008. This would have been more correctly written *dalhennouch*, being the 2 pers. pl. imp. of *dalhenné*, qd. v.

DAMA, s. f. A dame, a mother. *Me ny wraf vry a henna, me a levar dhys, dama*, I will not make account of that, I tell thee, mother. C.W. 92. † *En metten pan a why scvel, why rez cows dha guz damma wor aguz pedn dowlîn*,—*Bednath Deew, ha an bednath war a vee, me a pidge dhu Deew*, 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. Pryce. † *Dama wyn*, a grandmother. *Llwyd*, 44. Literally, a white mother. *Mam wen*, in Welsh, means a step-mother, and *mam gu*, and *nain*, a grandmother. *Dama* occurs only in late Cornish, and is borrowed from the English, or French.

DAN, s. m. Fire. A mutation of *tân*, qd. v. † *Mehal, yskynyow, Eal splan, hellouch Adam gans cledha dân, ha'y wrêg mës a Barudys*, Michael, descend, angel bright, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife, out of Paradise. C.W. 70. *A dân*, of fire. *Llwyd*, 231.

DAN, prep. Under, beneath. This is properly a mutation of *tan*, qd. v., but it generally is used as if it were the primary form, an irregularity of which there are also examples in Welsh. In Cornish *dan* is generally preceded by *yn*. *Del y's brewaf yn dan gên*, as I will strike her under the chin. O.M. 2712. *My a vyn ordené yn scon tús dh'y denné ef bys d'y, yn dan dryys may fo pottyys*, I will at once order men to drag it to that place, under feet that it may be placed. O.M. 2807. *Dyswedh y a dhan dhe glôk*, shew them from under thy cloak. P.O. 2682. *Yn dan naw alwedh gwreuch y pûr fast*, under nine keys make ye them very fast. R.D. 31. *Yn dan dôr un tuch ny sef*, under ground he will not stay a moment. R.D. 2112. *W. tan*, *dan*. Arm. *didan*, *indan*.

DANFENYS, part. Sent. *Map Dew o dhyn danfenys*, the Son of God was sent to us. P.C. 3104. This is only another form of *danvenys*, part. of *danvon*, qd. v.

DANIN, v. a. To send. *Llwyd*, 245. † *Rag danynd dheuh*, to send to yon. *Llwyd*, 242. This is a late corruption of *danvon*, qd. v.

DANO, pr. prep. Under him, or it. *Llwyd*, 231. *Yma gynyf flowrys ték, yn onor dhum arluth whék aga skulyé yn danno*, I have fair flowers, in honour to my sweet Lord, (I will) scatter them under him. P.C. 260. Comp. of *dan*, under, and *o*, he, or it. *W. dano*.

DANS, s. m. A tooth. Corn. Voc. *dens*; pl. *dannet*, den-

tes. Another plural preserved by *Llwyd*, 243, was *deins*, agreeing with the old Welsh, *deint*, as found in Taliesin's poems. This is the form preserved in the Ordinalia; though written *dýns*, it was sounded as *deins*, exactly as the English word *dines*. *Pan varwo, gorr'y hep fal yntré y dhýns ha'y davas*, when he dies put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Avel brathken aga dýns orto y a dhiskerny*, like mastiff dogs their teeth on him they gnashed. M.C. 96. In *Llwyd*'s time, the plural was written *dens*. *Dans rag*, a fore tooth, (W. *rhagdhant*.) *Dens rág*, fore teeth. *Dens dhelhar*, jaw teeth, or grinders. *Llwyd*, 13, 27, 54. *Dans* is a later form of *dant*. *W. dant*, pl. *dannerth*, † *deint*. Arm. *dant*, pl. *dent*. Ir. *dead*. Gael. *deud*. Manx, † *jeid*. Lat. *dens*. Gr. *οδόντα*. Goth. *tunthus*. Lith. *dantis*. Sansc. *dat*, *danta*.

DANTA, v. a. To bite. *Llwyd*, 245. *W. deintio*. Arm. *danta*. DANVA, s. f. A hiding place, concealment. Pryce.

DANVON, v. a. To send. It is written indiscriminately *danfon*. Part. pass. *danvenys*. *Ow máp my a dhanvon*, my son I will send. O.M. 690. *Y gras re dhanvonno dhyn*, his grace may he send to us. O.M. 1187. *Dew a'm dhanvonas dhyso*, God has sent me to thee. O.M. 1480. *Pan danfenys dhe cannas*, when thou hast sent thy messenger. O.M. 1670. *Danfon jeches dhymmo vy a'm clevas*, send health to me from my disease. O.M. 2630. *Levcrouch dhe gour an chy, agas mester dhe dhanvon*, say ye to the man of the house, your master to send. P.C. 634. *Gwrys da vye, dhodho y vós danvenys*, well done it would be, his being sent to him. P.C. 1609. *Me a'th pjs a dhanfon dhynny cannas*, I pray thee to send a messenger to us. R.D. 768. *Dheuch comfort a Spyrys Sans a dhanfonaf*, to you the comfort of the Holy Ghost I will send. R.D. 1176. *Danvenouch why dhe Pyladt*, send ye to Pilate. R.D. 1594. *Pjs e dhym ma'n danfonno*, pray thou him that he send him to me. R.D. 1620. *An Tás Dew dre'n Spyrys Sans dhe'n beys danvonas sylwyans*, God the Father, through the Holy Ghost, to the world has sent salvation. R.D. 2611. *A'n nef y fe danvenys el dhodho*, from heaven there was sent an angel to him. M.C. 58. *Rag henna y tanvonas Christ dhodho ef*, for that he sent Christ to him. M.C. 108. *W. danvon*.

DANVONAD, s. m. A mission, a message, a command, or injunction. Pl. *danvonadow*. *Dún alemma, cowethé; me a'n doro dheuch dhe drê, Arluth, dhê'th danvonadow*, let us come hence, comrades; I will bring him to you home, Lord, according to thy injunctions. P.C. 998. *W. danvoniad*, pl. *danvoniadau*.

DAON; adj. The first. The only authority is Pryce, and an evident corruption.

DAOR, s. f. The earth, the ground. A late form of *doar*, qd. v. † *Dho doula'n daór*, to throw on the ground. *Llwyd*, 154. † *Gúdh dhaór*, a mole, 160.

DAORN, s. m. A hand, a fist. A late form of *dorn*, qd. v.

DAOS, v. a. To go. † *Daos meaz*, to go abroad. *Llwyd*, 129. † *Daos war dhelhar*, to come back, to return, 137. A late form of *dós*, qd. v.

DAR, s. m. An oak. Corn. Voc. *quercus vel jiler*. Pl. *derow*, qd. v. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Pendarves*, the head of the oak field. *Pendar*, oak head. *Darlees*, oak green. *Tre-luddero*, gray oak town, in Newlyn. *W. dár*, pl. *deri*;

- and *derw*, whence *derwen*, a single tree. Arm. *dero*, *derv*, *derf*. Ir. *dair*, *darach*, *duir*, *derg*, *darog*. Gael. *darach*. Goth. *triu*. Ang. Sax. *treov*, *trifv*. Eng. *tree*. Gr. *δρῦς*, *ἐάρυ*. *Δαροῖον*, a town in Britain. Sansc. *daru*.
- DAR, s. m. Sadness, sorrow, doubt. These are the meanings given in Pryce's Vocabulary, but the true signification is very obscure. The following are the sentences in which it occurs. *Dar marow yw Syr Urry*, alas (!) Sir Uriah is dead. O.M. 2217. *Bys may codhé hy dhé'n dór ha'y brewy gwyls yn dar clor*, mar venys avel skyl brág, until she fall upon the earth, and break her, (!) in fierce pain, as small as malt dust. O.M. 1719. *Dar desevoa a wreuch why, na allaf ow thás pygy*, do ye raise a doubt (!) that I cannot pray to my Father? P.C. 1161. *Nagues ioy y ges colon, lemyr dar nep marthegyron us wharfethys*, there is not joy in your heart through (!) some wonders that have occurred. R.D. 1259. *Ow habersen a fue gures, tevy dar bol*, my habergeon was made, (!) to spread round my body. R.D. 2537. *Múr o an payn dar ken dhe váb Du*, much was the pain beyond other to God's son. M.C. 135. In Welsh, *dar* means a noise.
- DAR, A prefix in composition. It implies before, upon, or about to be. The most analogous to it is *pre* in English. Thus *darbary*, to prepare.
- DARADOR, s. m. A doorkeeper. Corn. Voc. *hostiarius*. Derived from *darat*, a door. W. *drysor*. Ir. *doirseoir*. Gael. *dorsuir*. Manx, *darreyder*.
- DARALLÁ, s. m. A tale, a relating. † *Ha an della ma diwedh me daralla dodhans*, and so is the end of my tale of them. *Llwyd*, 253.
- DARAS, s. m. A door. Pl. *darasow*. *Fystynyuch tróh an daras*, hasten ye through the door. O.M. 349. *Ygor an daras*, open thou the door. P.C. 1985. *Rág mar tue dh'agan porthow, ef a ter an darasow, hag a dhylyrf an cheltys*, for if he comes to our doorways, he will break the door, and liberate the company. P.C. 3041. *Ygor dhe dharasow*, open thy doors. R.D. 81. *Na war dharas ny dhue dhynny*, nor through doors he comes not to us. R.D. 329. *Bys yn daras y chy*, even to the door of his house. R.D. 1631. *Llwyd* writes the word *darras*, *darras rag*, the fore-door, 13. (W. *rhugdhor*.) *Bahow an darras*, the hinges of the door, 45. *Dorras ddelhar*, the back door, 124. *Daras* is a later form of *darat*, qd. v. W. *dór*, *drws*. Arm. *dór*. Ir. *dorus*, *duras*. Gael. *dorus*. Manx, *dorrys*. Gr. *θύρα*. Lat. *fores*. Sansc. *dvár*. Goth. *daur*. Lith. *durrys*. Slav. *dver*. Eng. *door*.
- DARAT, s. m. A door. Corn. Voc. *hostium*. This is the old form of *daras*.
- DARBARY, v. a. To prepare, make ready, provide. 2 pers. s. imp. *darbar*. *Ty vaow, darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow, ha me a fystyn agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2713. Comp. of the prefix *dar*, and *pary*, id. qd. Lat. *paro*, to prepare. W. *durparu*. Arm. *darbari*.
- DARN, s. m. A fragment, a piece. Pl. *darnow*. *Ow holon yntre mýl darn marth yw gené na squardy*, my heart into a thousand pieces it is a wonder to me that it is not broken. M.C. 166. *Dyvolow yffarn a squerdynas corf Judas oll dhe dharnew*, the devils of hell broke the body of Judas all to pieces. M.C. 106. W. *darn*.

Arm. *darn*. Hence the English *darn*, to piece, or mend. Sansc. *darana*.

- DARYVAS, v. a. To declare, to make known, to tell, to shew. *Drefen ow bones benen, ty a gl dhym daryvas*, because I am a woman, thou mayest make it known to me. O.M. 162. *Gwýr dhym ty a dharyvas, an varch-eran-na dh'y whelé*, truth thou hast told me, to look for that raven. O.M. 1105. *Ygor an daras, rák me a vyn daryvas worth Ihesu whéth*, anodho dycheth vyé, y wokyn-eth na ugé, ha'y muscockneth, open thou the door, for I will show to Jesus yet, for him it would be a pity, his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1986. *Ufereth fól yw na'm gás, lemmyn mós dhe dharyvas tra na ura lés*, foolish vanity it is that he does not leave it, but to go to assert a thing that will not benefit. R.D. 951.
- DARYVAS, s. m. A declaration, an information. *Yma dhymmo, cowyth da, mar a ioy yn tormu, a' th daryvas*, there is to me, good friend, much joy from thy information. R.D. 1301. *Ioy yw gynef dhe clewas, mar ték yw dhe dheryvas; dredhos ythof lowenhýs*, it is a joy to me to hear, so fair is thy declaration; through thee I am made glad. R.D. 2607. *Séth, ow máb, dés omma, ha golsow ow daryvas*, Seth, my son, come here, and listen to my declaration. C.W. 124.
- DAS, a prefix in composition. This is a later form of *dad*, of which we have an example in *dadlynny*. It has the force of *re* in Latin, as *dasvewé*, to revive; *dasserchy*, to rise again; *daspredda*, to redeem. W. *dad*, † *dat*, comp. of *do-at*. Old Irish, *do-aith*, *taith*. Arm. *das*.
- DAS, s. m. A father. A mutation of *tás*, qd. v. *A dás kër*, O dear father. O.M. 696. *Ef a bren Adam, dhe dás*, he will redeem Adam, thy father. O.M. 811. *A dás Dew yn uchelder*, O Father God on high. O.M. 937.
- DASARGRAPHY, v. a. To re-print. Pryce. Comp. of prefix *das*, and *argraphy*, to print.
- DASCEMERAS, v. a. To recover. Pryce. Comp. of prefix *das*, and *cemas*, to take.
- DASCEVIAN, v. a. To find. Pryce. Comp. of prefix *das*, and *casos*, to have.
- DASCOR, v. a. To deliver, yield up, resign. Part. pass. *dascerys*. *An él dhym a leverys, pan vo tryddydh tremenys, ty a dhascor dhe enef*, the angel told me, when three days are passed, thou shalt give up thy soul. O.M. 846. *Rák henna an guella ús dascor mýns moné yw pýs*, therefore the best is to deliver up all the money (that) is paid. P.C. 1508. *Nans o marow, ha dascerys y spyrys*, now he was dead, and his spirit yielded. P.C. 3122. *I beyn o mar créff ha tyn, caman na ylly bewé, heb doscor, y eneff gwyn*, his pain was so strong and sharp that he could not live any way without yielding, his pure soul. M.C. 204. *Ha'n enef del dascorsé erbyn nater gans un cry*, and bei he yielded the soul against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. Comp. of pref. *das*, and *goré*, to place. Arm. *dascor*.
- DASPRENA, v. a. To redeem. *Llwyd*, 249. More frequently written *dyspredda*, qd. v. W. *dadbrynu*. Arm. *daspredda*.
- DASSERCHY, v. m. To rise again. Part. pass. *dasserchys*. 3 pers. s. pret. *dassorchas*, as if from *dassorchy*. *Ef a tasserch dyougel lyes prýs wogé mervel*, he will rise indeed many times after dying. P.C. 1754. *Corf yn bédh a worseuch why, a wre bóst a dhasserchy dhe pen try deydh*, the body ye have put in the tomb, he boasted

- at the end of three days. R.D. 358. *Pan bostyas dhe pen try deydh y tasserchy dhe vewnans*, when he boasted, at the end of three days he would rise again to life. R.D. 375. *Me a'n gwŷth kyn tassorchs*, I will keep him though he should rise again. R.D. 379. *Ef re dhassorchas hydhyw yn mës a'n bêdh, rāk na wrello dasserchy, nefrē ny gen byen ny ioy hep dhywedh*, he has risen to-day out of the grave; for if he should not rise again, never should we have joy without end. R.D. 1026. *An kelh corf-na gordhewyth ny dhasorchas*, that same body very certainly has not risen. R.D. 1036. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dyvythys bŷdh, pan fo nōs*, since I am risen, forty days will be ended when it is night. R.D. 2436. Comp. of pref. *dad*, and *serchy*, id. qd. Lat. *surgo*. Arm. *dazorchi*. Ir. *aiseirche*, *eirche*, *tesseirge*, *tsairge*. Gael. *eirich*.
- DASSERCHYANS**, s. m. Resurrection. *My ny wodhyen a'th vernans, ny vŷth moy a'th dasserchyans, pan y'th whylsyn dewedhys*, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when I saw thee ended. R.D. 2545. *A tŷs vās, why re welas a dhasserchyans Cryst del fue*, O good people, ye have seen of the resurrection of Christ how it was. R.D. 2632.
- DASSERHY**, v. n. To rise again. *An houl ny golsē y lyw, avos mōp dēn dhe vervel, na gorf dasserhy dhe vew*, the sun would not lose its colour, because a son of mau to diē, nor a body rise again to life. P.C. 3085. *Ha cows ef dhe dhasserhy*, and say that he has risen again to life. R.D. 24. *Corf Cryst dasserhys marsyw, mōs dhe vyras*, if the body of Christ be risen, go to see. R.D. 692. *Del yw leverys dhyunny, lemmyn ef re dhassorchas*, as it is told to us, now he has risen again. R.D. 1272. Another form of *dasserchy*, the aspirate being softened into *h*.
- DASVEWE**, v. n. To revive, to come to life again. *Men-euch fest y wrūk bostyē, an tregē deydh dasvewē, kyn fe ledhys mar garow*, very often he did boast the third day to revive, though he were killed so cruelly. R.D. 339. *Y dhyskyblon yn pryvē a'n lader yn mēs a'n beydh, hag a lever yn pŷp le y vōs dasvewys artē*, his disciples privily will steal him out of the tomb, and will say in every place, that he has revived again. R.D. 345. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha, kyn dasvewo ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security; though he rise, he will not lift it from off his back. R.D. 403. *Dēn a vo marow ny dhasvew nēs*, a man that is dead does not live again. R.D. 949.
- DATHELUUR**, s. m. A speaker, orator. Corn. Voc. *concionator*. See *Dadloyer*.
- DAVA**, v. a. To feel, or handle. *Corta, gās vy dhe dava, drejun gwelas mar nebas*, hold, let me feel it, since I see so little. C.W. 116. The word occurs again in a doubtful passage. P.C. 1002. *Scolkyouch dh'y an dan dava, rag mar a's gwēl, ef a vra mōs dhe kudhē war un plynch*, lurk after him, (?) under silence, for if he sees you, he will go to hide at a start. The sense would allow a connection with *tevel*, to be silent.
- DAVAS**, s. f. A sheep. Pl. *deves*. Gaver, *yweges*, *karow*, *daves*, *war ve lavarow*, *hy hanow da kemeres*, goat, steer, sheep, according to my words, let them take their good name. O.M. 127. *Dēn an geffē cans davas, ha'y centrevak saw onan, mar a's ladrē dheworto, pa'n pŷn a godho dhodho*, a man may have a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2230. *Pan vo gwyskys an buget, y fy an devas a bcl, hag oll an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock separate. P.C. 894. *Rāg an termyn re devē may fŷdh an begel kylyys, ha chechys yntre dewlē ha'n devas dhe vēs fŷs*, for the time is come, that the shepherd will be lost, and caught between hands, and the sheep driven out to flight. M.C. 48. Llwyd gives the following examples; †*davas tanow*, a lean sheep; †*davas dhiu*, a black sheep; †*boudzhe devas*, a sheep fold; †*lodon davas*, a wether sheep, 172. †*Trei cans lodon davaz*, three hundred sheep, 244. We find another late plural, *devedgyow*, in C.W. 78. Written in Corn. Voc. *davut*. W. *davad*, pl. *devaid*. Arm. *davad*, *danvad*, pl. *devcd*, *denved*. In the three British dialects only does this word mean a sheep; in the Irish and Gaelic, *damh*, is an ox. The root seems to be *dov*, †*dom*, tame. Sansc. *dam*.
- DAVAS**, s. m. A tongue. A mutation of *tavas*, qd. v. *Kemer tyrr spūs an aval, a dybrys Adam dhe dās; pan varwo gorr y, hep ful, yntre y dhŷns hay davas*, take three kernels of the apple, which Adam thy father ate; when he dies put them, without fail, between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Dēn heb davas a gollas e dir*, a man without a tongue lost his land. Llwyd, 251.
- DAVAT**, s. f. A sheep. Corn. Voc. *ovis*. This is the old form of *davas*.
- DAVER**, s. m. A convenience, a scrip, pouch, a budget. *In mēdh Christ a ban rūg dheuch ernoyth fernoyth ōw holyē, daver vŷth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worrē trevyth ynnē*, saith Christ, when I cause you naked unclad me to follow, conveniences ever ye carried not to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. This is the plural form of *daffar*, qd. v.
- DAW**, v. n. He will come. Llwyd, 247, gives this as the 3 pers. s. fut. of *dōs*, but it is literally the Welsh form, and is not to be found in the Ordinalia.
- DAYL**, v. imp. It behoveth. *Mūr a dŷs a leverys, ny dayl dhys tam y nachē*, many men said, it avails thee nothing to deuy him. M.C. 85. Another form of *dāl*, qd. v.
- DE**, adj. Yesterday. †*De genzhele*, the day before yesterday. Llwyd, 249. A late form of *doy*, qd. v.
- DE**, s. m. A day. An abbreviated form of *dēdh*, qd. v. *Drōk na yl dēn vŷth dhe wŷl dhe weyth, na dhe Sŷl*, no man is able to do harm to thee, neither work day nor Sunday. R.D. 1833. It was always used in the names of the days of the week, which were all borrowed from the Romans. *De Sŷl*, Sunday; *De Lun*, Monday; *De Merh*, Tuesday; *De Marhar*, Wednesday; *De Jeu*, Thursday; *De Gwenar*, Friday; *De Sadurn*, Saturday. So also in Armorica, *di* is used for *deiz*, as *Disŷl*, *Dŷlŷn*, *Dimeurs*, *Dimercher*, *Diziou*, *Digwener*, *Disadorn*. In Welsh again, though never written, the *dŷdh* is generally contracted in conversation into *dy*, or *di*: thus *Disŷl*, *Dŷlŷn*, *Dŷmawrth*, *Dimercher*, *Dydh Iau*, (here the final *i* is preserved before the vowel, as occurs in Armorica,) *Digwener*, *Disadurn*.
- DE**, pr. poss. Thy, thine. This is strictly the secondary form of *te*, but it was always used as the primary form, and in construction changed into *dhe*. *Dhe lēf Arluth a glewaf*, thy voice, Lord, I hear. O.M. 587. *Pandra yw dhe nygys*, what is thy errand? O.M. 733. *Me a vra dhe arhadow*, I will do thy commands. O.M. 1134. *An*

re-na a fll dhe dhysky, yn della y re dhyskas, those may teach thee, as they have learned. M.C. 80. *Hag oll rag dhe gerensé*, and all for thy sake. O.M. 139. ‡ *Na ra chee gawas whans warlyrch chy de contrevak, na ra gawas chwans warlyrch gwrêg de contrevak*, do thou not entertain a desire of the house of thy neighbour, nor do thou entertain a desire of the wife of thy neighbour. Pryce. Written also *dy*, qd. v. W. *ty, dy*. Arm. *ta, da*. Ir. *do*. Gael. *do*. Manx, *dy*. Gr. *τεός, σός*. Lat. *tuus*.

DE, v. n. He will come. 3 pers. s. fut. of *dós*, qd. v. *Yn hanow Du yntredhon benegas yw neb a dhe*, in the name of God amongst us blessed is he that comes. M.C. 30. *Ow thermyn a dhe yn scon, genouch mc num bjdth tregé*, my time will come immediately, with you I shall not stay. M.C. 37. *Râk ow thorment a dhe scon, genoch na'm byvé trygé*, for my suffering will come soon, that with you I shall not stay. P.C. 541. *Ha gynef y tanfonas y te dheuch, pare veuch wâr, kepar ha del ambosas*, and by me he sent that he will come to you, as ye are aware, like as he promised. R.D. 915. W. *daw*. Arm. *deû*.

DE, v. a. He will swear. A mutation of *te*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *toi*, qd. v. *Rag henna dhys my a de gordhyé Iovyn veneges*, therefore I swear to thee to worship Jove the blessed. O.M. 1811.

DE, prep. To, unto. It changes in construction into *dhe*, and softens the initial following. *Jesus Christ mûr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas*, Jesus Christ much love to mankind shewed. M.C. 5. *Dybbry boys ef ny vynnas, lymmyn pûp ér ol olé, dhodho bjs pan danvonas Christ y to dhe Galylé*, eat meat he would not, but every honr weep, until when Christ sent to him that he would come to Galilee. M.C. 87. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlâs, troha ken pow dhe vevé, ty dhe honan dhe balas, dhe wrêk genes dhe nedhé*, Adam, go thou out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 344. *Dre ow thrÿs y tûth un smat, gans kentrow d'aga gorré*, through my feet a fellow came, with nails to put them. R.D. 2588. This word was also written *do*, *dho*, and *da, dha*. W. ‡ *dî*, ‡ *do*. Arm. *da*. Ir. *do*, ‡ *du*. Gael. *do*. Manx, *da*. Slav. *do*. Germ. *du*. In Welsh *dî* is now obsolete, *i* being used instead, but it constantly occurs in the earliest documents; ‡ *hin map dî iob* (mod. *yn vâb i Iou*) a son of Jove: ‡ *dî litau* (*i. lydaw*) to Latium: *dî aperthou* (*i. aberthau*) to gifts: and with the article *dir arpeteticion ceintiru* (*ër arbededigion gevndyru*) to the wretched cousins. Oxford Glosses, quoted in Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica*. It is also of constant occurrence in the Liber Landavensis. "*Aper Catfrut in guy ar i hit diuinid bet penn ar cuier hadrech dindirn dir all diuinid di drec dindirn. o drec dindirn diguairét di guy. maliduc guy ar i hit bet aper catfrut.*" 217. The older form *do*, is also found in composition, in the Luxemburg and Oxford Glosses, quoted by Zeuss, 627, as ‡ *doguomisuram*, I meanre; ‡ *doguohintiliat*, a walker, &c.

DE, prep. From, of. In construction it changes into *dhe*. It is used only with *worth*, and *rag*, and their derivatives, as *deworth*, *dheworth*, from by, from; *dheworto*, from him, &c. *Dhe rag*, from before, before; *dherygthy*, before her. It is also written *dy*, qd. v. W. ‡ *dî*. Arm. *dî*. Ir. *dî*.

DEALL, s. m. A deluge. *Ow bôdh ythew yn della, gweyll deall war oll an bjs, may fjdth pup tra consumys*, my will is thus, to make a deluge over all the world, that every thing shall be consumed. C.W. 168. Written also *dyal*, qd. v.

DEAN, s. m. A man. *Determys ove dha un dra, dha wythyll un dean omma, a dhôr, dhom servia*, determined I am to one thing, to make a man here on earth, to serve me. C.W. 18. A late form of *dén*, qd. v.

DEANC, v. a. To escape. *En varogyon pan glewas Pylat ow cows yn della, mûr a ioy a's kemeras y, dhe dheank yn della*, the soldiers, when they heard Pilate speaking thus, much joy took possession of them, to escape so. M.C. 251. Written also *dyanc*, qd. v. W. *dianc*. Arm. *dianca*.

DEAU, num. adj. Two. ‡ *Deau marh*, two horses. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *dew*, qd. v.

DEAWL, s. m. A devil. Pl. *dewolow, dywolow, dewlugsy*, qd. v. *Ty sathnas deawl mylygys*, thou Satan, devil accursed. P.C. 137. *War ow fay, hemma yw deawl ymskemunys*, on my faith, this is a devil accursed. R.D. 2088. *Ef yw deawl crêf*, he is a strong devil. R.D. 2111. *Me a'n nabow dyougol ytho fe deawl kyns merwel*, I know it certainly, that he was a devil, before dying. R.D. 2121. In the Cornish Vocabulary, the form is *diavol*, qd. v. It is also written *diawl*, where see the synonyms.

DEBARN, s. m. The itch. *Llwyd*, 145.

DEBEL, adj. Wicked, evil. A mutation of *tebel*, qd. v., pl. *tebeles*. *A debel venyn, hep râs, ty rum tullas hep kên*, O wicked graceless woman, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 251. *A sôn an debel bobel*, at the noise of the wicked people. O.M. 1815. *May whello an debeles ow gveres menouch dhedhé*, that the wicked may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1849.

DEBERHY, v. a. To divide, to separate. ‡ *Ha Dew rig deberrhee an golow dhurt an tewlder*, and God did divide the light from the darkness. ‡ *Ha grêns e deberrhé an dowrow dhurt an dowrow*, and let it divide the waters from the waters. ‡ *Ha dew wrâs an ebbarn ha dheberhas an dowrow*, and God made the sky, and divided the waters. ‡ *Gwrêns enna bôs golow der an ebbarn nêv, dha deberrhé an dydh dhort an nôs*, let there be light in the sky, to divide the day from the darkness. C.W. p. 189. This is a corruption of *deberthy*, written also *dybarthy*, qd. v. W. *dybarthu*.

DEBERTH, s. m. A division, a separation. Pryce. Written also *dybarth*, qd. v.

DEBERTHVA, s. f. A division, separation, distinction. *Me a vyn bôs golow guryes, hag ynwêdh bôs debertthva inter an gÿdh ha'n nôs*, I will that light be made, and likewise that there be a distinction between the day, and the night. C.W. 8. Comp. of *dyberth*, and *ma*, a place.

DEBONER, adj. Lowly, humble, meek. *Lavar gwÿr dhymmo un gêr, marsola mâb dén ha Du; Cryst a gewsys dyboner, te a leverys del yw*, tell true to me one word, if thou art the son of God; Christ spake lowly, thou hast said as it is. M.C. 129. *Te ra degé colon deboner trog dhy tât, ha dh y miam*, thou shalt bear a humble heart towards thy father, and thy mother. Pryce. From the French *debonnaire*.

DEBR, s. m. A saddle. Another form of *diber*, qd. v. '† *Debr dour*, a hat; lit. "sella pluralis," which some use, seems a late invented word. *Llwyd*, 62.

DEBRY, v. a. To eat. *Attebres (a tebres), ty ha'th werty, a'n wedhen ha'y awalow, y fyecul yn ūr-na avel dewow*, if thou didst eat, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be in that hour like gods. O.M. 175. *Hag ynwedh gwra dhe'th werty, may tebro ef an-nodho*, and also make to thy husband, that he may eat of it. O.M. 200. *Pyw a synsow why mochya, nép a serf, py a dheber? A nys yw nép a dheppro?* whom think ye the greatest, the one who serves, or who eats? Is it not he that eats? P.C. 799. *Ny dhebbruf bôs, bones marow an profos a alsé ow yaché*, I will not eat food, because the prophet is dead, who could cure me. R.D. 1685. It is written as often *dybry*, or *dibri*, qd. v.

DEK, num. adj. Ten. *Yn uhelder my a vyn dék warnugans y vós gures*, in height I wish it to be made thirty (eubits.) O.M. 960. *Hayl Cayfas syr epscob stout, dék can gushth dhys lowené*, hail, Caiaphas, bold sir bishop, ten hundred times joy to thee. P.C. 574. *Dék warnugens a moné, me ny vennaf cafus le, yn gwryoneth*, thirty of money, I will not take less, in truth. P.C. 593. *Yma goon vrás dhymmo vy, me a's gwerth dheuch yrcdy, a dhék warnugans sterlyn*, I have a large down, I will sell it to you now, for thirty sterling. P.C. 1554. By Keigwyn, and Llwyd, it was written *dég*. *Dégwarnugans*. C.W. 164. † *Padzhar igans a dék*, ninety. *Llwyd*, 100. *W. dég, † dec.* Arm. *dég, † dec.* Ir. *deich, deag, † deac, † deec, † dec.* Gael. *deich, deug*. Manx. *jeih*. Gr. *déka*. Lat. *decem*. Chald. *deka*. Pers. *deh*. Slav. *desiat*. Goth. *taihun*. Sansc. *dasan*.

DEK, adj. Fair, comely. *Gódh dék scon my a offryn dhe Dew war ben ow dewlyn, hag a's gor war y alter*, a fair goose forthwith I will offer to God on my knees, and place it on his altar. O.M. 1195. *Ha dhedhé prest gorhemmyn gruthyl wheyl dék ha prive*, and command them quickly, to do fair and secure work. O.M. 2440. *My a gews dhodho mūr dék*, I will speak to him very fair. P.C. 189. *Me a gerch onan dék dhys*, I will fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2840. A mutation of *ték*, qd. v.

DEK, v. a. He will bring. 3 pers. s. fut. of *degy*. Written also *dég*, qd. v. *Ha me a dhék dustyny, y'n clewys ow leverel, treydydh wosé y terry y wrefé y dhrehevel*, and I bear witness, I heard him saying, three days after destroying it, that he would re-build it. P.C. 1313.

DEDH, s. m. A day. Pl. *dedhyow*. *Kyns avorow hanter dédh, before to-morrow mid-day*. P.C. 722. *Why a wra y aswonvos dédh brús, hag a'n kúf yn próf*, ye will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. *Gans dhe golon y wordhyé gwra, dédh ha nós*, with thy heart do thou worship him, day and night. P.C. 3231. *An trygé dédh yw hydheuw, dhyworthyf aban ethé*, the third day it is to day, since he went from me. R.D. 465. *An dedhyow a vjdh gwelys, hag a dhe yntrethon, may fjdh torrow benegis bythqueth na allas e dhón*, the days shall be seen, and shall come among us, that the wombs shall be blessed that could never bear. M.C. 169. Written as commonly *djdh*, qd. v.

DEDHE, pron. prep. To them. *Dewes a yrhys dedhé, dhym rosens bystyl wherow*, drink I required of them, they gave me bitter gall. R.D. 2600. In construction it changes into *dhedhé*. *May rollo yn nép teller dour, dhe*

evé dhedhé y, that he may give in some place, water to them to drink. O.M. 1824. *W. idhynt, idhynt hwy*. Arm. *dezó*. Ir. *dóibh, † doib*. Manx. *dave*.

DEDHEWY, v. a. To promise. *Henna o poynt a falsury dedhewys heb koweras*, this was a point of falsehood promised without fulfilment. M.C. 83. Written also *dedhywy*, and *dydhywy*, qd. v.

DEDHORY, v. n. To rise again. *En varogyon a guskas myttyn, ha'n gjdh ow tardhé, ha Jhesus a dhedhoras, hag eth yn le may fynné*, the soldiers slept in the morning, while the day was breaking, and Jesus rose up, and went whither he would. M.C. 243. *An tressa djdh ef a dhedhoras dort an marow*, the third day he rose again from the dead. Pryce. *W. dydhwyre*.

DEDHORYANS, s. m. A rising again, resurrection. *Cowethyans an sansow, dewhylllyans pehasow, dedhoryans an corf, ha bevnans heb dypwedh*, the communion of saints, forgiveness of sins, resurrection of the body, and life without end. Pryce.

DEDHY, pron. prep. To her. *Ol y feechas gulán dedhy hy y feydh gefys, rág kemmyshy dhom caré*, all her sin clean to her is forgiven, for so much she loved me. P.C. 529. In construction it changes into *dhedhy*. *Kyns mós alemma, ry whaf dedhy my a wra gans mym grow yn brás garow*, before going hence, give a blow to her I will with gravel stones very sharply. O.M. 2755. *W. idhi*. Arm. *dezi*. Ir. *di*.

DEDHYWY, v. a. To promise. *Hen ew an oel a veray o dedhywys dyso sy, dheworth an Tás Dew an néf*, this is the oil of mercy which was promised to thee by the Father God of Heaven. O.M. 842. *Ow máp whék, my a vynsé a luen golon dhe pygy a dhós dhym ha fystyné del dhedhywys dhymmo vy*, my sweet son, I would wish with full heart to pray thee, to come to me and hasten, as thou promisedst to me. R.D. 450. *Dhe'n bédh pan y ges gorrys, dhymmo why a dhedhywys, na'n laddro dén*, to the grave when I set you, ye promised that man should not steal him. R.D. 624. Written also *dydhywy*, qd. v. *W. adhaw*.

DEES, s. m. Men, people. Another form of *dus*, qd. v.

DEF, v. n. He will grow. A mutation of *tef*. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tevy*, qd. v. *Bohes yw henna dhynny, mýns a déf ymo, un geiydh my ha'm gwérék a wra dybry*, little is that for us, all that will grow in it, in one day, I and my wife will eat. O.M. 385.

DEF, s. m. A captain. *Ha why Annas, ow def kér, dyswedhouch bós pryns somper rák dyswyl an Cristenyon*, and yon, Annas, my dear captain, shew yourself to be a prince without equal to destroy the Christians. P.C. 797. Written also *duf*.

DEFALEBY, v. a. To disfigure, to deform. Part. pass. *defalebys*. *Defalebys ós ha cam, overdevys ólt gans henna ythos gans blew*, deformed thou art and eroded overgrown all with that thou art with hair. C.W. 116. *Dha aswon me ny wodhyan, drefan bós defalebys*. *Defalebys óv púr veat, hag overdevys gans blew*, to recognize thee I knew not, because thou art deformed. Deformed I am very much, and overgrown with hair. C.W. 120. Compounded of *de*, neg. prefix, and *hyelep*, form, likeness.

DEFEN, s. m. A forbidding, a prohibition. *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, mylygé a wraf defry an nór y'th whythres hogen*, because thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly

- curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 270. *Gulân ef re gollas an plâs, a'm lûf dhychyow a wrussen, pan wrugé dres ow defen*, clean he has lost the place, (that) I had made with my right hand, when he acted against my prohibition. O.M. 922. Written also *dyfen*, qd. v., and by Keigwyn, *deffan*.
- DEFENA, v. a. To awake. See *Dyfuny*. *Y lefenas un marrek*, there awoke a soldier. M.C. 244.
- DEFENNAD, s. m. A prohibition. Pl. *defennadow*. *Rag nêb a'n grûk ny a bry, a rôs dhyn defennadow, frût na wrellen dhe dhybry a'n wedhen*, for he who made us of elay gave us prohibition, that we should not eat the fruit of the tree. O.M. 238.
- DEFENNY, v. a. To forbid, to prohibit. Written also *defen*. Part. pass. *defennys*. *Eva prâg y whrusté sytullé dhe bryes hep kên, an avel worth y derry wosé my dhys dh'y dhefen*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple after I had forbidden it to thee. O.M. 280. *Adam dres pub hunydh me a'n câr, po Dew deffan*, Adam, above every thing, I love, or God forbid. C.W. 50. *Mar pe hemma terrys, mês a'n wedhan defennys, ragdha me a vjdh greys*, if this should be broken from the forbidden tree, for this I shall be grieved. C.W. 56. *Rag terry an kêth frutes a wrûg defenna dheworthys, spern y tég dhys ha spedhes*, for breaking that same fruit, which I did forbid from thee, thorns it shall bear for thee, and briars. C.W. 70. *Pewa! Abel yw ledhys! Dew defan y vôs gwyr!* What, Abel is killed! God forbid it should be true. C.W. 90. Written also *dyfen*, qd. v.
- DEFENE, v. n. He should come. 3 pers. s. imp. subj. of irr. v. *dôs*. *Yn gylwys mûp Dew yn prôf ahanaf may por-tho côf, pan deffé dh'y wlasor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he would bear remembrance of me, when he came to his kingdom. R.D. 273.
- DEFFO, v. n. He shall come. 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of irr. v. *dôs*. *Kee kymmer mûns a vynny, Adam a'n beis oll adro, dhyso ef veydh besy, hag ahanes a dheffo*, go, take as much as thou wilt Adam of the world all around, it shall be indeed for thee, and what shall come out of thee. O.M. 406. *Ha kekemmys na'n cresso, goef termyn a dheffo, devones a brys benen*, and as many as will not believe it, woe to him the time that he came, coming from the womb of woman. R.D. 1349. *Arluth ple yth ên alemma dhyn dhe gymeres trygfa na dheffo dên vjth gynen*, Lord, where shall we go from hence, for us to take a dwelling, that not any man may come with us. R.D. 2393.
- DEFTRYTH, adj. Deformed. *Lemyn deffryth ôv, ha gwâg, pûr wjyr drys oll an denes an bÿs*, now deformed I am, and hungry. very truly, beyond all the men of the world. C.W. 86. This is probably the same as the W. *dhfrwyth*, feeble.
- DEFFYN, v. n. We shall come. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *dôs*. *Pandra wrên, agan peswar, a râk Pilat pan dheffyn ny yn teffry*, what shall we do, we four, before Pilate, when we come, seriously. R.D. 565. *A Ihesu, luen a vercy, ahanan gura prydyry, dhêth wlasor pan deffyn ny, clew agan lêf*, O Jesus, full of mercy, do think of us, to thy kingdom when we shall come, hear our voice. R.D. 773.
- DEFNYDH, s. m. Use, substance, matter. *War Cedron ow crowedhé yma pren da, ha hen yw emskemunys, râk*

- ny allas dên yn beys anodho gûl defnydh vâs*, on Kedron there is lying a good tree, and this is accursed; for no man in the world has been able to make a good use of it. P.C. 2548. W. *devnydh*. Arm. *danvez*, †*danuez*. Ir. *damhna*.
- DEFERAN, s. m. The bosom. *Yn top an wedhan dêk, ythesé un virgyn whék, hay flôch pûr semely mayhys yn y defran*, in the top of the tree there was a sweet virgin, and her child very seemly swathed in her bosom. C.W. 138. Another form of *duivron*, qd. v.
- DEFRECH, s. m. The arms, the two arms. *Yn ur-na y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs. M.C. 76. *Josêp dhe Gryst a vynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whék, yn vanner del yn whâs, hag a's ystynnas pûr dêk*, Joseph to Christ made white his legs and arms in the manner as they used, and extended them very fairly. M.C. 232. Written also *dhwyvrech*, qd. v.
- DEFRY, adj. Without trifling; earnest, serious, real, true; quick, soon. *Fênten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrâs defry, ow resek a dyworty*, a fountain bright like silver, and four streams, large indeed, flowing from it. O.M. 772. *A pûp bêst kemmyr wharé, gorow ha benow defry*, of every best take forthwith a male and and female, really. O.M. 1022. *Henna my a grêys a luen golon, pûr dheffry*, that I believe with full heart, very earnestly. O.M. 1264. *Rag henna ymden yn soon a dhyworto ef defry*, therefore, withdraw thou immediately from him, in earnest. O.M. 1378. *Ty â dhedhy a dhysempys yn teffry râk y cusylyé*, thou shalt go to her, really, immediately soon to counsel her. P.C. 1929. It was written at a later period *devry*. W. *diwrv*. Arm. *devri*. Ir. *dibhirceach*. Gael. *dibhearcach*.
- DEFYDH, v. a. To quench, to extinguish. Written also *dufydh*, qd. v.
- DEFYTH, s. m. A wilderness, a desert. *Ke yn vês, ym-skemenys, yn defyth yn tewolgou, dhe vestry a vjdh leyhys neffré war an enevow, go thou away, accursed, into the desert, into darkness; thy power shall be diminished ever over the souls. P.C. 142. Ha'm hendas Cayn whath yw bew, yn defyth yn mÿsk bestes yma ef prest ow pewa*, and my grandsire Cain is yet alive, in the desert among beasts he is now living. C.W. 108. Another form of *difeid*, qd. v.
- DEG, num. adj. Ten. *Degwarnygans*, thirty; lit. ten upon twenty. C.W. 164. Thus written in Keigwyn, and Llwyd's time, but in the Ordinalia, *dec*, qd. v.
- DEG, v. a. He will bear. 3 pers. s. fut. of *deggy*. *Ha rag henna desempys ny a'th deg, bÿs gorfen vÿs yn ponow dhe wrowedhé*, and therefore forthwith we will carry thee, till the end of the world in pains to lie. O.M. 903. *Me a'th deg*, I will bring thee. *Llwyd*, 331: Written also *dec*, qd. v. W. *dwg*.
- DEGE, s. m. The tenth, tithe. *Hag oll agas gwyr dhegé, dhodho gwetyeuch offrynné, ha'y lesky, del yrchys ef*, and all your true tithe, to him take ye care to offer, and burn it, as he hath enjoined. O.M. 440. *Ytho prâg na lewes ef kafus y dhegé hep grêf, hag aban vyn y lesky, now, why didst thou not leave him to have his tenth without complaint, and burn it since he will. O.M. 497. Tan resyf dheworthyf ve ow degé, ha'm offryn gulân*, take, receive from me my tithe, and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *Degé oll agan edhyn, bestes yn wêdh*

maga la, warnydhy my a offryn yn gordhyans dh'e'n lās gwella, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well, upon it I will offer, in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1181. W. *degwm*, †*decum*, from the Latin *decumae*. Arm. *deog*. Ir. *deachmhadh*, *dechmadh*. Gael. *deachamh*. Manx, *jaghee*.

DEGENOW, part. Departed. *Ellas my ny wodhyen man, bones mǎp Dew y honan dagenow yn mēs a'n nēf*, alas! I knew not at all, that the son of man had departed out of heaven. R.D. 2561. This word is of doubtful derivation, but I am inclined to connect it with *descenē*, to descend.

DEGES, part. Shut, enclosed. *Tresters dredho ty a pyn adrus rāg na vo degees*, beams through it thou shalt nail across, that it may not be shnt. O.M. 964. *Ihesu Cryst, mǎp Dew an nēf a dhueth yn chy, ha'n darasow oll deges; whēt y lavar a fue, crēs oll dhywhy*, Jesus Christ, Son of heaven came into the house, and the doors were all shut; yet his speech was, "Peace to you all." R.D. 1360. *Tarosfan a dhue deffry war tīs vās, pan vōns yn chy, h'aga darasow degeys*, phantoms come indeed upon good people, when they are in the house, and all their doors shut. R.D. 1452. *Deges* is the participle of *degy*, qd. v., and is written also *dyges*.

DEGHES, v. a. Brought. *Aban nagus ken maner, an arhans ketep dyner me a's deghes war an luer*, since there is not another way, the silver, every penny, I have brought upon the floor. P.C. 1514. *Deghes* is the preterite of *dega* or *degy*, and the *h* was inserted to shew that the *g* was to be hard.

DEGL, s. m. A festival, holiday. *Llwyd*, 59. †*Degl Stūl*, Epiphany, 57. This is a contraction of *dēdh*, a day, and *goil*, a holiday, qd. v.

DEGLENE, v. a. To unloose, to give away. *Gwrŷs da vye casus tǎn, rāg marthys yeyn yw an gweyns; yma ow trŷs ha'm dulē dhyworthēf ow teglenē, ma 'thew krehyllys ow dŷns*, it would be well done to have a fire, for wondrous cold is the wind; my feet and hands are loosening, so that my teeth are chattering. P.C. 1217. *Mar ethuk yw dhe weles, may tyglyn an tybeles, pan y'n gwelions, ketep pen*, so awful is it to see, that the devils will wince, when they see it, every head. P.C. 3047. Comp. of neg. pref. *de*, and *gleny*, to adhere.

DEGOTH, v. imp. It behoveth, it becometh. *Arluth dhe vōdh my a wra, del degoth dhym yn pūp le*, Lord, I will do thy will, as it becomes me in every place. O.M. 641. *Euch growedheuch, ow arluth, may haller agas cudhé gans dylles rŷch del degoth dhe vychtrn a dynytē*, go, lie down, my lord, that you may be covered with rich clothes, as it becomes a king of dignity. O.M. 1925. *Nēp na'n gordhŷo del dhegouth, nŷns yw dēn fūr, del gresaf*, he that does not worship him as he ought, is not a wise man, as I believe. P.C. 215. Comp. of *de*, id. qd. *dy*, intens. prefix, and *gōth*, it behoveth.

DEGVES, num. adj. Tenth. *Adam, a oll dhe dreves an degves ran dhymmo gās, whēth in atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy sheaves, the tenth leave thou to me, still to remain waste. O.M. 426. Comp. of *deg*, ten, and *mes*, for †*med*, a measure. W. *degved*. Arm. *degved*. Ir. *deachmhadh*. Gael. *deachamh*. Manx, *jeigoo*.

DEGWYTH, adv. Ten times. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *deg*, ten, and *gwŷth*, a time. W. *degwaith*, *dengwaith*.

DEGY, v. a. To shut up, to inclose. *A'n bēdh pan dhueth ha*

lammē, y fyys yn un vrammē, own kemerys, del leveraf pen bronnen, rāk ny alsē ymgwen del oll degys, from the grave when he came and leaped, thou fleddest in a tremor, seized by fear, as I say, rush head, for he could not move himself as he was entirely shnt up. R.D. 2098. The participle was also written *degēs*, qd. v. It seems to be compounded of intens. prefix *de*, and *ceŷ*, W. *cau*, to shut.

DEGY, v. a. To bear, carry, bring, produce. *Ottē omma prynnner genef dhe wūl tǎn, degys a drē*, behold here wood with me to make a fire, brought from home. O.M. 1315. *Pūp dēn oll degens ganŷo y pūth, an mēns a allo, war aga keyn fardellow*, let every man carry with him his things, as much as he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1593. *Degeuch an pren a dhyhons war dhour Cedron may fo pons*, carry ye the tree quickly over the waters of Cedron, that it may be a bridge. O.M. 2810. *Na dhegouch sor yn colon*, do not ye bear anger in heart. P.C. 539. *Me a vyn degy adro, ha dhe worrē gy dhē'n fo a dhesempys*, I will carry round, and put thee to flight immediately. P.C. 2313. *Kymerens pūp ran a'y tu, degens dhe drē*, let every one take a share on his side, let him take it home. P.C. 2860. *Daver vyth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worrē trevyth ynnē*, conveniences ye never brought to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. Another form of this word is *doga*, qd. v. W. *dygu*, *dyged*, †*docu*. Arm. *douga*. Ir. *tug*, †*tuc*. Gael. *log*, *lug*. Manx, *dug*. Gr. *δέχω*, *δέχομαι*. Lat. *duco*. Fr. *duis*. Goth. *tiuha*. Germ. *ziehe*. Eng. *tug*. Sansc. *duh*, *tak*.

DEGYLMY, v. a. To untie. *Dewsull bleggyow pan esē yn mysc y abestely, y wrēk dhe re anedhe mōs dhē'n drē, ha degylmy an asen, ha dry gansē, ha leverel yrody mur teffa tūs, ha gwethē, bōs dhe Dhu dhe wāll gynsŷ*, Palm Sunday, when he was in the midst of his apostles, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the she-ass and bring (her) with them, and to say readily, if men should come and keep (her) that it was for God to do with her. M.C. 27. Comp. of neg. prefix *de*, and *cylny*, to bind.

DEHEN, s. m. Cream of milk. *Pryce*. Arm. *dienn*.

DEHESY, v. a. To strike. *War, gās vy dhe dhehesy, gans morben, bom trewysŷ, dhē'n vyl hora war an tǎl*, mind, let me strike, with mallet, a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead. O.M. 2703. Arm. *darchaoui*.

DEHOU, s. m. The right, the south. This word is variously written, *dyhow*, *dyow*, and also in the Ordinalia, *dychow*, qd. v. W. *deheu*, †*dehou*. Arm. *dehou*.

DEHOULES, s. f. Southernwood. Corn. Voc. *aprotanum*. Comp. of *dehou*, south, and *les*, a herb. W. *deheulys*.

DEIL, s. m. Leaves. This is a plural aggregate; for the singular, *delcn* is the term, which had another plural, *dehyow*, *dylyow*. *Agan corfow nōth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwrēn*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover us. O.M. 254. †*Gwethan ny gans deyl glās*, let us cover with green leaves. C.W. 62. W. pl. *dail*, s. *deilen*, *dalen*. Arm. s. *delien*, pl. *deliou*. Ir. *duille*, *duileog*, *duilein*, *duillen*. Gael. *duille*, *duilleag*. Manx, *duillag*. Anc. Gaulish, *dula*. Sansc. *dala*.

DEISCYN, v. a. To descend. *Llwyd*, 44. Written also *dyeskennē*, qd. v.

DEL, s. m. A semblance, form, or manner. *Yn del-ma*, in this manner, thus. *Yn della* (*del-na*) in that manner, so. *Yn ketel-ma*, (*keth-del-ma*) in this same manner, thns. *Yn ketella* (*keth-del-na*) in that same manner, so. *Fatel* (*pa del*, *W. pa dheho*) in which manner, as. *An ioul dhe Grist a gewsys yn del-ma rag y demptyé*, the devil to Christ said in this manner to tempt him. M.C. 14. *Yn del-ma heb velyny orto Jesus a gowsias*, in this manner, without rudeness, Jesus to him spake. M.C. 80. *Yn della re bo*, so be it. O.M. 462. *Pan vyn an Täs yn della, reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, when willeth the Father so, very necessary it is to do it. O.M. 648. *Bódh dhe vâp yw yn della, the will of thy son is so*. P.C. 2952. *Prag na vjfdh Adam yn keth della tremowntys*, why shall not Adam be in the like manner tormented? C.W. 148. † *Pandra gowsow dhym lemy, del nagoma polat bräs*, what say you to me now, as I am not a great pullet. C.W. 12. † *Ha an dellna etho*, and it was so. C.W. p. 190. *W. delho, dull*. Ir. *dealbh, †delb*. Gael. *dealbh*. Manx. *jalloo*.

DEL, adv. So, as, like as, than. *Ny a vyn formyé an bÿs, par del ón try hag onan*, we will create the world, like as we are three and one. O.M. 12. *Arloth Dew, a'n nef an Täs, kepar del os luen a räs, ventytha gordhys re by*, Lord, God, the Father of heaven, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 106. *Kyns del vy serrys, my a wra oll del vynny*, rather than thou shouldst be angry, I will do all as as thou wishest. O.M. 245. *A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egé agensow*, dost thou see more now than as there was just now? O.M. 796. *Gor ost genes yrvys da, dhe omladh, del y'm kerry*, take a host with thee well armed, to fight as thou lovest me. O.M. 2142. *Dhynno vy mar ny gresouch, ollengy a wél oll dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I have said. P.C. 2690. *Ha mar scon del y'n gwylyl, ef a'th saw hep ken gyl oll a'th cleves yn tyen*, and as soon as thou seest it, it will heal thee, without other remedy, of all thy malady entirely. R.D. 1694. *Gwes-kis yn arvow, kepare ha del éns dhen gäs, clad in arms just as if they were going to battle*. M.C. 64. *Ef a doys a dhesempys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85.

DELC, s. m. A leaf. *Llwyd*, 13. Pl. *delciow*. † *Delciow gwér*, green leaves. *Llwyd*, 61, 243. † *Rag delciow sevi gura muzi tég*, for strawberry leaves make maidens fair. Pryce. This is a late corruption of *deil*. *Llwyd* gives another late singular, † *tair delkian*, three leaves, 243.

DELO, s. m. A necklace. Corn. Voc. *monile*. This word is no where else to be found, and has no synonyms in the other dialects. The nearest forms are Ir. *dealg*, † *delg*, a thorn, skewer, or bodkin. Gael. *dealg*.

DELE, s. f. The yard of a ship. Corn. Voc. *antempana*. Arm. *delez, delé*.

DELEN, s. f. The leaf of a tree. Corn. Voc. *folium*. Pl. *delyow*, and *dylyow*, qd. v. See also *Deil*. *W. dalen, deilen*. Arm. *delien*. In modern Welsh, *dalen*, pl. *dalenau*, is the leaf of a book, and *deilen*, pl. *dail*, the leaf of a tree.

DELHAR, adv. Back, behind. † *Dens delhar*, the back teeth, or grinders. † *A dhelhar*, behind. † *War dhelhar*, backwards, behind. *Llwyd*, 140. † *Daos war dhelhar*, to go back, to return, 137. This is a late form of *dellarch*, qd. v.

DELLA, adv. In that manner, so. *Synays ve dre govaytis, yn della yw leas huny*, hurt he was by covetousness, so is many a one. M.C. 62. *Own a gachyas an Justis, pan glewas cows yn della*, fear seized the Justice, when he heard such a speech. M.C. 143. Comp. of *del*, manner, and *na*, there. See *Del*.

DELLARCH, adv. Back, behind, backward. *Mar possé an neyll tenewen, rág y scódh hy a'n grevyé, ha wháth gwéth a wre an pren, war dhellarch mar an gorré*, if he leaned on one side, for his shoulder it him grieved, and yet worse did the wood, behind if he laid it. M.C. 205. Comp. of *di*, and *lerch*, a footstep, whence *war lerch*, behind. Arm. *dilerch*.

DELLE, v. a. To let ont, discharge. *Me a greys an harlot a dhellos bram*, I believe the fellow has let out a puff. O.M. 1200. *Ellas na dhelleys a'm gwen dhy lesky un luhesen, ha crak taran*, alas, that I did not send forth to burn him a lightning and a clap of thunder. R.D. 292. Written also *dylllo*, qd. v.

DELLO, comp. v. So he was. *Un venyn da a welas dello Jesus dystryppys, pytet mûr a's kemeras rag y vós mar veyll dygtys*, a good woman saw how Jesus was stript, great pity took her because he was so vilely treated. M.C. 177. Comp. of *del*, as, and *o*, was.

DELLY, v. a. To bore a hole. A mutation of *telly*, qd. v. *Y delly scon my a wra, rag ebyl parys yma, dh'aga fastyé dyowgel*, I will soon bore it, for the pegs are ready, to fasten them truly. P.C. 2570. *Dew droys Jesus caradow ha'y dew leyff y a delly*, the feet of Jesus beloved and his hands they bored. M.C. 159.

DELMA, adv. In this manner, thus. *An joul dhe Grist a gewsys yn delma, rag y demptyé*, the devil to Christ spoke in this manner, to tempt him. M.C. 14. Comp. of *del*, manner, and *ma*, here. See *Del*.

DELNA, adv. In that manner, so. *Ha an delna yiho*, and so it was. C.W. p. 192. Comp. of *del*, manner, and *na*, there. It was euphonized into *della*, qd. v. See also *Del*.

DELVETH, v. n. She ought. † *Hye oare gwile padn dah gen tye glaune, ha et eye ollaz, hye delveath gowas tane*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool, and on her hearth she ought to have fire. Pryce. This is the 3 pers. s. fnt. of *dely*.

DELY, v. a. To owe, to deserve. *Llwyd*, 247, gives the following inflexions of it; *delev, delon*, or *mi'a dhelon*, I ought; *deliz*, or *ti a dheli*, thou oughtest; *delé* or *ev a dhylé*, he ought. *Mai dhyllm*, that I ought or should. *Kyns y un teller yn beys, dew kendoner yth egé dhe un dettor; me a grÿs, an nÿl dhodho a dhellé pymp cans dynner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, once in a part of the world there were two debtors to one creditor; I believe the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 504. Written also *dyllly*, qd. v. *W. dylai, †dylly, †dele*. *Ny dele mab uchelwr vod yn pen teulu; sef achau nas dele*, a freeholder ought not to be the president of the household, for this reason, that he ought not. *Welsh Laws*.

DELYMMY, v. a. To touch. This word thus explained in Pryce's Vocabulary is a blunder. It must be read as two words, being *del*, as, and *yummy*, thou shalt kiss, qd. v.

DELYOW, s. m. *Púp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf, ow tôn hy frut ha'y delyow, ha'n losowys erbyn háf, degyns hás yn erberow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its

fruit and its leaves, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 30. One of the plurals of *delen*, qd. v.

DELYRSENS, v. a. They would have delivered. *Yn medh Jesus, nyng-ugy ow michternes yn bys-ma, hag a pe, ow thús dhevy nym delyrsens yn delma*, says Jesus, my kingdom is not in this world, and if it were, my men to you would not have delivered me in this manner. M.C. 102. 3 pers. pl. pluperfect subj. of *deylfré*. a word borrowed from the English. *An golom glas hy lagas yn mës gwra hy deylfré*, the dove with blue eyes, do thou liberate her outside. O.M. 1110.

DEM, pron. prep. To me. *Drefen un wyth dhe henwel, lydhys ôf pûr dhyogel; gâf dhem ow fêch, me a'd pÿs*, because I named thee once, I am killed very certainly; forgive me my sins, I pray thee. O.M. 2726. † *Bez mar menta rei dem arla, me a deska diz kên point a skians*, but if thou wilt give them to me again, I will teach thee another point of wit. *Llwyd*, 251. Another form of *dym*, qd. v.

DEMIDHY, v. a. To espouse, to marry. Part. pass. *demidhys*. † *Kehmer wilh na rey ostia en tshet lehma vo dem koth dewidhys dhe benen iyngh*, take care that thou do not lodge in a house where an old man is married to a young woman. *Llwyd*, 251. W. *dywedhio*, fr. *dy*, intens. prefix, and *gwêdh*, a yoke. Arm. *demezi*. Ir. † *dimhadh*, a dowry.

DEMIG, s. m. A small piece, a particle. A mutation of *temig*, or *temmig*, qd. v., pl. *temigow*. *En demigow*, in pieces, piecemeal. *Llwyd*, 113.

DEMMA, s. m. A halfpenny. *Ow arfeth byth ny whyla, ahanas gy un demma my ny sensuf yn torma*, my hire I never see, of thee one half-penny I do not hold at this time. P.C. 2263. W. *dimai*. From the Lat. *dimidium*.

DEN, s. m. A man. *Llwyd*, 243, gives *dynion* as the plural, but this is exactly the Welsh plural, and I can find no other authority for this form. In late Cornish *denes*, and *dens* occur, but in the *Ordinalia tus* is always used for the plural, as *gens* in French is employed for the plural of *homme*. *Mâp dén a bry yn perfyth me a vyn y vôs formys*, the son of man of clay perfectly I will that he be formed. O.M. 55. *My a'd wra ty dhén a bry*, we make thee, man, of clay. O.M. 59. *Dew dhén a gefylyt ena*, two men thou shalt find there. O.M. 333. *Dén vyth na'th ladho*, that no man kill thee. O.M. 603. *Kynnyer dén ús yn wlás*, as many men as are in the land. O.M. 1029. *Ryprden ol ynnno*, every man in it. O.M. 1043. *Drók dhén. ôs' kepar del vês*, a wicked man thou art, as thou hast been. M.C. 192. *Dén iunc*, a young man, a youth; *dén huel*, a workman; *dén brás lavar*, a great talker, a vaunter; *dén môr*, a mariner; *dén Dew*, a godly man; *dén côth*, an old man; *dén brás*, a great inan; *dén clâv*, a sick man; pl. *dynion clevion*, *Llwyd*, 242. *Dén cosgor*, a client; *den unchul*, a stranger; *den maur*, a great man, or grandee. Corn. Voc. *Lemyn deffryth ôv, ha gwâg, pûr wÿr, dres oll denes yn bÿs*, now deformed I am, and hungry, very truly beyond all men in the world. C.W. 86. *Na mear a dern da ny wraf, mës pûp ear oll ow pela an dens wan mar a callaf*, nor will I more do a good turn, but always driving away the weak men if I can. C.W. 104. W. *dyn*, † *den*. Arm. *dén*. Ir. *duine*. Gael. *duine*. Manx, *dooinney*. Sansc. *g'ana*.

DEN, comp. prep. To the. Compounded of *de*, to, and *an*, the. In construction it changes into *dhen*. *Ef o Christ a dhêth dhen leur, mab Drohu dén yw kyffrys*, he was Christ that came to the earth, the son of God and man he is likewise. M.C. 8. *Y wrêg dhe rê anedhé mës dhén drê ha degylmy an asen*, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the ass. M.C. 27. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyllly, dhén dôr ty a dreyt arté*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 64.

DEN, pron. prep. To us. *Judas fals a leverys, trehans dynar a voné; nabor oll bedhens gwerthys, ha vôs den rág y ranné*, false Judas said, three hundred pence of money! let the box all be sold, and be to us to share it. M.C. 36. Comp. of *de*, to, and *yn*, us. Written also *dyn*, qd. v.

DENÁ, v. a. To suck, to draw, to absorb. to withdraw. *Llwyd*, 158. It was also written *dené*, and *deny*. *Me a vyn mës dhe vyras. hag a wodhfylth, kyns denas a dhy-worto, oll an cás*, I will go to see, and shall know, before withdrawing from it, all the case. O.M. 1400. *Govy vyth pan vef genys, a dor ow mam dynnythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, sad, that ever I was born, out of my mother's womb brought, or ever sucked the breast. O.M. 1755. *Rág y tue dydhyow, may fenygouch an torrow, nas tevê vythqueth flehes, ha kekyffrys an bronnow na dhencs flehesyggow*, for the days will come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children, and also the breasts that little children have not sucked. P.C. 2649. *Gans y vam y fye guris, hag ef gensy ow tené*, by his mother it was made, and he with her suck-ing. M.C. 161. W. *dynnu*. Arm. *dena*. Ir. *dinim*, *dighin*, *dín*. Gael. *dith*.

DENATAR, adj. Unnatural. *Lemmyn gorquyth y garé, ha gweyth denatar na vy*, now be thou careful to love him, and take care that thou be not unnatural. M.C. 139. Comp. of *de*, negative, and *natar* from the English.

DENDEL, v. a. To earn, get, deserve. † *Me a vedn moz da huillaz huél da ùl; ha huei el dendel 'gys bounaz ybma*, I will go to look for work to de, and you may get your living here. *Llwyd*, 251. † *Na ra henz moaz dan coos, do kuntle go booz, buz gen nebas lavirians, eye venja dendle go booz ha dillaz*, they should not go to the wood to gather their meat but with little labour they would get their meat and clothes. *Pryce*. A late form of *dyn-dyly*, qd. v.

DENETHY, v. n. To give birth to, to produce. Part. pass. *denethys*, born, which is also written indiscriminately *denythyys*, and *dynnythys*, qd. v. *Ty a vÿdh mab denethys a dhe corf, henna a vÿdh hayal dhys, ny yll dén bôs havalla, ha genef y fÿdh kerrys*, thou shalt have a son born of thy body, he shall be liko to thee no man can be more like, and by me he shall be laved. C.W. 96. *Flehys a'm bes denethys a Eva ow freas mer dewdhek warnigans genys a vybbyan, heb or wab Cagn hag Abel*, children to me are born of Eve my wils many, twelve and twenty born of sons, without my sons Cain and Abel. C.W. 144. *Denethys a n gwerehas Vary*, born of the Virgin Mary. C.W. p. 200.

DENETHYANS, s. m. A generation. Written also *den-ythyans*, qd. v.

DENEWEN, s. m. A side. A mutation of *teneven*, qd. v. *Cowyth, growedh an nÿl tu, hag aspy ahas, ha glu, a rág*

hag a deneuen, comrade, lie on one side, and look out continually, and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2063.

DENEWOIT, s. m. A steer. Corn. Voc. *juvencus*. W. *diniawcd*.

DENEWY, v. a. To pour, shed, or effuse. *Ow box men-naf dhe terry, a dâl mûr a voné da, war dhe pen y dhe-nwry, ha war dhe treys magata*, my box I will break, which is worth much good money, upon thy head I will pour it, and on thy feet likewise. P.C. 487. W. *dynëu, dyneuo*.

DENLADH, s. m. Homicide, murder, manslaughter. *Onon esa yn preson, Barabas yth o gylwys, presonys o ef dre dreyson, ha râg denladh kekyffris*, there was one in prison, Barabbas, he was called. imprisoned he was for treason, and for homicide also. M.C. 124. Comp. of *dén*, a man, and *lâdh*, slaughter. W. *dynladhiad*.

DENS, s. m. Teeth. The plural of *duns*, qd. v. † *Gora an dens harrow dha an gov, dha lebma*, put the harrow tines to the smith to sharpen. Pryce. *Dens-clav*, tooth-ache. *Llwyd*, 105. Written also *dyns*, qd. v.

DENS, s. m. Men. One of the late plurals of *den*, qd. v.

DENS, v. n. Let them come. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *dôs*, qd. v. *Otté an tân ow tewy, dens pan vo bôdh gansé y, aga bôs a vjdh parys*, behold the fire burning; let them come when the will is with them, their food shall be ready. P.C. 694. W. *deuant*.

DENSES, s. m. Manhood, humanity, men. *Pyn a ylla gy bones, pan yw mar rûdh dhe dhillas yn gwelascor nêf; râk me a wôr lour, denses, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny sêf*, who canst thou be, when thy clothing is so red, in the kingdom of heaven? for I know certainly that men, unless through the full Godhead, remain not here. R.D. 2514. *Prâg yth yw rûdh dhe dhylas, omma aberth yn pen wlâs, le na fue denses bythqueth?* why are thy garments red, here within the head country, where humanity never was. R.D. 2531. *Arluth kêr, bynyges ôs; asyw ioy gynef godhfos, an denses dhe dhôs dhe'n nef*, dear Lord, blessed thou art; it is a joy with me to know that the manhood hath come to heaven. R.D. 2609. Written also *densys*. *Deuguans djdjdh ow penys y speynas y gjk ha'y woys, ha woteuedh rag densys eff a'n gevê awell boys*, forty days in doing penance he wasted his flesh and his blood, and at last through (his) manhood he had a desire for food. M.C. 10. W. *dyndawd, dyndod*.

DENSETH, s. m. Humanity. *Dre y holon yth êth sêth; y mab syndis pan welse, moreth an sêth ha pytel; natureth o ha denseth*, through her heart there went an arrow, her son hurt when she saw; sorrow was the arrow and pity; natural affection and humanity. M.C. 223. Another form of *denses*.

DENSHOC, adj. Toothed. Corn. Voc. *denshoc dour*, incens, a Lucy fish, a hake, (dentatus aquæ.) *Denshoc* would have been more correctly written *densoc*, from *dens*, teeth. W. *deintiarog, deintiog*. Arm. *dantek*. Ir. † *dainteck*.

DENUNCHUT, s. m. A stranger. Corn. Voc. *advena*; where only it is found. Comp. of *dén*, a man; and *unchut*, an unknown term, and most probably corrupted.

DENWENNOW, s. m. Sides. *Deu teka bren râg stylylow, ha compos y denwennow, brâs ha crom y ben goles*, lo, the fairest trees for rafters, and straight its sides, large and

rounded its lower end. O.M. 2442. A mutation of *teneennow*, which is a contracted form of *teneennow*, the plural of *teneuen*, qd. v.

DENYTHY, v. m. To give birth to, to produce. Part. pass. *denythys*, and written also *denethys*, and *dynythys*, qd. v. *Arluth, hen yw re nebes, mar qurên flôch vjth denythy*, Lord, this is too little, if we shall ever produce a child. O.M. 390.

DENYTHYANS, s. m. A generation. *Râg me an Arluth dhy Dew, yw Dew a sor, ha vyn towlé pehasow an tasow war an flehes, bjs an tressa ha'n peswerra denythyans*, for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and will visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation. Pryce.

DEPPRO, v. a. He may eat. 3 pers. s. subj. of *debbry*, qd. v. *Mara kyllyn y gafus, vynytha na dheppro bous, me an kelm avel pusorn*, if I can find him, that he may never eat moat, I will tie him like a bundle. R.D. 541.

DER, prep. Through, by. This is a late form of *dre*, qd. v., and was always used in Keigwyn and Llwyd's time. *Praga na wreta predery, y festa formays devery, der y wreans év omma*, why dost thou not consider that thou wast formed surely by his workmanship here? C.W. 16. *Der henna ythof grevys, y wellas év exaltys, ha me dres dha yseldar*, by that I am grieved, to see him exalted, and myself brought to lowness. C.W. 34. *Kellys der mernans ow flôch*, lost through the death of my child. C.W. 90. *Der an veisder*, through the window; *der an toll*, through the hole. *Llwyd*, 249, 252.

DER, adj. Back. *Râg ow keusel y dhe der, aban êth e dhe'n teller bôs elevyon dretho sawvys*, for they are come back, saying, since it went to the place, that the sick are healed by it. O.M. 2794. *May dhe der, worth dhe vlamyé, ha henna marthys yn frâs, a'n temple ty dh'y denné, ha bôs dhodho kymys râs*, they are coming back blaming thee, and that is very wonderful, from the temple that thou drewst it, and there being to it so much virtue. O.M. 2797. *Henna ytho gurjys pûr dha; pyma Abel? cows henna, der nag ew e devethys*, that was done very well; where is Abel? tell that, that he is not come back. C.W. 86. Cf. Arm. *diadré*. Fr. *derriere*.

DER, v. a. He will break. A mutation of *ter*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *terry*, qd. v. *Ow Arluth, me a der crak ow conna, mars eueh lemyr mës a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, my lord, I will break shortly my neck, if you go away from home, never will I eat bread. O.M. 2184.

DER, v. n. It concerneth. *Otté omma skyber dêk, ha cala war hy luer, pynak vo lettrys py lêk a weles an chy, ny'm dêr*, behold here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor, whether he be lettered or lay, that hath seen the house, it concerns me not. P.C. 682. Written also *dur*, qd. v.

DERA, v. n. I do. This word occurs only in the Cornish, and is used as an auxiliary with the infinitive mood, as † *dera vi laviria*, I do labour. *Llwyd*, 246. † *Dera mi tón*, I carry, 247. He seems to consider it as compounded of the intens. prefix *de*, and *ra*, for *wraf*, I do. It was also written *gera* and *thera*.

DERAFFA, s. m. A rising again, a resurrection. † *An dehilianz a'n pehasow, an deraffa arta an corf, ha an beunans heb dywadh*, the forgiveness of sins, the rising again of the body, and the life without end. Pryce. This is a late word formed from *derevel*, to raise.

DERAGLA, v. a. To chide, to brawl. *Llwyd*, 74.

DERAGON, pron. prep. Before ns. *Dyskynnouch ketep máp*, pron. *olé an gwél dheragon glás ow levy*, alight ye, every son of the breast, behold the rods before us growing green. O.M. 1984. Another form of *dyragon*, qd. v.

DERAY, s. m. A deed, an exploit. *Marow yw, ef a vynsé gúl deray, hag a rós strokosow tyn*, he is dead, he wished to do a deed, and he gave sharp strokes. O.M. 2224. *Ef re wrúk mún a dheray; dre góth y wrúk leverel, kyn fe dyswrýs an temple, yn tri dýdh yn drehafsé bythqueth whet na fe ve gwel*, he hath made much tumult; through pride he did say, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it, that never yet it was better. P.C. 380. This is not a Celtic word. Mr. Norris suggests the Anglo-Saxon *dere*, an assault, or damage.

DEREVAL, v. a. To raise up, to build, to lift up, to rise. *Dho dereval aman*, to lift up, to incite. *Llwyd*, 68. *Neb ef dheravas dhe vewnans dryth an Sperry Sans*, whom he raised to life through the Holy Ghost. *Pryce*. † *An tridga dýdh ef daravas arta dort an marow*, the third day he rose again from the dead. *ibid*. † *Buz mor mennow direval war bidn an pow yein, why dalweya gowas an brossa mine*, but if you will build up against the country cold you must have the biggest stones. *ibid*. This a later form of *drehevel*, qd. v.

DEREVAS, v. a. To declare, to publish. Written also *deryfas*. *Táys ha máb ha'n Sperry Sans wy a bñs a leun golon, re wronte dheuch grás ha skýans dhe dherevas par levarow, may fo dhe Dhu dhe wordhyans, ha sylwans dhe'n enevow*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost ye shall pray with faithful heart, that he may grant to you grace and desire to hear his passion, and to me grace and knowledge to declare by words, that there be to God the glory and salvation to the souls. M.C. 1. *Yn le may th én yn trevow yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place that I was in towns openly I published them. M.C. 79. *Confortys yw ow colon, pan clewys ow teryfas bones leyhys dhe pascyon a fue tyn garow ha brás*, my heart is comforted, when I have heard (thee) declaring thy passion to be alleviated, which was very cruel and great. R.D. 504. Qu. W. *dyrivo*, to enumerate.

DERHI, v. a. To break. *Llwyd*, 251. A mutation of *terhy*, qd. v.

DERMYN, s. m. Time, season. A mutation of *termyn*, qd. v. *Ty a vjdh punsys púr tyn rág dhe dhróg a ver dermyn gans Arluth nêf awartha*, thou shalt be punished very severely, for thy evil, in a short time, by the Lord of heaven above. O.M. 1601. *Rág dewesys ós mychtern dhyn, ha kerens a ver dermyn ty a vjdh*, for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2381. *Ha dhe welas an passyon a Jhesus hep gorholeth, a wodhevy Cryst ragon, a vorow deuch a dermyn hag ens púp dré*, and to see the passion of Jesus without delay, which Christ suffered for us, to-morrow come ye in time, and let all go home. O.M. 2843.

DEROW, s. m. Oak, oak trees, an oak tree. *Derow* is the aggregate substantive, but it may also be considered as the plural of *dár*, qd. v. *A Dew kër assoma squyth, prynnyer derow ow trehy, vytheth powes my ny'm býdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, Oh, dear God, I am weary cutting oak sticks; there is never rest to me, so bruised are

my limbs. O.M. 1010. W. *derow*. Arm. *deró*. Ir. *darach*, *darog*. Gael. *darach*.

DERRES, pron. prep. By or through your. *Llwyd*, 244. A contracted form of *der ages*.

DERRIC, s. m. A grave digger, a sexton. *Pryce*. From *dor*, carth.

DERRUS, s. m. Land, territory, country. A mutation of *terrus*, qd. v. *Mal yw genen dhc gafus dhe vós, lem-yn dhe derrus, ha dhe peyn kepar ha ny*, our will is to take thee, to go now to (our) country, and to torment like us. O.M. 554.

DERRY, v. a. To break. A mutation of *terry*, qd. v. *Eva prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kén, an avel worth y derry, wosé my dhys dl'y dhefen*, Eva, why didst thou deceive thy husband, without mercy, by plucking the apple after I had forbidden it to thee. O.M. 279. *An sarf re rúk ow thollé; mar derré hy leverys, kepar ha dew y fedhé*, the serpent hath deceived me; if I plucked it, she said like a god I should be. O.M. 289.

DERTHEN, s. f. A fever. *Llwyd*, 87, gives *lés derthen*, feverfew. The only authority is the Cornish Vocabulary, where it is read by Zeuss and Norris, *lesdeith*. I think *Llwyd*'s reading preferable, as I believe *derthen* to be the regular mutation after *lés*. fem., of *terthen*. W. *tyrton*, y *dyrton*, both adaptations of the Latin *tertiana*.

DERYGTHY, pron. prep. Before her. In construction *dherygthy*. *Rag mygtarnas yw yn nêf, dhe vós gordhiys hy yw gyw; eleth dherygthy a séff; leas mýll y bódh a syw*, for queen she is in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy; angels before her shall stand, many thousands her will shall follow. M.C. 226. Comp. of *derag*, id. qd. *dyrag*, before, and *hy*, ber. Written also *dyragthy*.

DES, v. n. Come thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *dós*, qd. v. *Ré dhe Gryst a levery, aberth an grows pan esé, mars ogé Christ máb Davy, des a'n grows heb pystege*, some to Christ said, upon the cross when he was, if thou art Christ, the son of David, come from the cross without sorcery. M.C. 197. *Ow servant, des mës omma, ha'w gvarac dro hy genas*, my servant, come ont here, and my bow bring it with thee. C.W. 108. Written also *dus*, qd. v.

DES, v. n. Come. Participlo of *dós*. *Heyl Sir Cayfas, epscop stout, may des Jhesu an gwás prout, re wrúk re maystry yn dré*, hail, Sir Caiaphas, stout bishop! here is come Jesus, the proud fellow, he has done too much violence in town. P.C. 362.

DES, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. pret. of *dós*. *Ti a dhés*, thou camest. *Llwyd*, 247.

DES, pron. prep. To thee. † *Whey dydhion chee wra wheel, ha wra méns és dez do geil*, six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do. *Pryce*. A late form of *dys*, qd. v.

DESAN, s. f. A cake. † *Ha an dzhei a uyras an naw penz en dezan*, and they put the nine pounds in the cake. *Llwyd*, 251. A mutation of *tesan*, qd. v.

DESCA, v. a. To teach, tell, inform; to learn. *Dún ny dhe desca in scon d'agan epscop, del yw gwreys*, let us go to declare immediately to our bishop how it is done. O.M. 2749. *Dún dhe desca dhe Cesar scon, agan dew*, let us come to tell to Caesar, at once, we two. R.D. 2115. It is written also *descy*, and *dyscy*, qd. v. *A Jerusalem dhynny ef a dhueth a Galylé, lays nouydh ow tesky, lens ganso ow trylé*, to Jerusalem to us be came from Galilee,

- new laws teaching, many with him turning. M.C. 107. *En deskyens del vyé, ha dhodho a leverys*, they taught him how it was, and to him said. M.C. 248.
- DESCADER, s. m. A teacher, a doctor. †*Deskadzher*, Pryce.
- DESCANS, s. m. Skill, cunning, knowledge, skilfulness. *Llwyd*, 118.
- DESCAS, s. m. A teaching, doctrine. *Mester kêr, re by gordhys, del gôth gans tûs oll an bÿs, râg dhe dhescas yw pûr dha*, dear Master, he thow worshipped, as it behoveth, by all men of the world, for thy doctrine is very good. P.C. 121. *Mester lynyges re by, râk dhe dhescas t êk dynny yw parys yn pûp termyn*, Master, blessed he thou, for thy fair doctrine to us is ready at all times. P.C. 818. Written also *descas*. *Me a vyn y examné ha'y dâs ha'y deskes wharré*, I will examine him and his men, and his doctrine soon. P.C. 1211. See also *dysces*.
- DESCIANS, adj. Without knowledge, foolish. *Llwyd*, 156. Comp. of *de*, neg., and *scians*, knowledge.
- DESCRIRYA, v. a. To forsake. *Yn erna Christ a vynnas leverel Ely, Ely, dhescrirya yw a gowas Arluth prag y hysta vy*, in that time Christ would say, Ely, Ely, forsaken it is (that) he said why hast thou me. M.C. 201.
- DESCRISSA, v. a. To distrust. *Llwyd*, 249. Another form of *dyscryssy*, qd. v.
- DESCYDHYANS, s. m. A demonstration. *Pryce*. From *descydhé*, id. qd. *dyscudhé*, to shew, qd. v.
- DESCYN, v. a. To descend, to come down. Part. *descennys*. Written also *deiscyn*, and *dyeskenné*, qd. v.
- DESEF, v. a. To desire, to wish. *Adam plôs a dhesefsé warnan conquerryé neffré; lemyñ ef yw agan gwas*, the fowl Adam would desire over us to be a conqueror always; now he is our servant. O.M. 908. *Hy a dhesefsé scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2730. *Desefsen dodho ry what, dhymny ef a wrûk an prat, hag a fyes dhyworthyn*, we wished to give him a blow; to us he did the trick and fled from us. R.D. 604. *Lemmyñ worth agan gelwel, râk own desefsen merwel, me a crennas*, now calling us for fear I would have desired to die, I trembled. R.D. 1772. *W. deisyv*. Ir. †*deolhas*.
- DESEMPYS, adj. Sudden, immediate. *Hen yw dÿdh a bowesva dhe pûp dên a vo sylwoys; yn dysquydhys a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved; in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 148. *Dew dhên a gefyth ena, gor y yn mës desempys*, thou wilt find two men there, put them out immediately. O.M. 334. Though the adjective is constantly used for the adverb, the adverbial particle *a* ought strictly to precede. *Am dhedhé a desempys yn hanow an iâs an nêf*, kiss them immediately, in the name of the Father of heaven. O.M. 1769. The word is written indiscriminately *desympys*, *dysempys*, and *dysympys*. *W. dysymwth*.
- DESETHY, v. a. To stir up, to excite. Part. pass. *deseithys*. *Pryce*. *Onon gans an kêth welen yn leyff Christ a ve gorris, a'n gweyskys lasche war an pen, bum pûr gwar desethys*, one with the same rod in the hand of Christ (that) was put, struck him a lash on the head, a blow very accurately struck. M.C. 138. *W. dyseuthu*.
- DESEVY, v. a. To throw down. *Ihesu Crist mâr gerensé dhe vâb dên a dhywedhas, a'n uchelder may 'thesé dhên*

- bÿs pan deyskynnas, pehadoryon rag perna o deseveys dre Satnas*, Jesus Christ shewed much love to the son of man, when he descended to the world from the height that he was, to redeem sinners (that) were thrown down by Satan. M.C. 5. Comp. of *de*, neg., and *sevy*, id. qd. *W. sevyd*, to stand.
- DESGA, v. a. To learn. *Llwyd*, 55. Id. qd. *desca*, qd. v.
- DESGIBL, s. m. A scholar, a disciple. *Llwyd*, 55. See *Dyscybel*.
- DESIMPIT, adj. Sudden, immediate. Corn. Voc. *cuscadur desimpit*, letargus vel letargicus, a lethargic man, one who sleeps immediately. *Hun desempit*, letargia, lethargy, immediate sleep. This is the old form of *desempys*, qd. v.
- DESMOS, s. f. A rite, or custom. *Llwyd*, 284. *W. dedhv, dedhwod, † dedhmod*. Ir. *deachdach*. Gael. *deachdach*. Gr. *θεσμός*.
- DESMYGY, v. a. To declare, to tell, to make known. *Pûp cowyth oll prydyrys, mariesen vÿdh yn y vrÿs desmygy pren vâs ple fo*, let every comrade consider, perhaps it will be in his mind to tell where there is a good tree. P.C. 2542. Written also *dysmegy*, qd. v.
- DESO, pron. prep. To thee. *Lavarsons y heb pytê, agan traytour yw kefys, reys yw dheso y dhamnyé dhên mernans a dhesympys*, they said without pity, our traitor is found, necessity is for thee to condemn him to death immediately. M.C. 98. *Na ve bôs fals an dên-ma nyn drosen ny bys deso*, were not this man false, we should not have brought him to thee. M.C. 99. An enlarged form of *des*, qd. v.
- DESONS, v. n. They came. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *dôs*, qd. v. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, ple re-seth dhe dhyscyblon, prâg na dhesons y yn chy*, tell me now immediately, where are gone thy disciples, why have they not come into the house. P.C. 1247. The same word as *dethons*.
- DESTREWY, v. a. To destroy, ruin, kill. *Rag henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy, dre vraster brâs yn golon y dhugtyons y dhestrewy*, for that reason the fools to him bore spite, through great pride in heart they hethought to destroy him. M.C. 26. Written also *dystrewy*, qd. v.
- DESTRIA, v. a. To destroy, ruin, kill. This is the late form of *destrewy*, as used in the time of Jordan and *Llwyd*. *May fÿdh an bÿs destryes, der levyow a dhower pûr vrâs*, that the world shall be destroyed by floods of water very great. C.W. 156. *Destrea an bys-ma*, to destroy this world. C.W. 182. *Dho destria an dên côth*, to kill the old man. †*Ma agen ost destriez neheur*, our host was killed last night. *Llwyd*, 252.
- DESYMPYS, adj. Immediate. *Del yrchys Jesus dhedhé y a rûg a dhesympys*, as Jesus commanded them, they did immediately. M.C. 28, id. qd. *desempys*, qd. v.
- DET, s. m. A day. This is the old orthography, preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary, of *dêdh*, qd. v.
- DETH, v. m. He came. 3 pers. s. pret. of irr. v. *dos*. In construction it changes into *dhêth*, and *têth*. *Ef o Christ a dhêth dhên leur, mab Du ha dên yw kyffris*, he was Christ (that) came to the earth, the Son of God and man he is likewise. M.C. 8. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevê, angus tyn ha galarow, ma têth an goys ha dropyé war y fas, an caradow*, Christ so much pain had, anguish sharp, and pangs, that the blood came, and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Jesus a gewsys artê, why a dhêth dhym yn arvow*, Jesus said again, ye have

- come to me in arms. M.C. 74. *Pan déth leyff Christ war en toll dre an nerth may tensons hy*, when came the hand of Christ on the hole by the strength that they drew it. M.C. 182. W. *daeth*.
- DETH, pron. prep. To thy. *A Dás Dew y'th wolowys, grannt dhe'th wythres, nep peylla oel a vercy*, O Father God, in thy lights, grant to thy workmanship, some portion of the oil of mercy. O.M. 326. *Ynno gweet yn-la whelas bós dhe'th ly ha dhe'th kynyou*, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast and thy dinner. O.M. 1140. Comp. of *de*, to, and *yth*, thy. W. *i'th*.
- DETHENS, v. n. They came. 3 pers. pl. pret. of irr. v. *dós*. *Pan dethens y bñs yn bêdh, yth êth on marrek dh'y bñ, hag arall dh'y dreys*, when they came to the grave, there went one soldier to his head, and another to his feet. M.C. 242. W. *daethant*.
- DETHEWY, v. a. To promise. Part. pass. *dethewys*. *Hag ef rag own ny yllly gans Jesus kewsel gér vās, hena o poynt a falsury dethewys heb koweras*, and he for fear could not with Jesus speak a good word, that was a point of falsehood promised without fulfilment. M.C. 83. Written also *didhywy*, qd. v. W. *adhaw*.
- DETHONS, v. n. They came. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *dós*. *Dhe joy y tethons gynef, kemmys a wrúk bódh ow thās*, to joy they are come with me, as many as have done the will of my Father. R.D. 2577. Id. qd. *dethens*.
- DETHORY, v. n. To rise again. See *Dedhory*.
- DETHY, pron. prep. To her, or it. See *Dedhy*.
- DETHYE, v. n. He had come. 3 pers. s. pluperf. of irr. v. *dós*. *Dhen tyller Crist re dethyé, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas, yth esé ha'n venyn gansé, parys ens dh'y huhudhas*, to the place Christ had come, and the Jews were opposing, and the woman was with them, they were ready to accuse her. M.C. 33. W. *daethai*.
- DEUCH, v. n. Come ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of irr. v. *dós*. *Oll tús ow chy, deuch genef vy, bryntyn ha kéth*, all men of my house, come ye with me, nobles and commons. O.M. 1691. *Deuch yn rág ketep onan lemyn yn ow othom-mou*, come forth every one now in my necessities. O.M. 2683. *Deuch holyouch vy bñs yn menedh*, come, follow ye me ever to the mountain. M.C. 53. In late times the final aspirate was softened into *h*, and then lost, as *deuh*, *deu'*. W. *deuwch*, *dowch*.
- DEUCH, pron. prep. To ye or you. *Re wronte dheuch grās ha whans dhe wolowas y basconn*, to grant you graco and desire to hear his passion. M.C. 1. *My a wólch scon ow dulé, a wél dheuch ketep onan*, I will wash immediately my hands, in the sight of you every one. P.C. 2500. *Ha'y vennath dheuch púp huny*, and his blessing on you every one. R.D. 2643. This was also written *dyuch*, *deych*, *dých*, and finally softened into *deuh*, *dheuh*, *dheu*. † *Dew a dál dheuh*, God shall reward you. *Lhwyd*, 242. W. *iwch*. Arm. *deach*, † *dich*. Ir. *dhaoibh*, *dhibh*, † *duib*, † *duibsi*. Gael. *dhuibh*. Manx, *diu*.
- DEUN, v. n. Let us come. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *dós*. *Meer, meer, a'n gwelta, Eva, yma ef ow toos omma, rag mēth deun ny alemma, dhe gudhé yn tellar clós*, look, look, dost thou see him, Eve, he is coming here; for shame let us go hence, to hide in some close place. C.W. 62. Written also *dún*, qd. v.
- DEVAR, s. m. Duty. † *Ny a vidn gwyll in della, del ew devar, dheny ha theth wordhya rag nefra, par dell ew agen dewty*, we will do so, as it is becoming to us, and thee worship for ever, as it is our duty. C.W. 182. This is not a Celtic word, being the French *devoir*.
- DEVE, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. pret. of *devos*, qd. v. Written also *deffé*. *Rág an termyn re devé, may fydh an begel kylls*, for the time is come, that the shepherd will be lost. M.C. 48. *Lemmyn devé ken termyn, ow thās rom gronntyas dhe wy*, now is come another time, my father hath granted me to you. M.C. 75. *A tās ben-yges y'th sé, lemmyn dhys my re devé gans deusys yn mēs a'n beys*, O Father, blessed on thy throne, now I am come to thee with the manhood out of the world. R.D. 2620. *An grows y a rûg gorré war scódh Jesus dh'y dôn dhy, Ihesus Crist may leffé oll an gref ha'n helyny*, the cross they did put on Jesus to carry it thither, to Jesus Christ that might come all the grief and the shame. M.C. 162.
- DEVEDHYS, part. Come, arrived. Part. pass. of *devos*, qd. v. *Ow arluth lowené dhys, ow olte vy devedhys arté dhe dré*, my lord joy to thee, behold me come again home. O.M. 2212. *Lemyn my a wór dhe wýr, bós ow ther-myn devedhys*, now I know truly, that my term is arrived. O.M. 2344. *Neungo devedhys an prýs may 'tho ogas dh'y dhevedh*, the time was not come, that he was near his end. M.C. 200. *Devedhys* is the participle of a verb, the Welsh equivalent of which is *dywod*, and of which *dós* is a contracted form.
- DEVELO, adj. Weak, impotent, infirm. *Lhwyd*, 53.
- DEVERGI, s. m. An otter. *Lhwyd*, 241. Written also *dourgi*, and *dofergi*, qd. v.
- DEVERY, v. n. To drop, to trickle down. *Ha dhe'n doar an goys ha'n lyn annodho dell deveras*, and to the earth the blood and the humour how it dropped. M.C. 221. *Fest yn tyn y a wolé, dhe wherthyn nysteva whans; ha'y dagrow a dheveré a'y dew lagas púr dhewhans*, very grievously she wept, to laugh she found not desire; and her tears dropped from her eyes very fast. M.C. 222. *Mam Jesus Crist a ammé corf y mab par drewesey, ha'y dagrow a dheveré anodho pan predery*, the mother of Jesus Christ kissed the body of her son very dolefully, and the tears dropped when she thought of him. M.C. 231. Written also *dyvery*, qd. v.
- DEVES, s. m. Sheep. The plural of *davas*, qd. v. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an devas a bell*, when the shepherd is smitten the sheep will flee far. P.C. 894.
- DEVETH, adj. Shameless, unabashed. *Hag a dhychow, hag a glédh, onon a bub tenewen, bóst a wréns tyn ha dcvelth, y'n gwythens worth y eken*, and on the right, and on the left, one on each side, boast they made strong and shameless, that they would keep him against his effort. M.C. 242. Written also *diveth*, qd. v.
- DEVIDGYOW, s. m. Sheep. † *War an bestas, ha'n ohan, ha'n devidgyow oll yn gweall*, over the beasts, and the oxen, and all the sheep in the field. C.W. 78. This is a late plural of *davas*.
- DEVIDHYS, part. Choked. *Pryce*.
- DEVINA, v. a. To awake. Pret. *devinas*. *Pryce*. See *Dyfuny*.
- DEVONES, v. n. To come. *Tús ús dhym ow tevones yno gans ow thraytor dyskis*, people are coming to me, by my betrayer taught. M.C. 61. *Ow tevones wy a'm gwylwyth heb neb mar, ye shall see me coming without any doubt*. M.C. 93. *Ha kekemys na'n cresso, goef termyn a dheffo devones a brýs benen*, and as many as shall not believe,

woe to him the time that he came coming from the womb of woman. R.D. 1350. *Fystlynyn fast dh'agan pow, rāk devones dewolow dhe'n terogē, y mōns ow cryē huthyk*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are coming to the land; they are crying horribly. R.D. 2302. This is an enlarged form of *devos*, as *mones* of *mōs*.

DEVOS, v. n. To come. *Arluth ow tevos a Spayn, yth egen yn crēs Almayn, orth un prys-ly yn pūr wŷr, pan fūf gyl-wys*, Lord, coming from Spain, I was in the middle of Germany, at a breakfast meal, very truly when I was called. R.D. 2147. This is the original form, of which *dōs* is a contraction. (W. *dyvod*.) The participle is *dewedhys*, qd. v.

DEVRA, s. f. The bosom. *Hag in top an keth wedhan, me a wēl un mayteth whēg ow sedha, hag yn y devra flōch tēg*, and in the top of the same tree, I see a virgin sitting, and in her bosom a beautiful child. C.W. 132. A late form of *duiron*, qd. v.

DEVRAC, adj. Watery. *Tir devrak*, watery ground, a bog, marsh, or fen. *Llwyd*, 112. Derived from *dever*, id. qd. *dour*, qd. v. W. *dyvrog*. Arm. *dourek*.

DEVRY, adj. Without trifling, serious, earnest. *Yn pur dhevry*, very earnestly. *Henna yw ow thowl devevry*, that is my design seriously. C.W. 10. Another form of *defry*, qd. v.

DEVYS, part. Grown. *Ha pan vo hy cowl devys, hy a vŷdh pūb ēr parys dha dhōn an oyl a vercy*, and when it is full grown, it will always be ready to bear the oil of mercy. C.W. 134. A mutation of *tevys*, qd. v.

DEVYTH, s. m. A wilderness, a desert. C.W. 94. A later form of *defytlh*, qd. v.

DEW, s. m. God. Pl. *dewow, dewyow*. *Y fyeuch yn ūr-na avel dewow*, ye would be in that hour like gods. O.M. 178. *Y won dhe wŷr Dew an tās re sorras drevytlh benen*, I know truly, God the Father, a sorry woman hath angered. O.M. 255. *A Dhew a nēf*, O God of heaven. O.M. 1607. *Hag a wordh dewow tebel*, and will worship evil gods. O.M. 1818. *Plema an offryn, a dās, a vŷdh les-kys dhe Dhew rās, rag y wordhyē*, where is the offering, O father, which shall be burnt to the God of grace, to worship him. O.M. 1317. *Te ny'n vŷdh dhys Dewyow eraill mēs me*, thou shalt have none other Gods but me. *Pryce*. Written also *Du*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *Duy*. W. *duw, dai, †diu, †diuu*. Arm. *doue, †doe*. Ir. *dia, †de*. Gael. *dia*. Manx, *jee*. Gaul. *devos*. Gr. *θεός*. Lat. *deus*. Lith. *dievas*. O.N. *tívi*. Sansc. *daivas*, from *div*, to shine.

DEW, num. adj. Two. *Dew dhēn a gefytlh ena*, two men thou shalt find there. O.M. 333. *Nēp dew cans vledh-ynnou*, some two hundred years. O.M. 657. *Agan dew lasas yw marthys clāf ow colyas*, our (two) eyes are wondrous tired watching. P.C. 1066. *A dhew harlot*, O ye two knaves. P.C. 2322. *Dew* is used with nouns masculine, and *dui*, qd. v., with feminines. The same rule holds good in W. *dau, †dou*, with nouns masculine, and *duy*, with feminine. Arm. *daou, †dou*. Ir. *da, do, †dau, †de*. Gael. *da*. Manx, *daa*. Lith. *dvi*. Goth. *twai*. Gr. *δύο*. Lat. *duo*. Sansc. *dvāu*, from *dau*, to separate, or divide.

DEW, s. f. Two, a pair, a couple. Pl. *dewyes*. *Gor an dhev-ma yn pryson, pan fōns fast, ro dhym, hep sōn, dhe awhedhow*, put thou this pair in prison; when they are

fast, give me without noise thy keys. R.D. 82. *Deuch agas dew scon yn rāk*, como ye forth at once ye two. P.C. 1867. *‡A búb sort a leverow equal unnu ew gorrys, pekār ythew an sortow, gorrys unna der dewyes in dīffrans ha kehaval*, of every sort of books equally in them are put, as are the sorts put in them by pairs, in proportion and equality. C.W. 160. W. *dau*, pl. *dewoedh*.

DEWCH, v. n. Ye shall come. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *dōs*. *Nefra ny dheuwch a-lena*, never shall ye come from thence. C.W. 134. Written also *deuch*. W. *dewuch*.

DEWDHEC, num. adj. Twelve. *Oll dhe'n bestes ūs omma a géf bōs lour dewdhec mŷs*, all the beasts (that) are here shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *Dewcysys ouch dewdhec lēl*, ye are chosen twelve faithful. P.C. 223. *Flehys a'm bēs denethys, a Eva ow frēas mear, dewdhec warnigans genys a vybbyon, heb ow mab Cayn hag Abel*, children to me are born, of Eve, my wife many, two and thirty (12+20) born of sons without Cain and Abel. C.W. 144. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *dēc*, ten. W. *deudheg, †deudeg, †douddec*. Arm. *douzec*. Ir. *dadheag*. Gael. *dadheug*. Manx, *daa-jeig*. Gr. *δωδεκα*. Lat. *duodecim*. Sansc. *dvādas'an*.

DEWEDH, s. m. End, conclusion. *Gans laddron y tewedhas, del yw screfys a'y dhewedh*, with thieves he ended, as it is written of his end. M.C. 186. *Neungo dewedhys an prŷs may 'tho agas dh'y dhewedh*, the time was not come that he was near his end. M.C. 200. *Dysquedhyens warlyrch anken bedhé mygtern yn dewedh*, a proof after sorrow that he was a king at last. M.C. 236. Written also *diwedh*, or *dypcedh*, qd. v.

DEWEDHE, v. a. To end, finish, accomplish. Written also *dewedhy*. Part. pass. *dewedhys*. *A Dew kēr, assoma squyth, wyn veys a quellen un wŷth an termyn dhe dhewedhé*, O dear God, I am weary, happy if I should once see the time to end. O.M. 686. *Aban na fyn dewedhé, me a vyn y curunē, avel mychtern Yedhevon*, since he will not end, I will crown him, as king of the Jews. P.C. 2115. *Rāg mar vrās yw dallethys, nefra ny vŷdh dewedhys*, for so large is it begun, it will never be ended. C.W. 174. W. *diwedhu*.

DEWEDHES, s. m. The evening. *Kemys drūk ūs ow codhé, ha dewedhes hag avar, yma kēn dhym dhe olē dag-grow gois in gwyr hep mar*, so much evil is falling, both late and early; there is cause to me to weep tears of blood, without doubt. O.M. 629. *Trŷk gynen a gowyth kēr, rag nammag yw gorthuer ha dewedhes*, stay with us, O dear comrade, for it is almost dark and late. R.D. 1305. W. *diweddydh*, from *diwedh*, end, and *dyddh*, day.

DEWELLENS, s. m. Remission, forgiveness, atonement. *Yn dewellens pechadow gūl alter da vye, ha dhodho agan lodhnou warnedhy sacryfyē*, in atonement of sins, to make an altar would be good, and to him our bullocks upon it to sacrifice. O.M. 1173. One of the various forms of *dewhyllans*, qd. v.

DEWEN, s. m. The gills. *Ha busow leas heb kēn, ha tummasow kekyffrys, dhe Gryst adro dhe dhewen gans nerth brās a ve syltys*, and buffets without pity, and thumps alike, to Christ about the cheeks with great strength were laid. M.C. 138. *Pan dethens y bŷs yn bēdh yth ēth un marrek dh'y ben, hag arall dhy dreys yn wēdh, yrvys fast bŷs yn dhewen*, when they came to the tomb, one soldier went to his head, and another to his

feet also, armed quite to the chaps. M.C. 242. Written also *dywen*, qd. v.

DEWES, s. m. Drink, beer. Written also *dewas*, and *dywes*. *Dewes mar nystevyth, y a dreyf fŷth, hag a wordh dewow tebel*, for if drink be not found, they will turn, and worship evil gods. O.M. 1816. *Rag gwel dewes vythelh vŷn nysn â yn agas ganow*, for better drink of wine will never go into your mouth. O.M. 1912. *An dewes yw da ha clêr*, the drink is good and clear. O.M. 1918. *Ota dywes dhys omma, prag na wrcta y efê*, behold a drink for thee here; why dost thou not drink it? P.C. 2980. *Dew dhên Crist a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas*, two men Christ sent to buy meat and drink. M.C. 42. *Gans Edhevon drôk dhewas a vedythigis*, by the Jews bad drink was brought. M.C. 202. *Dewas côth*, stale beer; *dewas creev*, strong beer. Pryce. This is a late form of *diol*, qd. v.

DEWESY, v. a. To choose, to elect, to select. Part. pass. *dewesys*. *En gŷdh o deyow hablys may fennê Jesus sopyê, gans an rê yn y serrys war an bŷs re dhecessê*, the day was the Thursday of preparation that Jesus would sup with those people in his service in the world he had chosen. M.C. 41. *Lowenê dhys Salamon, dâs genen ny dhe trôn dhe dâs David; rag dewesys ôs mychtern dhyn ha kerens y ver dermyn ty a vŷdh*, hail to thee, Solomon, come with us to the throne of thy father David; for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2380. Written also *diwys*, and *dywys*, qd. v. W. *dewis*. Arm. *diwis*. Ir. *tocha, toa, †logu*. Gael. *tagh, tughadh*.

DEWETH, adv. Twice. *Llwyd*, 232. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *gwêth*, a time. Written also *dewyth*, qd. v. W. *duy-waith*.

DEWHAN, s. m. Sorrow, grief, vexation. *Gwyn ow bŷs, bôs dhym fethys lavyr ha dewhan an bŷs, pell me ren sewyas omma*, happy my lot that the labour and sorrow of the world are vanquished for me, too long they have followed me hie. C.W. 146. Written also *duwon*, and *duwhan*, qd. v.

DEWHANHE, v. n. To be grieved, to be sorrowful. *Pandra whêr dha why, yn delma bonas serrys? yn ow holan pur dhefry ythoma pur dewhanhees, orth dhe welas en statema*, what doth ail you, in this manner to be troubled? in my heart very seriously I am much grieved, at seeing thee in this state. C.W. 88. Written also *duwhenê*, qd. v.

DEWHANS, adv. Eagerly, hastily, quickly, directly, copiously. *Ha'y dagrow a dheverê a'y dew lagas pur dewhans*, and her tears dropped from her eyes very copiously. M.C. 222. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, me a môs pur uskys, ha wosê hemma dewhans, pell yn devyth dha wandra*, gather together my necessities, I will go very soon, and afterwards speedily, far in the desert to wander. C.W. 94. Written also *duwhans* and *dywhans*, qd. v.

DEWHELES, v. n. To return, to come back. *Gwra dhe nygys eredy, kyns dewheles, my a'd pŷs*, do thy errand surely, before returning, I pray thee. O.M. 723. *Ow medyon my agy peys, yn mës whêth dylleuch tryssê; mar kŷf tŷr sŷch, my a greys, dynny ny dhevel artê*, my sons I pray you, send outside a third; if it will find dry ground, I believe it will not come back again. O.M. 1132. *Saw vynerrê dhewhylly genes my a wra pŷs*, but always

that thou wilt return, with thee I will pray. O.M. 2196. W. *dychwelyd*.

DEWHYLLYANS, s. m. Remission, forgiveness, atonement. *Yn dewhyllians pehasow gwrethyl altar me a vyn*, in atonement for sins, I will erect an altar. C.W. 180. *Cowethians an sansow, dewhyllians pehasow, dedhoryans an corf, ha'n bewnans heb dywedh*, the communion of saints, forgiveness of sins, resurrection of the body, and the life without end. Pryce. It is found written also *dewellens*, and *dewyllyens*, qd. v. Derived from *dewheles*.

DEWLAGAS, s. m. The two eyes, the eyes. This is the Celtic *dusl* and always used when speaking of the eyes of one person. *Yn dyspyt dh'y dhewlagas my a wŷth an gwel a râs*, in spite of his eyes, I will keep the rods of grace. O.M. 2058. *Kepar del osê sylwŷas, me a'th pŷs a swyêr ow dew-lagas. byth queth whel tebel na môs ny wylŷs ganse bannê* like as thou art a Saviour, I pray thee to cure my eyes; never yet, bad or good, have I seen a drop with them. P.C. 396. *My a'th wor bŷs yn Cayphas yn dŷspyt dhe'th dew-lagas*, I will bring thee even to Caiaphas, in spite of thy eyes. P.C. 1193.

DEWLE, s. m. The two hands, the hands. *A dâs yntrê dhe dhewlê my a gymmyn ow enê*, O Father, into thy hands I commend my soul. O.M. 2362. *Me o vyn môs dhe urê ow arluth treys ha dewlê gans onement kêr*, I will go to anoint my Lord's feet and hands with precious ointment. P.C. 475. *Gow a ve yn y dewlê gans an Edhevon gorris*, a spear was in his hands by the Jews placed. O.M. 217. This is an abbreviated form of *dewlef*, the final *f* or *v* often disappearing in Cornish, as is also the case in Welsh. Thus *trê* is used for *trêv*, and the W. *deylaw* is a corruption of *dewlef*.

DEWLEF, s. m. The two hands, the hands. *Y dhewlêff Pylat a wolhas, hag a leverys âhedhê*, his hands Pilate washed, and said to them. M.C. 149. *Yn mêdh an gŷff clewas brâs ês om dewlêff dededhys*, says the smith, a great sickness is come on my hands. M.C. 156. This is a later and less correct form of *duilof*, qd. v., where the distinction of gender is preserved. See also *Dywleff*.

DEWLIN, s. m. The two knees, the knees. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *glin*, the knee. *Gôdh dêk scom my a offryn dhe Dew war ben ow dewlyn*, a fair goose forthwith I will offer to God upon my knees. O.M. 1196. *Me a'n kelm yn krês an wast, may pyssô ef gefŷens war pen y dhewlyn*, I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1891. *Arhuth dhym gâf del y'th pŷsaf, war ben dewlyn, an pŷth a wrên*, Lord, forgive me, I pray thee on my knees, what I did. P.C. 3020. *War aga dewlyn yth êpe rag Christ rê erell*, on their knees there went some others that were before Christ. M.C. 195. W. *deulin*. Arm. *daoulin*.

DEWLSEUCH, v. a. Ye threw. A mutation of *tewlseruch*, 2 pers. pl. pret. of *tevely*, qd. v. *Pôs re dewlseuch agas clûn, rag me a'n gwelas dyfun. dresof ef a tremenas*, heavily have ye thrown down your haunches, for I saw him wide awake, he passed by me. R.D. 523.

DEWLUGY, s. m. Devils. One of the plurals of *deawl*, qd. v. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny wharrê y tueth dewlugs, warnan codhas. haq a'n teul ef sêon un ban, ha'n dôr warnodho a ran. euth y clewas*, in the grave when we put him, presently there came devils, they fell upon us, and throw him forthwith upwards, and divide the earth

over him; it was horrible to hear them. R.D. 2124. *Yma ganso dewlugg; tân an joul mûr dhy lylsky, na dheffo na moy yn pow*, devils are with him, the fire of the great devil to burn him, that he may come no more into the country. R.D. 2174.

DEWNANS, s. m. Devonshire. W. *Dynaint*; from *duwn*, deep, and *nant*, pl. *naint*, a ravine.

DEWN, v. n. Let us come. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *dôs*. *Yma Cayn adla marow; dewn dhe hedhas dhe benow, ha'n pagya Lamee ganso*, the villain Cain is dead; let us come to fetch him away to pains, and the homicide Lamech with him. C.W. 124. Written also *deun*, and contractedly *dîn*. W. *deun*, down.

DEWNOS, s. m. Witchery, craft, subtlety. *Yowynk ha lous, kyn fo tullys dre y deunos, mercy gylwys, scon y gallos a vydh lehys*, young and grey, though they may be deceived by his witchery, let them call for mercy, soon his power will be lessened. P.C. 20. W. *deuniad*.

DEWOLGOW, s. f. Darkness. A mutation of *teuolgow*, qd. v. *Gwrên yn ker dhe hellyé ef dhe effarn dhe dewolgow*, let us drive him away to hell, to darkness. C.W. 24.

DEWOLOW, s. m. Devils, fiends. One of the plurals of *deawl*, qd. v. *Ha dewolow hep nyver pûp ûr orthys ow scrynkýé*, and devils without number always grinning at thee. O.M. 569. *Why pryncys an dewolow, scon eger-euch an porthow*, ye princes of the devils, immediately open the gates. R.D. 97.

DEWON, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Ow arluth kêr, Salamon, avos lavar na devon nefré ny fallaf dheuchwhy*, my dear Lord Solomon, because of labour nor sorrow, I will never fail you. O.M. 2405. *Bythweth my nyn beys moy dewan*, never yet is to me more sorrow. C.W. 100. Id. qd. *dewhan*.

DEWORTO, pron. prep. From him, or it. (*Deworth-o*.) *Dên a'n geffé cans dawas, ha'y kentrevék saw onan; mar a's ladré dheworto, pan pûn a godho*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2232. Written also *dyworto*, qd. v.

DEWORTH, prep. From by, from. (*De-worth*.) *Nep ma'n ressys dhe wethé, deworth henna govynné; py ûr fûf vy y wythes*, he to whom thou gavest him to keep, ask that of him; what time was I his keeper? O.M. 575. *Hen ew an oel a versy a dedhywys dyso sydhe worth an Tâs Dew an nef*, this is the oil of mercy, that was promised to thee by the Father God of heaven. O.M. 843. Written also *dyworth*, qd. v.

DEWORTHYF, pron. prep. From me. (*Deworth-my*.) *My ny allaf dhe nahé lemyr pûp tra ol gronntyé dheworthyf a wovynny*, I cannot deny thee, now every thing to grant from me what thou askest. O.M. 2131. Written also *deworthef*. *Na wreuch why, war ow ené, dheworthef vy vynytha*, do not you go, on my soul, from me ever. O.M. 2180. It is the same as *dyworthyf*, qd. v.

DEWORTHYN, pron. prep. From us. (*Deworth-ny*.) *Mar tue nêp gwas ha laddré en gweel dheworthyn pryvé, méth vjdh ol d'agyn ehen*, if any one will come and steal the rods from us privily, all shame it will be to our class. O.M. 2065. *Me a lever an cûs dhys; y a gl bones kechys gans tûs war fordh dheworthyn*, I tell the case to thee; they may be seized by people on the road from us. P.C. 2294. *Râg mar a tuesé yn chy, ef a's gor*

dheworthyn ny yn kettep pol, for if he comes to the house, he will take them from us, every one. P.C. 3053. Written also *dyworthyn*, qd. v.

DEWORTHYS, pron. prep. From thee. (*Deworth-ty*.) *Saf ena, na nês na dhûs na fella, râg ny fynnaf; dhe worthys dýsk dhe skyggyow dhe vês, sevel war tjr veneges a wrêth*, stand thou there, not nearer, and come no further, for I will not; from thee tako off thy shoes, stand on blessed ground thou dost. O.M. 1405. Written also *dyworthys*, qd. v.

DEWSCOL, adv. All abroad. *Hag a gewsy pâr debell worth Ihesus rag y angré; a wotta omma nêb yll tempel Du dewscoll squardyé, ha dh'y vódh y dhrehevel*, and they said very foully to Jesus, to anger him; seest thou here one that can the temple of God all abroad tear, and to his will raise it. M.C. 195. Qu. W. *disgwail*, perfectly, without defect. Read by Mr. Stokes *dowstoll*.

DEWSUL, s. m. Sunday. *Dewsul blegyow pan esé yn mysk y abestely, y wrég dhe ré anedhé mós dhé'n dré, ha degylmy an asen, ha dry gansé*, Palm Sunday when he was among his apostles, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the ass and bring it with them. M.C. 27. The names of all the days of the week were borrowed by the Ancient Britons from the Romans; thus *Dewsul* is the Lat. *dies solis*. W. *dywsul*. Arm. *dizûl*. Old Irish, *† dia sul*. The term is unknown to the modern Irish, who use *dia-domhna*, dies dominica. Gael. *di-domhnuich*. Manx, *jedoonee*.

DEWSYS, s. m. Godhead, divinity. *Onan yw an Tâs a neff, arail Crist y un vaaw eff, a vjdh a wyrcas genys, ha'n Sperry Sans yw tressa, try hag onan ow trega yn un dewsys, me a grjfs*, one is the Father of heaven, another Christ his one son, who shall be born of a virgin, and the Holy Ghost is the third; three and one dwelling in one Godhead, I believe. O.M. 2666. *Pyw henna gans dewsys mäs, re dhueth mar uskys dhé'n wläs, gwyskys yn rûdh*, who is that with Godhead good, that hath come so swiftly to heaven, clothed in red? R.D. 2487. *Marth dhym a'n dewsys yma, mar yskys del dhueth omma, êl bjfh ny neys*, wonder to me if this is the Godhead! so swiftly as he came here, an angel never flies. R.D. 2504. W. *duwdawd, duwdod*. Ir. *deacht*. Gael. *diadh-achd*.

DEWUGENS, num. adj. Two score, forty. *Rag sythyn wosé hemma, dewugens dýdh my a ás glaw dhe godhé aw-artha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1027. *Dewugens nôs dhym dewydhys a wêl dhe vós*, forty nights to me completed appear to be. P.C. 45. *Râg y fué kyns y vós gwrgys dew-ugens blydhen ha whé*, for there were before it was done forty years and six. P.C. 351. W. *deugain*, *†douceint*. Arm. *daou-ugent*. Ir. *da-fhichead*. Gael. *da-fhichead*. Manx, *daced*.

DEWVRECH, s. m. The two arms, the arms. Written also *defrech*, and *dywvrech*, qd. v.

DEWYLLYENS, s. m. Remission, forgiveness, atonement. *Eucuch lemyr oll an gwjñ rag henna yw ow gós fñj, hag a vjdh ragouch skullys yn dewyllyens pechasow*, drink ye now all the wine, for this is my perfect blood, and it shall be shed for you in atonement of sins. P.C. 826. Another form of *dewhyllans*, qd. v.

DEWYTH, adv. Twice. *Otevé ow crowedhé; my re wrûk y vusuré rag an kéth wheil-ma dewyth*, behold it

- lying; I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2569. Comp. of *dew*, two, and *gwyth*, a time. *Dywyth* is a more correct form, qd. v. W. *dywyth*.
- DEYDH, s. m. A day. *Arluth, porth côf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord, bear remembrance in the last day of my soul. O.M. 1272. *Yn mēsk flechys Israel dysky laha Dew huhel a wra dhedhē, deydh ha nōs*, among the children of Israel teaching the law of the high God he is, day and night. O.M. 1555. *Un deydh a dhue yredy, ma'n taluedhaf ol dhychy, kemmys enor dhym yw gwrys*, a day will come surely, that I will repay it all to you, as much honour as to me is done. P.C. 268. Another form of *dēdh*, or *dýdh*, qd. v., shewing the elongation of the vowel.
- DEYM, pron. prep. To me. (*De-my*.) *Preder my dhe'th whúl a dōr, haval dheym a'n pen dhe'n troys*, think that I have wrought thee of earth, like to me from the head to the foot. O.M. 68. Another form of *dym*, qd. v.
- DEYN, pron. prep. (*De-ny*.) *Lowenē dhys, te yw dheyn mychtern, rjs yw dhe wordhyé*, joy to thee, thou art to us a king, need is to honour thee. M.C. 137. Another form of *dyn*, qd. v.
- DEYOW, s. m. Thursday. *An gýdh o deyow hablys may fennē Jesus sopyé, gans an ré yn y servys war an bjs re dhewessé*, the day was the Thursday of preparation, that Jesus would sup with those people in his service, in the world he had chosen. M.C. 41. Written also *duyow*, qd. v. This word is borrowed from the Latin *dies Jovis*. So also W. *dydh Iau*. Arm. *diziou*. It is unknown to the Erse dialects, which use—Ir. *diardaoinē*; Gael. *dirdaoinē*; Manx, *jerdein*: from *Thor*, the Teutonic Jnpiter.
- DEYS, pron. prep. To thee. (*De-ty*.) *Adam yn dywedh an beys, me a wronnt oel mercy dheys, ha dhe Eva dhe uregth*, Adam, in the world, I will grant the oil of mercy to thee, and to Eve thy wife. O.M. 329. *Y wordhyé y teleth dheys, mar uskys pan glew dhe léf*, to worship him is incumbent on thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1775. Another form of *dys*, qd. v.
- DI, pron. pers. Thou, thee. A mutation of *ti*, qd. v.
- DI, num. adj. Two. An abbreviated form of *dew*, used in composition, as *dibrēh*, the arms; *discodh*, the shoulders.
- DI, a privative prefix, used in composition, when it softens the initial following, as *dibeh*, sinless; *dibenna*, to behead. It is thus used in Welsh, Armoric, Irish, and Gaelic. *Di* is sometimes intensive, as it is also in Welsh, where it is written *dy*.
- DIAGON, s. m. A deacon. Corn. Voc. *diaconus* vel *levita*. From the Latin *diaconus*. Gr. *διάκονος*. W. *diagon*. Arm. *diagon*.
- DIAHE, s. m. Safety, security. *Pryce*. Written also *dyaha*, qd. v.
- DIAL, s. m. Revenge, vengeance, punishment. *Noe rāg kerengē orthys my ny gemerē neffrē trom dyal war oll an veyys, na dre dhyal pūp ladhē*, Noah for love to thee, I will never take vengeance on all the world, nor destroy all by flood. O.M. 1209. *Pan vo oll dhyn lafurrys, ugan wheyl a vjdh mothow, dre trom dyhal war an veyys, ty a wra pēp oll marow*, when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing, by heavy vengeance on the world, thou wilt make all dead. O.M. 1228. *Pilat a'n ladhas, hep fāl, warnotho telywch dyal*, Pilate killed him, without fail, take ye retribution of him. R.D. 1753. W. *dial*. Ir. *dioghail*. Gael. *dioghail*, *diol*.
- DIAL, s. m. A deluge, a flood. Written indiscriminately *diel*, and *dyal*. *Pūp huny gans péch mar ūr ew flerys, na allaf spariē na moy hep gūl dyel a ver speys war pēp oll marnas ty*, everyone with such great sin is fetid, that I cannot spare any longer without bringing a flood over all except thee. O.M. 947. *Na dre dhyal pūp ladhē*, nor destroy all by flood. O.M. 1210. *Honna a vydh tokyn da an acord us gwreys hep fāl, kyn fynnyf war an bys-ma tewlel vengeans na dyal*, that will be a good sign of the agreement which is made without fail, if ever I should wish upon this world to cast vengeance or flood. O.M. 1250. W. *diluw*, *dyliv*, comp. of *dy*, intens. partiole, and *lliv*, a flood. Arm. *dilus*. Ir. *dūle*, *tuile*. Gael. *tuil*. Manx, *tooilley*. Lat. *diluvium*.
- DIALHWEDH, s. m. A key. Corn. Voc. *diathwet*, *clavis*. Comp. of *di*, intens. prefix, and *alhwedh*, or *alwedh*, qd. v.
- DIALWHEDHE, v. a. To unlock, to open. From *dialhwedh*, or *dialhwedh*, a key. *A creys dhe'n nēp a'n gwelas yn few, aban dassorchas y fue gynnē: mūr fest y gen lowcnhas; dodho ny dhyalwedhas, gour ha bcnen*, Oh! believe those that saw him alive, since he rose again, that he was with us: very much he gladdened us; to him we unlocked, man and woman. R.D. 1445.
- DIAYOL, s. m. A devil. This is the old form preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. See *Sach diayol*. Other forms are *diawl*, and *deawl*, qd. v.
- DIAWL, s. m. A devil, a fiend. Written also *deawl*, qd. v. The plural is written in various ways; *dewolow*, *dyvolow*, and *dewlugy*, qd. v. *Mar ny'n gorraf, an mjl dyawl re dorow mellow y gýn, vynytha na effo cowl*, if I do not put him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1618. *Me a whgth gans mūr a grjs, kynnyver dyawl ūs yn beys yn ta may clewfo*, I will blow with much force, every devil that is in the world, that he may hear well. P.C. 3062. *Dhynny gweres ny dāl man, mjl vjl dyawl a eye gwan er y byn ef*, nothing avails to help ns, a million devils would be weak against him. R.D. 132. *Llwyd*, 62, *diawl*. *Di* before a vowel had often the sound of *j* in Cornish, of which there are traces in colloquial Welsh, and it is the rule in the Erse dialects. Thus *diawl* was sonnded and written also *jawl*, or *jowl*, qd. v. This sound is expressed by *Llwyd*, 54, 55, *dzhiawl*. W. *diavol*, *diawl*. Arm. *diaoul*. Ir. *diabhal*, (pronounced *díowl*.) Gael. *diabhol*. All from the Lat. *diabolus*. Gr. *διάβολος*.
- DIBARH, adj. Consisting of two parts, bipartite. ‡ *Nenna thera vor dhibarh, ha an cartshants a vendzha arta dho Dzhuon mōs dre barh an dzei*, there, there was a road dividing into two, and the merchants would have John to go home with them. *Llwyd*, 253. Comp. of *di*, two, and *parh*, for *parth*, a part. W. *deubarth*.
- DIBBLANS, adj. Proportionable, distinct. *Me a lavar dhys dibblans, henna tell ythew henrys, ew an Wedhan a Fewnans*, I will tell thee distinctly, this, that is truly called, is the Tree of Life. C.W. 134. *Yn uedh dew-dhec warnugans a virhas yn pur dhibblans me a'm be*, likewise thirty-two of daughters very proportionably I have. C.W. 144. Written also *dyblans*, qd. v.
- DIBEH, adj. Without sin, sinless, guiltless. *Llwyd*, 249,

- dibéh.* Comp. of *dí*, negative prefix, and *pén*, a late form of *péch*, sin. W. *dibeck*.
- DIBENNA**, v. a. To behead, decapitate. *Llwyd*, 104. Comp. of *dí*, neg. pref., and *pen*, a head. W. *dibennu*. Arm. *dibenna*. Ir. *dicheann*. Gael. *dicheann*.
- DIBER**, s. m. A saddle. Corn. Voc. *sella*. W. *dibyr*, *dibr*. Arm. *dibr*.
- DIBERI**, v. a. To eat. This is the form preserved in the Cornish Vocab. (see *Clock diberi*,) and is the earliest and most correct. It is a compounded word, and agrees with W. *dybori*, to browse. A contracted form is only found in the Ordinalia, and is variously written *debry*, *dibry*, *dibbry*, *dybry*, *dybbry*: and by *Llwyd*, 172, *dibri*. *Mar a tyboryth a henna yw hynwys pren a skyens*, if thou wilt eat of that, which is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 81. *A'y frut dybry ny'm bés whans*, of its fruit to eat I have not a desire. O.M. 171. *Attebres, ty ha'th worty, a'n wedhen ha'y avalow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits. O.M. 175. *A'y frut hy nép a dheppro a woryth cusyl a'n Tás*, of its fruit, whoever eats, will know the counsel of the Father. O.M. 187. *Hag inwedd gwra dhe'th worty may tebro of annodho*, and also canse to thy husband, that he may eat of it. O.M. 200. *Desempys gwra y dhybry*, immediately do thou eat it. O.M. 208. *An bara-ma kymereuch, hag anodho oll dybreuch*, this bread take ye, and of it all eat. P.C. 763. *Pyno a synsow why moch-ya ? nép a serf, py a dheber*, whom think ye greatest? him who serves, or who eats. P.C. 799. *Ny dhebbraf bós, bones marow an profus*, I will not eat food, because that the prophet is dead. R.D. 1685. W. *†dibri*, *†dipri*. Arm. *dibri*. *Dibri* has been long lost to the Welsh Vocabulary, but is restored by Zenss, 1098, from the Luxemburg Glosses.
- DIBREH**, s. m. The two arms, arms. *Llwyd*, 242. A later form of *dywvrech*, qd. v.
- DICREFT**, adj. Dull, sluggish. Corn. Voc. *iners*. Comp. of *dí*, neg. pref., and *creft*, a craft. W. *digreft*.
- DIDHYWY**, v. a. To promise. *An oyl a versy o dhydh-ywys dhymmo vy gans an Tás a'y dregereth*, the oil of mercy that was promised to me by the Father of his pity. O.M. 704. *Lavereuch dh'y dhytskyblon, par del dydh-ywys dhedhé, ef a dhue dhe Galilé*, say ye to his disciples, like as he promised to them, he will go to Galilee. R.D. 796. *Mi a'i didhincys dhodho*, I have promised it to him. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *adhaw*.
- DIEL**, s. m. A deluge. See *Dial*.
- DIERBYN**, v. a. To meet. See *Dyerbyn*.
- DIESGIS**, adj. Without shoes, unshod. *Llwyd*, 55. W. *diesgid*.
- DIEW**, nm. adj. *An diew*, the two, both. *Llwyd*, 178. Id. qd. *dew*, qd. v.
- DIFEID**, adj. Rough, wild, unquiet. Corn. Voc. *mor difeid*, pelagus, the sea; more correctly, the unquiet sea. The same word as *diveyth*, or *dyceyth*, a wilderness, qd. v. W. *difaith*; *mor difaith*, a rough sea.
- DIFFENNOR**, s. m. An excuser, a defendant. Corn. Voc. *excusator*. W. *dyfynor*. Arm. *diffenner*. W. *dyfynnu*, to defend, from Lat. *defendo*.
- DIFRETH**, adj. Feeble, miserable, wretched. Written also *dyfreth*, and *dyffryth*. *Lemyn dyfreth óf ha gwák, púr wyf dres oll tís a'n beys*, now feeble I am and empty, very truly above all men in the world. O.M. 593. *Lemyn deffryth óv ha gwág*. C.W. 86. W. *dyfrwyth*, comp. of *dí*, neg., and *frwyth*, (Lat. *fructus*,) vigour.
- DIFUN**, adj. Sleepless, awake. *El a'n leverys dedhy haneth ha hy yn gwylly púr dhyfun, mýns re geuysys*, an angel said it to her this night, and she in bed quite awake; he said the whole. P.C. 2204. W. *dihun*, comp. of *dí*, neg., and *hún*, sleep.
- DIFUNE**, v. a. To awake. *Whéth ow cufyon dyfunouch, ha kês colon oll pesouch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again my dear (companions) awake, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1077. *Pan o púr holerch an gýdh y tefenas un murrek, del déth a'n néf war y fyth ef a welas golow ték*, when it was far on in the day there awoke a soldier, as it came from heaven on his face he beheld a fair light. M.C. 244. W. *dihuno*.
- DIFYDHY**, v. a. To extinguish, to quench. Written also *defydhy*, and *dusydy*. *Dcw an néf dre dhe vertu duf-ydh nerth an flam ha'n tán*, God of heaven through thy virtue, extinguish the power of the flame and the fire. O.M. 2637. W. *difodhi*, from *difawdh*, comp. of *dí*, neg., and *faudh*, *faw*, brightness. = Gr. *φάος*.
- DIFYGY**, v. a. To fail, to decay. *Rág bós Abel gwyr dheg, ef a'n gevyth yn diwedh an joy na dhyfyk nefré yn ow gwlas ha cosoleth*, because Abel's tithe is true, he shall find in the end unfailing joy ever, in my land and rest. O.M. 517. *Ha maga fuer drók deffry mones hepcor an joy býth na dhyfyk*, and as it would be bad indeed to go to reject the joy that never fails. R.D. 1434. W. *difygio*, from the Lat. *deficio*.
- DIGWISCA**, v. a. To undress, unrobe, strip off. *Arluth, why yw a dhy gre an bows, ha my dhygwysk e, yn sur rag-ouch hy ny wra*, Lord, to your liking is the robe, and that I should take it off? surely for you it will not do. R.D. 1924. Comp. of *dí*, neg., and *gwisca*, to dress. W. *di-wisgaw*.
- DIGWYDHA**, v. n. To fall, to happen. *Llwyd*, 104. W. *dygwydaw*. Arm. *digwezout*. Ir. *†tecman*. Manx, *taghyr*.
- DIHOG**, s. m. A great grandfather. Corn. Voc. *proavus*. This word is doubtful, and may be read *diwog*. It is unknown to all the other dialects. See Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 352.
- DILECHA**, v. n. To depart. *Llwyd*, 55. W. *dileu*. Arm. *dilechi*.
- DILLA**, v. a. To deceive. *Llwyd*, 58. This is a mutation of *tilia*, id. qd. *tollé*, qd. v.
- DILLADAS**, s. m. Apparel, clothing. *Llwyd*, 173, *dill-adzhas*. W. *dilladiad*.
- DILLAS**, s. m. Clothes, apparel. *Ma ow dyllas ow tewy, dheworth pren Cryst*, my clothes are burning from the wood of Christ. O.M. 2633. *Me a vyn lemmyn ranné yntrethron oll y dhyllas*, I will now divide between us all his clothes. P.C. 2842. *Prag yth yw riúdh dhe dhyllas, omma aberth yn pen wlas, le na fue denses byth queth*, why are thy garments red, were within the head country, where humanity never was? R.D. 2529. This is a later form of *dillad*, or *dillat*. W. *dillad*, *†dillat*. Arm. *dílad*. Ir. *†dillait*. In modern Irish *díallait* is a saddle. So also Gael. *diállaid*, *diollaid*. Manx, *jell*.
- DILLASY**, v. a. To clothe. *Llwyd*, *dho dilladzhi*, 173. W. *dilladu*.
- DILLAT**, s. m. Clothes. *Dillat gueli*, bed clothes. Corn. Voc. This is the oldest form of *dillad*, or *dillas*.

DIMEDHA, v. a. To espouse, to marry. *Llwyd*, 18. Written also *demidhy*, qd. v.

DIN, s. f. A heap, a mount, a hill, a fortified hill, a fortress. This enters into the names of numerous places inhabited by the Cymry or Celts,—as *Dunmear*, in Bodmin; *Dunvedh*, in St. Breock; *Denzell*, in Mawgan. *Dinbren*, in Denbighshire; *Dinorwig*, in Arvon; *Tinsylhoy*, and *Tindaethury*, in Môn. Hence also the Latin terminations,—*dinium*, *dinum*, and *dunum*, in the names of so many towns in Ancient Gaul. According to Clitophon, Δουνον καλοῦσι τὸν ἐξέχοντα. W. *din*. Arm. *tun*. Ir. *dinn*, *duan*, †*dun*. Gael. *dinn*. The word is to be found in many other languages. See Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary.

DINAIR, s. m. A penny. Corn. Voc. *nummus*. In the Ordinalia it is written indiscriminately, *dinar*, *diner*, *dynar*, *dynner*, *dynnar*. An ngl dhodho a dellé pypm cans dyner monyys, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money. P.C. 505. Ef a galsé bbs gwyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more. P.C. 536. En arhans me a gymer, hag a's gwyth ketep dyner, the money I will take, and keep it every penny. P.C. 1539. Trehans dynar a voné en box oll beddens gwerthys, ha vbs den rag y ranné, for three hundred pence of money let the box all be sold, and be to us to share it. M.C. 36. Hanter diner, a halfpenny. *Llwyd*, 103. Hwéh diner, sixpence. 148. Arm. *diner*, †*dinair*. From the Latin *denarius*. It is unknown to the Welsh, who use a pure Celtic term, *ceiniog*, from *cain*, bright, or *can*, white. So Arm. *gwennek*, from *gwenne*, white. Ir. †*cionog*. Gael. †*cionag*.

DINAS, s. f. A fortress, a fortified town, a city. W. *dinas*. It enters into the names of places in Cornwall, and Wales; as *Dinas*, in Padstow, and St. Anthony. *Pendennis Castle*, in Falmouth. *Bryn Dinas*, *Dinas Cordhin*, *Dinas Mawdhwy*, *Dinas Emrys*, in Wales. Ir. *Dinas*, near Killarney.

DINBROHY, v. a. To greet, to salute. *Pryce*. Written also *dynerchy*, qd. v.

DIOO, adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle. Corn. Voc. *piger*. W. *diog*, †*dioc*. Arm. *dieh*.

DIOGEL, adj. Unexposed, secure, safe, certain. Corn. Voc. *securus*. In the Ordinalia it is often used adverbially, with or without the adverbial particle preceding. It is also written *dyougel*. Ow frycs lél, rj's yw gruthyl dyogel vódh agan arluth, my faithful wife, it is necessary to do immediately the will of our lord. O.M. 2189. My re bue fast ow kelwel dhe vystérndens dhys a dhe avorow púr dyogel, I have been urgently calling to the architects to come to thee to-morrow very surely. O.M. 2432. Saw me warlerch drehevel a's dyerbyn dyougel yn Galilé ol warbarth, but I after rising will meet them certainly in Galilee altogether. P.C. 897. Rág ebyl parys yma, dh'aga fastyé dyougel, for the pegs are ready, to fasten them truly. P.C. 2572. En dhiougel, en dhiúgel, certainly, most assuredly. *Llwyd*, 248. W. *diogel*, comp. of *dí*, neg., go, partly, *celu*, to conceal. Arm. †*diouguet*.

DIOT, s. f. Drink, beverage. Corn. Voc. *potus*. This is the oldest form of *deves*, qd. v. W. *diawd*, *diód*, †*diot*. Ir. *diogh*, *deoch*, *daif*. Gael. *diogh*. Manx. *jouch*. Sansc. *d'ē*, to drink.

DIOTHENES, s. m. Hurt, loss, damage. Corn. Voc. *dispendium* vel *dampnum*. This is a doubtful word, and

evidently corrupt. Zeuss suggests *diormes*, id. qd. W. *dyormes*, vexation, trouble. Norris *diotheves*, id. qd. W. *dyodhevus*, from *dyodhev*, to suffer.

DIQU, v. n. Come ye. †*Diou gennan nei*, come with us. *Llwyd*, 252. A late form of *deuch*, qd. v.

DIOWL, s. m. A devil. Ty dyowl gwra ow gorthyby, prág y tolsté sy hep kén, thou devil, do thou answer me, why didst thou deceive her without pity. O.M. 301. Another form of *diawl*, qd. v.

DIOWLES, s. f. A she devil, a hag. *Llwyd*, 62, writes it *dzhoules*. W. *diawles*. Arm. *diaoulez*.

DIP, v. a. He will think. Taw, sedhé, vyn ty Philip, rák púr wj'r ty a gam dip warnodho ef, be silent, sit, wilt thou Philip, for very truly thou thinkest wrongly respecting him. R.D. 996. A mutation of *tip*. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tibias*, qd. v.

DIPEH, adj. Without sin, sinless. †*Na ra chee kymeres hanow an Arluth de Dhew heb otham*, rag an Arluth na vyn sensy e dipéh, néb es kemeras e hanow en gwág, do thou not take the name of the Lord thy God without necessity, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain. *Pryce*. More correctly written *dibéh*, being compounded of *dí*, neg., and *péh*, the late form of *péh*, sin. W. *dibéch*.

DIRAG, adv. Before, in presence of. *Pryce*. Written also *dyrag*, qd. v.

DIS, a prefix in composition. It has sometimes a negative power, answering to *dis*, *un*, and *im*, in English, as *diswrey*, to undo; *discrissy*, to disbelieve. Sometimes it denotes continuation or the iteration of an action, as *dys*, in Welsh; thus *dislynry*, to swallow; *dispredda*, to redeem. It is written also *dys* and *des*. W. *dis*, *dys*. Arm. *dis*, *diz*. Ir. †*do-aith*, †*taith*, †*tath*, †*taid*.

DIS, s. f. People. †*An diz*, the people. *Llwyd*, 241. Id. qd. *dus*, qd. v.

DIS, v. n. Come thou. †*Diz barka nei*, come with us. *Llwyd*, 152. Another form of *dus*, qd. v.

DISCANS, s. m. A teaching, doctrine. A dás kér, méar rás dhe why ha'ges diskans, O dear father, much thanks to you and your doctrine. C.W. 142. Henna gtheto conveithys, der an diskans es dhymmo reys gans an Tás es a uchan, this is understood by the doctrine that is given to me by the Father that is on high. C.W. 156. From *discy*, id. qd. *dysey*.

DISCAVYLSY, v. a. To stretch out. *Pryce*. Written also *dyscavylsy*, qd. v.

DISCEBEL, s. m. A disciple. Corn. Voc. *discipulus*. Other late forms are *disgibl*, and *desgill*. Pl. *dyscyblon*, *dyscyblyon*. Arluth, me a'th peys a dhybry gynef un prj's dre dhe oódh ha'th dyskyblon, Lord, I pray thee, to eat with me a meal by thy will, and thy disciples. P.C. 457. Me á genes yn lowen ha'm dyscyblyon, ketep pen, dhé'th arhedow, I will go with thee joyfully, and my disciples every head, at thy commands. P.C. 462. W. *disgybl*, pl. *disgyblion*. Arm. *diskibl*. From the Latin *discipulus*.

DISCERNY, v. a. To grin, to shew the teeth, to gnash. Avel brathken aga dñs orto y a dheskerny, er-aga-fyn betegyns Crist un gér ny lavery, like hounds their teeth upon him they gnashed, against them, nevertheless, Christ a word would not speak. M.C. 96. W. *dysgyrnu*, *ysgyrnygu*. Arm. *scrina*, *grigonsa*. Fr. *grincer*.

DISCIANS, s. m. Madness. Llwyd, 71, gives this as a noun substantive, but it is properly an adjective, as he has it, p. 156, being a later form of *discient*.

DISCIENT, adj. Without sense or judgment, witless, insane, foolish. Corn. Voc. *diskient*, insipiens. Comp. of *di*, neg., and *scient*, knowledge, from the Lat. *scientia*. Arm. *diskient*.

DISCLIEN, s. f. A smoother. Corn. Voc. *plano*. "The word comes between *quaternio* and *diploma*, and must therefore refer to hooks; perhaps a folder, or some tool for smoothing paper or parchment." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 353. *Dysgloen* in Welsh is a splinter, or chip.

DISCODH, s. m. The two shoulders, the shoulders. Llwyd, 242. Another form of *dywscodh*, qd. v.

DISCORUUNAIT, s. m. Madness. Corn. Voc. *rabies*. "Unknown elsewhere, and uncertain; perhaps connected with the Armoric *kurun*, thunder, making *thunder-struck*, as in *folleguské*, qd. v." Zeuss's *Celtica Grammatica*.

DISCRUGYER, s. m. An unbeliever. Pryce. From *discrugy*, a later form of *dyscrysg*.

DISCRYGYC, adj. Unbelieving. Pryce. Written also *dyscrygyc*, qd. v.

DISCUDHE, v. a. To uncover, to discover, to shew. *Me a vyn y dhyscudhé, hag yn spyt dhodho trué war y fäs ha'y dew lagas*, I will uncover him, and in spite to him spit on his face and eyes. P.C. 1393. *Lemmyn dyscudh, ha lavar pyw an pren a bew hep mar pows Ihesu an Nazaré*, now shew and say, which is the die that shall have without doubt the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2852. It is the same word as *discwedha*, and *dysquedhas*, qd. v. W. *dadgudhio*.

DISCY, v. a. To strip, undress. Pryce. Written also *dyscy*, qd. v.

DISCY, v. a. To learn, to teach. Pryce. Written also *dyscy*, qd. v.

DISCWEDHA, v. a. To uncover, to discover, to shew. Llwyd, 70, 249. †E vester a *disquedhas* dhodho, his master shewed him. 251. See *Dysquedhas*.

DISCWEDHYANS, s. m. A discovery, demonstration, revelation. Llwyd, 240. Written also *dysquedhyens*, qd. v.

DISCYNNA, v. n. To descend, to come down. Written also *dyyscynné*. *Gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve merys, may fynnas dyyskynna yn gwerhas ha bós genys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved, that he would descend into a virgin, and be born. M.C. 4. *Ihesu Crist mûr gerensé dhe vâb dên a dhyswedhas, a'n uchelder may thesê dhé'n bÿs pan deyskynnas*, Jesus Christ much love to mankind shewed, from the height that he was, to the world when he descended. M.C. 5. *Mars ôs mûb Du a vûr brÿs dyyskyn ha dhé'n dôr ke*, if thou art the Son of God of great value, descend and to the ground go. M.C. 14; P.C. 100. *Dyskynnouch ketep mûp bron, oté an gwél dheragon, glâs ow tevy*, alight ye, every son of the breast, see the rods before us, growing green. O.M. 1983. *Lemmyn pûp dyyskynnes, saw kyns ys yn tour mones, leverouch dhym*, now let every one alight, but before going to the palace, speak to me. O.M. 2029. W. *disgyn, disgynu*. Arm. *diskenn, diskenni*. From the Latin *descendo*.

DISCYS, adj. Learned, lettered. Llwyd, 80, *diskys*. W. *dysgedig*.

DISEWYTHY, v. a. To dry up. Part. pass. *diseurhyths*. Pryce.

DISIL, v. a. To undo, ruin, destroy. Llwyd, 249. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gîl*, to do.

DISLAIAN, adj. Disloyal, unfaithful. Corn. Voc. *infidelis*. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *laian*, loyal, from *laha*, law.

DISLER, adv. Behind. Llwyd, 248. It is another form of *delhar*, qd. v.

DISLIU, adj. Deformed, discoloured. Corn. Voc. *deformis, discolor*. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *liw*, form, colour. W. *dishw*. Arm. *dishw*.

DISLONCA, v. a. To swallow. Llwyd, 245, *dislonka*. Comp. of *dis*, iter. prefix, and *lonca*, to swallow. W. *dyslyncu*.

DISMIGO, v. a. To suspect, to mistrust. Llwyd, 159. See *Dysmegy*.

DISPRENNÂ, v. a. To redeem. Pryce. Written also *dyspreнна*, qd. v.

DISPRESY, v. a. To esteem of no value, to despise, to misprize. Part. pass. *dispresys*. *Del ve helheys war an bÿs avel carow, ragon menouch rebekis, ha dyspresijs yn harow*, how he was hunted, on the world like a deer, for us he was often reproached, and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. *Pernys aberth yn bys-ma, dyspresys haneth a vÿdh*, bought within this world, despised this night it shall be. M.C. 44. *Moy pëch o pan dyspresyas ys del o pan y's gwerthé*, more sin it was when he despised him than so it was when he sold him. M.C. 104. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *pris*, the Eng. *price*. W. *dibrisio*. Arm. *disprizout*.

DISPRYNNIAR, s. m. A redeemer. Pryce. Written also *dysprynias*, qd. v.

DISTAIN, s. m. An excuse. Pryce. *Râg an lays dhynnyës a vyn y dampnis porres, yn medhens, y fordh nyng ës may hallo bôs distain guris*, for the laws to us are, by which she must be condemned; say they, there is not a way that an excuse can be made. M.C. 32. This word is read by Mr. Stokes, *deklam*.

DISWREY, v. a. To undo, ruin, destroy. Part. pass. *diswreys, diswryjs*. *Grussons cussyll nag o vâs, râg may fo Jesus diswryjs*, they took counsel that was not good, that Jesus should be destroyed. M.C. 31. *Yn scon dyswreys ef a vÿdh, ha dhé'n mernans cot gorrys*, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put. O.M. 1521. *An temple ef a dhyswra, yn trydydh ef a'n drecha gwell ages kyns mûr yn prôf*, the temple he will destroy; in three days he will raise it, better much than before in proof. P.C. 1696. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gurey*, to do.

DISWRUG, v. a. He destroyed. Used irregularly as the preterite to *diswrey*, and *diswul*. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gwrûg*, or *grûc*, qd. v. *Ty re dhyswruk credy hevelep dhom face vy*, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness of my face. O.M. 2336. *Ef re dhyswruk an marhas*, he has destroyed the market. P.C. 376. *Râk an harlot a dhyswruk an kéth mûp oll agan grûk*, for the villain hath destroyed the same Son who made us all. R.D. 1974.

DISWRUTHYL, v. a. To undo, to ruin, to destroy. *Da vyë kyns dôs sabout, dyswruthyl an fals profus*, it would be well before Sabbath comes, to destroy the false prophet. P.C. 562. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gruthyl*, to do, qd. v.

DISWUL, v. a. To undo, to ruin, to destroy, to spoil. *Ow ku' maystri brás, dyswel an fêr ef a vyn*, making great violence, he wishes to spoil the fair. P.C. 360. *Râg y fyrner, mar a kyller gans paynys mêr ow dyswul glân*, for it is wished, if it is possible, to destroy me quite. P.C. 2602. *Ef a galsé pûp tra y dhyswul arté moy ys na fe*, he might have destroyed every thing again more than it was. R.D. 978. *Dyswul lyes corf a wra*, it will destroy many bodies. R.D. 2216. Comp. of *dis*, neg., and *gûl*, to do.

DIU, adj. Black, dark, sable, gloomy. This is Llwyd's orthography of *du*, qd. v. *Dên diu*, a black man. *Mis diu*, the black month, November. 100. *Mola dhiu*, a black bird, 89. *Sperran diu*, a black thorn, 131. *Davas dhiu*, a black sheep, 243.

DIW, num. adj. Two. *Llwyd*, 242. Another form of *dew*, qd. v.

DIVESGERGAM, adj. Bowlegged. Comp. of *diu*, two, *esgar*, the leg, and *cam*, crooked. Crooked as to his two legs. *Llwyd*, 5.

DIVETH, adj. Shameless, impudent. *An barth cleydh nêb o cregis dyveth o ha lader pûr*, on the left side he that was hauged was shameless, and a thorough thief. M.C. 191. Written also *deveth*. Comp. of *di*, neg., and *meth*, shame. Arm. *divêz*.

DIVRES, s. m. An exile. Coru. Voc. *exul*. Comp. of *di*, neg., and *bro*, a country. W. *divro*. Arm. *divro*, *divroet*.

DIVULEUUIT, s. m. Crown of the head. Coru. Voc. *vertex*. W. *llewydh*, a radiating point, with the prefix, *divu* = *di-guo*, anc. Ir. *do-fo*; modern Welsh, *dyo*. Zeuss, 1101.

DIWEDH, s. m. An end, bound, goal, limit. *Ny ýl vós kelys, an pýth a dhue yn dywedh*, it cannot be concealed, the thing will come at last. O.M. 671. *Y grás dheuchwhy re wronntyo, nefré dhe blygyé dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, his grace may he grant to you, ever to bow to him, at the beginning, and at the end. O.M. 1728. *Ellas na varwen yn wêdh, na fe kynsé ow dywedh ys dywedh ow máp yn beys*, alas! that I died not also, that my end was not sooner than the end of my Sou in the world. P.C. 2947. *Mýl wêth a výdh an dywedh*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end. R.D. 348. *Vyngens re'n geffo, ha drók dywedh*, vengeance take him, and a bad end. R.D. 2086. *War an diwedh*, finally, at length, at last. *Llwyd*, 54. Written also *dewedh*, qd. v. W. *diwedh*. Arm. *divez*. Ir. *deire*, *diaigh*, †dead, †diad, †degaid, †tudh. Gael. *deireadh*.

DIWEDHA, adj. Late, utmost. *Llwyd*, 175. W. *diwedhav*. Arm. *diveza*.

DIWEDHAS, adj. Late. *Pryce*. Arm. *divezad*.

DIWEDHE, v. a. To end, finish, accomplish. *Tý a fýdh cowl drók lam; ny vyn an harlot cam, uwos an býs, dywedhé*, thou shalt have a fully bad leap; the perverse knave will not end, for the world. P.C. 2915. *Joy dhe pûp ús yn bys-ma yn bevnans gulan dywedhé*, joy to every one that is in this world, in pure life to end. P.C. 3216. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dywydhys býdh pan fo nós*, since I am risen, forty days will be, when it is night. R.D. 2437. W. *diwedhu*. Arm. *diveza*.

DIWEDHVA, s. f. An ending place, end, conclusion. *Bys may 'th yllyf yn ow gwlas, ha why gynef gans ow tás hep dywedhva prest yn toy*, until that I enter into my king-

dom, and you with me, with my Father, without end, ever in joy. P.C. 728. *Ego sum Alpha et Omega, heb dallath na diwedhva*, I am Alpha and Omega, without beginning or end. C.W. 1. Comp. of *diwedh*, end, and *ma*, a place.

DIWENNYYS, part. Descended, come down. *Pryce*. A corruption of *diskynnyys*.

DIWES, s. f. Drink, beverage. *Wogé ow da oberow, dynves a yrhys dedhé; dhym rosons bustyl wherow, býth ny fynnyys y evé*, after my good works, drink I asked of them; they gave to me bitter gall, never would I drink it. R.D. 2600. Another form of *dewes*, and *diot*, qd. v.

DIWLA, s. m. The two hands, the hands. *Llwyd*, 242. A late form of *dewlef* or *duilof*, qd. v.

DIWORTO, pron. prep. From him. *Llwyd*, 244. See *Dyworto*.

DIWY, v. a. To kindle, set on fire. *Pryce*. Written also *dywy*, qd. v.

DO, prep. To. In construction *dho*. *Ro do ny hidhow agan pûb dýdh bara*, give to us to day our daily bread. *Pryce*. *Ha disquedhes truath do milliw neb és a cara ve, ha gwýtha ow gurhemynadow*, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments. *ibid*. *Ma tesan rages dho dhôn dré, dho da wrég*, here is a cake for thee to take home to thy wife. *Llwyd*, 242. In the earlier Ordinalia, *de*, *dhe*, are the forms used, and in Jordan's "Creation of the World," *da*, *dha*. See *De*. In Old Welsh *di* was the form, and *do*, in composition, of which Zeuss gives copious examples, but in modern W. *i*. Arm. *da*, †*di*, †*do*. Ir. *do*. Gael. *do*. Manx, *dy*.

DO, pron. poss. Thy, thine. In construction *dho*. *Agan Tás neb es en nêv, beniges bedh do hanow*, our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. *Râg an mychterneth ew chee do honnan*, for the kingdom is thine. *Pryce*. The common forms in the Ordinalia are *de*, *dhe*, and *dy*, *dhy*. See *De*, *Dy*.

DOAR, s. m. The earth, soil, land, ground. When preceded by the article, *an doar*, from a greater ease in pronouncing became *an noar*, and *an oar*. The same change has occurred in Armorica, to the word *dôr*, a door, where for *ann dôr*, are substituted *ann nôr*, or *ann ôr*. *Un Edhow a brederys, hag a leverys dhedhé, bonas pren yn doar tewlys, a-us yn houl na vyé*, a Jew be-thought, and said to them, that there was a piece of wood on the ground thrown, above in the sun that had not been. M.C. 152. *Ha dhe'n doar an goys ha'n lýt an-nodho del deveras*, and to the ground the blood and humor from him so dropped. M.C. 221. *En dallath Dew a wrás nêv ha noar; ha thera an noar heb roath, ha gwág*, in the beginning God created heaven and earth; and the earth was without form and void. C.W. p. 189. *En dallath Dew wrás nêv ha an oar*. M.C. p. 93. Written also *doer*, and contractedly *dôr*, qd. v. W. *daciar*, *dayar*, †*dair*. Arm. *douar*, †*doar*. Ir. *uir*. Gael. *uir*, †*daor*. Manx, *coir*. Sausc. *dhara*.

DOC, v. a. Bear thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *doga*, qd. v. *Mara kewsys falsury, a henna dôk dustuny*, if I have spoken falsehood, of that bear witness. P.C. 1271. *Dôk an grows war dhe geyn*, bear thou the cross on thy back. P.C. 2617. Written also *dóg*.

DOCHAGEYDH, s. m. The afternoon, evening. *Pûr wýr a lavaraf dhys, gynef hydhow ty a výdh râg dhe fey yn par-*

- adys, kyngys hanter dochageydh*, very truly I say to thee, with me this day thou shalt be, for thy faith in Paradise, before half the evening. P.C. 2912. Llwyd gives *do-hadzhedh*, 5; *dyhodzhedh*, 10; *dyhodzhedh*, 248; as late sounds of this word. It is the same as W. *dyweddydh*, i. e. *diwedh dydd*, the end of the day.
- DODLOS, s. m. Service, office. Pryce. A doubtful and probably corrupted word.
- DODHANS, pron. prep. To them, relating to them. *Ha dew queth dodhans gwra doen dh'aga hudha, aga nootha na vo gwelys*, and two garments do thou bear to them, to cover them, that their nakedness be not seen. C.W. 70. *Dout sor Dew nyng-esé dhodhans nena, me a wôr gwôjr*, the fear of God's anger was not on them then, I know truly. C.W. 176. *Ha an della ma diwedh me dar-alla dodhans*, and so is the end of my tale about them. Llwyd, 253. This is another form of *dedhé*, qd. v. W. *idhyn*.
- DODHO, pron. prep. To him, or it. In construction *dhodho*. *Mûr fest y gen lowenhas, dodho ny dhyalweddhas, gour ha benen*, very much he gladdened us, to him we unlocked, man and woman. R.D. 1445. *Mûr a folly ew dhodho, an keth frût-na mar a'n gás*, it is a great folly in him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 191. *Saw un pren gans garlontow a arhans adro dhodho*, but one tree with garlands of silver about it. O.M. 2500. *Ha kymmys a dheseryas dhodho eff a ve grontis*, and as much as he desired to him was granted. M.C. 9. Comp. of *do*, to, and *o*, him, *dh* being inserted. W. *idho*. Arm. *dezaſ*. Ir. *do*, † *dosom*. Gael. *da*, *dha*. Manx. *da*. Goth. *thamm*.
- DOEN, v. a. To bear, to bring, to produce, to carry. *An tryssa dýdh me a wra dhe'n gwýdh sevel yn ban, ha doen dellyow lek ha da*, the third day I will make the trees to stand upright, and bear leaves fair and good. C.W. 8. *Ha dew queth dodhans gwra doen*, and two garments to them do thou bear. C.W. 70. *Môr vŷth nyng-esé deffry dhe doen yn ker*, there was not any sea, to bear it away. C.W. 176. Written also *doyn*, and by contraction *dón*, qd. v. W. *dwyn*. Arm. *dougen*, † *doen*. Ir. † *denom*.
- DOENS, v. n. Let them come. Llwyd, 247. Id. qd. *déns*, qd. v.
- DOER, s. f. Earth, the earth. Corn. Voc. *terra*. *Trevedic doer*, incola, lit. an inhabitant of the land. *ibid*. *Ha'n bewnans pan a'n kelly, dhe'n doer ty a dreyll arta*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. C.W. 28. *Pellys on a Paradise dha'n noer veys er agan gew*, driven out we are from Paradise to the earth of the world for our woe. C.W. 76. *War doer lemyrn umhelaf*, on the ground I will cast myself. C.W. 88. *Henna o gwan ober gwrŷs, may ma Dew ha'n noer keffrys, warnas pûb ér ow r'ya*, that was a foul act committed, so that God and the earth likewise are on thee every hour crying. C.W. 72. Written also *doar*, and by contraction *dôr*, qd. v.
- DOES, v. n. Let him come. Llwyd, 247. 3 pers. s. imp. of *dôs*, qd. v.
- DOF, s. m. A son-in-law. Corn. Voc. *gener*. W. *daw*, *daww*, † *dauu*. Arm. *daf*, *deuf*, *dof*. Sansc. *daivar*, a brother-in-law.
- DOF, adj. Tame, gentle. *Gans lŷf ny wrâf bynytha ladhé an dús gwŷls na dôf*, with flood I will not ever destroy mankind, wild or tame. O.M. 1254. Written also *dôv*, qd. v. W. *dôv*, † *dom*. Arm. *don*.

- DOF, v. n. I will come. 1 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *dôs*, qd. v. *Venytha ny dhôs a'n plen erni'n prenné an gwas-na*, never will I come from that place, until I take that fellow. O.M. 2151.
- DOFERGI, s. m. An otter. Corn. Voc. *doferghi*, lutrius. Comp. of *dofer*, an old form of *dour*, water, and *ci*, a dog. Written also *devergi*, and *dourgi*. W. *dyvrgi*, *dourgi*. Arm. *dourgi*, *ki-dour*. Ir. *dobhar-chu*. Gael. *dobhar-chu*.
- DOFYS, part. Chosen. Pryce. *Adam, me a lavar dhys, dha vâb Seth ew dofys genef prest dhom servya ve*, Adam, I tell thee, thy son Seth is chosen by me ready to serve me. C.W. 102. This is a wrong reading of *dewesys*, which is the orthography in the British Museum MS.
- DOGA, v. n. To bear, bring, produce, carry. 2 pers. s. imp. *dôc*, *dôg*, *doga*. 3 pers. s. fut. *dôc*, *dôg*. 3 pers. s. pret. *dúc*, a *dhúc*. *Gansé y a dhúc golow, nos o, ny welons yn fûs*, with them they carried a light, it was night, they saw not well. M.C. 64. *Ha na blék genas henna ha fals, te dôk dustuny*, and (if) that does not please thee, and false, do thou bear witness. M.C. 82. *Pan o an kentrow lemmys, hy a's dûk dhe'n Edhewon*, when the nails were sharpened, she brought them to the Jews. M.C. 160. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys; gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doga ef*, take thou firewood for me; with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1298. *Dôg alena tŷr gwelen*, bring thence three rods. O.M. 1945. *An joul re'n dogo dh'y plath*, the devil carry him to his place. R.D. 2189. *Ow blonogath yw henna, may toccans omma pûr splan frutes*, my will is this, that they produce here very bright fruits. C.W. 8. *Frût da bynnar re dhocca*, good fruit may it never bear! C.W. 84. *Whâth keth ŷns y mar venys, me a dhôg ran war ow heyn uskes lemyrn*, yet since they are so small, I will carry some on my back, immediately now. C.W. 100. Written also *degy*, qd. v. W. *dygyd*, *dygu*, (imp. *dwg*, pret. *dug*.) † *doca*. Arm. *douga*. Ir. *tug*, † *tuc*. Gael. *tog*. Manx. *dug*. Sansc. *tak*, *dûh*. Gr. *δέχω*, *δέχομαι*. Lat. *duco*. Goth. *tiuha*. Germ. *ziehe*. Eng. *tug*.
- DOGOTH, v. n. It behoveth, it becometh. *Ny dogoth dhynny ladhé dên vŷth ol yn nôr bŷs-ma*, it behoveth us not to kill any man at all in the earth of this world. P.C. 1981. *A kër Arluth, êth yn grows pren, dhym ny dhogouth ammé dhe'th pen*, O dear Lord, that wentest on the cross tree, to me it becometh not to kiss thy head. R.D. 872. Written also *degoth*, qd. v.
- DOL, s. f. A valley, a dale, a mead through which a river flows. It is preserved in the names of places, in Cornwall, as *Dollywhiddens*, *Godolphin*, &c., and is of very frequent occurrence in Wales, as *Blaenydhôl*, *Dolgarrog*, *Dolwydhelen*, &c. W. *dôl*. Arm. *dôl*. Ir. *dail*. Gael. *dail*. Manx. *dayll*. Germ. *dal*, *thal*. Dan. Swed. *Da. dal*. Eng. *dale*. Goth. *dal*, *dallei*. Runic, *Dal*. Isl. *doele*.
- DOL, s. m. A share, part, one eighth, a dole. Pryce. This is not Celtic, being borrowed from the English.
- DOLL, s. m. A hole. A mutation of *toll*, qd. v. *Worth an lês y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kên*, on the breadth they holed two holes in the cross without pity. M.C. 178.
- DOLLAS, v. a. He bored a hole. A mutation of *tollas*, preterite of *tolly*, qd. v.
- DOLLE, v. a. To deceive, to delude. *Hy a dhesesé scorné gans an epscop ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she

- would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2732. A mutation of *tollé*, qd. v.
- DOLOS**, v. a. To proclaim, to publish. *Râg henna Pylat a rôs dh'e'n varogyon aga ro, may lavarsans ha dolos y pûp tyller dris an vro, dhe vôs tûs yrvys yn nos warnedhé kymmys adro, nag ens y hardh dhe wortos lemnen oll monas dh'e'n fo*, therefore Pilate gave to the soldiers their gift, that they should say and proclaim in every place through the country, that armed men in the night were upon them, so many about, they were not bold to stay, but that all fled away. M.C. 250. Cf. W. *dolevain*, to shout.
- DOLVA**, s. f. A breach, a separation. This word furnished by Pryce, as existing in the names *Pednolva*, the head of the breach, in Paul, must be a mutation of *tolva*, and comp. of *toll*, a hole, and *ma*, a place.
- DOM**, pron. prep. To my. (*Do-my*.) *My a vyn alemma môs dhom gwrêk, ha'm flehes tollu*, I will go hence to my wife, and children, in haste. O.M. 1036. *Ty re dhys-wrug credy hevelep dhom face vy*, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness to my face. O.M. 2337. *Ol y fechas gulan dedhy hy y feydh gysys, rag kemmys hy dhom caré*, all her sin clean to her shall be forgiven, for so much she loved me. P.C. 530. Written also *dum*, qd. v.
- DON**, v. a. To bear, to bring, to carry. A contracted form of *doen*, qd. v. It changes in construction into *dhôn*, and *tôn*. *Râg mar ny wrêth, my a vyn y dhôn genef arté dré*, for if thou wilt not, I will take it home with me again. O.M. 508. *Me a vyn aga threhy, ha'ga dôn genef yn chy*, I will eut them, and carry them with me into the house. O.M. 1737. *Pan veuch agey dh'e'n cyté why a dhyerbyn wharré dén ow tôn pycher dour glân*, when ye shall be within the city, ye will meet soon a man carrying a pitcher of clean water. P.C. 629. *Lemyn dreheveuch an gist, yw gurjys crows, war duscodh Cryst dh'y dôn dhe dré*, now raise ye the beam, is made a cross, upon the shoulders of Christ to carry it to the town. P.C. 2584.
- DONES**, v. n. To come, to arrive. *Whêth mjr arté aber-vedh, hag oll ken ty a wel'yth kyns ys dones a lena*, look yet again within, and all else thou shalt see before that thou come from it. O.M. 792. This is an enlarged form of *dôs*, which does not exist in Welsh, but it does in Armorica, *donet*.
- DONS**, v. n. They shall come. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *dôs*. *Tûs ûs dhym ow tevones yw gans ow thraytor dyskis, fatel dôns dhow hemeres, ha del vedhaf hombronkis*, men are coming to me by my traitor taught, how they shall come to take me, and how I shall be led. M.C. 61. *Ha mûr a bobyll gansé, a dhychow hag a glêdh, dhe Gryst y tôns dh'y syndyé ha dhe dry dh'e'n dór gans méth*, and many people with them, on the right, and on the left, to Christ they come to hold him, and to bring to the ground with shame. M.C. 97. *Llwyd*, 247. W. *deuant, dônt*.
- DOR**, s. f. Earth, the earth, ground, land. A contracted form of *doar*, qd. v. Written in the Corn. Voc. *doer*. *Ha'n bewmans pan y'n kyllly, dh'e'n dór ty a dreyl arté*, and the life when thou shalt lose it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 64. *Ke growedh war un dór, go lie down on the ground*. O.M. 370. *Ha my á, gans oll ow nel, yn dór dhe dhallath palas*, and I will go, with all my strength, to begin to dig in the ground. O.M. 370. *Ha hy a wra aspyé mars ûs dór sêch yn nêp pow*, and she will look about, if there is dry land in any place. O.M.
1116. *Yma an dór ow krenné*, the earth is trembling. P.C. 2995.
- DOR**, s. f. A belly. *Govy vyth pan vef genys, u dor ow mam dynythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, sad that ever I was born, out of my mother's womb brought, or ever when I sucked the breast. O.M. 1754. A mutation of *tor*, qd. v.
- DORGRYS**, s. m. An earthquake. *An houl ny golse y lync, awos máp dén dhe verwel, na corf dasserhy dhe vew, na dór-grys yn tyougel*, the sun would not have lost its colour, because of a son of man to die. nor a body rise again to life, nor an earthquake really. P.C. 3086. Comp. of *dór*, earth, and *crjys*, id. qd. W. *crjêd*, a quaking. It is also written incorrectly *dorgis*. *Newngo devehys an prjys, may 'tho ogas dh'y dhewedh, yn er-na y fe dorgis, ha dris oll an bjs ef êth*, now the time was come that he was near to his end, in that hour there was an earthquake, and over all the world it went. M.C. 200. *Nango hanter dydh yn wlâs po moy del yma scrijys, dorgis esa, ha luchas, ha'n tewolgow kekyffris*, it was now mid-day in the country, or more as it is written, there was an earthquake, and lightning, and darkness likewise. M.C. 209. W. *daeargryd, daeargryn*. Arm. *kren-douar*.
- DORN**, s. m. A fist, a hand, a handle, a hilt. Pl. *dornow*. *Adam ystyn dhym dhe dhorn; tan henna dheworthef vy, Adam, reach me thy hand; take that from me*. O.M. 205. *A'n lôst kymmer dhedhy yn ban; y'th tarn hep gêr sens dhe honan, dhys lavaraf*, by the tail take it np; in thy hand without a word, hold it thyself, I tell thee. O.M. 1455. *Otlé ow fycher gyné yn ow dorn râk y gerchas*, behold my piteher with me in my hand, to fetch it. P.C. 657. *Me a'n dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dornow a'n gury'n na sovenno*, I will hold him very tightly, and with my hands make him that he thrive not. P.C. 1133. *Pur ankensy gans dornow dhodho war scovornow reuch boxsusow tre-wysy*, very painful with fists to him on the ears give ye sad blows. P.C. 1360. *Rên dhodho boxsusow gans dornow ha gwelynnny war an scovornow bysy*, let us give him blows with fists and rods on the ears diligently. P.C. 1390. *Pan fue an purpur war skwych kyehys dhe vês gans dyu dhorn*, when the purple on a sudden was snatched away with hands. R.D. 2596. The following are from Llwyd: *Dorn dehew*, the right hand; *basced dorn*, a hand basket, 51; *dorn gledh, dorn glikin*, left handed, 150; *dorn ardar*, a plough tail, 155. *An manac adro's dorn*, the glove on your hand, 250. W. *durn*. Arm. *dourn*. Ir. *dorn, durn*. Gael. *dorn*. Manx. *doarn, durn*.
- DOROY**, v. a. To bring. 3 pers. s. fut., and 2 pers. s. imp. *doro*. *Rag ef o tbel edhen, neb a glewsys ow cané, hag a'n doro dhe anken*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing, and will bring us to sorrow. O.M. 225. *Boller fystyn hep lettyé, doro dhym an gwjn gwella*, butler hasten without stopping, bring me tho best wine. O.M. 1904. *My á gynes yn lowen, hag a dhoro asen an genen ha'n ebel keffrys*, I will go with thee gladly, and will bring the ass with ns, and the foal likewise. P.C. 192. *Doro kenter*, bring a nail. P.C. 2746. *Doro dhe luef yn woly, gwynys may fuef dre an golon*, put thy hand into the wound, where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1539. † *Dowoy an golow dhanna, médh Dzhuân, nenna hei a dhoroas an golow*, come hither with the light, quoth John; then she brought the light. Llwyd, 253. *Doroy*

- is comp. of *do*, id. qd. *dy*, intens. prefix, and *roy*, to give. *Dry* is a contracted form, qd. v. *W. dyroi*.
- DORRAF, v. a. I will break. A mutation of *torraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *torry*, qd. v. *My ny dorraf bys vycken an acord ús lemyn gureys*, I will not break for ever the agreement that is now made. O.M. 1239. *W. mi ni dorrav býth*.
- DORRAS, v. a. He broke. A mutation of *torras*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *torry*, qd. v. *Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and broken the prohibition. O.M. 250. *Honna yw oll dhevla-myé a dorras an aval ték*, that one is all to blame, that plucked the fair apple. O.M. 265. *Y vos máp Dew da y syn, pan dorras queth an tempel*, that he was the Son of God it follows, when the cloth of the temple tore. P.C. 3088.
- DORRASA, v. a. He had broken. A mutation of *tor-rasa*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *torry*, qd. v. *An Tás an néf a'n grák ef dhodho haval; pan dorrasa an aval, an Arluith a fue serrys*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself; when he plucked the apple, the Lord was angry. O.M. 879.
- DORRO, v. a. He may break. A mutation of *torro*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *torry*, qd. v. *Me a'n gor dhodho, mar my'n gorraf, an mýl dyawl re dorro mellow y gýn*, I will take him to him, if I do not take him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back. P.C. 1619.
- DORT, prep. From. *Ha na dég ny en antail, bis gwitha ny dort dróg*, and lead us not into temptation, but keep us from evil. *Pryce*. *An tresa dydh ef a dheravas arta dort an marrow*, the third day he rose again from the dead. *ibid*. *Dho gwitha dhort*, to keep from. *Llwyd*, 71. *Dhort gudra an devas ha'n gowr*, from milking the sheep and the goats. 240. *Dort* is another form of *de-worth*, or *dyworth*, and is compounded of *do*, from, and *ort*, by.
- DOS, v. m. To come. It changes in construction into *dhós*, and *tós*. For the various tenses, see the Grammar. *Ha ny ow tós alena*, and we coming from that place. O.M. 714. *Mar dha yw genef a vrýs merwel kyns dós drók anow*, so well it is, in my opinion, to die before the evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1230. *Ro dhymmo gráth a dhós dhe'th pláth gans dhe cleth*, give me grace to come to thy place, with thy angels. P.C. 291. *Ha a'th pys a dhós dhodho býs yn tré*, and prays thee to come to him into the town. P.C. 566. *Dhe'n Edhevon, pan dothyé, y leveryys, hag y ow tós*, to the Jews when he came, he said, and they coming. M.C. 63. *Eneff Judas ny allas dós yn mës war y anow*, the soul of Judas could not come out by his mouth. M.C. 106. *W. dyvod*, and poet. *dód*. Arm. *donet*, *dond*. Ir. *deanam*, *tigh*. Gael. *tainig*. Sansc. *dhi*, *dhiw*, to come; *tug*, *tig*, to go.
- DOTH, s. m. Haste, despatch. A mutation of *tóth*, qd. v. *En debell wrék casadow gans mûr a dóth éth yn chy, war hast dhe wethyll kentrow, may fens créff ha trewesy*, the wicked wife detestable with much hurry, went into the house, in haste to make nails, that they might be strong and painful. M.C. 159.
- DOTHE, v. n. He would come. 3 pers. s. subj. of *dós*. *A losowys ol an býs, mar whék smýllyng, my a grýs, ny dhothé býs venary*, from all the herbs of the world, such sweet smelling, I believe, would never come. O.M. 1744. *W. daethai*.

- DOTHYANS, v. n. They had come. 3 pers. pl. pluperf. of irr. v. *dós*. *Pan dothyans býs yn tyller may 'thesé Crist ow pesy*, when they had come to the place, where Christ was praying. M.C. 65. *Pan dothyans dh'y, yn-trethé pows Jesus a ve dyskys*, when they had come there, among them the coat of Jesus was taken off. M.C. 176.
- DOTHYE, v. n. He had come. 3 pers. s. pluperf. of irr. v. *dós*. *Dhe'n Edhevon, pan dothyé, y leveryys, hag y ow tós*, to the Jews when he had come, he said, and they coming. M.C. 63. *Kewsyns dén mýns a vynnno, ow kyc ha'm gós býdh ynno, ha ken ny dhothyé dhe'n nef*, let a man say all he will, my flesh and my blood shall he in him, and else he would not go to heaven. R.D. 2450.
- DOTHYNS, pron. prep. To them. † *Ha Dew rig go benig-as an gy, ha Dew lavaras dothyys*, and God did bless them, and God said to them. C.W. p. 192. † *Na ra chee plegy a'n dór dothyans, na ge worry*, do thou not bow down to them, nor worship them. *Pryce*. This is to he read *dodhyns*, and is the same as *dodhans*, another form of *dedhé*.
- DOUR, s. m. Water. Corn. Voc. *aqua vel amnis*; where it is also written *douer*, and *dofer*. Pl. *dowrow*. Obs. that the singular had the sound of the *W. dŷr*, while the plural is formed from *dower*, or *dowr*, exactly as the Welsh for the plural always use *dyvroedh*, from *duwyrr*, or *dwrr*. *Dower* is another form found in the Ordinalia, qd. v. *A'n golon yth éth strét brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskys*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mingled. M.C. 219. *Dour, may fens y dysehys, a vewnans ry dedhé gwra*, that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give them. O.M. 1833. *Nyns ús pons war dhour Cedron*, there is no bridge over the water of Cedron. O.M. 2804. *Dén ow tón pycher dour glán*, a man carrying a pitegh of clean water. P.C. 629. *Ha Speres Dew rig gwayath war bedgeth an dowrow*, and the Spirit of God moved on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189. *W. dŷr, dwrr, dweyrr, †dubr*. Corn. *dour, dower, dower, †dŷr, †douer, †dofer*. Arm. *dour*. Ir. *dur, dohar*. Gael. *dur, dohar*. Manx, *doour*. Basque, *ura*. Gr. *ῥῆμα*. Sansc. *var, varí*, water; *dabhra*, ocean. From *dŷr* comes *durum*, the Latin termination and beginning of so many names of towns situated on the seaside, or near rivers; and by transposition of letters, *dubr*, or *duber*, became *watar*, in German, and *woda*, in Slavonic.
- DOUR, s. m. Care, concern, anxiety. *Esé dour, ha ponvos brás, wharré y gen lowenhas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was concern and great trouble; soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1327. This is variously written *der, dŷr, dŷer*, qd. v. *W. dawr*.
- DOURGI, s. m. An otter. *Llwyd*, 241. Written also *dofergi*, qd. v.
- DOURIA, v. a. To water, to irrigate. *Llwyd*, 83. Written also *dourhi*, 141. *W. dyvru*. Arm. *doura*.
- DOV, v. n. I will come. *Mi dhóv*. *Llwyd*, 247. 1 pers. s. fut. of *dós*.
- DOV, adj. Tame. Written also *dóf*, qd. v. *W. dóv, dom*. Arm. *don*. Sansc. *dam*, to tame.
- DOVA, v. a. To make tame, to tame, to subdue. *Llwyd*, 55. *W. dovi, †domi*. Arm. *donva*. Sansc. *dam*. Gr. *δαμάω*. Lat. *domo*. Fr. *dómp*. Goth. *damia*. Germ. *zähme*. Eng. *tame*.

DOWDHEC, num. adj. Twelve. *Pan o y besadow guris, dhe'n doudhek y leveryis*, when his prayers were ended, to the twelve he said. M.C. 61. *Dowdhec legyon yn un ro vye an nef danvenys*, twelve legions in one gift would be from heaven sent. M.C. 72. Written also *dewdhec*, qd. v.

DOWDHEGVES, num. adj. Twelfth. Written also *dowdhegvas*. Pryce.

DOWEDHYANS, s. m. End, the close, termination. *Yn dowedhyans a hena me a bowes desempys*, in the latter end of that I will rest immediately. C.W. 32. From *dowedh*, id. qd. *dewedh*, an end.

DOWER, s. m. Water. *Dower ha lér, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl, ha lour, ha steyr keffrys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, and sun, and moon, and stars likewise. M.C. 211. Written also *dour*, qd. v.

DOWH, v. n. Ye will come. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *dôs*. *Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *deuch*. W. *dowch*.

DOWL, s. m. A fall. A mutation of *towl*, qd. v. *Gallas genef hager dowl, dhe pytt effarn mës an nef*, I have had a cruel fall to the pit of hell out of heaven. C.W. 32.

DOWLA, v. a. To throw, to cast. A mutation of *towla*, qd. v. *Do e dowla en clêdh*, to cast him into a ditch. *Llwyd*, 244.

DOWN, adj. Deep, profound, low. *Paynys a'd wra more-thek yn yffarn down pûb termyn*, pains shall make thee miserable in hell deep at all times. M.C. 66. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. *Yn dôr my a vyn palas toll, may fo ynno cudhys, ha'y wûl hÿr ha down ragdho*, in the earth I will dig a hole that he may be covered in it, and make it long and deep for him. O.M. 867. *Down y'm kÿc may 'tho tellys lyes mÿl toll*, so that deep in my flesh were pierced many thousand holes. R.D. 2539. W. *down*. Arm. *down*, †*don*. Ir. *doimhin*, †*domun*. Gael. *domhain*. Manx, *dowin*; y *diunid*, the profound. Gr. *δύω*, to go down. Eng. *down*.

DOWN, v. n. We will come. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *dôs*. *Llwyd*, 247. Another form of *dûn*. W. *down*.

DOWNDER, s. m. Deepness, depth, profundity, a gulf, a bottomless pit. *Ha 'thera an noar hep composther ha gwâg, ha tulder war bedgeth an downder, ha Speres Dew rig gwayath war bedgeth an downrow*, and the earth was without form and void, and darkness on the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God did move on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189; M.C. p. 93. W. *dynder*. Arm. *dounder*.

DOWSES, s. m. Godhead, divinity. *Pan ylly gy ahanan dhe'n nef, dhe'n Tâs, gynen bydhyth yn dowses; råk na yllyn dhe weles, cûth ny gen gâs*, when thou goest from us to heaven, to the Father, thou wilt be with us in Godhead; because we are not able to see thee, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2455. This is another form of *dewsys*, qd. v.

DOY, adj. Yesterday. Corn. Voc. *heri*. The latest form was *de*, qd. v. W. *doe*. Arm. *deach*, *dech*. Ir. *ne*, *ane*; *nae*, *anae*; †*indhe*. Gael. *de*, *an de*. Manx, *jea*. Gr. *χθές*. Lat. *heri*. Fr. *hier*. Sansc. *hyas*, from *hi*, to leave. Cf. also *χθελνός*. Lat. *hesternus*. Goth. *gistra*. Germ. *gestern*. Eng. *yester*.

DOYN, v. a. To bring, to bear, to carry. *An Edhewon a gewsys, doyn dhyn dustuny a wra, mychtern y fyn bôs synsys ha mester brâs yn bys-ma*, the Jews said, he will bear

witness to us, that he will be accounted a king, and a great master in this world. M.C. 111. Another form of *doen*, qd. v.

DOYS, v. a. He swore. A mutation of *toys*, qd. v. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé, gans Christ na vye tregis, na bythqueth ef na'n quelsé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew, with Christ that he had not been living, nor ever had seen him. M.C. 85.

DOYS, v. n. To come. *I vam whék Marya wyn pûb ûr fystenê a wre, may kullê doys war-y-by'n, y mab kemmys a garê*, his dear mother, blessed Mary, every hour made haste, that she might come to meet him, her son she loved so much. M.C. 171. Another form of *dôs*, qd. v.

DRA, s. f. A thing. A mutation of *tra*, qd. v. *Lavar dysempys dymmo an dra ús war dhe vveys*, speak at once to me the thing which is on thy mind. P.C. 499. *Dew ha dén yw dew dra*, God and man are two things. P.C. 1730. *An dra-na na ðl bôs gwÿr*, that thing that cannot be true. R.D. 1460. *A ny wodhouch why un dra*, do ye not know one thing? R.D. 2445.

DRAEN, s. m. A thorn, a prickly. Corn. Voc. *drain*, spina, pl. *drein*, sentes. By *Llwyd*, the singular is written *drên*. *Hag ynno fest luhâs toll gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, and in it very many holes by the prickles were holed. M.C. 133. *Asso mur tyn ow passyon, pan êth dreyn yn empynnyon a pûp parth dre a' grogen*, very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain, on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2557. W. *draen*, pl. *drain*. Arm. *draen*, *drean*, pl. *drein*. Ir. *draighean*, *draighen*, *droighin*, †*draigen*. Gael. *droighionn*, (pron. *droiun*.) Manx, *drine*. Sansc. *drunaka*. Goth. *thaurn*. Germ. *thorn*. Du. *doren*. Du. *doren*, *doernen*. Ang. Sax. *thyrn*. Eng. *thorn*.

DRAENEN, s. f. A bramble, a brier, a thornbush. *Llwyd*, 148. W. *draenen*.

DRAGUN, s. m. A dragon. *Llwyd*, 55. Another term is *druic*, qd. v. W. *dragon*, *draig*, †*dreic*. Arm. *dragon*. Ir. *dragun*, *dreagan*, *draig*, *drig*. Gael. *drag*, *dreug*. Lat. *draco*, *dracone*. Eng. *dragon*.

DRAITH, s. m. A sandy beach. Pryce. A mutation of *traith*, qd. v.

DRAI, s. m. A piece, a fragment, a part. *Dûs alena ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mës gans mal, ha' th wereses Amalek, ha teuleuch e dral ha dral yn Bessedê pur gowal*, come away from therc, thou Gebal, place the tree outside with a will, and let Amalek help thee; and cast ye it, piece by piece, into Bethsaida very completely. O.M. 2782. W. *dryll*. Arm. *dral*.

DRE, s. f. A town. A mutation of *trê*, qd. v. *Masons an drê ketep pol, guetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crÿs an drê*, masons of the city, every head, take ye care to be to-morrow working in the midst of the city. O.M. 2298. *An gwâs prout re wrûk re maystry yn drê*, the proud fellow has done too much violence in town. P.C. 363. *Oll monas y a vynnê bÿs yn Mont a Galvary, a vês dhe'n drê ythesê*, all would go even to Mount Calvary, outside the town it was. M.C. 162. *Dre* is often used with or without a preposition to express *home*, at *home*, *homewards*. *Ow nâp py 'theth dhe vroder, prâg na dhêth e genes drê*, my son, where is thy brother gone, why is he not come with thee home? O.M. 607. *Ow arluth lowenê dhys, ow otê vÿ devethys artê dhe drê*, my lord, hail to thee! behold me come again home. O.M. 2213.

Ellas vijth pan dhueyth a dré, alas, that I ever came from home. R.D. 1661.

DRE, prep. Through, by. *Rág páp tra oll a fydh da, dre weres agan Dew ny*, for all things will be good, by the help of our God. O.M. 535. *Dre vódh an Tás caradow*, by the will of the Father beloved. O.M. 1039. *Hy a'n grúk dre kerensé*, she did it through love. P.C. 549. *Yn golon, dre'n tenewen, dhe restyé syngys ow gú*; *dre ow thrýs y túth un smat, gans kentrow d'aga gorré*; *y fue ow manegow plat spygys brás dre ow dywlé*, in heart, through the side, I felt my spear thrust, through my feet a fellow came with nails to put them; and my smooth gloves were great spikes through my hands. R.D. 2585. *Dre* is a mutation of *tre*, but it only occurs in the secondary form. *Der* is another form, qd. v. W. *trwy, drwy, †tre, †troi, †trui*. Arm. *dre*. Ir. *tre, †tri, dar*. Gael. *tre, troimh, trid*. Manx. *trooid*. Sansc. *tirilas*. Goth. *thairu*. Aug. Sax. *thurh*. Eng. *through*.

DRE, conj. While, whilst. *Ha dre vón bew, on súr a wra pcnyá*; *nymbes joy a dra yn bjs*, and whilst we are alive, he will surely punish us; there is no joy to me of anything in the world. C.W. 90. It occurs more frequently in the compound form *hedré*, qd. v. *Dre* is a mutation of *tre*, id. qd. *try*, qd. v. W. *tra*. Arm. *andra, endra*. Ir. *trath*. Gael. *trath*.

DREAFSE, v. a. He would raise. *Hag ef dhyn re leverys, kyn fe an temple dyswrys yn tri djdh y'n dreafsé*, and he hath said to us, although the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it. P.C. 366. This is an incorrect form of *drehefsé*, 3 pers. s. plnp. and subj. of *drehevel*, qd. v.

DREATH, s. m. A sandy shore, a sand. *Dréath lenky, a quicksand*. *Llwyd*, 160. A mutation of *treath*, id. qd. *trath*, qd. v.

DRECHA, v. a. He will raise. 3 pers. s. fut. of *drehevel*, qd. v. *An temple of a dhysura, yn trydydh ef a'n drecha gwel ages kyns mûr yn próf*, the temple he will destroy; in three days he will build it, better much than before in proof. P.C. 1697. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha*; *kyn das-veuo ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security; though he should revive, he will not lift it from off his back. R.D. 403. This form was also softened into *dreha*. (See *Drehevel*.) W. *dyrcha*.

DREDH, prep. By, through. *Llwyd*, 117.

DREDHE, pron. prep. By or through them. *Aban yw an pren tellys, bedhens an ebyl gorrys dredhé rag aga lacié*, since the wood is bored, let the pegs be put through them, to fasten them. P.C. 2575. *Hag yll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé*, worth an grows, y fôns lathijs gans kenter gwyskis dredhé, and the one foot was put straight over the other, on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 179. (*Dre-dh-y*.) W. *trwydhynt, drwydhynt*. Arm. *drezhô*. Ir. *troitha, †tritu, †treu, †treo, †trempu, †treompa*. Gael. *trompa*.

DREDHO, pron. prep. By or through him, or it. *Yn plath may môns y a séf, dredho ef pan yns plynsys*, in the place that they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted. O.M. 2092. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, oll ow tîs, gour ha benen*, by it ye shall be redeemed, all my people male and female. P.C. 767. (*Dre-dh-o*.) W. *trwydho, drwydho, †trwydo, †trio, †triuo*. Arm. *drezh-an, †dreizyf*. Ir. *trid, tridsean, †triti †trilsom, †truitsom*. Gael. *troimhe*. Manx. *trooidsyn*.

DREDHOF, pron. prep. By or through me. *Bargos, bryny, ha'n ér, moy dredhof a vjdh hynwys*, kite, crows, and the eagle further by me shall be named. O.M. 134. *Ha'n bjs ythew incressys dredhof ve hag ow flechys, heb niver dhe vós compts*, and the world is increased by me and my children, without number to be counted. C.W. 144. (*Dre-dh-my*.) W. *trwydhov, drwydhov*. Ir. *triom, †truum*. Gael. *tromham*.

DREDHON, pron. prep. By or through us. (*Dre-dh-ni*.) W. *trwydnom, drwydnom*. Ir. *trinn, †triunni*. Gael. *tromhainn*.

DREDHOS, pron. prep. By or through thee. *Hep towl pûr wjfr me a grys dredhos y fydhyn sylwys*, without a doubt very truly I believe through thee we shall be saved. P.C. 287. *Dredhos dhe gy y fjdth oll ny yn gwjfr sawys*, through thee we shall all be saved truly. P.C. 295. *Joy yw gynef dhe clewas, mar ték yw dhe dheryvas, dredhos ythof lowenhys*, joy is with me to hear, so fair is thy declaration, through thee I am gladdened. R.D. 2618. (*Dre-dh-ty*.) W. *trwydhot, drwydhot*. Ir. *triot*. Gael. *tromhad*.

DREDHOUGH, pron. prep. By or through you. *Pilat a gewsys arté, dredhough why bedhens ledhys, rag ynno me ny gaffé scyle vâs may fo dampnys*, Pilate said again, by you let him be killed, for in him I have not found good grounds that he should be condemned. M.C. 142. W. *trwydhoch, drwydhoch*. Ir. *tribh, †triib*. Gael. *tromhaibh*.

DREDHY, pron. prep. By or through her. *Rag an grows ytho ordnys, ha'n Hudhewon ny wodhyé, hag an aval devethys dredhy Adam may pechsé*, for the cross it was ordained, and the Jews knew it not, and the apple came by it that Adam had sinned by. M.C. 152. Written also *drydhy*, qd. v. (*Dre-dh-hy*.) W. *trwydhi, drwydhi, †trwydi*. Arm. *†dreizi*. Ir. *tridhe, †trithi, †tree*. Gael. *troimpc*.

DREFEN, prep. Because, because of. *Drefen ow bones benen, ty a gl dhym daryvas, awos travyth ny wrussen ventytha dhe guhudhas*, because I am a woman, thou mayest declare it to me; because of anything, I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 161. *Drefen ow bós noeth hep queth, ragos yth-yth dhe gudhé*, because I am naked without a cloth, I went to hide from thee. O.M. 259. *Drefen luen ty dhum servyé, ow crés a fédh venary*, because thou servest me fully, my peace shall be with thee for ever. O.M. 1019. *Drefen un wjth dhe henwel, lydhys of pûr dhyogel*, because of once naming thee, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2724. Written also *drevan*. Arm. *dre-ma*.

DREGE, v. a. To stay, wait for, remain, sustain. *Ha'n bedhow outh egery me a's gwél, war ow ené*; *mar strachyn omma na moy, ny agan bjdth y dregé*, and the graves opening, I saw them on my soul; if we stay here any more, we shall not be able to sustain it. P.C. 3001. A mutation of *trégé*, qd. v.

DREGERETH, s. m. Compassion, pity, mercy. *An oyl a versy, o dydhywys dhymmo vy gans an Tás a'y dregereh pan vjef chacys gans an él*, the oil of mercy, (that) was promised to me by the Father, of his compassion, when I was driven by the angel. O.M. 705. A mutation of *tregereth*, qd. v.

DREHEDHY, v. a. To reach, to attain to. *Na fors kyn na dhrehedho, ken toll ny vjdh gwrýs ragdho*; *ny a's len*

may fons lour hjr, no matter though it may not reach, another hole shall not be made for it; we will stretch it, that it may be long enough. P.C. 2758. Comp. of prefix *dre*, thoroughly, and *hedhy*, to reach.

DREHEVEL, v. a. To elevate, to raise up, to erect, to rise. Part. *drchevys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *drcha*, and *drecha*, qd. v., from the earlier form *drechevel*. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drehevel dhym ostel ynno rag tregé*, I will make a village, and build for myself a mansion, in it to live. O.M. 1710. *Moyes whék, ny a dreha ragon chy pols dhe wonys*, sweet Moses, we will raise for us a house, a while to labour. O.M. 1715. *My a fystyn agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2320. *Ha pen créf warnedhé y gwreuch drehevel*, and a strong top upon them do ye erect. O.M. 2452. *Drehevyn ef yn ban*, let us raise it up. O.M. 2539. *Dre gôth y wrük leverel, kyn fe dysurys an temple yn tri dýdli y'n drehafsé, bythqueth whet na fe gwell*, through pride he did say, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it, that never yet was better. P.C. 383. *Kyn pen try dýdli y wrussys gwell ys kyns y drehevel*, before the end of three days thou wouldst raise it better than before. P.C. 1761. *Lennyn dreheveuch an gist*, now lift ye the beam. P.C. 2582. *Drehefouch an grows yn ban*, lift ye the cross up. P.C. 2812. *Súr lour ôfey annodho, dén marow na dhrechavo, bÿs deydhy fyn*, sure enough I am of him; that a dead man will not rise, till the last day. R.D. 415. *A fystynyn ny yn fen, rag drehevys yw an mên dhyworth an bêdh*, Oh! let us hasten diligently, for the stone is raised from the tomb. R.D. 716. W. *dyrchavael*. Ir. *driuchadh, circhim, dicreach*. Gael. *cirich, dirich*. Manx, *trog, troggal*.

DREHY, v. a. To cut. A mutation of *trehy*, qd. v. *Adam cummyas scon a fýdhi hÿs dhe baal luen dhe drchy*, Adam, permission shall be forthwith, to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 380. *An gwél a rás dhyworth an lûr qwrâf dhe drchy*, the rods from the ground I will them. O.M. 1988. *Euch dh'y drchy hep lettyé*, go ye to cut it without stopping. O.M. 2505.

DREIN, s. m. Thorns, prickles. Corn. Voc. *sentés*. It is the plural of *draen*, qd. v.

DREIS, s. m. Brambles, briars. Corn. Voc. *vepres*. This is a plural aggregate, from which was formed the sing. *dreisen*, written by Llwyd, 141, *dreisan*, a raspberry bush. W. *dyrysi*, sing. *dyrysien*, †*dryssien*. Arm. *dreiz, dreiz*, sing. *drezen, dreizen*. Gael. *dreas, dris*. Ir. *dris, driss*. Manx, *dress*. The root is W. *dyrysu*, to be entangled, or twisted together.

DREM, s. m. A complaint, lamentation. *Myrches a Jerusalem na olouch na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vÿth*; saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas flehes vyan, kên dhe olé why a's bÿdhi, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, no, nor make lamentation on me, not any one; but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2640.

DREMAS, s. m. One exceedingly good, a good man, a just man, a husband. *Dremas yw ef leun a rás, néb re werthys, yn médh e*, he is a just man, full of grace, whom I have sold, says he. M.C. 103. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas, yn dór my a vyn palas toll, may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 864. *Ha mara gureth, renothas, me a syns dhe vós dremas, hag a'th wordh bÿs vynary*,

and if thou wilt, by my father, I will hold thee to be a good man, and worship thee for ever. P.C. 1773. *Arluth dremas, mar codhas myr Cryst, ow sylwyas*, good lord, if thou hast happened to see Christ, my Saviour. R.D. 855. Comp. of the prefix *dre*, thoroughly, and *más*, good.

DREMENE, v. a. To pass over, to transgress, to depart, to die. A mutation of *tremené*, qd. v. *Ganso drys nós yth olyas yn y servis néb o lén*, with him by night there watched in his service one (that) was faithful in his service. M.C. 237. *May whrussons cam dremené, sur y vÿllyk an prÿs*, that they did evil transgressions, surely they will curse the time. O.M. 337. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma, bones gorrys an spÿs-ma, pan dremenna a'n bysma, yn y anow*, the will of God is this, that these kernels be pnt, when he passes from this world, in his mouth. O.M. 875.

DREMMMA, s. f. This town. *My a rea dhyuch an dremma, hag of Chennary an Clós*, I will give you these places, and all Chennary of the Close. O.M. 2771. *Dremma* is a mutation of *tremma*, compounded of *tre*, a town, and *omma*, here; and it may be of *tra*, a thing, and *omnia*.

DREN, s. m. A thorn. Llwyd, 148, 153. *Drén* is a contracted form of *draen*, qd. v.

DRENGES, s. f. Trinity. Written also *drengys*. It is another form of *drenses*; *g* soft, sounded as *j*; being substituted for *s*. *Ihesu máp rás, agan sylhoyas, ducs gwercs ny, ha Drengys, Tás, a wrük púp gwelas, ha dén a pry*, Jesus, Son of grace, our Saviour, come help us; and Trinity, Father, who hath made every country, and man of earth. R.D. 309. *Me ew lantorn néf, avcl tán ow coll-owy, moy splanna es an Drenges, henna degoch why destunny*, I am the lantern of heaven, like to fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity, of that bear ye witness. C.W. 10. Written by Llwyd, *drenzhés*, 243.

DRENIC, adj. Abounding in thorns, thorny. It is preserved in the name of a place, *Drinnik Town*, in South Petherwin. W. *dreiniog*. Arm. *dreinek*.

DRENS, v. a. Let them bring. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *dry*, qd. v. It is also used after a singular nominative. *Éf a gÿf yn Araby, yn Mount Tabor gwelynnny a plansas Moyes*; a's dréns dhe Jerusalem, he will find in Arabia, in Mount Tabor, rods which Moses planted; let him bring them to Jerusalem. O.M. 1933.

DRENSES, s. f. Trinity. *Máp dén hep kên ys bara, byth nyn ives oll bewnes, leman yn levarow da a dhue dhyworth Drenses*, son of man, without other than bread, never found all life, but in good words that come from the Trinity. P.C. 63. This is another form of *drindas*, a mutation of *trindas*, qd. v.

DRES, prep. Beyond, over, above, against, across. *Yn trevylh y nyng ens gyw dhe wethyl dres y vynnas*, in any thing they were not fit to do beyond his will. M.C. 68. *A'y frût dybry ny'm bés whans, dres dyfen ow Arluth kér*, of its fruit to eat I have not a desire, against the prohibition of our dear Lord. O.M. 172. *Arluth del ós dres páp tra, dhe worhemmy'n a vÿdhi gwreys*, Lord, as thou art above every thing, thy command shall be done. O.M. 1255. *Del ós prÿns, ha fûr dres dhe cowethé*, as thou art prince, and wise beyond thy companions. P.C. 1927. *Nynsouch lemmyn gowgygion, ow mós dres pow flathuryon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going across the country, telling the news? R.D. 1511.

- Written also *dris*, *drys*, *dreis*, and *dreys*. W. *tros*, *dros*. Arm. *drisist*. Ir. *tairis*. Gael. *thairis*.
- DRES, part. Brought. Part. and pret. of *drey*. *Otté an Ihesu gyné drés bÿs dhyso yw kelmays*, behold Jesus with me is brought to thee bound. P.C. 1569. *Te reson vÿth a drés er aga fyn*, thou hast brought no reason against them. M.C. 120.
- DRES, adj. Bold, audacious. *Agan cregy ny yw mall, rág ny rebé laddron drés*, our hanging is not wrong, for we have been bold thieves. M.C. 193. Written also *drews*, qd. v. W. *drúd*.
- DRESOF, pron. prep. Over me, by me. (*Dres-my*.) *Pós re teulseuch agas clún; rág me a'n guelas dufun, dresofef a tremenas*, heavily ye have thrown down your hanches; for I saw him wide awake, he passed by me. R.D. 525.
- DRESTO, pron. prep. Over him, or it. (*Dres-o*.) *Nynsus Arluth dresto ef, na nÿl yn nôr, nag yn nêf, Dew hep parow*, there is not a Lord over him, nor one on earth, or in heaven, God without equals. R.D. 1746. *Neffré yn dour hedré vo, ny dhue dresto na varwo, gour, gwrêk, na bêst*, ever in water while he is, no one goes over it that does not die, man, woman, or beast. R.D. 2226. W. *trosto*, *droslo*, †*drosdaw*, †*trusso*, †*troslau*, †*trosdau*.
- DREUCH, v. a. Bring ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *drey*. *Dreuch bÿs omma dhym tyller an harlot gwás*, bring ye even here to my place the knave fellow. P.C. 980. *Dreuch an profus abervedh*, bring ye the prophet in. P.C. 1465. *Dreuch dhym ow máp cûf colon*, bring ye to me my son, dear of heart. P.C. 3164. The final aspirate was often softened into *h*, or omitted altogether. *Drew hy yn mês*, bring them out. R.D. 318. *Drewh e dhymmo ma'n gwyllyf*, bring him to me that I may see him. R.D. 1776.
- DREVAL, v. a. To lift up, to erect. *Llwyd*, 164. A late form of *drehevel*, qd. v.
- DREVAN, prep. Because of. Another form of *drefen*, qd. v.
- DREVAS, s. m. Tillage. *Adam, a oll dhe drevas, an degves ran dhymmo gás, whêth in alal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage, leave thou the tenth part to me still to remain waste. O.M. 425. A mutation of *trevas*.
- DREWESY, adj. Mournful, doleful, sad. A mutation of *trewesy*, qd. v. *Mam Ihesus Crist a ammé corf y mab pûr drewesy*, the mother of Jesus Christ kissed the body of her son very dolefully. M.C. 231.
- DREWS, adj. Bold, forward. *Dew lader drews o dampnys a ve dydhtis gans Ihesu, ganso ef may fêns cregis, onon dhodho a biib tu*, two forward robbers, (that) were condemned, were prepared with Jesus, that they might be hanged with him, one on each side of him. M.C. 163. W. *drúd*. Ir. *druth*. Gaul. *drutos*.
- DREWYTH, adj. Wretched, lamentable. A mutation of *trewyth*, qd. v. *Ywon dhe wÿr Dew an Tás re sorras drewyth benen*, I know truly, God the Father a wretched woman has angered. O.M. 256.
- DREY, v. a. To bring. *Dho drei*, *Llwyd*, 247. Written also *dry*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. pret. *droyds*, *drós*, *drés*, *dris*. *Gans Judas del o tewlys, drey Jesus sur del vynné*, with Judas so it was arranged that he would surely bring Jesus. M.C. 41. *Na ve bós fals an dén-ma, nyn drossen ny bÿs deso*, were not this man false, we should not have brought him to thee. M.C. 99. *Cayphas a'n droyds arté dhe Pylat o pen Justis*, Caiaphas brought him again to Pilate, (that) was chief Justice. M.C. 119. *Ha te reson vÿth a drés er aga fyn, na gewsyth*, and thou hast brought no reason against them, nor speakest. M.C. 120. *A Dás, ty re dhrós dhymmo*, O Father, thou hast brought to me. O.M. 111. *Pan yllyn ny yntrethion drey dour a'n meen flynt garow*, when we can between us bring water from the rough flint stone. O.M. 1860. *A's dréns dhe Jerusalem*, let him take them to Jerusalem. O.M. 1933. *Dreuch an profus abervedh*, bring ye the prophet in. P.C. 1465. *A'n dour y fue drehevys, ha dreys arté dhe'n tÿr mûr*, from the water he was raised, and brought again to the great land. R.D. 2328. *Me a'n drossa dhe baynes*, I will bring him to pains. C.W. 36. *Drewhy (drewh-why) dhym orth copplow*, bring ye to me by comples. C.W. 174. *Drey* is a contracted form of *dyrey*, and compounded of the prefix *dy*, and *rey*, to give. W. *dyroi*.
- DREYL, v. a. He will turn. A mutation of *treyl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *treylé*, qd. v. *Ha'n bewnans pan y'n kyly, dhe'n dôr ty a dreyl arté*, and the life when thou lovest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 64. *Rág dewes mar nystevyth, y a dreyl fÿth, hag a wordh dewow tebel*, for if a beverage be not found, they will ever turn, and worship evil gods. O.M. 1817. *Saw rák Peder caradow, lyes gwÿth me re bysys, na dreyl e y gowsesow, awos own bones ledhys*, but for Peter the beloved, many times I have prayed, that he turn not his speeches, for fear of being killed. P.C. 885.
- DREYLE, v. a. Ho turned. A mutation of *treylé*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *treylé*, qd. v. *Why re dhrós dhym an dén-ma kepar ha pan dreylé ef en dús dhyworth Dew an nêf*, ye have brought this man to me, as though he turned the people from the God of heaven. P.C. 1853.
- DREYN, s. m. Thorns. See *Drain*.
- DREYNYN, v. a. To torment. *Yn pryson mós ny dreynyn agan bew, kyn kentreynnyn oll agan kÿc*, going to prison we will not torment our lives, though our flesh may rot. R.D. 73. This word is a mutation of *treynyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *treynyé*, qd. v.
- DREYS, s. m. Feet. A mutation of *treys*, qd. v. *Yma daggrow ow klybyé dhe dreys, rák ewn kerengé, saw me a's sêch gans ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet, for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 483. *Y dreys ha'y dulé, yn ten gans kentrow worth an phynken bedhens tackys*, his feet and his hands, firmly, with nails to the planks, let them be fastened. P.C. 2516.
- DREYS, part. Brought. *Gwryoneth a reys bós dreys abervedh yn mater-ma*, need is that truth be brought within this affair. P.C. 2447. Part. of *drey*, qd. v.
- DREYS, prep. Over, above, beyond. *Bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rák kudhé myns ús formys*, let a sky be above every thing, to cover all that is formed. O.M. 21. *Bom-myn dreys keyn*, blows over the back. P.C. 2729. Another form of *dres*, qd. v.
- DRI, num. adj. Three. A mutation of *tri*, qd. v. *E vester a dhrós an dri pens*, his master brought the three pounds. *Llwyd*, 251.
- DRIIC, v. n. He will remain. 3 pers. s. fut. of *triga*, qd. v. *Lemmyn omma ty a drÿk, bÿs pan pottro oll dhe gÿk, iuggys may fey*, now here thou shalt stay, until when all thy flesh may rot, when thou art sentenced. R.D. 2021. *Ny drÿk grychonen yn fók*, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2717.

DRIGAS, v. a. He stayed, or remained. A mutation of *trigas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *triga*, qd. v. *Yn creys me re ysedhas, avel servont ow servyé, ha why gynef re drygas yn templacyon yn púp le*, in the midst I have sat, like a servant serving, and ye have dwelt with me in temptation every where. P.C. 805.

DRIGVA, s. f. A dwelling place. A mutation of *trigva*, qd. v. *Effarn yw y drigva*, hell is its dwelling place. C.W. 122.

DRINDAS, s. f. Trinity. *Llwyd*, 166. *An drindas*, the Trinity. A mutation of *trindas*, qd. v.

DRIS, prep. Above, over, beyond. *Ha'n strokosow trewesey war y gorf dris püb manner*, and the sad stripes on his body above every measure. M.C. 173. *Ganso drys nós yth olyas yn y servis nëb o lén*, with him through the night there watched in his service one that was faithful. M.C. 237. *May lavarsans yn püb tyller dris an vro*, that they should say in every place through the country. M.C. 250. One of the various forms of *dres*, qd. v.

DRISLEMMAL, v. a. To leap over. Comp. of *dris*, over, and *lemmal*, to leap. In late times it was corrupted into *dris-lebmal*. Pryce.

DRO, v. a. Bring thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *drey*. *Dro ve dhymmo dysempys, ha my a ru y dybry*, bring it to me immediately, and I will eat it. O.M. 247. *Dóg alena tñr gwelen, ha dro y genes dhe dré*, take thou thence three rods, and bring them with thee home. O.M. 1947. *Dro hy dhymmo war ow scoudh*, bring it to me on my shoulder. P.C. 2624.

DRO, adv. About, thereabout, on all sides. *Llwyd*, 127, 176. *Lays es yn pow a dro*, the laws are in the country about. M.C. 121. (See *Adro*.) *Nyns yw marth, cùth ken y'm bo, ow toon an pren a dhe dro*, it is no wonder, if sorrow be in me, carrying the tree about. O.M. 2820. *† Rag hedda vedn bôz couses dro dan pow*, for that will be spoken about the country. Pryce. *Dro* is a mutation of *tro*, qd. v.

DROAGA, v. a. To hurt. *Llwyd*, 75. A late form of *droga*, qd. v.

DROC, s. m. Evil, wickedness, harm, injury, wrong. Written also *dróg*, as in the Cornish Vocabulary, *drog*, malum. *Mara kyll dtheworth an da dhe wethyll drók agan dry*, if he can from the good bring us to do evil. M.C. 21. *Ef ny ylly dre dhewsys godhaff na nñll drók na da*, he could not by godhead suffer either evil or good. M.C. 60. *Dén vñth dróg dhys ny wra*, no man shall do thee harm. O.M. 1462. *Me a wra dhys mür a dhrók*, I will do thee much evil. P.C. 2098.

DROC, adj. Bad, evil, wicked, hurtful, mischievous. Written also *drog*. *A out warnes, drók venen, worto pan wrussys colé*, Oh, out upon thee wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him. O.M. 221. *Dróg yw genef gru-thyl dén*, I am sorry to have made man. O.M. 417. (This idiom is the common form in Welsh, *drwg yw genyv, y mae yn dhrwg genyv*.) *Mar dha yw genef a vrñs, merwel kyns dós drók ancw*, so well it is in my opinion, to die before the coming of evil sorrow. O.M. 1230. *Ty a fydh wharé dróg lam*, thou shalt soon have a bad elancee. O.M. 2742. *Dre wñr vreus juggys rák agan drók ober kens*, by true judgment sentenced for our evil work before. P.C. 2902. *Ty dhe dós drók yw gyné dhe vñr aneres*, I am sorry that thou shouldst have come to great disquiet. R.D. 207. W. *drwg*. Arm. *droug*, † *drouc*. Ir.

droch, † *drog*. Gael. *droch*. Manx, *drogh*. Sansc. *druh*, to seek to hurt.

DROCA, adj. Worst. Written also *droga*. *Droga galar ew dhymmo y ancedhyas mar usky*, the worst grief is to me, the burying him so immediately. O.M. 868. *Droka ober o henna, ladhé máp Dew y honan*, the worst deed was that, to kill the Son of God himself. P.C. 3081. *Púr wñr y fydhons dampnys dhe tán yfarn, droka le*, very truly they will be condemned to the fire of hell, the worst place. P.C. 3094. W. *drycav*. Besides the regular comparison, *droc*, *drocagh*, *droca*, the Cornish had also the irregular comparative *gwèth*, and superlative, *gwetha*. So in Welsh, *drwg*, *drycach*, *drycav*, and *gwaeth*, *gwaethav*; and in Arm. *droug*, *gwaz*, *gwasa*.

DROCOLETH, s. m. An evil deed, ill doing, injury, damage. *Mar a mynné amendyé, gwell vye y dhylyfryé hep drocoleth dhyworthyn*, if he would amend it would be better to liberate him without injury from us. P.C. 1864. *Pa'n drok-kuleth a wrusta? gorthyp vy na vyf tollys*, what evil deed hast thou done? answer me that I bo not deceived. P.C. 2008. *Mars ós máp Dew a vér brys, ymsaw scon a dhrocoleth*, if thou art the Son of God, of great price, save thyself soon from ill usage. P.C. 2866. Comp. of *droc*, evil, and *culeth*, a deed, from *cul*, to do.

DROGA, v. a. To do harm, to hurt, to injure. Written by *Llwyd*, *droaga*. W. *drygu*.

DROGBREDERYS, adj. Evil-minded, malicious, envious. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *dróg*, and *prederys*, minded, qd. v.

DROGBRES, s. m. Ill will, spite, grudge. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *dróg*, and *brës*, mind. W. *drygvryd*.

DROGDAVASEC, adj. Ill-tongued, foul-mouthed, backbiting, reviling. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *dróg*, and *tavasec*, tougued. W. *drwg-davod*, *tavod-dhrwg*.

DROGGER, s. m. Ill report, infamy, reproach. Corn. Voc. *drogger*, infamia. Comp. of *dróc*, or *dróg*, and *gér*, a word. W. *drygair*.

DROGGERIIT, adj. Infamous, reproachful. Corn. Voc. *droggeriit*, infamis. From *drogger*, with an adjectival termination, as in *Geriüt da*, qd. v.

DROGGRAS, s. m. Revenge, requital. *Agan harluth Lucifer, ny a'n kyrch dhys hep danger, púr lowenek, yn drog-gras dh'y dás Adam, vcnyntha na'n gcffo tam a wolow ték*, our lord Lucifer, we will bring him to thee without delay very joyfully; in requital to his father Adam, that he may never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 550. Comp. of *dróg*, and *gräs*, a return of favour.

DROGOBER, s. m. An evil deed, a crime. *Llwyd*, 58. *Kepar hag ef ón crowsys, hu dre wñr vreus juggys rák agan drók-ober kens*, like as he we are crucified, and by true judgment sentenced for our evil deed before. P.C. 2902. Comp. of *dróg*, and *ober*, a work. Arm. *droug-ober*.

DROGOBEROR, s. m. A worker of evil, a malefactor. *Llwyd*, 88. Corn. Voc. *drochoberor*, maleficus.

DROGSAWARN, s. m. A bad smell, a stink. *Llwyd*, 69. Comp. of *dróg*, and *sawarn*, a smell, qd. v.

DRON, s. f. A throne. A mutation of *tron*, qd. v. *Dùn dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron, avel mychtern yn y sé*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and let us put him in his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 237.

DROS, v. a. He brought. 3 pers. s. preterite of *drey*. *A Dás ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn a'm kñk, (hu'n) corf*, O

- Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and hody. O.M. 111. *Ty re gam wrúk credy, ha re'n drós dhe vúr anken*, thou hast done evil verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow. O.M. 282. *Why re dhrós dhym an dên-ma*, ye have brought to me this man. P.C. 1852.
- DROSSA, v. a. He will bring. 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *drey*. *Saw mar callaf der dhavys gwyl dhe Adam dhym cola, me a'n drossa dhe baynes na dhefo dhe'n nêf nevera*, but if I cau by device make this Adam to listen to me, I will bring him to pains, that he shall never come to heaven. C.W. 36.
- DROSSEN, v. a. We had brought. 1 pers. pl. preterpl. and subj. of *drey*. *Yn mēdh Pilat pan a dra a ynnyoueh wy warnodho?* *Na ve bōs fals an dên-ma ny'n drossen ny bōs deso*, Pilate says, what do ye charge against him? Were not this man false, we would not have brought him ever to thee. M.C. 99. *Tebel dên ef mar ny fē, ny ny'n drosen dhyso gy*, if he were not a wicked man, we would not have brought him to thee. P.C. 1976.
- DROU, v. a. Bring ye. An abbreviated form of *drouch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *drey*. *Pur lowen, re'n Arluth Dew, ha lowennē a pe bew, drou' e yntrē ow dyworech*, very gladly, hy the Lord God, and more gladly if he were alive; bring him to my arms. P.C. 159.
- DRUIC, s. f. A dragon. Corn. Voc. *draco*. W. *draig*, †*dreic*; dragon. Arm. *dragon*. Ir. *draig*, †*drig*; *dragun*, *dreagan*. Gael. *drag*, *dreug*. Lat. *draco*. Gr. *δράκων*; *δέπω*, to see.
- DRUS, adv. Across, athwart. Written also *drues*. *Cafes moy dhys aban rēs, try heys dhe bāl kemery; a drús mus-ury trylles, ha gwel na ura falsury*, to have more since there is need to thee, three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take; athwart thou shalt measure three breadths, and take thou care that thou doest no deceit. O.M. 393. *A Iowan na gows a drues, rāk ahanus marth a'm bues, ty dhe leverel folneth*, O John speak not absurdly, for I am surprised at thee, to be speaking folly. R.D. 961. *Ty Pilat dhum arluth dues, kyn whrylly nŷth cows a drues dhynny lemmyn, gennen ny ty ā*, thou Pilate come to my lord, though thou shouldst ever speak against it, with us thou shalt go. R.D. 1792. W. *traws*, *draws*, †*trus*. Arm. *treuz*. Ir. *trasd*. Gael. *trasd*. Lat. *trans*. Sansc. *tar*, to cross.
- DRUS, s. m. A foot. A mutation of *trús*, a late form of *troys*. *A druz*, on foot. *Llwyd*, 115.
- DRUTH, s. f. A harlot. W. *trythyll*, *drythyll*. Ir. *druth*, *druis*, †*drus*, †*tudracht*. Gael. *druiseal*.
- DRUYTH, part. Brought. Part. pass. of *drey*; written also *drúth*. *Dhe Arluth nêf ythouch druyth, dún alemma dhe'n mór ruyth, tús, venenes, ha fkehys*, to the Lord of heaven ye are brought, let us go hence to the Red Sea; men, women, and children. O.M. 1621. *Mur ioy ús er y byn ef; púr dha yth heuel yn nêf y bones druth*, great joy is meeting him; very good it seems in heaven that he is brought. R.D. 2492.
- DRY, v. a. To bring. Another form of *drey*, qd. v. *Mar a kyll dheworth an da dhe weithyll drók agan dry*, if he can from the good to do evil us bring. M.C. 21. *Y wrég dhe ré anedhē mōs dhe'n dré, ha degylmy an asen ha dry gansé*, he caused some of them to go to the town, and untie the ass, and bring (her) with them. M.C. 27. *Honwa yw y bows nessa. ha whêth gwreuch y dhry omma*
- artē dhywhy, ha dyscow y dheworto*, that is his nearest garment, and do ye yet bring him here again to yon, and strip it from him. R.D. 1870.
- DRYDH, prep. Through, or hy. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tās olgallusec, gwréar an nêv, ha'n 'oar; hag yn Jesus Christ y mab y honou, nêb ef dheravas dhe vewnans drydh an Speris Sans*, I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his own Son, whom he raised to life through the Holy Ghost. *Pryce*. This is also written *drêdh*; and is the form of *dre*, before a vowel.
- DRYDHY, pron. prep. Through or by her, or it. (*Drydhy*.) *Dew a erchys dhys Moyses dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwyskel an mór gynsy, an dour a uger a lês, may hylly yn ta kerdhes, ty ha' th pobel oll drydhy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, thy rod to take, and strike the sea with it; the water will pen wide, that thou wilt be able well to go, thou and all thy people through it. O.M. 1668. Written also *dredhy*, qd. v. W. *trwydhi*, *drwydhi*, †*trwydi*. Arm. *dreizi*. Ir. *trihe*, *trihi*, †*trée*. Gael. *troimpe*.
- DRYLLYN, v. a. We will bring hack. A mutation of *trylyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *trylê*, qd. v. *Dhe Pilat na'n dryllyn ny*, to Pilate that we bring him not back. R.D. 648.
- DRYNSYS, s. f. Trinity. A mutation of *trysys*, which is variously written *drindas*, *drynses*, *drynges*. *Yn gwŷr-der an tŷr gwelen yw dysquydhians ha token an try person yn Drynsys*, in truth, the three rods are a declaration and token of the three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 1734. *Râg an tyrr gwelen defry a ve gans Davyd plyn-sys, hag a iunnyas dhe onan, yn token da an try person yn Drynsys*, for the three rods really were by David planted, and he joined (them) into one as a good type of three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 2650. See *Trindas*.
- DRYNYA, v. a. To grieve. *Geneuch why mōs ny drynyaf; dhum arluth lowen yth af, Tyber Cesar*, to go with you I shall not grieve; to my lord gladly I will go, Tiberius Caesar. R.D. 1797. This is a mutation of *trynya*, which is also written *treymyê*, qd. v.
- DRYS, prep. Over, above, beyond. *Ytho bedhyth mylgyes pŷr wŷr drys oll a bestes a gerdho war an nór veis*, now thou shalt be accursed, very truly above all the heasts, that walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 312. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow Arluth pan wrúk serry, pan rûk drys y worhemmyr*, alas to see the time, when I made my Lord angry, when I acted against his command. O.M. 353. *Yma Dew whâth ow pewê, neb ew Arluth drys pŷp tra*, there is a God yet living, who is Lord above all things. O.M. 623. Written also *dres*, qd. v.
- DU, s. m. God, a god, a divinity. Pl. *duow*. *Wy a bŷs a leun golon,—may fo dhe Dhu dhe wordhyans, ha syl-wans dhe'n enevow*, ye shall pray with faithful heart,—that there be to God the glory, and salvation to the souls. M.C. 1. *A'n aval te kemer tam, avel Du y fedhyth gwrys*, of the apple take thou a hit, like a god thou wilt be made. M.C. 6. *Mēs pan vōns dysehys gulân, y a dynach aga duow myleges*, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their cursed gods. O.M. 1840. This is another form of *dew*, qd. v.
- DU, adj. Black, sahle, dark, gloomy. Corn. Voc. *duw*, niger. Pl. *duon*. *Och, tru, tru; shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y venym*, Oh, sad, sad, hurt I am by a black toad, and blown by his venom. O.M. 1778. *Du asyo emskemunys nêp re ordenes y ladhê*, black ac-

- cursed is he, who decreed to kill him. P.C. 3091. *Púr hardh dūn dhodho wharré, gorrŷn ef yn bédh arlé; du yw y lhw*, very boldly let us go to him soon, let us put him into the grave again; black is his hue. R.D. 2101. In late Cornish it was written also *dū*. *Davaz dhiu*, a black sheep; *hor' dū*, a black ram; *hyrroz dyon*, black rams. *Lhwyd*, 243. W. *du*. Arm. *dū*. Ir. *dubh*, †*dub*. Gael. *dubh*. Manx, *doo*.
- DU, s. m. A day. An abbreviated form of *dýdh*, qd. v. *Du Yow*, Thursday. *Du Pasc*, Easter day. *Thomas ythos púr wokŷ, drefen na fŷnnyth crygy, an arluth dhe dhasserchy du pask vyttyn*, Thomas, thou art very stupid, because thou wilt not believe the Lord to have risen Easter day morning. R.D. 1108.
- DU, s. m. A side. A mutation of *tu*, qd. v. *A y du*, on his side.
- DU, num. adj. Two. Another form of *dew*, qd. v., and chiefly used in composites, as *duscoudh*, the shoulders; *dugans*, forty.
- DUADH, s. m. End, termination. *Lhwyd*, 251. Another form of *diwedh*, qd. v.
- DUAN, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Yn ŷr-na, rág púr dhan, dagrow tyn gwráf dyveré*, in that time, for very sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed. O.M. 401. *Mar a quellan drók dhum flechys, na duan, ow colon a vjdh terrys*, if I see evil to my children, or sorrow, my heart will be broken. P.C. 1945. Another form of *duwan*, qd. v.
- DUBM, adj. Warm. A mutation of *tubm*, as *mar tubm*, so warm. *Lhwyd*, 231.
- DUC, v. a. He brought. 3 pers. s. preterite of *doga*, or *degŷ*, qd. v. Written also *duq*. *Ef a dhák an grows gansé, púr wjŷr henn o a'y anvodh*, he bore the cross with them, very truly this was against his will. M.C. 175. *Honna a dorras an aval ték, hag a'n dūg dhym dhe dastyé*, she plucked the fair apple, and brought it to me to taste. O.M. 268. *Dusserchy ef a wrák, ha mŷr a paynys re dhák war y corf kér*, rise he did, and many pains he bore on his dear body. R.D. 1280. *Rág dry Adam a yfurn, me a dhák curŷn a spern, nép try our adro dhum pen*, to take Adam out of hell, I wore a crown of thorns some three hours around my head. R.D. 2554. W. *dúg*, †*duc*, a *dúig*.
- DUCHAN, s. f. Grief, sorrow, lamentation. *Ny amownt gwythell duchan lemyŷn ragdha*, it avails not to make lamentation now for it. C.W. 124. British Museum MS. The more common forms are *dewhan*, *duwan*, *duan*, *duon*, *duwon*. See *Duwan*.
- DUE, v. m. He will come. 3 pers. s. fut. of *dós*. In construction it changes into *dhue*, and *tue*. *An pyth a dhue yn dywedh*, the thing will come at last. O.M. 671. *Pan vo gurcs my a dhue dhys*, when it is done I will come to thee. O.M. 988. *War agan keyn ef a dhue*, on our back it will come. O.M. 2570. *Bynnyges yw neb a dhue yn hanow Dew*, blessed is he who comes in the name of God. P.C. 274. *Ha kemmys a'n gordhyo ef, gans mŷr ioy y tue dhe'n néf dre y dhadder oberys*, and as many as worship him, with great joy shall come to heaven, by his goodness wrought. R.D. 1223. W. *daw*, a *dhaw*. Arm. *deú*.
- DUE, part. Ended. *Rjŷ yw dymmo lafuryé dhe un vatel yredy, saw dystoch hy a vjdh dué*, I must labour at a battle certainly, but very soon it will be ended. O.M. 2178. *An gwary yw dué lymmyŷn*, the play is now ended. 2839. *Mar ny vjdh an whethlow dué yn ages mŷsk, nép onon me a wŷsk*, if the tales be not ended amongst you, some one I shall strike. R.D. 1400. *Ha mŷl dén ef a wrák dué yn dour-na rák uth hag own*, and a thousand men he caused to be finished in that water, for horror and fright. R.D. 2331. An anomalous form from *divedhé*, qd. v.
- DUECH, v. n. Come ye. *Tormentores duech dhym scon*, executioners, come to me forthwith. R.D. 2240. *Ow devolow duech gynef warparth oll me agas peys*, my devils come with me together all I pray you. R.D. 2307. This is the same word as *deuch*, qd. v.
- DUELLO, v. a. To let out, to discharge. *Ellas, dhynny ny dál man ducllo luhes na taran dh'y lesky ef*, alas, it avails us not a bit to discharge lightning nor thunder to burn him. R.D. 296. It is the same word as *dellé*, and *dylllo*, qd. v.
- DUER, v. n. It concerneth. *Kyn y'n carra vjth mar veur, auos y ladhé ny'm duer*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him, there is no concern to me. R.D. 1898. Id. qd. *dér*, and *dír*, qd. v.
- DUES, v. n. Come thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *dós*. *Dues ow howethes Eva*, come thou, my companion Eve. O.M. 652. *Dues nés hag ysé gené*, come thou nearer, and sit with me. P.C. 576. *A vyl gadlyng, dues yn rág*, O vile vagabond, come forth. P.C. 1817. *Ihesu máp rás, agan syl-wyas, dues gweres ny*, Jesus, Son of grace, our Saviour, come help us. R.D. 308. Written as frequently *dús*, qd. v. Arm. *deuz*.
- DUES, v. n. Thou camest. 2 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Kepar yn beys ha dues, dhe'n néf grusses yskenné*, as thou camest into the world, to heaven thou wouldst ascend. O.M. 155. Arm. *deuez*.
- DUES, part. Come. *Mar ny's cafuf scon dhum dues, ty a fjdth drók oremus*, if I do not find them soon come to me, thou shalt have an evil oremus. R.D. 647. *Gúl ges ahanaf a wréth, marth yw gynef na dhues méth ow keusel gow*, thou dost make a jest of me; it is a wonder to me, that shames comes not speaking lies. R.D. 1391. Written also *des*. Arm. *deúet*, *deúl*.
- DUES, s. f. A goddess. *Pryce*. W. *duwies*. Arm. *douéez*, †*dues*.
- DUETH, s. f. He came. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Rák whéth býth ny dhúeth deydh brues*, for yet the day of judgment has not come. R.D. 234. *Namn'agan dallas golow, pan dhueth an gwás*, light almost blinded us, when the fellow came. R.D. 303. *Pyp a dhueth a'n beys yn rúdh*, who is it that has come from the earth in red. R.D. 2499. Written also *dúth*, qd. v. W. *daeth*.
- DUETH, v. n. Thou shalt come. 2 pers. s. fut. of *dós*. *Arluth assyw varthusek, pan dhueth, Ihesu gallosek, dh'a-gan myras, ha leverel dhynny crés, asso fast ytho dyges agan dorras*, Lord it is wonderful, when thou comest, Jesus powerful, to see us, and speak peace to us, though fast our door was shnt: R.D. 1178. *Ty geyler, dús yn rák, ha mar ny dhueth, me a'th ták, hag a ver spys, thou gaoler, come forth, and if thou wilt not come, I will strangle thee, and in a short time*. R.D. 199. Written also *dúth*, qd. v. Arm. *deúez*.
- DUEYTH, v. n. I came. 1 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Ellas vyth pan dhueyth a dré, an keth corf-na byw a pe, ow arluth a vye saw*, alas ever when I came from home! if that same body were alive, my lord would be cured. R.D. 1661. Written also *duyth*, qd. v. Arm. *deúiz*.

DUF, s. m. A captain. *Fystyn ow duf whék a vy, gweyt an harlot na scapyo*, hasten my sweet captain of me; take care that the knave escape not. P.C. 989. Written also *def*, qd. v.

DUFE, v. n. He will come. Comp. of *duf*, id. qd. *duf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *dós*, and pronoun *fe*, he. *Mar tufé ha datherchy mûr a dús a vra crygy ynno*, if he will come and risc, much people will believe in him. R.D. 7.

DUFUN, adj. Sleepless, awake, wide awake. *Pôs re tewl-seuch agas clûn, rág me a'n gwelas dufun, dresof ef a tremenas*, heavily have ye thrown down your haunches, for I saw him wide awake, he passed over me. R.D. 424. This is a less correct form of *difun*, qd. v.

DUFYDHY, v. a. To quench, to extinguish. *Ow Arluth kêr, Cryst Ihesu, Dew an nêf, dre dhe vertu, dufydh nerth an flam ha'n tân*, my dear Lord, Christ Jesus, God of heaven, through thy virtne, assuage the power of the flame and fire. O.M. 2637. W. *difodhi*, comp. of *di*, neg., and *fawdh*, splendour.

DUG, v. n. He brought. 3 pers. s. preterite of *doga*, or *degy*, qd. v. *Honna a dorras an avalêk, hag a'n diûg dhym dhe dastyé*, she plucked the fair apple, and brought it to me to taste. O.M. 268. More frequently written *duc*, qd. v.

DUGANS, num. adj. Two score, forty. *Lhoyd*, 133. *Dég ha dugans*, ten and two score, fifty. *Prycc*. This is a late form of *dewigans*, qd. v.

DUGTYE, v. a. To prepare, to provide. *Rág henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy, dre vraster brás yn golon y dhugtyons y dhestrewy*, for that reason the fools against him bore spite, through great pride in the heart they prepared to destroy him. M.C. 26. It is the same word as *dychtyé*, qd. v.

DUI, num. adj. Used with substantives feminine, as *dew* was with masculines. The same rule obtains in Welsh and Armoric. It is also written *diû* or *dyu*, qd. v. W. *duy*, †*dui*. Arm. *diou*. Sansc. *dwé*.

DUIGLÛN, s. m. The reins. Corn. Voc. *renes*. Comp. of *dui*, two, and *clun*, the haunch, qd. v.

DUILOF, s. m. The hands. This is the Celtic dual. *Lien duilof*, manntergium *vêl* mantle, a towel, a hand cloth. Corn. Voc. Comp. of *dui*, two, and *lof*, a hand, qd. v. In the Ordinalia the word is generally written *dewlef*, *dywlef*, and *dywluef*, qd. v. W. *dwylaw*, †*duilof*.

DUIVRON, s. m. The breasts. *Cluit duivron*, pectus, the breast. Corn. Voc. Another instance of the Celtic dual. Comp. of *dui*, two, and *bron*, a breast. W. *duyvron*.

DULE, s. m. The hands. An abbreviated form of *dywlef*, or *duilof*. *Ha'n kelmyns treys ha dulé, ha'n hembrynkys bÿs dhymny*, let them bind him feet and hands, and bring him to us. P.C. 583. *Yma ow trÿs ha'm dulé dhyworthef ow teglené*, my feet and hands are loosening from me. P.C. 1216. *Dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2733. *Llwyd* writes this word *dula*, *gravar dula*, a hand-barrow. 46. †*Tre dha dhula*, betwixt thy hands. 230.

DUM, pron. prep. To my. (*Do-my*.) *A venen, assos goky, na grësyth dhum lavarow*, O woman, thou art foolish, that thou wilt not believe my words. O.M. 174. *Adam pandra wrêth, prâg na dhêth dhum wolcummé*, Adam what art thou doing, why camest thou not to welcome me. O.M. 258. *Er na gyllyf dhên nêf dhum Tás, may le-whyllyf arté dhum gwlas, dhe gows worthys*, until I go to

heaven to my Father, that I may return again to my country to speak to thee. R.D. 878.

DUN, s. f. A hill. Written also *din*, qd. v. This form is preserved in the names of places; as *Dun mear*, the great hill, in Bodmin; *Dun vedh*, the hill of the grave, in St. Breock.

DUN, v. n. Let us come. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *dós*. *Abel whék dún alemma*, sweet Abel, let us come hence. O.M. 446. *Ow broder whék, dún dhe dré*, my sweet brother, let us come home. O.M. 525. *Dún ol dhe'n gorhyl, toth da, gans lÿf na wrellen budhy*, let us come all to the ark quickly, that we may not be drowned by the flood. O.M. 1047. *Dún ganso er y anfus, dhe Pylat agan iustys*, let us come with him, for his wickedness, to Pilate our justice. P.C. 1501. This is the common Welsh idiom for *let us bring*. W. *deuwn*, down. Arm. *deuomp*.

DUON, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Dre pûr anger ha duon, me a wor lour nêp onon me a wÿsk*, for very anger and vexation, I know very well, some one I shall strike. R.D. 1402. *Duon agas lavarow, ha hyreth bôs Cryst marow, pîr wÿr a ÿl ow gwethé*, grief of your words, and regret that Christ is dead, very truly may destroy me. R.D. 1414. *Yma dhymmo mûr duon, ha cothys uur ow colon*, there is much grief and sorrow on my heart. R.D. 1764. This is variously written *duan*, *duwhan*, and *duwon*. See *Duwhan*.

DUR, s. m. Water. Corn. Voc. *aquam*. Written also *dour*, qd. v.

DUR, v. n. It concerns. *Cryst ow sylwyas, clew mar a'th dÿr, dhys daryvas del garsen mûr*, Christ my saviour, hear if it concerns thee, disclose to thee as I would much desire. R.D. 845. *Kyn whrylly flattré nar mûr ahanas tra vÿth ny'm dÿr, kyn 'thos bysy*, though thou dost chatter so much, any thing from thee concerns me not, though thou be busy. R.D. 1059. Written also *dêr*, and *duer*. W. *dawr*. (*Ni'm dawr, ni'm dawr i*, it concerns me not; *ni'th dawr*, it concerns thee not; and fut. *ni'm dorbi*. *Er gwaith Arderydh ni'm dorbi*, for the action of Arderydh, I shall not be concerned. *Merdhyn*.) Arm. †*deur*. (*Nem deur*, I am unwilling; *noz deur*, ye are unwilling.)

DURDALA, s. m. Thanks. †*Falla ello why giel? po falla gan a why?* how do you do, or how is it with you. †*Dah, durdala dha why*, well, thanks to you. This is a late and corrupt term of uncertain origin, and is given by Pryce.

DURGY, s. m. A small turf hedge. *Prycc*. The primary meaning was probably a water dyke, being compounded of *dÿr*, water, and *ge*, a fence.

DURN, s. m. A hand. *Llwyd*, 3. Generally written *dorn*, qd. v. In Cornish and Armoric, it generally means a hand, while in Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx, it is applied to a fist.

DUS, v. n. Come thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *dós*. *Eva, dús nês, kemer y*, Eve, come nearer, take it. O.M. 179. *Abram, fystyné gwra, ha dús dhymmo wharré*, Abraham, hasten do thou, and come to me soon. O.M. 1266. *Moyes, stÿf ena, na nês, na dhús na fella*, Moses, stand there, not nearer come not, no further. O.M. 1404. *Dôs genen ny*, comethou with us. O.M. 2378. *Dús yn mës*, come thou out. O.M. 2700. Written also *dues*, qd. v.

DUS, s. f. A people, people. A mutation of *tús*, qd. v. *Ha'th vam, hag oll an dús vâs*, and thy mother, and all

the good people. O.M. 814. *Cresseuch, collenweuch kefrys an nôr veys, a dús, arté*, increase ye, fill likewise the earth of the world, O men, again. O.M. 1212. *Gans lyf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dús gwyls na dôf*, by flood I will not ever destroy mankind wild nor tame. O.M. 1245.

DUSCODH, s. m. The shoulders. This is a Celtic dual, being compounded of *du*, two, and *scodh*, shoulder. Written also *duscoudh*. *Lemyn dreheveuch an gist, yw gwrys crows, war duscoudh Cryst dh'y dôn dhe dré*, now lift ye up the beam, that is made a cross, on the shoulders of Christ, to carry it to town. P.C. 2582. *Pyw a dhueth a'n beys yn rúdh, avel gós, pen ha duscoudh, garrow ha treys*, who is it that came from the earth in red, like blood, head, and shoulders, legs, and feet. R.D. 2500.

DUSES, s. m. Godhead, divinity. *Rák me a wôr lour, denses, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny séf*, for I know full well, that men, unless through full Godhead, remain not here. R.D. 2515. This is another form of *dewsys*, qd. v.

DUSHOC, adj. Tufted, spiked. *Les dushoc, betonica, betony. Corn. Voc. Les dushoc*, is literally the tufted plant, which is characteristic of it. *Dushoc* is a mutation of *tushoc*, id. qd. W. *twysog*, from *twys*, a tuft.

DUSTUN, s. m. A witness. A mutation of *tustun*, qd. v. Pl. *dustuneow, dustenyow, dustynyow*. *En Edhewon yn-trethé a whelas dustuneow*, the Jews between them sought for witnesses. M.C. 90. *Mjns a wrúk me a'n avow, hag a gýff dustynyow, ty dhe gows erbyn laha*, all I did I confess it, and have witnesses that thou speakest against the law. P.C. 1302. *Travyth ny wréth gorthyby erbyn dustenyow léi*, dost thou not reply any thing against trusty witnesses? P.C. 1318. *Pyth yw an ethom gortos, na casus dustynyow, aban wréth y aswonvos*, what is the need to stay, or find witnesses, since thou dost acknowledge it? P.C. 1498.

DUSTUNE, v. a. To bear witness, to witness, to testify. A mutation of *tustuné*, qd. v. It is written also *dustynyé*. *Hag êth poran dhe'n cyté, gan luas y fîns gwelys, en gwýr dhe dhustunyé, bós Mâb Du neb o ledhys*, and went straight to the city, by many they were seen, the truth to witness that it was the Son of God who was killed. M.C. 210. *Nynsus ethom nag onan dhwyhy a dustynyé, pan clewseuch gows an gewan*, there is no need of any one to testify to you, when ye have heard him speak the lies. P.C. 1338. *Sûr Maria Jacobé, ha Maria Salomé, dhym dustyny, surely Mary, (mother of) James, and Mary Salome will witness to me*. R.D. 1075.

DUSTUNY, s. m. A witnessing, witness, testimony. A mutation of *tustuny*, qd. v. It is written also *dustyny*. *Ha dew a dhúk dustuny y'n clewsons ow leverel, and two bore witness they heard him say*. M.C. 91. *Mara kewsys falsury, ha henna dôk dustuny*, if I have spoken falsehood, of that bear thou witness. P.C. 1272. *Ha me a dhék dustyny, y'n clewys ow leverel, and I bear witness, I have heard him saying*. P.C. 1313.

DUTH, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dôs*. *Dhym dhe ammé ty-re dúth sâr, rág ow gwerthé dhe'n traylors pûr*, to kiss me thou hast surely come, to sell me to very traitors. P.C. 1107. *Ty creator bymyges, fattel dhuhté gy dhe'n crés*, thou blessed creature, how camest thou to peace? R.D. 260. *Me re dhúth dhe'th confortyé, nak na ry gy yn a whér*, I am come to comfort thee, that thou

be not in sorrow. R.D. 473. *Me re dhúth dh'agas myres*, I am come to see you. R.D. 1536. *Dre ow thrýs y túth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorre*, through my feet a fellow came with nails to put them. R.D. 2587. Written also *dueth*, qd. v. W. *daeth*.

DUTH, v. n. Thou shalt come. 2 pers. s. fut. of *dôs*. *Cryst clew ow léf, lavar an úr may túth a'n néf arté dhe'n lûr, dhe cows worthyn*, Christ hear my voice, say the hour that thou wilt come from heaven again to the earth to speak to us. R.D. 882. Written also *dueth*, qd. v.

DUTHE, v. n. I came. 1 pers. s. subj. of *dôs*. *Whet aban dhuhté y'th chy, golhy ow treys ny lyrsys*, yet since I came into thy house, to wash my feet thou hast not offered. P.C. 517. *Ha homma vjth ny sestyas, aban duthé yn chy dhys, pûp úr oll ammé dhym treys*, and this woman has never ceased, since I came into thy house continually to kiss my feet. P.C. 524.

DUTHEUCH, v. n. Ye came. 2 pers. pl. preterite of *dôs*. *Creator a brys benen, yn yfarn na feuch gynen; fatel dhutheuch why omma*, creatures from the womb of woman, in hell ye were not with us; how came ye here? R.D. 193. W. *daethoch*.

DUTHYS, v. n. Thou camest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *dôs*. *Ha fattel duthys yn ban, dre dhe gallos dhe honan, ha war dhe corf mar drók scuth*, and how camest thou up, through thy own power, and on thy body such evil plight? R.D. 2568. W. *daethost*

DÜW, adj. Black. Corn. Voc. *niger*. Id. qd. *du*, qd. v.

DUWEDHVA, s. f. An end, termination. *Hcb dallath na duwedhva*, without beginning or ending. C.W. 3. Id. qd. *diwedhva*, qd. v.

DUWENHE, v. a. To vex, to grieve, to afflict. *Ow bós serrys nyns yw marth, ages bones ol warbarth porrys worth ow duwenhé*, my being angry is no wonder, all of you together being willed to grieve me. R.D. 1413. Written also *dewhanhé*, qd. v. From *duwon*, sorrow. W. *duchanu*.

DUWHIAN, s. f. Grief, sorrow, vexation, lamentation. *Ny amownt gwyrthell duwhan lemyn ragdha*, it avails not to make lamentation now for it. C.W. 124. This word is variously written *duchan*, *dewhan*, *duwon*, *duan*, *duon*. *Gwyn bÿs vones dhym fethys lafur ha duwon an bÿs*, happy that for me is vanquished, the labour and sorrow of the world. O.M. 851. *Duwon yn y gorf a'n meck, ny vjdh hutyk y golon*, sorrow in his body chokes him, nor is his heart glad. O.M. 2817. *Ken ben vjth mar mûr duwon*, though there be ever so much grief. R.D. 1530. W. *duchan*, *dychan*.

DUWHANS, adj. Eagerly, hastily, fast, quickly, directly. *Fystyn alemma duwhans, worthyf na gows na moy gér*, hasten thou hence quickly; to me speak not another word. O.M. 169. *Del y'm kyrry, fystyn duwhans gweres vy, ow tôn a plos casadow*, as thou lovest me, hasten quickly to help me, bringing the foul villain. O.M. 891. Written also *dewhans*, and *dywhans*, qd. v.

DUY, s. m. God. Corn. Voc. *deus*. Written more frequently *Dew*, and *Du*, qd. v.

DUYOW, s. m. Thursday. *Dies Jovis. Ke alemma, ser-vont kër, kerch a'n fenten dhym dour clér dhe dhyrchyé bós dhynny ny erbyn soper, kepar del yw an vaner duyow hamlos*, go hence, dear servant, fetch from the fountain for me clear water, to prepare food for us for supper, like as is the custom on Thursday of the preparation. P.C. 654. Written also *deyow*, qd. v.

DUYRAN, s. m. The east. † *Po rez deberra an bez, tidn heerath a sew ; po rez dal an vor, na oren pan a lu, duyran, houl zethas, gogleth, po dihow*, when thou comest into the world, length of sorrow follows ; when thou beginnest the way, 'tis not known, which side, east or west, to the north, or south. *Pryce. W. duyrain. Ir. soir, oir. Gael. ear.* The Armoric equivalent is *sevel-heol*, or *sav-heol*, sunrising.

DUYTH, v. n. I came. 1 pers. s. preterite of *dós*. *Mychtern ôf war wlâs ha tŷr, yn henna y fŷf genys, râk henna dhe'n bŷs y tuyth*, a king I am over the land and earth ; in that I was born, for that I came to the world. P.C. 2022. Written also *ducyth*, qd. v.

DY, pron. prep. To him, or it. Comp. of *do*, to, and *e*, him. *Dhe Ihesu may fôns parys dh'y gomfortŷe, yredy, a'n neff y fe danvenys dheworth an Tâs eleth dy*, to Jesus that they might be ready to comfort him surely, from heaven there were sent from the Father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Ihesus Crist a wovynys worth an bobyl a dhêth dy*, Jesus Christ asked of the people that came to him. M.C. 67. *A vês dhe'n drê yth esê menedh uchel yredy, an grows y a rûg gorrê war scôdh Jesus dh'y dônn dhy*, without the town, there was a high hill indeed, the cross they did put on the shoulder of Jesus to carry it there, (to it.) M.C. 162. *I êth yn un fystenê dhe'n tyller ganso o ordnys, pan dothyans dhy, yntrelhê pous Ihesus ave dyskys*, they went in a hurry to the place by him (that) was ordained, when they came there, among them Jesus's coat was taken off. M.C. 176. *A dâs kêr dhe'th worhemmy, my â dhy a dhysempys*, O father dear, at thy command, I will go to him immediately. O.M. 697.

DY, prep. From, of. In Cornish it is only found compounded with *worth*, and its derivatives, as *dyworth*, from by, from. Written also *de*, qd. v. In old Welsh it is also found in its simple form, as *hin map di iob*, the son of Jupiter. *Oxford Glosses*. It is now in common use in the compounds *o dhiwerth*, and its derivatives. W. di. Arm. di. Ir. di.

DY, a prefix in composition. Its power is privative, and answers to *less* in English, as *dybyttê*, pitiless. *Y dhadder yw drôk tyllys, pan y'n ladhons dybyttê*, his goodness is ill rewarded, when they have killed him without pity. P.C. 3098. Sometimes it has an intensive power, as in *dybarth*, a division. It is also written *di*, qd. v. W. di.

DYAC, s. m. A husbandman, a farmer. A mutation of *tyac*, qd. v. *Ythom brovas gwan dyack, may 'thof poyntyas dha bayn brâs, dha pyt efarn*, I am proved a weak husbandman, that I am appointed to great pain, to the pit of hell. C.W. 68.

DYAG, prep. Towards. A mutation of *tyag*, or *tuag*, qd. v.

DYAHA, s. m. Safety, security. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha kyn dasveico ny'n drecha dhywar y geyn*, let us sleep with security ; though he should revive, he will not lift it from off his back. R.D. 402. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *aha*, id. qd. W. *echw, echwydh*, rest.

DYAL, s. m. Revenge. *Pilat a'n ladhas hep fal ; war-nodho telyuech dyal, râk ef o Crist an mychtern nêf*, Pilate killed him undoubtedly ; upon him inflét ye vengeance, for he was Christ, the king of Heaven. R.D. 1753. Written also *dial*, qd. v.

DYAL, s. m. A deluge. *Noe rag kerengê orthys, my ny gemere neffrê trom dyal war oll an veys, na dre dhyal pûp*

ladhê, Noah, for love to thee, I will never take vengeance on all the world, nor destroy every one by a flood. O.M. 1209. Written also *dial*, qd. v.

DYALE, v. a. To mock, to deride. *An laddron a'n dyalas dre lyes torment ahas, ha dre mûr a galarow*, the thieves mocked him, by many torments unceasing, and by many sorrows. R.D. 1426. *Arluth, ot ommê an gwâs, del gles-euch, a dhyallas an profus*, lord, behold here the fellow, as you have heard, who mocked the prophet. R.D. 1804. *Oul warnas ty harlot wâs, Ihesu ty a dhyallas, ow arluth kêr*, out upon thee, thou rascal fellow, thou hast mocked Jesus, my dear Lord. R.D. 1966.

DYALWHEDEHE, v. a. To open, to unlock. *Dodho ny dhyalwhehdhas*, to him we opened. R.D. 1445. Id. qd. *dialwhehdê*, qd. v.

DYANC, v. a. To escape. Part. *dyencys*. *A traytor brâs, mâp gal, dhe gafus gynen yw mal ; kelmeuch warbarth y dhywrocch, na allo dyanc*, O great traitor, son of evil, it is our desire to take thee ; bind ye his arms together, that he may not escape. P.C. 1180. *Mars yw dyenkys, ellas ! râk me a wêl an mên brâs war glan an bêdh fest hûhel*, if he is escaped, alas ! for I see the large stone on the side of the grave very high. R.D. 520. Written also *deanc*, qd. v. W. *dianc*. Arm. *dianca*.

DYANTELL, adj. Hazardous, dangerous. *An tebell êl a vynnas yn ken manner y demptyê ; war penakyll y'n goras dyantell dhe esedhê, a uch eglos têk yn wlâs av ysedhva yth esa*, the wicked angel would in another manner tempt him ; on a pinnacle he put him hazardous to sit, above a fair church in the country the sitting place was. M.C. 13. *Huhel ythos ysedhys, ha dyantel rom lautê ; yn lyvyr yma scrufys bôs eleth worth dhe weythê, râg own dhe vôs desesys dhe trôs worth mên*, high thou art seated, and dangerously, by my truth ; in a book it is written, that there are angels guarding thee, for fear that thy foot be hurt against a stone. P.C. 94. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *antell*, id. qd. W. *antur*, hazard.

DYBARTH, s. m. A division, a separation. *Yn tressê dŷdh dybarth gwraf ynlrê an môr ha'n tyryow, hag yn tŷr gorhemmennaf may lefo gweydh ha losow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands, and I will command in the land that trees and herbs shall grow. O.M. 25. *Awos own my ny tauwaf ; me a'n prêf gwyr a gowsaf kyns ys dybarth*, because of fear I will not be silent ; I will prove it true that I say, before separating. R.D. 925. *Dûs nês dhym, del y'm kerry, râk keusel moy yn tefry worthys gy kyngys dybarth*, come nearer to me, as thou lovest me, for speaking more indeed to thee before separating. R.D. 1729. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *parth*, a part. W. *dybarth*.

DYBARTHY, v. a. To divide, to separate. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bell, hag oll an flock a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 895. *Yma dheuch mûr a dhylyt a ymknoukê ; my a dhybarth ynterthoch, hag a wra dheuch pennow couch*, there is to you much delight to beat each other, I will divide between you, and will make to you bloody heads. P.C. 2325. W. *dybarthu*.

DYBLANS, adj. Proportionable, distinct, bright. *A Dâs, Mâp, ha Spyrys Sans, gordhyans dhe'th corf whêk pûp prŷs ; ow formê têk ha dyblans ty rum grûk pûr havel dhyis*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, worship to

thy sweet body always; me creating fair and bright, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 87. *My re weles y'm hunrus a-dhyragof el dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1955. *I rôf hemwyn dha'n puskas, dhe wyann, pengarnes, selyas, me a's reckon oll dyblans*, I will give names to the fishes, to broams, gurnards, congers, I will reckon them distinct. C.W. 32. *An el a ornas dhe wy, gorre sprusan y'lh aganow, ha'n dheu arall pûr dhyblans yn dha dheu freig*, the angel commanded to you, to put one kernel in thy mouth, and the two others very distinctly in thy nostrils. C.W. 140.

DYBBRY, v. a. To eat. *Frût an wedhen a skyans dybbry, bjlh na borth danger*, the fruit of the tree of knowledge eat thou, never make a difficulty. O.M. 168. *Ef a rûk agan dyfen aval na wrellen dybbry, na mós oges dhe'n wedhen*, he did forbid us that we should not eat the apple, nor go near the tree. O.M. 193. *A'y frût a wrello dybry, y fedhé kepar ha dew*, of its fruit he that would eat would be like a god. O.M. 231. *Dro ve dhymmo dysempys, ha my a ra y dybry*, bring it to me immediately, and I will eat it. O.M. 248. *Ellas, pan dhybrys an tam*, alas, when I ate the morsel. O.M. 762. *Arluth me a'th peys a dhybry gynef un prys*, Lord, I pray thee to eat with me a meal. P.C. 456. *Ow tybbry gynef yma a'm tallyour yn kéth bós-ma*, he is eating with me of my plate in this same food. P.C. 745. The same word as *diberi*, qd. v.

DYCH, pron. prep. To or for you. (*Dy-chui*.) *Me a vyn lemyr ranné yntrichon oll y dhyllas, ha my a's ran dych wharré, hep fout vyth ol, renothas*, I will now divide between us all his clothes, and I will soon divide them for you, without any fault, by my father. P.C. 2343. Another form of *deuch*, qd. v.

DYCHETH, s. m. Pity. *Anodho dycheth vye, y wokyneth na agé, ha'y muscochneith*, of him it were a pity, his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1938. By the softening and rejection of the guttural, it was also written *dyeth*, qd. v.

DYCHLOS, adj. Without happiness. *Aban omma towles dychlos, hag a Paradys helyys, me a vyn dallath palas*, since I am thrown out of happiness, and from Paradise driven, I will begin to delve. C.W. 76. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *clós*, happiness.

DYCHOW, adj. Right. *Ha mûr a bobyll gansé, a dychow hag a glêdh*, and much people with them, on the right and on the left. M.C. 97. *Hag yn y léff dychow yn wêdh gwelen wyn a ve gorris*, and in his right hand a white rod was put. M.C. 136. *An Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Gryst an barth clêdh, hag a dychow lader brás cregy a russons yn wêdh*, and the Jews hung a thief to Christ on the left side, and on the right a great thief they did hang likewise. M.C. 186. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner. M.C. 193. The aspirate was sometimes softened into *h*, as *dyhow*, or omitted altogether, as *dyow*. W. *dehau, deheu, +dehou*. Arm. *dehou*. Ir. *deise, deas, +des, +dess*. Gael. *deise*. Manx, *jiass*. Sansc. *daksa*. Gr. *δεξιá*. Lat. *dexter*. That the guttural existed in early Celtic, as in Cornish, seems evident from the term *De-siva*, *De-sivia* (dea.) See Zeuss, 58. 147.

DYCHTYE, v. a. To prepare, to procure, to treat, to use. Written indiscriminately *dychye, dgchthye, dydhtye, dyg-*

thye, dygtye. *I vam whegol a weles del esons worth y dhygtyé*, his mother dear saw how they were treating him. M.C. 164. *Pan welas y mab dygtys gans an Edhe-won mar veyl*, when she saw her son used by the Jews so vilely. M.C. 165. *Dre vraster brás yn golon y dhugt-yons y dhestrewy*, through great pride in the heart they bethought to destroy him. M.C. 26. *Ha hager fest a'n dygtys*, and very foully they used him. M.C. 130. *Ha me a'n dygth yredy*, and I will provide it at once. P.C. 624. *Gweyteuch dygtyé bós ynnny, four dh'agan soper ragon*, take ye care to prepare food in it, enough for our supper before us. P.C. 639. *Kerch a'n fenten dhyr dour clêr dhe dhychyé bós dhyunny ny erbyn soper*, fetch thou clear water for me from the fountain, to prepare food for us for supper. P.C. 651. *Fystyn leman may fo dychtys a vrede*, hasten now, that it may be prepared speedily. P.C. 692. *Mgl wglh dychtys ages bróch gan nép mylgy*, a thousand times worse treated, than a badger by some honud. P.C. 2926. This word is borrowed from the old English *dight*. Ang. Sax. *dihlan*, to prepare.

DYDH, s. m. A day. Pl. *dydhyow, dydhow*. *Rág bones oll ték ha da, yn whed-dydh mýns yw formyys, aga sona ny a ura; may fe scythves dydh hynwys, hen yw dydh a bowesva*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will; that it be called the seventh day, this is a day of rest. O.M. 142. *Dýdh brues y wrêch ysedhé oll, an býs-ma rák tuggé*, the day of judgment ye shall sit, all this world to judge. P.C. 814. *Rág y tue dydhyow may fenygouch an torrow nas levé vythqueth fches*, for the days shall come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children. P.C. 2645. *Drók den a fue bythqueth, a wúl drók ny'n gefé méth yn y dhydhow*, bad man he was ever, to do evil he had no shame in his days. R.D. 1784. *Cot yw dhe dhydhyow dhe gy, nahan na grgs*, short are thy days to thee, believe thou not otherwise. R.D. 2037. *Dýdh goil*, a holiday. *Hanter dydh*, mid-day. *Dydh Pasch*, Easter day. M.C. 124. Written also *dedh*, qd. v. W. *dýdh, dyw, +did, +diu, +diu*. Arm. *dez, devez, +deiz*. Ir. *dia, die, de*. Gael. *de, di, dia*. Manx, *je*. Lat. *dies*. Sansc. *dyu, di-vas*, from *div*, to shine.

DYDHANE, v. a. To amuse, to make glad, to gladden, to comfort. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané; beys vynytha y wharthes rág ioy ha rag lowené*; one thing I know, if thou knowest it, would amuse thee; for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy and mirth. O.M. 152. *Ioy del fl ow dydhané, ny ny tywyn ow cané*, as joy may gladden me, we will not cease from singing. R.D. 2526. W. *dydhanu; dydhanad*, consolation. Ir. *didnad*. DYE, v. a. To swear. A mutation of *tyc*, qd. v. *Me a levar, heb y dye; genef Dev a wrig serry, ha'y volleth yn pûr dheffry dhyr a rôs*, I will tell, without swearing it, with me God was angry, and his curse in very earnest to me did give. C.W. 118.

DYEL, s. m. A flood, a deluge. *Na allaf sparié na moy hep gûl dyel a vér speys war pép oll marnas ty*, I cannot spare any longer without bringing a flood of great duration over all except thee. O.M. 947. Another form of *dyal*, or *diul*, qd. v.

DYEN, adj. Whole, entire, perfect. *Na blamyouch ny, a nyngeas alwchow warbarth yn ages gwyth why, ha dyen an darsow*, do not blame us, were not the keys in your keeping, and the doors whole? R.D. 651. *Gwýr a gew-*

syth, ievody; hem yw marth hep falladow, rāk an darasow deffry, dyen oll gns, ha'n fosow, truth thou sayest, I tell you; this is a miracle without fail, for the doors indeed are all whole, and the walls. R.D. 656. Crist a setyas yn tyen an scovern artē dhe drē, Christ fastened whole the ear again close home. M.C. 71.

DYENCYS, part. Escaped. *Mar's yw dyenkys, ellas*, if he is escaped, alas! R.D. 520. Part. pass. of *dyanc*, qd. v.

DYENE, v. n. To be void of soul, to be breathless, to pant, to faint. *Uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, ha whys pūp godh ol ha lyth*, I could not run immediately, as I am out of breath, and sweat all the neck and face. P.C. 2511. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *enē*, soul. W. *dien*.

DYERBYN, v. a. To receive, to come against, to meet. Written also *dyerbynē*. *Pan veuch agey dhe'n cyté, why a dhyerbyn wharrē dēn ow tōn pycher dour glān*, when ye are within the city, ye will meet soon a man carrying a piteher of clean water. P.C. 628. *Saw me war lerch drehevel, a's dyerbyn dyougel yn Galilé ol warbarth*, but I, after rising, will meet you certainly in Galilee altogether. P.C. 897. *Alemma b'ys yn Tryger, lacka mester ny alsen y dhyerbyn*, from hence to Treguer, a worse master I should not be able to meet. P.C. 2276. *Y a systena yn fen artē dh'y dyerbynē*, they hastened at once again to meet him. M.C. 167. *Un dēn a's dyerbynnas, Symon o a'y cwn hanow; y leverys dhodho, gwās, tē a dhēk an grows heb wow*, a man met them, Simon he was by his right name; they said to him, fellow, thou shalt bear the cross without a lie. M.C. 174. Comp. of *dy*, intens., and *erbyn*, against. W. *dyerbyn*, *dyerbynu*. Arm. *diarben*.

DYESCYNNE, v. n. To descend, to come down. Written also *dyescennē*. *Me a vyn dyescennē, ha mōs yn tompil warē, dhe weles oll an fēr-na*, I will dismount, and go into the temple at once, to see all that fair. P.C. 313. *Maras osē mōp Dew mūr, dyeskyn a'n vjnk dhe'n lūr, ha dyswē ran a'lh veystry*, if thou be Son of the great God, descend from the post to the ground, and shew a portion of thy power. P.C. 2868. *Mars yw mychtern Israel, leveryn oll dhodho heil, hag a'n grows dyescennes*, if he is king of Israel, we will all say hail to him, and let him come down from the cross. P.C. 2881. The form given by Llwyd, 54, is *deiscyn*. W. *discyn*, *discynu*. Arm. *diskenn*. From the Latin *descendo*.

DYETH, s. m. Pity. *Mar ny wrēf, hep falladow, mūr a'n bobyl a verow, ha henna dyeth vyé*, if thou dost not, without fail, many of the people will die, and that would be a pity. O.M. 1804. *Maga gwyn avel an gury's, dyeth vyé bones reys quēth a'n par-ma dhe iaudyn*, as white as the glass, it were a pity that should be given a cloth of this sort to the obstinate man. P.C. 1791. *Dyeth mūr yw dhym skuerdyé, na terry pows an piūs wās*, it is a great pity for me to tear, or rend the coat of the dirty fellow. P.C. 2845. Another form of *dycheth*, qd. v.

DYF, v. n. He will grow. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tyry*, qd. v. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys, ny dīf gwels na flour yn b'ys yn kēth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, follow thou the prints of my feet burnt; neither grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked. O.M. 713.

DYFEN, s. m. A forbidding, a prohibition. *A'y frūt dybry ny'm bes uhans dres dyfen ow Arluth kēr*, of its fruit to eat I have no wish against the prohibition of

my dear Lord. O.M. 172. *Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 250. *Prāg y tolstē sy hep kēn, worth hy themplē dhe dyrry an frūt erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her pitilessly, by tempting her to break off the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 304.

DYFEN, v. a. To forbid, to prohibit. Part. pass. *dyfynnys*. *Nēb a'm grūk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rūk agan dyfen aval na wrellen dybbry, na mōs ages dhe'n wedhen*, he that made me and my husband, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple, nor go near to the tree. O.M. 182. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frūt ple russys tyrry?* *mara pe a'n kēth echen o dyfynnys orthyn ny*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? was it of that sort, which was forbidden to us? O.M. 212. *Me a'n clewas ow tyffen, na vo reys, awos hechen, truhit vjth dhe syr Cesar*, I heard him forbidding that there be given, for any consideration, any tribute to Caesar. P.C. 1575. Written also *defen*, and *defenny*, qd. v. W. *difyn*, *difynu*, *difwyn*. Arm. *difenn*, *difenni*. From the Latin *defendo*.

DYFF, v. n. He will come. 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *dōs*. *Obereth dremas a dyff, yn ēr-na ryeh ef a vjdh*, full of works the just man shall come, in that hour rich he shall be. M.C. 259. *Dyff*, or *deyff*, is often used in North Wales in common conversation, for *daw*, and it is an older form, preserving the characteristic of the pronoun. In the same manner *dwyllof* is an older form than *dwylaw*, hands. *Dyvi* is also an old Welsh form.

DYFFO, v. n. He shall have come. 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *dōs*. *Euch alemma dhe gerhas an gwās muscok; pūr wjyr ef a'n gevyth gu, pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, go ye hence to fetch the crazed fellow; very truly he shall have woe, when he shall have come into my sight. P.C. 964. This form is also found in Welsh; as, *Pan dhyffont i'r gād nid ym-wadant*, when they shall have come to the battle, they will not deny themselves. *Golydhan*.

DYFFRES, v. a. To relieve, protect, defend. *Rāg gwander ef re codhas, rēs yw dhyso y dhyffras, kemerry a dhysempys*, for weakness he has fallen; need is tot hee to relieve him, take it immediately. P.C. 2619. *Me a's dēk fest yn lowen rag y dhyffres a anken; dro hy dhymmo war ow scoudh*, I will bear it very joyfully, to relieve him from pain; bring it to me on my shoulder. P.C. 2622. *Reys yw dhe onan golyas, war y torn pūp y dhyffras y gowyth, pyw a dhalleth*, need is that one should watch, in his turn every one relieving his companion, who will begin? R.D. 410. W. *difred*.

DYFFRY, adv. Truly, indeed. *In ny wrēth dyffry dodho abervedh yn crows cregy, wilt thou not cause him indeed on cross to hang?* M.C. 146. Generally written *defry*, qd. v.

DYFFY, v. a. Thou shalt have come. 2 pers. s. 2 fut. of *dōs*. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketelma; Arluth pan dyffy dhēt pow, preacery ahanaff gwra*, the thief on the right side prayed in this manner; Lord when thou shalt have come to thy country, do think of me. M.C. 193.

DYFLAS, adj. Shameful, disgraceful. *Tru, govy, ellas, ellas, me dhe nachē mar dhyfflas, ow arluth nēp a'm curé*, Oh, woe is me, alas, alas, I to deny so shamefully my Lord who loved me. P.C. 1418. *Och, govy, ellas, ellas, gwelas ow mōp mar dyflas gans tebel wesion dychtys*, Oh,

- woe is me, alas, alas, to see my son so shamefully by wicked fellows used. P.C. 2604. W. *diulas*, from *di*, neg., and *blás*, taste. Arm. *diulas*.
- DYFLASE, v. a. To disgust, to displease, to grow tired of a thing. *Ha kyn fôns y oll sclandrys, nefré awos bôb ledhys, my wrâf dhe dhyflasé*, and though they all be offended, ever for fear of being killed, I will not displease thee. P.C. 901. W. *diulasu*. Arm. *diulaza*.
- DYFRETH, adj. Wretched, miserable. Written also *difreth*, qd. v.
- DYFUN, adj. Sleepless, awake. Id. qd. *difun*, qd. v.
- DYFUNDY, v. a. To waken, to awake. See *Difundy*.
- DYFYGY, v. n. To fail. Id. qd. *difygy*, qd. v.
- DYFYNNYS, part. Forbidden. Part. pass. of *dyfen*, qd. v.
- DYG, v. a. He brought. *Ev ai dyg dhym*, he brought it to me. *Llwyd*, 242. More frequently written *duc*, qd. v.
- DYGAVELSYS, part. Stript naked. *Pryce*. See *Dyscavylsy*.
- DYGES, part. Barred, shut, closed. *Arluth assyw varthusek, pan dhueth, Ihesu gallosek, dh'agan myras, ha leverel dhyunny crês, asso fast ytho dyges agan daras*, Lord, it is wonderful, when thou comest, Jesus powerful, to look at us, and to speak peace to us, though fast was shut our door. R.D. 1181. *A abesteleth, dhyuch crês; lemmyn an daras dyges fast warnouch why sûr kyn o, me re dhûth dh'agas myres*, O apostles, peace unto you, now though the door was shut fast upon you, I have come to see you. R.D. 1534. Written also *deges*, qd. v.
- DYGNAS, v. a. To oppose, to trouble, to molest, to aggrrieve. *Dh'en tyller Crist re delthyé, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas*, to the place Christ came, and the Jews were opposing. M.C. 33. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thás may hallouch môs dh'y aseth, na vedhouch temijs dygnas gans gow ha gans scherewneith*, watch ye and pray my father that ye may go to his seat; that ye be not tempted to molest with falsehood and wickedness. M.C. 52. *Ow nessé yma an preys, may fydh máp Dew ynno reys dh'en fals Yedhewon dygnas*, drawing near is the time, that the Son of God shall be given in it to the false Jews to be afflicted. P.C. 1098. W. *dygnu*. Ir. *dingim*. Gael. *dinn*. Scot. *ding*.
- DYGWYSCA, v. a. To undress, to strip. See *Diguysca*.
- DYHODZHYDH, s. m. The afternoon. *Llwyd*, 10. ‡ *Dyhodzchedh*, 249. A late and corrupt form of *dochagedh*, qd. v.
- DYHOGEL, adj. Secure, safe, certain. *Na nyl oges nag yn pell, ny's gwelaf ow trenygé; hy re gafes dyhogel dôr dydechys yn nép le*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over; she has certainly found the ground dried in some place. O.M. 1143. Written also *diogel*, qd. v. Keigwin gives it the meaning of reverend. *Ny won, Arluth dyhogall, henna te a wôr yn ta, my nyngef warden dhodho*, I know not, reverend Lord, that thou knowest well, I am not his keeper. 84. *Cayn ha Abell, te a wôr ornys yn dhe Vouni Tabor, dhe weyl offren dehogall*, Cain and Abel, thou knowest, ordered are to Mount Tabor, to make a reverend offering. 90. In both instances it probably means *certainly*.
- DYHONS, adj. Soon, quick. *Degeuch an pren a dhyhons war dhour Cedron may fo pons*, carry ye the tree quickly, over the water of Cedron that it may be a bridge. O.M. 2810. *A dhydhons for a dhyhuans*, for the sake of the metre. Written by Llwyd, 249, *dhyhuanz*, as a late form. It is the same word as *dyuhans*, qd. v.
- DYHOW, adj. Right. *Llwyd*, 54, who also writes *dyhyow*, am *lêv dhyhyow*, with my right hand. 244. It is also written *dyow*, qd. v., and is another form of *dychow*.
- DYL, v. a. He will bore. A mutation of *tyl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *tolla*, qd. v. *My a dyl tol rák hybecn*, I will bore a hole for the other. P.C. 2749.
- DYLARG, adv. Behind. *War tu dylarg daras yn ty a wra yw port hymwes*, on the hinder part a door in it thou shalt make, that is called a port. O.M. 961. Id. qd. *dellarch*, qd. v.
- DYLIES, part. Avenged. *Llwyd*, 175, 248, *dyliéz*. The verb *dylié*, would be another form of *diala*, from *dial*, vengeance.
- DYLLA, s. m. A sending out, a letting out. ‡ *Dilla gudzh*, phlebotomy, a letting out of blood. *Llwyd*, 120. Written also *dyлло*, qd. v.
- DYLLAS, s. m. Clothes, raiment, apparel. See *Dillas*.
- DYLLO, v. a. To send forth, to emit, to let out, to liberate. *Bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rák kudké mýns ús formys, rák synsy glaw a wartha, dh'en nôr veys may fe dyllys*, let there be a sky above every thing, to cover all that is created, to keep the rain above, that it may be sent forth on the earth of the world. O.M. 24. *Da yw dyllo brán, mars ês dôr sêch war an beys*, it is good to send out a crow, if there is dry ground in the world. O.M. 1099. *My a's dyllo ahanan, ny dhue arté, my a greys; mar kúf carynnys, warnedhé y trýg púp preys*, I will send it from us, it will not come again, I believe; if it shall find carion, upon them it will stay at all times. O.M. 1101. *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mës whêth dylleuch tryssé, mar kúf týr sých, my a greys dynny ny dheuchel arté*, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third; if it shall find dry ground, I believe it will not return to us again. O.M. 1130. *Belsebuc ha lawethan, dylleuch luhes ha taran quyt a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends, send forth lightning and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 129. W. *dyllyng*. Arm. *dilocha*. Ir. *diolg*, † *dilugud*, † *dilgion*, † *dilgiad*.
- DYLLY, v. a. To deserve, to owe. *Y beynys o crêf ha brás warnodho heb y dylly, reson o rág oll an wlas ef a wodhyé y verwy*, his pains were strong and great on him without deserving them, the reason was, for all the world he knew that he should die. M.C. 56. *Colon dén a ýll crakyé a vynha prest predery an paynys brás a'n gevé, ha'n dyspyth heb y dylly*, the heart of man may break, that will but consider the great pains he had, and the spite without deserving them. M.C. 139. The same word as *dely*, qd. v. W. *dylu*. Arm. *dleout*. Ir. † *dil*, † *diliu*, † *dlig*, *tuill*. Gael. *dligh*. Manx. *toill*.
- DYLYOW, s. m. Leaves. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nôth oll ýns hep dylow*, in it there is a tree, high with many a bough; but they are all bare, without leaves. O.M. 777. One of the plurals of *delen*, qd. v.
- DYM, pron. prep. To me. (*Do-my*.) *Arluth, leverel dym gura, mars ôf vy an kéth henna, na vo dén aral sclandrys*, Lord, do tell me, if I am that same, that another man may not be accused. P.C. 741. *Ihesus a geuys arté, why a dhêth dhym yn arvow*, Jesus said again, ye have come to me in arms. M.C. 74. W. *i mi*, *i'm*. Arm. *d'in*, † *dif*, † *diff*. Ir. *damh*, † *domsa*. Gael. *dhom*, *dhomh*. Manx. *hym*. Lat. *mihi*. Gr. *ἐμοί*.
- DYMMO, pron. prep. To me. An enlarged form of *dym*. *Bersabé ow whék e vy, rýs yw dymmo lafuryé dhe un vatel*

- yredy*, Bathsheba, my sweet of me, need is to me to labour at a battle certainly. O.M. 2176. *Pandra gŷll henna bones, lavar dhymmo vy wharré*, what thing can that be? tell me directly. O.M. 158.
- DYMMYN, s. m. Pieces, fragments. A mutation of *tymryn*, pl. of *tam*, qd. v. *Ny won vŷth pe'th áf lemyr, nymbus gwesc, guskys, na chy; ow holan oll dhe dymryn rág moreth a wra terry*, I know not where I shall go now, I have not raiment, shelter, nor house; my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 357. *Saw un marrek a'n ladhas, ha dhe'n dór scon a'n goras, hag a'n hakyas dhe dymryn*, but a soldier killed him, and soon drove him to the earth, and hacked him to pieces. O.M. 2228.
- DYN, pron. prep. To us. (*Do-ny*.) *Arluth kër, fattel vŷdh dyn, mars éth arté dhyworthyn*, dear Lord, how will it be to us, if thou wilt go again from us? R.D. 2361. *Osé Máb Du leun a rás, lemyr gwyr lavar dhyr*, art thou the Son of God, full of grace, now truth tell to us. M.C. 100. The simple pronoun is often added, and sometimes repeated. *Bydh dynny nerth ha gwercs*, be thou to us strength and help. O.M. 1071. *Ef dhe sevel a'n bédh mén, ha'y vós datherys, y gows ny däl dhyrny ny*, that he has risen from the tomb of stone, and is ascended, it behoves us not to say. R.D. 568. *W. i ni, i'n, tynni*. Arm. *deomp*. Ir. *duinn, dhuinn, tduinn, tdun, tduinni, tdunni*. Gael. *dinn, dhuinn, dhuinne*. Manx, *dooin*.
- DYN, a prefix in composition. It answers to the conjugate prefix *dn* in Welsh; thus *C. dinerchy*, W. *annerchy*, to salute. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *dy*, and *yn*.
- DYNACHE, v. a. To deny, to reject, to retract. *Més pan vóns dyschys gulán, y a dynach aga duow myleges*, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their cursed gods. O.M. 1839. *Rág máp an pla agan temptyé púr feyl a wra prest yn púp le dhe gúl drók tra, ha dynaché oberow da*, for the son of evil ns tempt very craftily will, always in every place to do evil things, and to reject good works. P.C. 13. *Gow a lever an iaudyn; ef a'n pren, mar ny dhyrach y whethlow*, the wilful man tells a lie; he shall pay for it, if he will not retract his tales. P.C. 369. *Y vós ef re leverys; lycs trefeth y'n clewys, ma na gŷll y dhyraché*, that he is he has said; many times I heard him, so that he cannot retract it. P.C. 1725. *Mar ny fyn dynaché y gow*, if he will not retract his lie. P.C. 2061. Comp. of *dy*, *intens.*, and *naché*, to deny. Arm. *dinacha*.
- DYNAS, adj. Obstinate, unyielding. *Wharé yn nés y tryllys, ha'y golon namná dorré, rag y Arluth, leun a rás, mar dhynas ef dh'y naché*, anon out he turned, and his heart almost broke, for his Lord, full of grace, so obstinately that he should deny. M.C. 87. This is a doubtful word, and until a better explanation is suggested, I derive it from *tyr*, tight.
- DYNDYLY, v. a. To deserve, to owe. *Ef re dhyndyles yn ta godhaf mernens yn bys-na, mara pedhé lél iuggys*, he has deserved well to suffer death in this world, if he be fairly judged. P.C. 1342. *Ef a'n pren, yn ta del y'n dyndylas*, he shall pay for it, well as he has deserved it. P.C. 1347. *Yn ta ef re'n dyndylas*, well he has deserved it. P.C. 1402. *Why a dhyndylsé onor, mar call-euch dry an Ihesu dhe cen cryggans*, yc would deserve honour, if ye can bring Jesus to another belief. P.C. 1992. *Yn ban tynnyr ef a'n dour, ha dyndyllyn agan*

- our, a cowethé*, up let us draw him, and let us deserve our gold, O comrades. R.D. 2266. *Ny dhyndylas lowené, lemmyn yn tán bós cudhys*, he has not deserved bliss, but to be covered in fire. R.D. 2325. Compounded of *dyn*, (*dy-yn*.) prefix, and *dyly*, or *dyllly*, to deserve.
- DYNER, s. m. A penny. *An nŷl dhodho a dellé pymp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 505. Another form of *dinair*, qd. v.
- DYNERCHY, v. a. To greet, to salute. *Syr Cayfus gynef a'th dynyrchys, hag a'th pŷs a dhós dhodho bŷs yn tré dre dhe vódh dh'y cusullyé worth Ihesu pandra vŷdh gwreys*, Sir Caiaphas by me hath greeted thee, and prays thee to come to him into the town, by thy will to advise him what shall be done regarding Jesus. P.C. 565. Its later form was *dynerhy*. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *dyn*, prefix, and *erchy*, to command, from *arch*, au injunction. W. *annerchu*.
- DYNION, s. m. Men. Plural of *dén*, qd. v. *Dén cláv, a sick man; dynion cleivon*, sick men. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *dŷn cláv*, pl. *dynion cleivion*.
- DYNNARCH, s. m. A greeting, a salutation. *Ow arlothes gyné dre dhyrnarch agas pygys na wrclouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nazaré*, my lady by me through greeting prayed you, that you do not unjustly slay the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2195. Comp. of prefix, *dyn*, and *arch*, a request, an injunction. W. *annerch*.
- DYNNY, pron. prep. To us. An enlarged form of *dyn*, qd. v. *Pyth ew an othom dynny casus lafur a'n par-na*, what is the need to us to have labour of that kind? O.M. 967. *Dalleth dhyrny ny cané*, begin to sing to us. R.D. 2354. W. *i nŷni*. Ir. *tduinni, tdunni*. Gael. *dhuinne*.
- DYNS, s. m. Teeth. One of the plurals of *dans*, qd. v. *Kemer tyrr spús an aval, a dybrys Adam dhe dás, pan varwo, gorr'y hep fal yntre y dhŷns ha'y dawas*, take thou three kernels of the apple, that Adam thy father ate; when he dies, put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Yma ow trŷs ha'm dulé dhy-worthef ow teglené, ma 'thew krehyllys ow dhŷns*, my feet and hands are loosening from me, so that my teeth are chattering. P.C. 1218.
- DYNWA, v. a. Will produce. 3 pers. s. fut. of *doen*, or *doyn*, qd. v. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorré an tás a lena, bŷs yn tyreth a dhyrwa lanwes leyth ha mël keffrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence to a land that produces fulness of milk and honey also. O.M. 1429.
- DYNYRCHYS, v. a. Greeted. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dyn-erchy*, qd. v.
- DYNYTHY, v. a. To bear, to bring forth, to produce, to beget. *Ef a wra dynythy un máp da hep falladow*, he shall beget a good son without fail. O.M. 639. *Dre gráth an Arluth gwella, ny a dhyrnyth un flóch da, dhyr a servyo*, by the grace of the best Lord, we shall produce a good child, that may serve us. O.M. 664. *Govy vŷth pan vŷf genys, a dor ow mam dynythy, na vythqueith pan denys bron*, woe is me that I ever was born, out of my mother's womb brought, or ever sucked the breast. O.M. 1754. *Máp Dew púr, ha dén keffrys, a vachleth gulán dynythy, ha henna mûr varth vyé*, Son of very God, and mau also, of a pure virgin born; and that would be a great wonder. P.C. 1727.

- DYNYTHYS**, part. Come. *A Seth osa dynythys agy dhe yet paradys, lavar dhym pa'n dra wylsta*, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise; tell me what thou sawest. O.M. 763. *Galsaf coyth ha marthys gwan, dynythys ew ow deweydh*, I am become old and wondrous weak, my end is arrived. O.M. 856. *Dynythys yw, hag yma yn hy myyn branch olyf glás*, she is come, and there is in her beak a branch of green olive. O.M. 1121. *Dynythys ôf dhe'th volungeth*, I am come to thy will. O.M. 1271. *Dynythys ôn hep danger*, we are come without delay. P.C. 1869. Part. pass. of *dones*, qd. v.
- DYON**, adj. Black. The plural of *du*, qd. v. † *Hyrror dyon*, black rams. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *duon*, *hyrdhod duon*.
- DYOW**, adj. Right. *Wogé hemma why a wél máp Dew ow ysedhé a barth dyow dyowgel dhe'n Tás Dew yn lowené*, after this ye shall see the Son of God sitting on the right side truly of God the Father in bliss. P.C. 1487. *Gans an Tás Dew yma ef a dhyow barth*, with God the Father he is on the right side. R.D. 928. *Ysedhé del reys dhymmo yn nef a dhyow dhum Tás*, to sit as need is to me, in heaven at the right of my Father. R.D. 1582. *Dyow* is the same as *dychow*, qd. v., formed by first softening the guttural *ch* into *h*, and then omitting it.
- DYOWGEL**, adj. Certain, sure, safe. *Yn trididh dyowgel ef a wra y trehevel*, in three days certainly he will build it up. P.C. 352. Another form of *diogel*, qd. v.
- DYP**, v. a. Will think. A mutation of *typ*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *tybyé*, qd. v. *Rág me a dýp bós hemma an keth máp êth alemma, yw mychtern a lowené*, for I think that this is the same son that went hence, that is the king of joy. R.D. 2508.
- DYRAG**, prep. Before, in presence of. *Otté ha coynt o an gwās, pa na vynné gorthyby a dhyrák an arlythy dhe resons an doctors brás*, behold how cunning the fellow was! when he would not answer, before the lords, the arguments of the great doctors. P.C. 1821. *Dyrág*, *Llwyd*, 51. Comp. of *dy*, id. qd. *de*, from, qd. v., and *rac*, before. Arm. *dirak*.
- DYRAGOF**, pron. prep. Before me. (*Dyrag-my.*) *My re veles ym hunrus a dhyragof êl dyblans*, I saw in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1955. *Yn hanow an Tás uhel, ke abervedh yn castel a dhyragof, ny a'th pýs*, in the name of the Father high, go within into the village before me, I pray thee. P.C. 196.
- DYRAGON**, pron. prep. Before us. (*Dyrag-ny.*) *A lés oll y wolyow a dhyragon pan gwylsyn*, all his wounds disclosed when we saw before us. R.D. 1332. *An Arluth dhyragon torth vara ef a torras*, the Lord before us a loaf of bread he broke. R.D. 1490.
- DYRAGOS**, pron. prep. Before thee. (*Dyrag-ty.*) *A'n gwelsta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, wouldst thou be able to know him? R.D. 861. *Hydhew a tryckes yn trê, dhyragos ty a'n gwelsté byw yn poynt da*, to day, if thou hadst stayed at home, before thee thou wouldst have seen him living in good condition. R.D. 1382.
- DYRAGOUGH**, pron. prep. Before you. (*Dyrag-chui.*) Written also *dyragoch*. *Otté dheuch mychtern Ihesu, a dhyragouch ow sevel*, behold for you king Jesus before you standing. P.C. 2355. *Me a grýs pan y'n gwyllouch dhyragoch why, dhodho ny ylleuch gûl drók, hedré ve y gys golok*, I believe, when you see him before you, you will not be able to do him harm, while he is in your sight. R.D. 1913. *Arluth, lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fyen*, Lord, if I take it off now, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1942.
- DYRAGTHO**, pron. prep. Before him, or it. (*Dyrag-o.*) *A rág dywhans ow kerdhes, an dour ow fysky a lés púp úr ol a dhyragtho*, forth quickly going, the water striking wide, continually before him. O.M. 1684. *Me a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas gwella, ha tywel a dhyragtho*, I will so take off my best clothes, and cast before him. P.C. 257.
- DYREYTH**, s. m. Land, earth. A mutation of *tyreyth*, id. qd. *tyreth*, qd. v. *Adam, cummyas seon a fydh, hys dhe baal luen dhe drehy; dhys yth archaf a dyreyth, gás Adam dhe'th egeri*, Adam, permission shall be forthwith, to cut the full length of thy spade; I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 381.
- DYRRY**, v. a. To break, to break off, to pluck. A mutation of *tyrry*, qd. v. *A meys of ow predyry, pandra allaf dhe wruthyl, an aval orth y dyrry, rág own genes bones gyl*, I am outside (puzzled) thinking, what I may do, as to plucking the apple, for fear of there being deceit with thee. O.M. 195. *Prág y tolsté sy hep kên, worth hy thempté dhe dyrry an frút erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her pitilessly, by tempting her to pluck the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 303.
- DYRUSKY**, v. a. To strip off the bark, to decorticate. *Ha'y branchys yn van tyvys býs yn nef uhel golow; ha hy warbarth dyruskys, kefrys bèn ha barennow*, and its branches growing up even to heaven high in light; and it was unbarked altogether, both the trunk, and the boughs. O.M. 785. *My a's dyswé yn lowen: nýns ús warnethé crochen, nag yw trêch, ha dyruskys*, I will shew them willingly; there is no skin upon them that is not broken and peeled. P.C. 2687. Comp. of *dy*, or *di*, privative, and *rusk*, bark. W. *diringo*. Arm. *diruska*.
- DYRYVAS**, v. a. To declare, to relate, to make known, to shew. *Abram, scon goslow lemmyn orth ow lavarow a fynnaf dyryvas dhys, Abraham, immediately hearken now to my words, that I will declare to thee*. O.M. 1367. *Yma dhymmo, cowylth da, mûr a ioy yn torma a'th tyryvas*, there is to me good comrade, much of joy at this time from thy declaration. R.D. 1308. *Judas êth yn y negis, en ioul yw e'n hombronky; dhe'n Edhewon dyrryvas del o y fynnas synsy*, Judas went on his errand, the devil it was that guided him; to the Jews he shewed how it was that he wished to seize. M.C. 62. Written also *daryvas*, qd. v.
- DYS**, pron. prep. To thee. (*Do-ty.*) *Messyger, ow baneth dys, my a vyn a dhysempys marogeth waré býs ty*, messenger, my blessing to thee, I will immediately ride presently even to it. O.M. 1969. *Oll dhe'th vódh, ow arluth kër, dynythys ôn hep danger býs dys omma hep ardak*, all to thy will, dear Lord, come we are without delay, even to thee here without demur. P.C. 1870. W. *iti, i, titti, tytti, titi*. Arm. *d'id, d'it*. Ir. *duit, tdeit, tdi*. Gael. *dhuit*. Manx, *hood*. Lat. *tibi*. Gr. *toi, goi*.
- DYS**, v. n. Come thou. *Dys yn rág*, come forward. *Llwyd*, 250. The same as *dús*, qd. v.
- DYSCAS**, s. f. A teaching, doctrine. Written also *dyskes*. *Púr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas*, very openly and in light I spake my doctrine. M.C. 79. *Dén yw*

dhe pŵp dhe weles; saw y ober ha'y dhyskes pŵp ol a wra trewné, he is a man for all to see; without his work and his teaching every one will die. P.C. 57. *Dyswé dhym nêp reson a'th tyskes omma dyson, may hyllyn gynys dysky, shew thou to me some reason of thy teaching here quietly, that we may teach with thee.* P.C. 1249. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon, openly always I have taught my doctrine to the Jews.* P.C. 1252. W. dysgad.

DYSCAVYLSY, v. a. To stretch out, to strain. Part. *dyscavylsys*. Y *yellow, kettep onan, dyscavylsys fns, lemmyn kentr y worth an pren*, his joints, every one, are strained, now nail it to the wood. P.C. 2771. *Ellas bones dhe treys squerdys, oll dhe yscarn dyscavylsys, tell y'th dynobuef, alas, that thy feet should be torn, all thy bones stretched; holes in thy hands.* P.C. 3173. *Myres y gorf del yw squerdys, yscarn Mâp Dew dygavelsys, ha Dew war-barth, to see the body how it is torn, the bones of the Son of God strained, and a God at the same time.* P.C. 3179.

DYSCRYGYANS, s. m. Unbelief. *Galsos lemmyn pŵr wok, râk na fynnyth dhyn crygy; galsos mŵr yn dyscrygyans*, thou art become now quite foolish, for thou wilt not believe us; thou art gone much in unbelief. R.D. 1516. Comp. of *dys*, privative, and *crygyans*, belief, qd. v.

DYSCRYGYC, adj. Unbelieving. Pl. *dyscrygyyon*, and contractively *dyscrygyyon*. *Thomas, na vjdh dyscrygyk, pŵs gans colon dywysyk war Cryst an nêf, Thomas, be thou not unbelieving; pray with undoubting heart to Christ of heaven.* R.D. 1369. *Ty yw dyscrygyk pŵr wŵr, ha mŵr anfusyk, thou art unbelieving very truly, and very mischievous.* R.D. 1519. *A bŵr fals dyscrygyyon, tebel agus manerow, na gresouch a lucn golon, bŵs an Tâs Dew hep parow, O very false unbelievers, evil are your ways; that ye will not believe with full heart, that God the Father is without equals.* O.M. 1855. *Râg na worsys ow hanow, a râg an ftehsygow a Israel dyscrygyon, ny's goryth dhe'n tŵr, because thou honourest not my name, before the children of Israel unbelievers, thou shalt not bring them to the land.* O.M. 1869.

DYSCRYSY, v. a. To believe, to distrust. *Na dhyscrsouch Dew a nêf, râg ef a glew agus lêf, gwreuch why trestyê yn y grâs, do not ye distrust the God of heaven, for he will hear your voice; do ye trust in his grace.* O.M. 1657. *May rollo yn nêp teller dour dhe evê dhedhê y, na allons kafûs kên dhe dhyscrsy, that he may give in some place water to drink to them, that they may not find cause to disbelieve.* O.M. 1826. *Dasserchys yw; yn sŵr re re dhyscrsys, râk Maria a gewsys worto hydhyw, he is risen; surely too much thou hast disbelieved, for Mary has spoken to him to day.* R.D. 1040. Comp. of *dys*, privative, and *crysy*, to believe, qd. v.

DYSCUDHE, v. a. To uncover, to disclose, to shew. *Yn hanow an Tâs uhel, an gorhel gwên dyscudhê, in the name of the Father high, the ark let us uncover.* O.M. 1146. More frequently written *dysquedhas*, qd. v.

DYSCY, v. a. To teach, to instruct, to learn. *Tûs ŷs dhym ow lewones yw gans ow thraylor dyskis, men that are coming to me are by my traitor taught.* M.C. 61. *Bŵs yn Ihesus caradow y êth, del dyskas Judas, even to Jesus the beloved they went, as Judas taught.* M.C. 64. *In agis mysk pan êsen lays Du dheuch ow tysky, among you*

when I was the laws of God to you teaching. M.C. 75. *An rô-na a fll dhe dhysky yn della y re dhyskas, those may teach thee in the same manner as they learnt.* M.C. 80. *Gor gwra del dyscaf dhyso, bnt' do, as I instruct thee.* O.M. 987. *Ow consclar whêk y'th pesaf, dŵsk dhymmo un ankenek râg ow fehas, my sweet adviser, I pray thee, teach me a penitential hymn for my sin.* O.M. 2256. *A mester whêk, gordhys re by, pan wrêth mar têk agan dysky, O sweet master, be thou worshipped, when thou dost so sweetly teach us.* P.C. 36. *Me a dhŵsk dheuch tokyn da, I will shew you a good token.* P.C. 971. *Pan dyskys yn eglusyow, ny wrîg dên fŵth ow sensy, when I taught in the churches, no man did seize me.* P.C. 1175. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedhewon, openly always I taught my doctrine to the Jews.* P.C. 1251. *Y êth yn un fystenê dhe Pylat aga Iustis, en dyskyens del vyê, ha dhodho a leverys, they went in a hurry to Pilate their Justice; him they taught how it was, and to him said.* M.C. 248. W. *dysgu*. Arm. *deski, diskî*. Ir. *teagasc, tcosg, tcosc*. Gael. *teagaisg*. Sansc. *dic*. Gr. *δῆλω, δεικνῶν, (δείξ.)* Lat. *disco, dico, doceo*. Goth. *teihā*. Germ. *zeige*. Eng. *teach*.

DYSCY, v. a. To throw off, or put aside; to strip, to undress. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fnt. *dysc*. *My a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas gwella, ha tywêl a dhyragtho, I will in this manner take off my best clothes, and cast before him.* P.C. 256. *Dyskyn y van'el wharrê, râg yn y dyllas artê an harlot a vjdh gweyskys, let us take off his mantle soon, for in his clothes again the knave shall be dressed.* P.C. 2531. *Honna yw y bows nessa, ha whêth gwreuch y dhry omma-artê dhynchy, ha dyscow y dhwerto, that is the nearest garment, and do ye yet bring him here again to you, and strip it from him.* R.D. 1870. *Arluth lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fyen, Lord, now if I take it off, before you naked I should be.* R.D. 1941. *Râk hedré vyuch ow pleghyê dhywhy bŵth ny's dŵsk neffrê, for as long as you are yielding, he will never take it off for you.* R.D. 1951. *Dŵsk an quêth a dhysempys, take off the cloth immediately.* R.D. 1953. *Pan dothyans dh'y, yntrethê pous Jesus a ve dyskys, when they came there, among them the coat of Jesus was taken off.* M.C. 176. W. *dyosg, diwisgo*. Arm. *diuskein, diwiska*.

DYSCYANS, s. m. Learning. *Llwyd*, 240.

DYSCYBEL, s. m. A disciple. See *Discybel*.

DYSEHY, v. a. To quench thirst, to refresh. Part. *dyschys*. *A Dâs Dew y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobyl-ma; dour, may fêns y dyschys, a vewonans ry dedhê gwra, O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people; that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give to them.* O.M. 1833. *Mês pan tŵns dyschys gulân, y a dynach aga duon myleges, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their cursed gods.* O.M. 1838. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *schy*, to dry. W. *dysychedu*.

DYSEMPYS, adj. Sudden, immediate. *Dyson hep whethê dhe gorn, dysempys gwra y dhyhry, quietly without blowing thy horn, eat it immediately.* O.M. 208. *A dâs ker, dhe'th worhemmyrny a dh'y a dhysempys, O father dear, at thy command, I will go to him immediately.* O.M. 697. The same word as *desempys*, qd. v.

DYSMEGY, v. a. To utter, to speak, tell, declare. Written also *dysmygy*. *Yma ow conys dhywhy chyf gwythoryon ol an gwêl a wodher dhe dysmegy, there are work-*

ing for you all the chief workmen in the land (that) can be mentioned. O.M. 2332. *Yn ū-na ef dysmegys py ganssé y fue gwyskys*, at that time let him declare by whom he was struck. P.C. 1372. *Gwyskys lemmyn nêp cowyth may hallo ef dysmeggy pyw a'n gwyskys*, let some comrade now strike that he may declare who struck him. P.C. 1378. *Dysmyg lemmyn ty gwâs smat, pyw a rôs dhyso an wat*, declare now, thou brave fellow, who gave to thee the blow. P.C. 1382. *Kyn na vynno dysmegy, dūn yn rāk gans an gwary*, though he will not tell, let us go forward with the play. P.C. 1387. Written also *desmygy*, qd. v. W. *dysmegu*.

DYSO, pron. prep. To thee. An enlarged form of *dys*. *Hen yw an oel a versy o dedhywys dyso sy dheworth an Tās Dew an nêf*, this is the oil of mercy (that) was promised to thee by the Father God of heaven. O.M. 842. *Hŷr lour ew ow bewnans, kymmer dyso ow enef*, long enough is my life, take to thee my soul. O.M. 849. *Ow banneth dhyso Gryffyn*, my blessing on thee Gryffyn. O.M. 2433. *Dūs genē pols dhe wandré, ha dzo my a lever yntrethon tacklow pryvé*, come to walk with me a while, and I will tell thee between ourselves private things. O.M. 935. *Dysmyg lemmyn ty gwâs smat pyw a rôs dhyso an wat*, tell now, thou brave fellow, who gave to thee the blow. P.C. 1384. Written also *deso*. Old Irish †*duitso*, †*detsiu*, †*detso*, †*deitsiu*.

DYSON, adj. Without noise, silent, quiet. *Adam, ystyn dhym dhe dhorn; tan henna dheworthef vy, dyson hep whethê dhe gorn, dysempys gwra y dhybry*, Adam, reach me thy haud; take that from me, quietly without blowing thy horn, eat it immediately. O.M. 207. *Dysvé dhym nêp reson a'th tyske's ommu, dyson, may hyllyn gynes dysky*, shew to me some reason of thy teaching here, quietly, that we may teach with thee. P.C. 1249. Comp. of *dy*, neg., and *sôn*, a sound. W. *diswn*, *dison*.

DYSPLEVYAS, v. a. To display. *Geseuch y dhe dysplevyas, heilyouch an mychtern brâs a dhysempys*, leave them to display, and salute the great king immediately. P.C. 2832. This must be borrowed from the English. We have another form in *dyspleytyê*. *Ow arluth kêr, Lucifer, dyspletytys yw y vaner, ha kelmys worth an grous pren*, my dear lord Lucifer, displayed is his banner, and bound to the cross tree. P.C. 3044. *Ganso crows worth y baner wharrê ef a dhysspleytyas*, with him a cross on his banner soon he displayed. R.D. 528.

DYSPRENÊ, v. a. To redeem. *A's drens dhe Jerusalem, rāg y fêdh mōp yn Bethlem genys a dhyspreen an bŷs*, let him take them to Jerusalem, for there will be a son in Bethlehem born (that) will redeem the world. O.M. 1935. *Ow Arluth Cryst, dr'y vercy, a wrūk ow dysprennê vy mēs a yfarn yn telfry gans y kŷc ha'y wōs keffrys*, my Lord Christ, by his mercy, did redeem me out of hell, really with his flesh and his blood also. R.D. 216. Comp. of *dys*, id. qd. *das*, prefix *iter*., and *prena*, to buy. Written also *daspreenna*. W. *dadbrynu*. Arm. *dasprena*.

DYSPRYNNYAS, s. m. A redeemer. *Ha venythā me a grās dhe vōs a werches genys, Māb Dew agan dysprynnyas*, and hereafter I will believe that thou art of a virgin born, Son of God, our Redeemer. P.C. 404. *Del ôs formyas dhe'n nêf ha'n lūr, ha dysprynnyas dhynny pūp ūr, Cryst, ow sylwyas, clew mar a'th dūr, dhys daryvas dēl garsen mūr*, as thou art Creator of heaven and earth, and a Redeemer to us always, Christ my Saviour, hear

if it concerns thee, disclose to thee as I would much desire. R.D. 844.

DYSPYTYE, v. a. To spite, to insult, to worry. *Ha why yn wêdh cowethê, pūp ur gwreuch y dhyspytyê, ha duffolê fast an gwâs*, and do ye also, comrades, continually worry him, and mock the fellow mnch. P.C. 1397.

DYSPYTH, s. m. Spite, despite, insult. *Colon dên a yll crakyê a vynna prest prederi an peynys brâs a'n gevê ha'n despyth, heb y dylly*, the heart of man may break, that will but consider the great pains he had, and the spite, without deserving them. M.C. 139. Fr. *depit*, †*despit*. Lat. *despectus*.

DYSQUEDHAS, v. a. To uncover, to open, to make known, to declare, to shew. 2 pers. s. imp. *dysqué*. *Ha tīs vyan, ha tīs vrâs, ny wrūk Dew dhym dysquedhas, vŷjth ny'n cresons ef neffrê*, and people small, and people great (will say,) God has not declared to me; they will never believe it. O.M. 1439. *Beneges re bo an Tās, a vynnas dysquedhes dhyn gwelynnny a gemmys rās*, blessed be the Father, who would shew to us rods of so mnch grace. O.M. 1746. *Dysqué dhym a'd kerensê*, shew me of thy love. O.M. 2106. *Lavar lemmyn pan drōk vo yn a-ver-tu a dhysquydhysta dhynny*, tell me now, what evil is there on any side, that thou shewest to us. P.C. 339. *Dysqué dhodho kerengê*, shew thou love to him. P.C. 3229. *Pyw a dhysquedhas dhysod ha vōs nôth*, who has discovered to thee that thou art naked. C.W. 64. *Mêr a rās dhe why, Eal Dew, ow tysquedhas dhym pūp tra*, much thanks to you, Angel of God, in shewing to me every thing. C.W. 136. This word is variously written *das-cudhê*, *dyscudhê*, *disquedha*, *dyswedha*. Comp. of *das*, or *dys*, neg. prefix, and *cudhê*, to cover. W. *dadgudhio*.

DYSQUYDHYANS, s. m. A declaration, a shewing, a discovering. *Hen yw dŷdh a bowesva dhe pūp dên a vo sylwys, yn dysquydhys a henna ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved, in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 147. *Yn gwyrdder, an thyrr gwelen yw dysquydhysans ha token an try person yn drynsys*, in truth, the three rods are a declaration and token of the three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 1733. *Dysquedhyens war lŷrch anken bedhê migltern yn dewedh*, a shewing after sorrow that he was a king at last. M.C. 236.

DYSTOUCH, adv. Immediately, directly, very soon. *Ny a ŷll yn nōs haneth fest dystouch bonas kellys*, we may this night very soon be lost. M.C. 239. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120. *Rŷs yw dymmo lafuryê dhe un vatel yredy, saw dystoch hy a vŷdh duê*, need is to me to labour at a battle surely, but very soon it will be ended. O.M. 2178. *A dystouch mar ty a dhêg a neyl pen dhe dour Cedron*, if immediately thou wilt carry one end to the water of Cedron. O.M. 2814. *My a vyn mōs alemma pūr dhystouch dh'y*, I will go hence very directly to him. R.D. 1239. *Rum leautê, dūn a dhystouch*, by my truth, let us come immediately. R.D. 1243.

DYSTREWY, v. a. To destroy, to ruin, to overthrow. *Mar mynnnyth hy dystrewy, orden dhe'th tūs hy knoukyê gans meyn*, if thou wilt put her to death, order thy people to beat her with stones. O.M. 2675. *Pan wrela mar coynt fara, ow scollyê agan gwarā, ha'n fêr orth y tystrywy*, when thou actest so rudely, scattering our

wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 342. *Leveruch dhyrn paham cheyson a's bues why erbyn Ihesu Nazaré, pan vynnouch y dhystrwy, tell me what accusation have ye against Jesus of Nazareth, when ye wish to destroy him.* P.C. 1972. *Dredho y fue dystrewys, by him it was destroyed.* P.C. 2413. *Hag a codhons yredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy, and if they knew truly, they would not destroy me.* P.C. 2777. *W. dystrywio.* Both from the Latin *destruo*.

DYSWEDHY, v. a. To uncover, to open, to discover, to shew. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *dyswé*, an abbreviation of *dyswedh*. *Ihesus Crist mûr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas, Jesus Christ much love to man shewed.* M.C. 5. *Hag ef a dhyswé dhyrchy un skyber efân yn scon, and he will shew to you a large room soon.* P.C. 637. *Deuch gynnef, me a dhyswé chy dh'agas mester wharré, come ye with me, I will shew (you) a house for your master presently.* P.C. 673. *Ha why Annas, ow def kêr, dyswedhouch bôs pryns somper râk dyswyl an Cristenyon, and you, Annas, my dear captain, shew yourself to be a prince without equal to destroy the Christians.* P.C. 978. *Pan sefsys hydheuw myttyn, yach êns aga ierw; dyswedh y a dhan dhe glok, when thou gottest up to day in the morning, sound were their sinews; shew them from under thy cloak.* P.C. 2682. *Dyeskyn a n vjnk dhe'n lûr, ha dyswé ran a'th veystry, descend from the post to the ground, and shew a portion of thy power.* P.C. 2869. *Dyswé dhyunny Nycho-dem, ha Joseph Baramathya, ha ny a dhyswé yn wêdh an corf a sytseuch yn bêdh yw Ihesu mâr Maria, shew thou to ns Nicodemus, and Joseph of Arimathæa, and we will shew also the body you put in the tomb, is Jesus, the son of Mary.* R.D. 626. Another form of *dyswedhas*.

DYSWREY, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Mar gura, godhvedhys mar pjdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a vjdh, ha dhe'n mernans cot gorrys, if he does, if it be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put.* O.M. 1521. *Ty re dhystrwûg eredy hevelep dhom face vy, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness to my face.* O.M. 2336. *Ke gorhemmyrn dhe'n cytlé, may teffons omma wharré, war beyn aga bôs dyswryjs, go command the city, that they come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed.* O.M. 2409. *Ef re dhystrwug an marhas, he has destroyed the market.* P.C. 376. *An temple ef a dhysura, yn trydydh ef a'n drecha gwell ages kyns, the temple he will destroy, in three days he will restore it better than before.* P.C. 1696. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *gurey*, to do. W. *dadwneud*.

DYSWRUTHYL, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Da vyé kyns dôs Sabout dyswruthyl an fals profus, it would be good before Sabbath comes, to destroy the false prophet.* P.C. 562. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *gruthyl*, to do.

DYSWUL, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Me a grjjs bones an gwâs ow kûl maystri brâs, dyswel an fêr ef a vyn, I believe that the fellow is making great violence, he will destroy the fair.* P.C. 360. *Dyswedhouch bôs pryns somper râk dyswyl an Cristenyon, shew yourself to be a prince without equal to destroy the Christians.* P.C. 979. *Râg y fyinner, mara kyller, gans paynys mêr ow dyswul glân, for it is wished, if it could be, with great sorrows to destroy me quite.* P.C. 2602. *Hen yw gwjgr, ef a galsé pûp tra y dhyswul arté, moy ys na fe, this*

is true, he might have destroyed every thing again, more than it was. R.D. 978. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *gûl*, to do.

DYSWYTHYL, v. a. To undo, to spoil, to destroy. *Me â dhodho yn lowen, del yw e ow syre da, râk dyswythyl an bylen, mar keus erbyn a laha, I will go to him joyfully, as he is my good sire, to dispatch the villain, if he speaks against the law.* P.C. 571. Comp. of *dys*, neg. prefix, and *guthyl*, to do.

DYSYMPYS, adj. Sudden, immediate. *Omna ny wreuch why trygé, euch yn mës a dhyssympys; why a geyl of lowené, a rjjs dhyuch yn paradhys, here ye will not remain, go out immediately; ye will lose my joy, which I gave to you in Paradise.* O.M. 318. *Dûn ganso a dhyssympys, ha poyryn gans mûr a grjjs, ha yn dour goryn an pren, let us come with it immediately, and let us run with great strength, and into the water let us put the tree.* O.M. 2788. This word is variously written *desempys*, *desympys*, *dysempys*. W. *dysymwth*.

DYTHGHTYA, v. a. To prepare, to provide, to fashion, to dispose. *Raghenna dhe bôb dythgthya fordh a rûg dhe vôs sylhys, therefore for every one he provided a way to be saved.* M.C. 7. *Crist a settyas yn tyen an scovern arté dhe dré, hag a'n dythgthyas pûr lowen maga têk del rebye, Christ fastened whole the ear again close home, and fastened it very gladly as fair as it had been.* M.C. 71. *Yntrethé avel tûs fôl garlont sperrn a ve dythgthys, among them, like foolish men, a garland of thorns was framed.* M.C. 133. *Nag onon ef ny asas heb uré a'y esely, yn delma ef a'n dythgthyas may cyn o y wely, not one he left without anointing of his limbs, in this manner he disposed him that healthy was his bed.* M.C. 235. Another form of *dychtyé*, qd. v.

DYTHYWYS, part. Promised. See *Didhywy*.

DYUCH, pron. prep. To ye. (*Do-chui*.) *Ha râg why dhum keruné, my a re dhyuch Bosvene, Lostuthyel, ha Lanerchy, and because ye have crowned me, I will give you Bosvene, Lostwithiel, and Lanerchy.* O.M. 2399. *A abestelet dhyuch crês, O apostles, peace unto you.* R.D. 1533. This word is variously written *deych*, and *deuch*, qd. v. *Dyuwhy* is an enlarged form. *Arluth whék, yma ow conys dhyuwhy chyf gwythoryon ol an gwûs a wodher dhe dysmegy, sweet lord, there are working for you, all the chief workmen of the land that can be mentioned.* O.M. 2330.

DYVERE, v. a. To drop, to trickle, to shed. *Mar tue moy nys tevyth man, râg noun y wrons clamderé, yn ûr-na râg pûr dhiwan daggrow tyn gwrâf dyveré, if more come, it will not be enough, for hunger they will faint, at that time, for very sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed.* O.M. 402. Written also *devery*, qd. v. W. *dyveru*. Comp. of *dy*, prefix intens., and *meru*, to drop. Arm. *divera*. DYVEAS, adj. Abroad, outsid. ‡ *Dho towla dyveas, to throw out.* *Llwyd*, 51. Comp. of *dy*, to, and *meas*, id. qd. *mês*, a field.

DYVETH, adj. Shameless. See *Diveth*.

DYVEYTH, s. m. A wilderness. *Ke dhe vês, omcumunys, dhe dhyveyth vêth yn tewolgow, go thou away, accursed, to a wilderness ever into darkness.* M.C. 17. Another form of *difeid*, qd. v.

DYVOTTER, v. pass. Is become. *Ny wodhen râg ponvotter, pjth een yn gwel py yn côs; ow holon gwâk dyvotter, rum hymmer hag avel bôs, I know not from*

trouble whether we shall go into a field or wood; my heart is become empty and a desire of food has seized me. O.M. 365. This is a very doubtful word, and I can suggest nothing better than making it a passive impersonal from W. *dywod*, to come.

DYVYTHYS, part. Come, arrived. *Râg dhe vones dyvythys yn hanow Dew bynygys, me a grŷs dhe vŷs deffry*, for that thou art come in the name of the blessed God, I believe thou art really. P.C. 280. *Mâp Dew ôs, ha dên yn weydd, yn y hanow dyvythys*, Son of God thou art, and man likewise, in his name come. P.C. 426. Written also *devedhys*, qd. v. It must be formed from W. *dywod*, to come.

DYW, s. m. God. *Bylegyns reys yw crygy Ihesu Cryst dhe dhasserch, del yw gwŷr Dhyo*, nevertheless need is to believe that Jesus Christ has risen again, as he is true God. R.D. 1018. More frequently written *Du*, and *Dew*, qd. v.

DYW, s. f. Two, a pair, a couple. *Ottê pynsor da parys; me a's ten a dhysempys, an dhyo yn mës a'y dhywlê, hag a'y dhew trôs kekyffrys*, behold a good piucer ready; I will draw them immediately, the two out of his hands, and from his feet also. P.C. 3153. It refers to the nails in the preceding sentence, *kenter* being feminine. So Welsh *dwy, y dwy*.

DYW, adj. Two. Used with substantives feminine, as *dew* is with masculines. *Oll y pobel ymôns y orth y sywê pŷp huny, ha'n môr a pŷp tu dhedhê ow sevel avel dyw fôs*, all his people, they are following him every one; and the sea on every side to them standing like two walls. O.M. 1690. *Ple gefyr dyw grows arall râk an dew ladar, leveruech dhym, cowethê*, where shall be found two other crosses for the two thieves? tell me, comrades. P.C. 2576. *Ha why kelmoch an dew gam yn dyw crows kyns bôs prŷs bôs*, and bind ye the two rogues on two crosses, before it is time for food. P.C. 2794. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *dui*, qd. v. W. *divy*, †*dui*. Arm. *diou*. Sansc. *dwê*.

DYWEDH, s. m. An end, or termination. See *Diwedh*, and its derivatives.

DYWEN, s. m. The gills. *Wel y met harlot iwdyn, ty a fŷdh bozesow tyn war an dywen*, well met, obstinate kuave, thou shalt have sharp blows on the gills. P.C. 1368. Comp. of *dyw*, two, and *gên*, chin. Written also *dewen*. W. *dywen*. Arm. *diu quen*.

DYWENYS, part. Descending. *Ha war woles, pan vyrys, my a welas hy gwrydhyow bŷs yn yffarn dywenys yn mŷsk mŷr a tewolgow*, and at the bottom, when I looked, I saw its roots even to hell descending, in the midst of great darkness. O.M. 784. If not formed from *dyscynys*, it may be derived from *down*, deep.

DYWES, s. f. Drink. See *Diwes*.

DYWETH, s. m. An end. *Râk an porthow hep dyweth a vŷdh ygerys yn wêdh may'th ello abervedh an mychtern a lowenê*, for the everlasting gates shall be opened also, that may enter in the king of joy. R.D. 101. See *Diwedh*.

DYWETHA, adj. Last, utmost. *Llwyd*, 175. Written also *diwedha*. W. *diwedhav*, *diwaetha*. Arm. *diveza*.

DYWETHAS, adv. Late. *Llwyd*, 149. W. *diwedhar*. Arm. *divezad*.

DYWHANS, adv. Eagerly, quickly, fast. *A rân dywhans ow kerdhes*, forth quickly walking. O.M. 1684. *Gweres dywhans, my a'd pŷs, ow fysadow dres pŷp tra*, help

quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above every thing. O.M. 1829. *Judas ny gôsk un bannê, lymmy'n dywhans fystynê dhum ry dhên fals Yedhewon*, Judas does not sleep a bit, but quickly hastens to give me to the false Jews. P.C. 1079. *Fystyn dywhans gons en gêr a dhes-empys*, hasten thou swiftly with the word immediately. P.C. 1642. Written also *dewhans*, and *duwhans*. Comp. of *dy*, prefix intens., and *whans*, a desire, cagerness. W. *dychwant*.

DYWHY, pron. prep. To you. (*Do-chuy*.) *Del levaraf vy dhywhy, ef a emblo'dh ragon ny*, as I say to you, he will fight for us. O.M. 1660. *Râg ow querthê Crist dhywhy, me re beches marthys mŷr*, for selling Christ to you, I have sinned wondrously greatly. P.C. 1517. *Me a lever dhywhy why, ol warbarth dôn dustuny bôs Cryst a'n bêdh dasserchys*, I say to you, all together to bear witness that Christ is risen from the tomb. R.D. 1225. Written also *dwyy*. *Pertheuch côf ol an tokyn a levery's kyns lemy'n dhywhy why, a gowethê*, bear ye all remembrance of the token, which I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1083.

DYWHYNY, v. n. To shine. *An eledh omma yw gwyn, avel an houl pan dhywhy'n, yn ken tyw ny's gwyllys whêth*, the angels here are white, like the sun when it shines; in other form I have not seen them. R.D. 2533. W. *dywynu*, from *dy*, intens. prefix, and *gwyn*, white, bright.

DYWLE, s. f. The two hands, the hands. *Un profus bynygys yn grows, ha dhyo vrêch a lês, squerdys y treys ha'y dhywlê*, a blessed prophet on a cross, and his two arms extended, torn his feet and hands. R.D. 1266. *Doro dhe luef yn woly, gwynys may fuef dre an golon; hag yn treys hag yn dhywlê*, put thy hand into the wound where I was pierced through the heart; and in my feet and hands. R.D. 1542. *Y fue ow manegow plat, spygys brâs dre ow dywlê*, and my smooth gloves were great spikes through my hands. R.D. 2590. This is an abbreviated form of *dywlelf*.

DYWLEF, s. f. The two hands, the hands. Written also *dywlucf*. *A tās whêk ol caradow, ow dywlucf colm ha'm garrow, Osweet father, all beloved, bind my hands, and my legs*. O.M. 1346. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorrys, ha treys ha dywlelf kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, and feet and hands bound, and pierced through the heart. P.C. 2375. *Treys ha dywlelf a pŷp tu fast tackyes gans kentrow hern*, feet and hands fast fixed with iron nails. P.C. 2937. Another form of *duilof*, qd. v. W. *dwylaw*, †*duilof*.

DYWOLOW, s. m. Devils, fiends. One of the plurals of *diawl*, qd. v. *DywoLOW yfarn a squerdys corf Judas ol dhe dharnow*, the devils of hell fore the body of Jesus all to pieces. M.C. 106. *My a grŷs y fŷdh agan enisow dre lewarow Dew mygys, ha fethys an dywoLOW*, I believe that our souls shall be fed by the words of God, and the devils overcome. P.C. 77.

DYWORTO, pron. prep. From him, or it. (*Dyworth-o*.) *Dywortho ma'm boma grâs, môs dhe blansê my a vyn en gwel gans reontê vrâs*, from him if have grace, I will go to plant the rods with great care. O.M. 2077. *Lemman lorch nêp a'n geffo, gorrens y scrup dyworto*, now he who has a staff, let him put his scrip from him. P.C. 920. *Arluth why a herch dhodho, an queth dysky dhyworto, hep na moy gêr*, Lord, do you command him, to take the cloth from him without any further word.

- R.D. 1948. W. *odhiwrtho* Arm. *dioutaff*. Ir. *uadh*, *tuad*, *tuod*, *uadhasan*. Manx, *veihsyn*.
- DYWORTY, pron. prep. From her, or it. (*Dyworth-hy*.) *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrás defry ow resek a dywerty, worté myres may'th o whans*, a fountain bright like silver, and four great streams indeed flowing from it, that there was a desire to look at them. O.M. 773. W. *odhiwrthi*. Arm. *diouty*. Ir. *uaithe*, *uaiti*.
- DYWORTH, prep. From by, from. (*Dy-worth*.) *Gwyn agan beys, ow fryes, bós grannthys dhyunny cummys dywort an tás Dew gwella, dhe bales, ha dhe wonys*. happy our lot, my husband, that there is leave granted to us from the best Father, God, to dig, and to cultivate. O.M. 413. *An gwél a rás dhyworth an lûr gwráf dhe drehy*, the rods of grace from the ground I will cut. O.M. 1987. *Gallos warnaf ny fyes, na fe y vós granthys dhy dyworth uhella Arloñ*, power over me there would not be, were it not that it was granted from the most high Lord. P.C. 2189. Written also *deworth*, qd. v. W. *odhiwrth*. Arm. *tuouuz*. Ir. *ua*. Gael. *ua*. Manx, *veih*.
- DYWORTHE, pron. prep. From them. (*Dyworth-y*.) *Gwelynnny a gymmys rás; dhyworthé ma'gan bo grás, aga malyé me a vyn yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, rods of so much grace; from them that ours may be the grace, I will wrap them in fine linen, and in silk. O.M. 1749. W. *odhiwrthynt*, *tuwrthynt*. Ir. *uatha*, *tuaidib*.
- DYWORTHYF, pron. prep. From me. (*Dyworth-my*.) *Mar callé bós yn della, gorre an kéth mernans-ma dhyworthyf, na vñf ledhys*, if it can be so, put this same death from me, that I be not slain. P.C. 1036. *Fystyn dychans gans en gér a dhesempys, ha rewardys ty a vñdh a dhyworthyf vy, rum fjídh, kyns pen vñs*, hasten swiftly with the word immediately; and rewarded thou shalt be, on my faith, before the end of a month. P.C. 1645. Written also *dyworthef*. *Yma ow trýs ha'm dulé dhyworthef ow leglené*, my feet and hands are loosening from me. P.C. 1217. W. *odhiwrthv*. Ir. *uaim*, *tuaimsc*.
- DYWORTHYN, pron. prep. From us. (*Dyworth-ty*.) *Mar a mynné amendyé, quell vye y dhylyfryé hep drocolet dhyworthyn*, if he would amend, it would be better to liberate him without ill deed from us. P.C. 1864. *Arluth kër, fattel vñdh dyn, mars cth arté dhyworthyn?* dear Lord, how will it be to us, if thou wilt go again from us? R.D. 2362. W. *odhiwrthym*. Ir. *uainn*, *tuuanni*, *tuain*, *tuanni*.
- DYWORTHYS, pron. prep. From thee. (*Dyworth-ty*.) *Godhfos gwýr ol yredy, my a vyn mós dhyworthys*, knowing the truth all plainly, I will go from thee. O.M. 822. *My a's pren dhyworthys, otté an moné parys dhyso dhe pé*, I will buy it from thee; see the money ready to pay thee. P.C. 1555. W. *odhiwrthyt*. Ir. *uait*, *tuaitsin*.
- DYWSCODH, s. f. The two shoulders, the shoulders. *Sytteuch gystys worth an yet, agas dywscodh ketlep chet, hertheuch werty hy yn wédh*, put beams against the gate, your shoulders, every fellow, thrust ye against it also. P.C. 3068. See *Dyw*, and *Scódh*.
- DYWVRECH, s. f. The two arms, the arms. *Kréf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may'thyw ow dywvrech terrys worté menouch yn quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working much at them. O.M. 688. *Kyn fe dhe dhywvrech mar brás, my a's kylm warbarth avel lader páu*, though thy arms be so large, I will bind them together like a very thief. P.C. 1189.

- Drou' e yntré ow dywvrech*, bring him into my arms P.C. 3159. W. *dywvraich*.
- DYWY, v. a. To kindle, to set on fire, to burn. Written also *dewy*. *Yma marth dhyw a ur dra, an pyth lemmyn a wela; an bosnos dywy a wra, saw nynsugy ow lesky*, there is to me a wonder of one thing, what I now see; the bush is on fire, but is not burning. O.M. 1397. *Otté an tán ow tewy*, behold the fire burning. P.C. 693. *Covethé hedheuch cunys, ha me a whýth gans mûr greys, may tewé an tán wharré*, comrades, fetch firewood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1221. W. *deiwio*. Arm. *devi*. Ir. *dagh*, *tuogh*, *doilh*. Gael. *doth*, *dath*. Manx, *daah*. Sansc. *dah*.
- DYWY, pron. prep. To ye. (*De, dhe to,—why, ye*.) *Pertheuch cōf ol a'n tokyn a levery's kyns lemyn dhywy why, a gowethé*, bear ye all remembrance of the (token) I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1083. *Honna yw y bows nessa, ha whéth greuch y dhry omma arté dhywhy*, that is his nearest garment, and do you yet bring him here again to you. R.D. 1869.
- DYWYDHYs, part. Ended, finished. *Yn nêf agas enefow neffré a trýg hep ponow yn ioi na vñdh dywydhy's*, in heaven your souls ever shall dwell without pains in joy (that) shall not be ended. P.C. 9. *Ens pop ol war tuhé dré, an gwary yw dywydhy's, ha deuch avar avorow*, let all go towards home, the play is ended; and come ye early to-morrow. P.C. 3238. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dywydhy's bñdh pan fo nós*, since I am risen, forty days ended will be when it is night. R.D. 2437. Part. of *diwedhé*, qd. v.
- DYWYS, v. a. To choose, to select. Part. pass. *dywysys*. *Ma'gas bo lowyné nef, pân vyrrwyf, dh'agas enef, dywysys ouch dewdhek lel*, that yonrs may be the joy of heaven when I die, to your souls, ye are chosen faithful twelve. P.C. 228. *Ny gewsyth, rák ny wodhas bós grontys dhyw gallos brás hydheuw may hallaf dywys*, thou speakest not, for thou didst not know, that great power is granted to me, this day that I may choose. P.C. 2182. *Benet sewys, syre Longys, synt Iovyn whék re'th caro; henna yw pñth a dhywys*, a blessing follow thee, Sír Longius, sweet saint Jove love thee; that is what I choose. P.C. 3017. Written also *dewesy*, qd. v.
- DYWYSYC, adj. Desirous, earnest, devout. *Thomas, na vydh dyscrygyk, pñs gans colon dywysyk war Cryst an nêf*, Thomas, be not unbelieving; pray with devout heart on Christ of heaven. R.D. 1370. W. *dyhewydus*. *Gwedhiau dyhewydus*, devout prayers.
- DYWYTH, adv. Twice. *Moyes, kemer dhe welen, ha ty ha'th vroder Aren, a rág an debel bobal, gwask gynsy dywyth an mén*, Moses, take thy rod, and thou and thy brother Aaron, in presence of the wicked people, strike with it twice the stone. O.M. 1844. *Aban rés an brás unwyth, ny fynnaf y ry dywyth*, since I have given the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2496. Comp. of *dyw*, two, and *gwjth*, a time. W. *dywyaith*.
- DZHARN, s. m. A garden, an orchard. *Llwyd*, 33, 66. This is more immediately derived from the Fr. *jardin*. W. *gardh*, *tuarth*, an inclosure, a garden; whence *garth-an*, a camp; *buarth*, a cow-yard; *luarth*, a camp. Arm. *garz*. Ir. *gardha*, *tuarth*. Gael. *garadh*, *gard*. Manx, *garey*. Gr. *χόπος*. Lat. *hortus*. Goth. *gard*. Slav. *grad*. Eug. *yard*. Sansc. *garhan*, fr. *garh*, to enclose.
- DZHEDH, s. m. A day. This orthography is used by

Llwyd to denote the sound of the word in his time. It is a corruption of *dédh*, qd. v. † *Rag an dzhedh*, for the day, or the whole day. † *Rag dout na vedho na mui gylheffiaz dhyu' rag an dzhedhma*, lest there be no more offered to you this day. *Llwyd*, 250.

DZHEI, pers. pron. They. † *Ena dzhei a varginiaz rag trei penz an vledhan guber*, so they bargained for three pounds the year wages. *Llwyd*, 247. It is also written by him *dzhyi*, as *An dzhyi a gánz*, they shall have. 247. It is a late form of *y*, qd. v.

DZHIAWL, s. m. A devil. *Llwyd*, 55. See *Jiawl*.

DZHOWLES, s. f. A female fiend, a she devil, a fury, a hag. *Pryce*. A late form of *diowles*, qd. v.

DZHYI, v. adv. In, within. *Llwyd*, 249. An abbreviated form of *adzhui*, qd. v.

DZHYRNA, s. m. A day. † *Cynifar dzhyrna*, day by day, daily. *Llwyd*, 135. † *An dzhyrna-ma war seithan*, this day seven-night. 249. This is derived from the Fr. *journée*, a word still used in the English *journeyman*. The Welsh equivalent *diurnod* seems to be derived from the Latin *diurnus*, or *diuturnus*.

DH.

THIS is a secondary letter, and is the soft mutation of *d*, as *davas*, a sheep; *an dhavas*, the sheep. W. *davad*, *y dhavad*. O. *deanc*, *dhe dheanc*, to escape. W. *dianc*, *i dhianc*. It is written in Armoric *z*, and so pronounced generally, but the proper sound is still preserved in parts of Brittany. Thus O. *debry*, *dhe dhebry*, is in Arm. *dibri*, *da zibri*. C. *dewdhec*, and W. *deunheg* (*dau-deg*) twelve; in Arm. *daouzek*. The proper sound of *dh* is preserved in its purity in Welsh, and it is that of *th*, in the English words, *this*, *that*, *those*. The same mutation obtains in Irish and Gaelic, thus—Ir. *dadheag*; Gael. *dadheug*, twelve. The orthography is preserved, but the sound is corrupted into those of *gh*, *y*, *ee*, *oo*. The Manx again write phonetically, whence *gaa-yeig*, twelve; *dooinney*, a man; *e ghooiney*, his man. All Cornish words beginning with *dh*, as *dhe*, to; *dhedhy*, to her; *dhodho*, to him, &c., must be sought for under the primary initial, as *de*, *dedhy*, *dodho*, &c. The Cornish *dh* is generally written *th* in the MSS.

E.

THIS letter has only two sounds, in Cornish, Welsh, Armorio, and Manx—the long and short. When long it has the sound of *a*, in the English words, *lane*, *cane*; thus O. *dén*, a man; *név*, heaven, were sounded as the Eng. words, *dane*, *nave*. The long *é* is distinguished in this work by a circumflex. *E* short, was pronounced as in the English words, *fen*, *hen*, *pen*. In Cornish, *e* is constantly confounded with *y*, as in *dédh*, *dýdh*, a day; *dehow*, *dýhow*, the right, &c. In Welsh generally found. *E* is commutable with *o*, as *corn*, a horn; *cerniat*, a horn blower. So also in Welsh, as *corn*, pl. *cyrn*; *cyrniad*, † *cerniat*. And in Armoric, as *corn*, pl. *cern*, *cerniel*.

E, an auxiliary particle, used before verbs, in which case it is the same as *a*, similarly used. Not unfre-

quently it is joined to the verb, as *Dew ewyr* for *Dew e wyr*, God knoweth. It is also used alone with a verb, when it is the agent performing the action described without discrimination of persons, as *edal*, or *e däl*, it behoves.

E, pron. pers. He, him, it. *Agis negis pyth yw e?* *pu yw nêb a weleuch wy?* your business, what is it? who is he that ye seek? M.C. 69. *Dremas yw ef, leun a räs, nêb re werthys, yn medh e*, supremely good he is, full of grace, whom I have sold, says he. M.C. 103. *Ol warbarth y a ghwys, te Pylat, lādhe e, mernaps an grows desympys*, altogether they cried, thou Pilate kill him, the death of the cross immediately. M.C. 142. *Syr Justis, lādhe, lādhe e, yn pren grows greuch y worré, del yw e gwyw dyougel*, Sir Justice, kill him, kill him, on the cross tree do you put him, as he is deserving truly. P.O. 2356. *Ha compys mar ny védh e, ny won pandra leveryn*, and if it be not straight, I know not what I may say. O.M. 2531. *Hédh e dhe'n dôr*, reach it to the ground. O.M. 2521. Written also *ef*, *ev*. W. *ef*, *ev*, *e*, † *em*. Arm. *he*. Ir. *se*, *e*, † *he*. Gael. *se*, *e*. Manx. *eh*. Sansc. *i*, *idam*, *sva*. Gr. *é*. Lat. *se*.

E, pron. poss. His, its. *Why gwycoryon, euch yn mës, ylh-esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu, hag e sans eglos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God, and his holy church. P.C. 333. *May fydh torrow benegis bythqueth na allas e dhôn*, that the bellies shall be blessed, that could not bear it. M.C. 169. † *War e lêr*, after him. *Llwyd*, 124. † *E vredar*, his brother. 242. *E risc*, its bark. † *Et e ús céth*, in his old age. 244. † *E vrêh*, his arm. 250. In the Ordinalia it is written *y*, qd. v. W. *ei*, † *e*, † *i*. Arm. *e*. *he*. Ir. *a*. Gael. *a*. Manx. *e*.

E, prep. In. *E méas*, without. *Llwyd*, 58. Lit. in the field. *E* is here the same as *y*, an abbreviation of *yn*, and the more common form is *yn mës*, qd. v.

E, v. n. He went, was going. 3 pers. s. imp. of irr. v. *môs*. *War aga dewlyn ylh e perag Christ ré erell, aga fen y a sackyé, hag a gewsy, púr debell*, on their knees there went before Christ some others, their head they shook, and spake very foully. M.C. 195. *Hag y ee dhe pen dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly mouths. M.C. 196. W. *ai*.

EAL, s. m. An angel. *An eal esa in wedhun, y cowsys gyrryow efan, ha me a'n creys*, the angel (that) was in the tree, spoke to me plain words, and I believe him. C.W. 60. More frequently written *él*, qd. v.

EAR, s. m. An hour. *Ha pan vo hy cowl devys, hy a vjdh púb ear parys dha dhôn an oyl a vercy*, and when it is full grown, it will always (every hour) be ready, to bear the oil of mercy. C.W. 134. The same as *ér*, qd. v.

EARTH, adj. High, lofty. It occurs in the names of places, as *Earth*, in St. Stephens, by Saltash; and *Earth*, on Carminow, in Mawgan. It is another form of *arth*, or *ard*, qd. v.

EAST, s. m. August. *Mis East*, the month of August. † *Flô vye gennes en mis Merh, ni trehes c bigel en mis East*; *e a rós towl dho proanter Powl, mis du ken Nadelik*, a child was born in the month of Maroh, we cut his navel in the month of August; and he gave a fall to the parson of Paul, the black month (November) before the Nativity. *Cornish Riddle*. *Pryce*. W. *awst*. Arm. *east*. Ir. *ogost*. Fr. *aout*, † *aoust*. From the Lat. *augustus*.

EATH, card. num. Eight. *Eath degves*, eighteenth. *Pryce*. W. *ŵyth*. Arm. *eiz*. Ir. *ocht*, *†oct*. Gael. *ocht*. Manx, *hocht*. Gr. *ὀκτώ*. Lat. *octo*. Sansc. *ashtan*. In Welsh, *ŵyth* preceding requires the change of *b* into *m*, as *ŵyth mlynedd*, eight years. The same rule obtains in Irish, as *ocht m-bliadna*, the *b* being mute.

EATHAS, adj. Eighth. *Pryce*. Written by Llwyd, 105, *ethas*. W. *wythved*. Arm. *eizved*. Ir. *ochtmdhadh*. Gael. *ochdamh*. Manx, *hochtoo*.

EBARN, s. m. The sky, the firmament. † *Ha Dew wrâs an ebbarn*, *ha dheberhas an dowrow era en dadn an ebbarn*, *dhort an dowrow era euch an ebbarn*; *ha an dellna etho*, and God made the firmament, and divided the waters that were under the firmament, from the waters above the firmament; and it was so. C.W. p. 189; M.C. p. 93. A late form of *ebron*, qd. v.

EBBROW, adj. Hebrew. *Flechcs Ebbrow*, *dûn yn un rew*, *scon hep lettýe*, *erbyn Ihesu*, *nêb yw gwýr Dew*, *ow tós dhe'n drê*, Hebrew children, let us come in a row, at once, without delaying, to meet Jesns, who is true God, coming to the town. P.C. 239. W. *evrei*. Arm. *hebrê*. Ir. *eabhradhach*. Gael. *eabhruidheach*, *eabhrach*. Lat. *hebræus*.

EBIL, s. m. A peg, or pin. *Yntrê dew guren y trehy*, *râk cufus trûs pren dedhy*, *ha'y fastýe gans ebýl pren*, in two let us cut it, for to get a cross piece of wood for it, and fasten it with pegs of wood. P.C. 2563. *Y dclly scon ne a vira*, *râk ebýl parýs yma*, *dh'aga fustýe dyowgel*, I will soon bore it, for there are pegs ready, to fasten them truly. P.C. 2571. *Alan yw an pren tellys*, *bedhens an ebýl gorrys dredhé*, *róg aga lacié*, since the wood is bored, let the pegs be put through them, to fasten them. P.C. 2574. W. *ebill*, *†epill*. Arm. *ebil*.

EBOL, s. m. A colt, a foal. Corn. Voc. *pullus*. Written in the Ordinalia *ebel*, and more recently *ebal*, pl. *ebilli*. *Ens dew a'm dyscýblyon dhe'n castel us a ragon*, *a dhysempys*, *hep lettýe*; *ena why a gýf asen*, *hag ebel yn un golmen*, *drew y dhymmo vy wharrê*, let two of my disciples go to the village which is before us, forthwith, without delaying; there ye will find an ass and foal in a halter, bring them to me presently. P.C. 177. *My á gynes yn locten*, *hag a dthoro an asen genen*, *ha'n ebel keffrys*, I will go with thee gladly, and will bring the ass with us, and the foal likewise. P.C. 193. *Outé an asen omma*, *ha'n ebel kelmys yma gynsy*, behold the ass here, and the foal is tied with her. P.C. 201. *Râg ythosta drók ebal*, for thou art a wicked colt. C.W. 174. *Trûs ebal*, the herb colt's foot. Llwyd, 168. In Welsh, *carn yr ebol*, lit. colt's hoof. W. *ebawl*, *ebol*, *†ebawl*, *†epaul*. Arm. *ebeul*. The root of W. *ebol*, is *eb* = Old Irish *†ech*, id. qd. Lat. *equus*. Ir. *peall*, *feall*, a horse. Gr. *ἵπλος*. Lat. *pullus*. Sansc. *pélin*, a horse, from *pél*, to go.

EBRAL, s. m. April. *Mís Ebral*, the month of April. Llwyd, 43. W. *ebrill*. Arm. *ebrel*. Ir. *aibreán*. Gacl. *†aibreann*. From the Latin *aprilis*.

EBRON, s. f. The sky, the firmament. *Yn secund dýdh y fynna gruthyl ebron*, *néf hymwys*, on the second day I will make the sky called heaven. O.M. 18. *Ow gwarak a fýth settyys yn ban yn creys an ebron na allo bônes terrys*, my bow shall be set up in the midst of the sky, that it may not be broken. O.M. 1245. Written also *ybron*, and *ybbren*, qd. v., and in Corn. Voc. *huibren*. W. *wybr*,

wybrén. Arm. *ebr*, *†coabr*, *†coabren*. (Ir. *speir*. Gael. *speur*. Manx, *specyr*.) Sause. *abhra*, *vâibhra*.

ECHEN, s. f. A tribe, family, kind, sort. *Lavar dhymmo*, *ty venen*, *an frût ple russys tyrry?* *mara pe a'n kéth echen*, *o dyfynys orthyn ny*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? was it of that same sort, (that) was forbidden to us? O.M. 211. *Ha mýr a púp tenewen*; *aspy yn ta púp echen*, *whythyr púp tra ol bysy*, and look on every side; examine well every particular; search out every thing diligently. O.M. 747. *Kemer dhe wrék ha't flehas*, *h'aga gwragedh gor gansé*; *a búb echen bést yn wlás*, *gor genes dcw annedhé*, take thou thy wife and thy children, and put their wives with them; of every sort of beast in the land, put two of them with thee. O.M. 977. *Lyes torn da yn býs-ma re wrúk dhe vohosugyon*; *sawýe púp echen clefyon a vevhé yn bewnans da*, many a good turn in this world he hath done to the poor; he cured all sorts of sick persons, who lived in good life. P.C. 3109. Written also *eken*, *hechen*, *hehen*, qd. v. W. *echen*, from *ach*, a stem.

ECHEN, s. f. Effort, endeavour, rigour. *Mar scon dhodho del ymmy*, *kychouch ef yn vryongen*, *ha dalynnouch mûr cales*, *ma na allo perthegeys yn dyspyl ol dh'y echen*, as soon as thou kissest him, catch him in the throat, and hold ye very firmly, that he cannot escape in spite of all his effort. P.C. 1010. Written also *hechen*, *hehen*, qd. v. W. *egni*. Arm. *heg*, *hek*. Ir. *eigeán*, *ing*, *†ecne*, *†acne*, *†aithgne*, *†edgne*. Gael. *eigin*. Manx, *egin*, *eign*, *†eignee*. Sansc. *can*, to act. Gr. *κονέω*. Lat. *conor*.

ED, prep. In. This is a corruption of *en*, and is only met with in late Cornish. † *Gwisgo an genter-ma ed eskaz vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. Llwyd, 230.

EDN, adj. Narrow, slender. Llwyd, 48. This must either be a corruption of W. *ing*; Arm. *enk*; Ir. *†ing*; Gael. *eigin*; or connected with W. *edwin*, decaying.

EDN, num. adj. One. A corrupt form of *un*, qd. v. † *Edn degvas*, eleventh. *Pryce*.

EDNAC, card. num. Eleven. A late form of *unnek*. W. *unardheg*. Arm. *unnek*. Ir. *aon deag*. Gael. *aon deug*. Manx, *unnanejeig*. Gr. *ἑνδεκα*. Lat. *undecim*.

EDNAC, adj. Sole, alone. † *En ednak*, only. Llwyd, 56. A corruption of W. *unig*, id.

EDREC, s. m. Repentance, grief, sorrow. Pl. *edregé*. *Eddrek mûr a'n kemeras*, *râk an ober re wressé*; *dh'y ben dowlyn y codhas*, *Arluth gevyans*, *yn medh e*, *dall ên*, *ny welyn yn fâs ow bôs mar veyl ow pewé*; *Ihesus dhodho a avas*, *pan welas y edregé*, great sorrow seized him, for the work he had done; to his knees he fell, Lord, forgiveness, says he; blind I was, I saw not well, that I was living so vilely; Jesus forgave him when he saw his sorrows. M.C. 220. *Codhys ôf yn edrek brâs*, fallen I am in great sorrow. P.C. 1440. *Govy vjth râk edregé*, *bôs mar hager ow gorfen*, woe is me for sorrows, that my end is so cruel. P.C. 1529. *Yma dhym edrek tyn*, *râk dhe naché gy lemmyn*, there is to me sharp repentance, for denying thee now. R.D. 1155. *Peder*, *geffysens ty a fýdh*, *râk dhe eddrek yw perfyth*, *drên Spiryys Sans*, Peter, pardon thou shalt have, for thy repentance is perfect, through the Holy Ghost. R.D. 1160. W. *edveir-wch*. Arm. *asrech*. Ir. *aithreach*, *†aidrech*, *†aithirge*. Gael. *aithreachas*. Goth. *idreiga*.

EDHANOR, s. m. A fowler. Llwyd, 44. Arm. *eznetæer*, *eunetæer*. Ir. *eanadoir*. Gacl. *eunadair*. Manx, *eeanleyder*.

EDHEN, s. f. A bird, a fowl. Pl. *edhyn*. *A out warnes, drôk venen, worto pan wrussys colé, rág ef o tebel edhen, nêb a glewsys ow cané*, Oh, out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him; for he was an evil bird, whom thou didst hear singing. O.M. 223. *Yn pypmes dýdh me a vyn may fo formys dre ow nel bestes, puskes, hag edhyn, týt ha môr dhe goulleuwl*, on the fifth day I will that be made by my power beasts, fishes, and birds, land and sea to fill. O.M. 43. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vygyens den war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I esteem birds without equal, for food of man on the earth. O.M. 130. *A pûp bêst kemmyr wharé gorow ha benow defry; ol an edhyn ow nygé quet copel may kemery*, of all beasts take thou forthwith a male and a female really; of all the birds flying be careful that thou take a couple. O.M. 1023. *An golom glás hy lagas, yn mës gwra hy delýfré; lèllé edhen, ren-ow-thas, leverel ny won ple fe*, the dove with blue eyes, do thou liberate outside; a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1111. In the Cornish Vocabulary, it is written *hethen*. W. *eden*, pl. *ednod*; † *etin*, † *etn*, pl. † *etinet*, † *etinet*. Arm. *czn*, *evn*, *ein*, *eun*. Ir. *eun*, *ean*, † *en*. Gael. *eun*. Manx, *eean*, pl. *ein*. Sansc. *di*. Gr. *diwvov*.

EDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *Edhewon*. *Un Edhow a bhederys, hag a leverys dhedhé, bonas pren yn doar tewlys a us yn houl na vyé; rág an grows yth o ordnys, ha'n Edhewon ny wodhyé*, a Jew bethought, and said to them, that there was a piece of wood in the ground cast above in the sun that had not been; for the cross it was ordained, and the Jews knew it not. M.C. 152. *Un Edhow dhodho yn freth yn delma a leverys*, a Jew to him strongly in this manner said. M.C. 239. *Ha'n Edhewon a gewsys, pandr' ew henna dhynny ny*, and the Jews said, what is that to us. M.C. 105. Written also *Yedhow*, *Yudhow*, qd. v. W. *Iudheuw*, pl. *Iudhewon*; † *Idheuw*. Arm. *Juzeb*. Ir. *Uil*, (for *Uídh*,) *Judwighe*, † *Judide*. Gael. *Judhach*. Manx, *Ew*. Lat. *Judæus*. Gr. *Ἰουδαῖος*. **EE**, pron. suhs. He, him, it. *Nêb a'm grûk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rûk agan dyfen, awal na wrellen dybbry*, he who made me and my husband, he did forbid us that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 182. *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vôdh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grivous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 483. *Ytho prág na lenes ef kafus y dhegé hep gréf, hag aban vyn y lesky*, now why not leave him to have his tithe, without complaint, and burn it, since he will. O.M. 496. *Kymmer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strokys, ha war dhe keyn doge ef*, take for me a load of fuel; with rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1298. *Otté omma ve kunys, ha fast ef gynef kelmys*, see here a load of fuel, and fast it is bound by me. O.M. 1300. Written also *e*, and in Llwyd's time *ev*. W. *ev*, *e*.

EFAN, adj. Large, plain. *Efa dhyswé dhywhy un skyper efyn yn soon; gweyteuch dygtyé bós ynny lour dh'agan soper ragon*, he will shew (you) a large room soon; take ye care to prepare food in it, enough for our supper before us. P.C. 638. *Deuch gynef, me a dhyswé chy dh'agas mester wharré, rak parusy y soper; effan, may hyl pûp máp bron, ef hag ol y dhyskyblon, cafus y és hep danger*, come with me, I will shew you a house for your master presently, for preparing his supper: large,

that every son of the breast may, he and his disciples, take his ease without delay. P.C. 676. *An eal esa yn wedhen, y cowsys gyrryow efan, ha me a'n creys*, the angel (that) was in the tree, spoke to me plain words, and I believe him. C.W. 60. *An planats és a wartha, ha'n stêr yn wêdh maga ta, ow poyntya môns pûr efan*, the planets that are on high, and the stars also as well, are pointing all very evidently. C.W. 156. W. *ehang*.

EEFER, s. m. The loins. *Pryce*. A doubtful word.

EFFARN, s. m. Hell. Pl. *effarnow*. *Ow ena ny won pyth á, dha effarn yw y drigva, ena tregeans gwáv, ha háv*, my soul I know where it shall go, to hell is its dwelling, there to inhabit winter and summer. C.W. 122. *Dún ny warbarth, a gowethé, dha effarnow a lema, dhe'n payns a dhewr nefré*, let us come together, O comrades, to hell from hence, to the pains that shall endure for ever. C.W. 150. Written also *yffarn*, qd. v.

EFFO, v. a. He may drink. 3 pers. s. subj. of *evé*. *Me a'n gor dhodho; mar ny'n gorraf, an mýl dyaul re dorro mellow y gýn, vynytha na effo coul*, I will take him to him; if I do not take him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1620.

EFFREDH, adj. Maimed, disabled, lame. *Ha me effredh a'th pýs, awos an Tás bynygeys, ro dhym ow cerdh dre dhe rás*, and I, maimed, pray thee, because of the blessed Father, give to me my walking through thy grace. P.C. 399. *Evredhec* is another form, qd. v. W. *evrydh*.

EFFYE, v. a. To flee, to escape, to flee away. *Pryce*. From the Latin *effugio*; in the same manner as *fyé*, the more common form, is from Lat. *fugio*.

EFIN, s. m. June. *Lhwyd*, 33. *Mis Efin*, the month of June. This may be derived from Lat. *Junius*, though the Welsh equivalent may be formed from *hevin*, estival, from *háv*, summer. W. *mehevin*. Arm. *mezeven*. Ir. *mi meodhain*. Gael. *mios meadhoin*.

EGE, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. imperf. of *bós*. *A wylsta kên yn tor-ma ys del egé agensow? dost thou see more now than as it was just now?* O.M. 796. *Pechadores es hep gow; an brassa egé yn pow gans pûp ol ty o gylwys*, a sinner thou art without a lie; the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1095. This is a corruption of *esé*, qd. v., by the substitution of *g* soft.

EGEN, v. subs. I was. 1 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Arluth, ow tevos a Spayn, yth egen yn crês Almáyn, orlh un prys-ly, yn pûr-wýr, pan fûf gylwys*, Lord, coming from Spain, I was in the midst of Germany, at a breakfast meal, very truly, when I was called. R.D. 2148. A corruption of *esen*, qd. v.

EGERY, v. subs. To open. *Dhys yth archaf, a dyreyth, gás Adam dhe'th egery*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 382. *Syr arluth kêr, cýf colon, egerys yw an prýson*, Sir, dear lord, loving heart, opened is the prison. P.C. 1878. *Ha'n bedhow outh egery, me a's gwêl, war ow ené*, and the graves opening, I see them, on my soul. P.C. 2999. *Scon egereuch an porthow, py mar ny wreuch, y fýdh guow*, immediately open ye the gates, or if ye do not, there will be woes. R.D. 98. *A nýns esé ynnon ny agan colon ow lesky, pan wrúk an bara terry, ha'n scryptor y egypty*, Ah, was not within us our heart burning? when he did break the

- bread, and open the Scripture. R.D. 1325. Written also *agery*. qd. v. The 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. is generally written *uger*, and *ygor*, qd. v. W. *egori*. Arm. *egori*.
- EGLOS, s. f. A church. Corn. Voc. *ecclesia*. It is written indiscriminately *egles*, *eglis*, *eglys*; pl. *eglysyow*, *eglusyow*. War *penakyll y'n goras dyuntell dhe esedhé*, a uch eglos ték yn wlás an ysedhva ythcsa, on a pinnacle he put him, hazardous to sit; above a fair church in the country the seat was. M.C. 13. Why *guyrcoryon*, *euch yn mës*; *ythesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu*, *hag e sans eglos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God, and his holy church. P.C. 333. *Pan dyskys yn eglusyow, ny wrág dén fýth ow sensy*, when I tanght in the churches, no man did teize me. P.C. 1175. W. *eghwys*, † *ecclwis*. Arm. *iliz*. Ir. *eaglais*, † *eclais*, † *eclis*. Gael. *eaglais*. Manx, *agglis*. All from Lat. *ecclesia*.
- EGR, s. m. A daisy. *Egr dew*, id. *Llwyd*, 44. † *Egr dzharn*, a garden daisy. Pryce. In Welsh it is called *llygad y dydd*, eye of the day.
- EGRUATH, v. a. To roll, to wallow. *Dho egruath*. Ll. 177.
- EHAL, s. m. An angel. *Llwyd*, 12. Writ. also *eal*, qd. v.
- EHAL, s. m. All manner of cattle. Corn. Voc. *pecus vel jumentum*.
- EHAZ, s. m. Health. † *Ma 'gen chaz nyi dhen*, we have our health. *Llwyd*, 242. † *Tho ve loan guz gwelaz an ehaz dah*, I am glad to see you in good health. Pryce. A late form of *iaches*, qd. v.
- EHEN, s. f. Kind. sort. *Ihesus Christ a leveryys, dhe Dhu ny góth dhys temptýe, yn nêb ehan a serveys lemanyen prêst y honoré*, Jesus Christ said, thy God it does not become thee to tempt, but in every kind of service to honour him. M.C. 15. *Ha spycis leas ehen ef a worras yn y vêdh*, and spices many sorts he put in his grave. M.C. 236. Another form of *echen*, qd. v.
- EHEN, s. f. Effort. *Bôst a wrêns tyn ha deveth, y n gwythens worth y ehen*, boast they made, great and shameless, that they would keep him against his effort. M.C. 242. Another form of *echen*, qd. v.
- EHIDIT, s. m. A lark. Corn. Voc. *alauda*. W. *chedydh*, (high-flyer.) Arm. *echoudez*.
- EHOC, s. m. A salmon. Corn. Voc. *isicius vel salmo*. W. *eawg*, *eog*, † *ehauc*. Arm. *eog*, † *eauc*. Ir. *eo*, † *iach*. Gael. *eo*, † *iach*. Lat. *esoz*.
- EHUAL, adj. High, lofty. *Llwyd*, 42. Id. qd. *huhel*, qd. v.
- EL, v. n. Thou shalt go. *Llwyd*, 247. *Ti ei*. W. *ar ei*.
- EIL, adj. Second, another. Pryce. It is also used to signify one of two. See *Eyl*. W. *ail*, † *cil*. Ir. † *ala*. Gael. *eile*. Manx, *elley*. Gr. *ἄλλος*. Lat. *alius*, *alter*.
- EITAG, num. adj. Eighteen. *Llwyd*, 105. A corrupt form of *eythek*, (*eyth*, eight,—*dék*, ten.) Eighteen is expressed in W. by *tri-ar-bymtheg*, (3+15.) and *deunaw*, (2x9.) Ir. Armoric, by *tri-chouech*, (3x6.) Ir. *ocht-deag*, † *aocht deac*. Gael. *ocht-deug*. Manx, *hoght-jeig*. Gr. *ὀκτώ καὶ δέκα*. Lat. *octodecim*.
- EITHIN, s. m. Gorse, furze. Corn. Voc. *eythinen*, *ramnus*. *Eithin* is a plnral aggregate; and *eithinen*, a single plant. *Bagas eithin*, a bush of furze. *Llwyd*, 56. *Eithinan*, id. 240. W. *eithin*, *eithinen*. Ir. *attin*, *aileann*, † *aithinne*, † *athinne*. Manx, *aaitin*.
- EL, s. m. An angel. Pl. *eledh*. *Clewys a'n nyl tenewen un el ow talteith cané*, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 215. *My re weles y'm hunrus adhyragof el dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1955. *Râk y wordhyé an elledh a fue danfenys dhodho*, to worship him the angels were sent to him. P.C. 3209. *Me a fyn casus gynef kekeffrys elledh ha sýns*, I will take with me also angels and saints. R.D. 190. *A elledh splan*, with bright angels. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *eal*, and *eyl*. W. *él*, pl. *elod*. Arm. *eal*, *el*. This word has been derived from the Latin *angelus*, but I do not assent to this theory, as I know of no instance of *ng* in a Latin word entirely disappearing when adopted in Welsh. The Latin words, *evangelium*, *angelus*, *angulus*, *unguentum*, are in Welsh, *evengyl*, *angel*, *ongyl*, *ennaint*. The *ng* is also preserved in the Ir. *aingiol*, † *aingel*. Gael. *aingael*. I therefore conclude that *el* is a genuine Celtic term, whence *ellyll*, a demon, goblin, from *el*, an angel, and *hyll*, horrid. The root is *elu*, to proceed, to move on. Ir. *aill*, † *laigh*. Gael. *aill*. Sansc. *il*, *lay*. Compare also Ang. Sax. *elf*, a spirit, with Swedish *elf*, and Danish *elv*, (whence *Elbe*,) a river; and *spirit* is from blowing, a flowing of air.
- ELAR, s. f. A bier. *Llwyd*, 17, 59. *Geler* is another form, qd. v. W. *elawr*, *elor*, *gelor*. Arm. *laour*. Ir. *eleatrain*.
- ELAW, s. f. An elm. *Llwyd*, 175. W. *llwyv*, *llwyvan*. Arm. *elech*, *uloch*. Ir. *leamhan*, *sleamhan*, *ailm*. Gael. *leamhan*. Manx, *llieuan*. Lat. *ulmus*.
- ELERCH, s. m. A swan. Corn. Voc. *olor vel cignus*. W. *alarch*, pl. *eleirch*.
- ELESCER, s. f. The shank, shin bone. Corn. Voc. *elescher*, *tibia*. The first syllable is strange, but *esker* is the W. *esgair*, † *esceir*, whence *Sisillus esceir hir*, Sitsyllt long-shanks. Giraldus Itin. Cambr. 2, 2. Arm. *esker*. Ir. *eisgir*, † *aisgeir*. Gael. † *aisgeir*.
- ELESTREN, s. f. A sedge, a flag. Corn. Voc. *carex*. Pl. *elester*. *Strail elester*, *matta*, a mat of sedges. W. *elestr*, pl. *elestren*, s. Arm. *elestr*, pl. *elestren*, s. Ir. *elestar*, *siolastar*, *felestar*. Gael. *seilseir*.
- ELGEHT, s. f. The chin. Corn. Voc. *mentum*. W. *elgeth*, *aelgerth*. Arm. *elget*.
- ELIN, s. m. An angle, an elbow. Corn. Voc. *angulus*, *ulna*. *Bydh wâr yn ta a'th elyn, y tuché, a ver termyn, gans ow cledhé me a wra*, be well aware of thy elbow, touch it in a short time I will with my sword. P.C. 2310. W. *elin*. Arm. *elin*, *ilin*. Ir. *uilleann*. Gael. *uilcan*. Manx, *uillin*. Gr. *ὐλένη*. Lat. *ulna*. Germ. *ellenbogen*. Eng. *elbow*.
- ELL, v. n. He will be able. † *Ne el e ge dibre*, he cannot eat them. *Llwyd*, 244. † *Nell e clewes vŷth*, he cannot hear at all. 249. † *Huei el dendel 'gyz bownas ybma*, you may earn your living here. 251. Another form of *yll*, qd. v.
- ELLAM, v. n. I am able. † *Ello why clapiet Kernuak?* *Me ellam*, can you speak Cornish? I can. Pryce. Written by *Llwyd*, 124, *ellim*. *Ni ellim*, I cannot. This is a late form of *allaf*, a mutation of *gallaf*, 1 pers. s. pres. and fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- ELLA, v. n. Went. *Bythqueth.dén ny wodhevys payn ella dh'y golon nês*, never man endured pain that went nearer to his heart. M.C. 172. Id. qd. W. *elai*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *elu*, to go.
- ELLAS, v. n. He went. † *Galarowedges yn dan Pontius Pilat, gorris war an grows dhe mernans, marow, hag yn-*

- clvdhys, dhyn iffarn ef a ellas*, suffered under Pontius Pilate, put on the cross to death, dead, and buried, he went to hell. *Pryce*. 3 pers. s. pret. of *W. elu*, to go.
- ELLE, v. n. He might go. *Goyl ha gvern dhodho ord-nys, may 'th ellé yn mäs an wläs*, sail and mast (were) for him ordained, that he might go out of the country. R.D. 2332. Id. qd. *W. elai*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *elu*.
- ELLE, v. n. He was able. *Bresell crëff a ve sordiys, en grows pu ellé dh'y dön; dre vür stryff y fe juggiys, y's degy Christ y honon*, a great contention was raised, the cross who should bear it; through much strife it was judged that Christ should carry it himself. M.C. 160. A mutation of *gellé*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *gally*. *W. gallai, a allai*.
- ELLEN, v. n. I went. *Reys ew dhym kewsel defry orth ow gwrék kyns mäs a dré; mars ellen hep cows orty, hy holon hy a torské*, I must speak really, to my wife before going from home; if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2173. 1 pers. s. imp. of *W. elu*.
- ELLO, v. n. He may go. *Byth nyn goryth fout a ioy, nép a yl gvelas dhe fäs, pan ello ow corf yn pry, gwyth vy rák an iowl, drók wäs*, never shall he have lack of joy, who can see thy face; when my body goes to the earth, preserve me from the devil, evil wight. R.D. 1564. *Y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kén, may'th ello an kentrow bräs dre y dhewleff bñs yn pen*, they bored two holes in the cross, without compassion, so that might pass the great nails through his hands up to the head. M.C. 178. *W. elo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *elu*.
- ELLOH, v. n. Ye are able. †*Hwi elloh, ye can. Llwyd*, 247. Another form of *ellouch*, a mutation of *gellouch*. 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*. *W. gallowch, a allwch*.
- ELLYS, v. n. I was able. *An trygé dédh yw hydhew, dhyworthyf aban éth e, whet ny ellys yn nép tu godhfos ganso fatel fe*, the third day is to-day, since he went from me, yet I could not on any side know how it was with him. R.D. 467. A mutation of *gellys*, 1 pers. s. pret. of *gally*. *W. gallais, a allais*.
- ELOW, v. a. He will cry. *Moyses, me re bochas, hag a henna a elow mersy war Dew agan Täs, may affo an pechasow*, Moses, I have sinned, and for this I cry mercy on God our Father, that he may forgive my sins. O.M. 1864. A mutation of *gelow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gelwel*. *W. geihw, a eilw*.
- ELS, s. m. A son-in-law, a step-son. Corn. Voc. *privignus*. *Els* is probably connected with *llys*, or *les*, in the equivalent *W. llysvab*. Arm. *lesvab*. Ir. *leasmhac*, †*lesmac*. Gael. *leasmhac*. Manx. *liassvac*.
- ELSESES, s. f. A daughter-in-law, a step-daughter. Corn. Voc. which erroneously interprets it by *siliaster*, a step-son, as it is evidently the feminine of *els*. *W. llysverch*. Arm. *lesverch*. Gael. *leasinghean*. Manx. *liassinnceen*.
- ELSIH, v. n. Ye were able. †*Hwi a elsih, ye might. Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *elsich*, a mutation of *gelsich*, 2 pers. pl. pret. of *gally*. *W. gallasoch, gallsoch, a allsoch*.
- ELSIN, v. n. We were able. *Ni a elsin, we might. Llwyd*, 247. A mutation of *gelsin*, 1 pers. pl. pret. of *gally*. *W. gallaswn, gallswn, a allswn*.
- ELYN, adj. Clean, fair. *An môr bräs yn cutt termyn adro dhom tñr a býdh dreys, rág y wetha pñr elyn orth harlutry prëst pñb preys*, the great sea in a short time

- about my earth shall be brought, to keep it very clean from corruption at all times. C.W. 8. *W. ellain*. Ir. *aluin*. Gael. *aluinn*. Manx. *aalin*.
- EM, a partiello prefixed to verbs, which reflects the action on the agent. Thus *gwyska*, to strike; *emwyska*, to strike one's self. It changes the initial into the woft sound. It is also written in Cornish *om*, and *ym*, qd. v. It is also written in Cornish *om*, and *ym*, qd. v. Ir. *Gwasgu, ymwasgu*. Arm. *em*. Ir. †*imm*. Sansc. *svayam*, self.
- EMA, v. inap. There is. More generally written *yma*, qd. v.
- EMDHAL, v. a. To strive. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *omdhal*. *W. ymdhal*; comp. of *ym*, refl. part., and *dal*, to hold.
- EMENIN, s. m. Bntter. Corn. Voc. *butirum*; where it is also written *amenen*, qd. v.
- EMES, adv. Abroad, without doors, without. Comp. of *en*, in, and *mäs*, a field, qd. v. *Yn mäs*, and *a mäs*, are other forms. *W. ymaes, ymaith, +y meilh*. Arm. *emeaz*. Ir. *a-magh*. Gael. *muigh, a-muigh*. Manx. *cheu-mooie*.
- EMESC, prep. Among: *Llwyd*, 77. More frequently written *yn mysk*, qd. v.
- EMLADHE, v. a. To kill one's self. *Bynyges re by, dhe'n harlot pan fynsys ry an hacré mernans yn beys; rák hacré mernans eys emladhé y honan ny gaffé dén, me a grñs*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the cruellest death in the world, for a more cruel death than to kill himself, no mau may find, I believe. R.D. 2073. Comp. of *em*, refl. part., and *ladhé*, to kill.
- EMLODH, v. a. To fight, to contend, to wrestle. *Del levaraf vy dhynchy, ef a emlodh ragon ny, gesouch dhe vës croffolas*, as I say to you, he will fight for us; leave off lamentations. O.M. 1661. *My re bue, war ow ené, outh emlodh may'th én pñr squyith, uskys na yllyn ponyé*, I have been, on my soul, wrestling till I was very tired, that I could not run immediately. P.C. 2509. *Reys yw dhym agy dhe lyst emlodh worth an antecryst, hag ef dhum gruthyl marow*, need is to me in the lists to fight against the antichrist, and he to put me to death. R.D. 224. This is compounded from the same roots as *emladhé*, and is written by *Llwyd*, 249, *emladh, emladha*, as well as *emlodh, dho hemlodh*. 231. *W. ymladh*.
- EMPERIZ, s. f. An empress. Corn. Voc. *imperatrix vel Augusta*.
- EMPERUR, s. m. An emperor. Corn. Voc. *imperator*, vel *Cesar*, vel *Augustus*. It is written *emperour*, in O.M. 2053; R.D. 1668; and *emperour*, O.M. 2055; R.D. 1629. Derived from the English. The Welsh form is *ymherawdur*, †*amherawdur*, from the Latin *imperator*. Arm. *impalazr*. Ir. *empire*.
- EMPINION, s. m. The brain. It is variously written *ympynyon*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *impinion*. *Otlé spern grisyl gyné, ha dreyn lym, ha scharp ynné, a grup bñs yn empynyon*, behold I have sharp thorns, and prickles keen and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to the brain. P.C. 2120. *Tynnouch ol gans mür a grñs, may fo dreyn an gurn cys yn empynyon dre an ccu*, drag ye all with much force, that the thorns of the crown may be together in the brain, through the skin. P.C. 2138. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may'th entré an spakys serth dre an cen yn y grogen, ha scullyé y ympynyon*,

I will put it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin to his skull, and scatter his brains. P.C. 2140. *Asso mŭr tyn ow passyon, pan êth dreyn yn empynnyn a pŭp parth dre an grogen*; very sharp was my suffering, when the thorns went into the brain on all parts through the skull. R.D. 2557. *Empinnion* is a plural form, of which the singular would be *empen*, being compounded of *en*, in, and *pen*, the head. Hence also *W. ymenydh, temennyd*. Arm. *em-penn*, pl. *empennou*. Ir. *inchinn*. Gael. *canchainn*. Manx, *inchyn, enncyn*. Cf. also Gr. ἐν-κέφαλος.

EMSCUMUNYS, participle. Excommunicated, accursed. *Wharré an emscumunys yn trok horn a fydh tewlys yn tyber yn dour pŭr down*, soon the accursed, in a trunk of iron, shall be cast into the Tiber, in water very deep. R.D. 2165. *An iowl re'n dogo dh'y plath; en corf emscumunys uhâth ef yw pŭr wŷr*, the devil carry him to his place! the body accursed yet it is very truly. R.D. 2190. *An corf yw emscumunys*, the body is accursed. R.D. 2222. Written also *ymscemunys*, qd. v.

EMWYSCA, v. a. To strike one's self. *Gans y gollan marthys soon yth emwyskys yn golon; hager vernans a whylas*, with his knife wondrous soon he smote himself in the heart; a cruel death he sought. R.D. 2067. Comp. of *em*, refl. part., and *guyasca*, to strike. W. *ymwasgu*. Ir. *umfasgaim*.

EN, a particle used in composition. It gives an intensive meaning, as *cledhys, encledhys*, buried.

EN, a particle, which placed before an adjective converts it into an adverb; as *lowenec*, joyful; *en lowenec*, joyfully. *Gwŷr*, true; *en wŷr*, truly. It is more generally written *yn*, qd. v. W. *yn, ten*.

EN, definite article. The. *En tebell êl a vynnas y demptyé*, the wicked angel would tempt him. M.C. 13. *Oll en da ha'n drôk kepar*, all the good and evil alike. M.C. 24. *En Tás a nêf y'm gylwyr*, the Father of heaven I am called. O.M. 1. *En trogé deydh yw hydhew*, the third day is to-day. R.D. 691. *Yn dan en dôr*, under the ground. R.D. 2119. This is another form of *an*, qd. v.

EN, prep. In. *Rag migternas yw en nêf, dhe vbs gordhyys hy yw gyw*, for queen she is in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy. M.C. 226. Generally written *yn*, qd. v. W. *yn, ten*.

EN, comp. pron. *Y êth yn un fystenê dhe Pylat, aga Justis; e'n dyskyens del vyé, ha dhodho a leverys*, they went in haste to Pilate, their Justice; him they taught how it was, and to him said. M.C. 248. This is more correctly written *an*, qd. v.

EN, v. subs. I was. 1 pers. s. imp. of *bôs*. *Myre bue war ow ené, ovth emlodh, mayth ên pŭr squyth*, I have been on my soul wrestling that I was very much tired. P.C. 2509. *Ow stons a fue crows a pren, kysn ên mychtern, dén, ha Dew*, my standing was a cross of wood, before I was a king, man, and God. R.D. 2580. *Dall ên, ny welyn yn fâs ow bôs mar veyl ow pevê*, I was blind, I saw not well that I was living so vile. M.C. 220.

EN, v. irr. We shall go. 1 pers. pl. fut. of *môs*. *Ny wodhen, rág ponwoller, py' th ên yn gweel py yn cós*, we know not, for trouble, whether we shall go into the field or wood. O.M. 364. *Hemma yw tewolgow brás; fattel ên ny war tu trê*, this is great darkness; how shall we go towards

home. P.C. 2991. *Yma an dôr ow krenné, sevel umoyth ny yllyn; ny won fattel ên dhe trê*, the earth is trembling, we cannot once stand; I know not how we shall go home. P.C. 2997. *Arluth, ple' th ên alcemma*, Lord, where shall we go from hence. R.D. 2391. W. *awn*.

ENA, adv. In that place, there, therein, at that time, then. *Ena mŭr a vylyny Pedyr dhe Gryst a welds*, there much abuse Peter to Christ saw. M.C. 83. *Ena Pylat a gewsys yn delma dhe'n Edhewon*, then Pilate spake in this manner to the Jews. M.C. 141. *Me a vyn môs dh'e'n temple, ha Dew ena-y wordhyé*, I will go to the temple, and worship God there. O.M. 1260. Abbreviated into *na*, it is frequently joined to the substantives, when it has the force of the pronoun *that*; as *yn ur-na*, in that hour; *an den-na*, that man. *En re-na*, those, or more literally, *those there*. It is similarly used in Welsh, as *y dyn yna*, that man; *y rhai yna*, those there. See *Nâ*. W. *yna, tena, yno*. Arm. *eno*. Ir. *ann, tand*. Gael. *ann*.

ENAGOS, adj. Near, nearly. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *en*, adv. part., and *agos*, near. W. *yn agos*.

ENAP, s. m. The face, countenance. *Llwyd*, 58, 179. † *Ha Dew leveras, morro, e ma rez genna ve dha why kenefra lusu an toan hâz, leb ez war enap an ol noar, ha kenefra gwedhan, a es an haz an gwedhan a toan haz, dha why ta ra bôs rag boos*, and God said, behold, there are given by me to you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, to eat it shall be for meat. C.W. p. 192. This is a later form of *enep*, qd. v.

ENAP, prep. Against. *Llwyd*, 51. Lit. *in faciem*, = *ir. an aghaidh*. 270. Written also *enep*. Arm. *enep*.

ENBERA, prep. Within, into. *Llwyd*, 248, 249.

ENCINEDEL, s. m. A giant. *Llwyd*, 93, thus reads *enchinethel*, Corn. Voc. *gigas*. Comp. of *en*, intens. particle, and *cinedel*, id. qd. W. *enedh*, a sort, or species; a race, or nation.

ENCLEDHYES, v. a. To bury, to inter. *Josep Baramathia, whyla corf mab Maria dheworth Pylat an iustis; rág marow yn grows yma, y encledhyes vyé da, máp Dew o dhyn danfenys*, Joseph of Arimathæa, seek the body of the son of Mary, from Pilate the magistrate; for he is dead on the cross, it would be good to bury him, the son of God that was sent to us. P.C. 3103. *Drou'e yn-trê ow dywreth; otté cendal glân a lês, parys rág y encledhyes*, bring ye him into my arms; behold clean linen spread, ready for burying him. P.C. 3161. *Encledhys*, buried. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *ancledhyes*, qd. v.

ENCOIS, s. m. Frankincense. Corn. Voc. *thus*. "The MS. may be read perhaps *entois*, from the Latin *thus*, which is *tuis* in Gaelic; *en* would be the article." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 358.

ENCOISLESTER, s. f. A censer. Corn. Voc. *thuribuium*. Comp. of *encois*, incense, and *lester*, a vessel. "With the change suggested in *cois*, we should have *toislester*, omitting the article; very near the old Irish word, † *tuslestair*." Norris, *ibid*.

ENDHIOWGEL, adv. Certainly. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *en*, adv. part., and adj. *diowgel*, qd. v.

ENE, s. m. The soul. *A Dhew, gorwyth am ené*, O God, keep my soul. O.M. 1356. *Yn pŭr wŷr, war ow ené*,

- me a vyn aga sywé, very truly, on my soul, I will follow them. O.M. 1629. *Me a th pŷs, scrŷf ow ené, pan vŷf marow, yn dhe rôl*, I pray thee write my soul, when I am dead, in thy roll. P.C. 421. An abbreviated form of *enef*, qd. v.
- ENEDEREN, s. f. Entrail. Corn. Voc. *extum*. Zeuss, 149, furnishes us from the Oxford Glosses with the old Welsh word, *engued*, entrail. Ir. *inne*, *innidhe*. Gr. *ἐντερον*.
- ENEF, s. m. The soul. Corn. Voc. *anima*. Written by Llwyd, 43, *enev*. Pl. *enefow*, *enevow*. *Pan vo tryddydh tremenys, ty a dhascor dhe enef*, when three days are gone, thou shalt give up thy soul. O.M. 846. *Arluth, porth côf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord bear thou remembrance, in the last day of my soul. O.M. 1273. *Yn nêf agas enefow neffré a trŷg hep ponow yn ioi na vŷdh dywydhys*, in heaven your souls ever shall dwell without pains in joy (that) shall not be ended. P.C. 7. *Dhe vestry a vŷdh leyhŷs neffré war an enevow*, thy power shall be diminished ever over the souls. P.C. 144. *A enefow ol warbarth, deuch gynef; ol why a wharth*, O souls, all together, come with me; all ye shall laugh. R.D. 155. *Christ a besys, ow eneff me a gymyn, Arluth, yntre dhe dhevlé*, Christ prayed, my soul I commend, O Lord, into thy hands. M.C. 204. W. *en*, *enydh*, *enaid*, *†eneit*. Arm. *ené*, *†enef*, pl. *enow*, *enevow*. Ir. *anam*, *†anim*. Gael. *anam*. Manx, *annym*. Gr. *ἀνεμος*. Lat. *animus*, *anima*. Sansc. *anas*, *anilas*, breath, life, from *an*, to move, to live.
- ENEP, s. m. A face, a countenance, a page of a book. Corn. Voc. *pagina*. Written in Llwyd's time, *enap*, qd. v. W. *gwyneb*, *wyneb*. Arm. *cnep*.
- ENES, s. m. Shrovetide. Llwyd, 46, *enez*. W. *ynydd*, *†init*. Arm. *ened*. Ir. *inid*. Gael. *inid*. Manx, *innid*. All from the Latin *initium*, the beginning (of Lent.)
- ENES, s. m. An island. Pl. *enesow*, *enesys*. Llwyd, 228, 243. Written also *enys*, qd. v.
- ENEVAL, s. f. An animal. Pl. *enevalles*. *Cowethé, dhym laveruch yn scon, prág yth hembrenkych ow enevalles dhe ees*, comrades, tell me directly, why are you leading my animals away. P.C. 205. W. *anival*, *anivail*; pl. *aniveiliaid*. Arm. *aneval*, *eneval*; pl. *anevaled*. From the Latin *animal*. Ir. *ainmheach*. Gael. *ainmhich*.
- ENEVALES, s. f. A female animal, a she beast. Llwyd, 241.
- ENFUGY, s. m. Mischief. *Kyns es dôs a lena, dha Adam ha dha Efa, me a wrn nêb enfugy*, before going hence, to Adam, and to Eve, I will do some mischief. O.W. 38. Written also *anfugy*, qd. v.
- ENFUGYC, adj. Mischievous. Pryce. Written also *anfugyc*, qd. v.
- ENGURBOR, s. m. A patten, or altarplate. Corn. Voc. *patena*.
- ENLIDAN, s. m. Plantain. Corn. Voc. *plantago*. (W. *llyriad*, *llydan y fordh*.) Arm. *hedledan*, *heledan*. The root is *ledan*, wide.
- ENNA, adv. There, then. Llwyd, 71. Another form of *ena*, qd. v.
- ENNIU, s. m. A joining, a seam. Corn. Voc. *commisura*. Probably connected with W. *gwnio*, *wnio*, to sew, or stitch; whence *gwniad*, a seam.
- ENNIS, s. f. An island. Llwyd, 71. Another form of *enys*, qd. v.
- ENO, adv. There, in that place. *Ha nép na'n grâk war nép tro, yn peynys trygens eno, hep ioi prêst may's teffo cas*, and he who has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there, without joy always that he may have anguish. R.D. 159. *An carna a ygoras, del o destnys dhodho ef; eno ny a'n reccvas*, that rock opened, as it was destined for him; there we received him. R.D. 2339 W. *yno*. Arm. *eno*.
- ENOGOS, adv. Near, nigh. Llwyd, 249. Written also *enagos*, qd. v.
- ENRADN, adv. In part, partly Pryce. This is a late corruption of *en ran*.
- ENS, v. s. They are. 3 pers. pl. pres. of *bôs*. *Welcom éns, re'n Arluth Dew*, they are welcome by the Lord God. P.C. 2353. *Y eyrys y wolyow; aga gwelas o trueth, dhe'n bŷs kyns éns ylyow*, I looked on his wounds, to see them was a pity; to the world rather they are healings. R.D. 900. Another form of *ŷns*, qd. v.
- ENS, v. s. They were. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *bôs*. *Gans Christ yth cowethys, byth nyng éns y cowethé*, with Christ he was acquainted, never were they companions. M.C. 41. *Tryugons moy gansé, ha pymthek pŷr wŷr éns y*, three score more with them, and fifteen very true were they. M.C. 227. *Y eth yn un fystenê, peswar marrek yr-vys éns*, they went in a hurry, four soldiers armed they were. M.C. 241. *Pŷr gou a lever the vyn; pan seffsys hydhe wŷtyn yach éns aga ieyw*, a very lie thou wilt tell; when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2631. *Yach éns hydhe wŷtyn, nép hŷs ef re wrŷk dhodho pŷr dhyowgel*, they were sound to day; some jugglery he has done to him very certainly. P.C. 2694.
- ENS, v. irr. Let them go. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *môs*. *Av-orow deuch a dermyn, hag éns pŷp drê*, to-morrow come ye in time, and let all go home. O.M. 2844. *Ens deu a'm dyscyblyon dhe'n castel ŷs a ragon a dhysempys, hep lettyé*, let two of my disciples go to the village that is before us, forthwith without delaying. P.C. 175. *Iem-myn éns pŷp war tu trê*, now let all go towards home. R.D. 2644. W. *ant*. Arm. *aent*, *enit*, *enit*.
- ENTRE, prep. Between, betwixt. Generally written *yntre*, qd. v.
- ENTREDES, s. m. Swoon, lethargy. Corn. Voc. *cauma*.
- ENVENOUCH, adv. Often. Pryce. Properly two words, *en*, adv. part., and *venouch*, a mutation of *menouch*, frequent.
- ENVOCH, s. m. The face. Corn. Voc. *facies*. This is to be read as two words, *en vŷch*, *en* being the article, and *vŷch*, a mutation of *bŷch*, qd. v.
- ENURMA, adv. At this hour, at this time, now. Llwyd, 249. Comp. of *en*, in, and *ur-ma*, this hour.
- ENWEDEC, adj. Particular, in particular. Pryce, *†enwedzhek*. W. *enwedig*.
- ENWEDH, adv. Also. Llwyd, 249. Generally written *ynwedh*, qd. v.
- ENWEDHAN, s. f. An ash, an ash tree. Llwyd, 17. Pl. *enwydh*, or *enwydh*. W. *onwydh*. Comp. of *on*, ash, and *gweydh*, trees. Sec Onnen.
- ENWETH, adv. Once. *†Bedhes gwesgys dhiueth, ken gveskal enueth, râg henna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be twice struck, before striking once, for that is the best point of all wit. Llwyd, 251. A late form of *unwelth*, qd. v.

ENYS, s. f. An island. *Llwyd*, 19. *My a's re lemyn dheuch why, hag ol guerdhour. an enys hag Arwennek, annedhé gureuch dheuch chartour*, I will give them now to you, and all the water courses, the island and Arwin-niek, make of them a charter to you. O.M. 2592. This word is variously written *enes, ennis, ynes, ynys, inee*. W. *ynys, †inis*. Arm. *enez*. Ir. *inis*. Gael. *innis, †ighe, †i*. Manx, *ellan*. Gr. *νῆσος*. Lat. *insula*.

EON, adj. Straight, right, just. *Pryce*. Generally written *even*, qd. v.

EPSCOP, s. m. A bishop. Pl. *epscobow, epscobon*. *Llwyd*, 243. *My a vyn lemyn ordné mab-lyen, ow sel pryvé, dhe vós epscop yn temple*, I will now ordain a priest, my privy seal, to be bishop in the temple. O.M. 2601. *Dhe epscop guraf dhe sacré, kymmer dhe vytour wharé, ha bǵdh yn dhe servys lén*, to a bishop I will consecrate thee, take thy mitre forthwith, and be faithful in thy service. O.M. 2614. *Yn della, a gasadow, y gorthebyth epscobow?* thus, O detestable one, repliest thou to bishops? P.C. 1266. *Dhe bobil hep falladow, ha'n epscobow kekyffrys, a'th drós bǵs dhymmo omma*, thy people, without fail, and the bishops also, have brought thee even to mo here. P.C. 2005. The form preserved in the Cornish Vocab. is *escop*, and in *Llwyd's* time, *ispak*. W. *esgob, †escop*, vulg. *esbog*, pl. *esgobion, †escip, †escyp*. Arm. *escob*. Ir. *easbog, †epsco*. Gael. *easbuig*. Manx, *aspick*. All from the Lat. *episcopus*.

EPHAN, s. m. June. *Mis ephan*, the month of June. *Llwyd*, 74. *Gor-ephan*, July, qd. v. This is another form of *efin*, qd. v.

ER, s. m. An eagle. Corn. Voc. *aquila*. Late plural, *erieu*. *Pryce*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yár, hús, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vǵdh hynwys*, now I name goose and hen, duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and eagle, further by me shall be named. O.M. 133. W. *eryr*. Arm. *er, erer*. Ir. *iolar*. Gael. *iolair*. Manx, *urley*. Goth. *ara*. Old High German, *aro*.

ER, s. m. Snow. † *Ema a cil err*, it snows. *Llwyd*, 250. † *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunders, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. This is a late form, the more ancient being *irch*, qd. v. W. *eira, eiry*. Arm. *erch*. Ir. *crog, oircog, †eir, †oidhir*. Gael. *†oidhre*.

ER, s. f. An hour. *Why a gǵiff bohogyon piib ér warnouch ow carmé*, ye shall have the poor every hour on you calling. M.C. 37. *Yn ér-na dhe'n mynydhynow why a erch warnouch codhé*, in that hour to the mountains ye shall call on you to fall. M.C. 170. *Yn ér-na y fe dorgis, ha dris ol an bǵs ef éth*, in that hour there was an earthquake, and over all the world it went. M.C. 200. This is a various form of *úr*, qd. v.

ER, adj. Fresh, juicy, full of sap, raw, green. *Llwyd*, 136, *ér*. W. *ér*. Ir. *ur*. Gael. *ur*. Manx, *oor*.

ER, prep. For, for the sake of, by. *Dhe léf Arluth a glewaf, saw dhe face my ny welaf er ow geuw*, thy voice, Lord, I hear, but thy face I see not for my woes. O.M. 589. *Dén ganso, er y anfus, dhe Pylat agan iustys*, let us come with him, for his wickedness, to Pilate our Justice. P.C. 1501. *Ha kekyffrys an bronnow na dhenes flehsyggow, gwyn agu beys er bones*, and also the breasts that children have not sucked, happy their fate for being. P.C. 2650. *Rum fay, lemmyn a'n caffén er an*

ascal, y'n toulsten yn creys an tán, by my faith, now if I should get hold of him by the wing, I would throw him in the midst of the fire. R.D. 290. *Arluth dremas, mar codhas mǵr Cryst ow sylwys, ple ma dhe wǵr, er y whylas rôf dhys ow tǵr*, good Lord, if thou hast chanced to see Christ my Saviour, where is he truly? for seeing him I will give thee my land. R.D. 857. *Ty geyler scon ty ha'th vav, kymereuch er an dhyw baw, ha gorreuch ef yn dôr down*, thou gaoler, forthwith, thou and thy boy, take (him) by the two feet, and put him in deep ground. R.D. 2076. *Kymer an pen, er an treys me an kylden aberth yn beydh*, take thou the head, by the feet I will let him down, within the grave. R.D. 2082. W. *er, †yr*. Ir. *ar*. Gael. *air*. Manx, *er*.

ER, prep. On, upon. *Py hanow y fǵdh gylwys, lavar dhymmo er dhe fêdh*, what name shall he be called? tell me on thy faith. O.M. 677. *Cróg rom bo, er an dhew-en*, may hanging be to me, on the gills. O.M. 2651. *My a'n knouk ef er y wcu, otte mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him on his lips, see the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2085. *Levereuch er agas fǵdh dhymmo pa'n vernans a'm bǵdh*, tell ye on your faith to me what death I shall have. R.D. 2027. This is another form of *ar*, qd. v.

ERA, v. s. Was. 3 pers. s. imperf. of *bôs*. † *Ha Dew wrás an ebbarn, ha dheberhas an dowrow era en dadn an ebbarn dhort an dowrow era euh an ebbarn; ha an dellna etho*, and God made the sky, and divided the waters that were under the sky, from the waters that were above the sky, and so it was. C.W. p. 189. It is also written *erra*. † *Ha rág na erra dén na floh en tshei bez an vertshants, an dzhei dhal krêg ragta*, and for that there was neither man nor boy in the house, but the merchants, they ought to be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. This form occurs only in lato Cornish. See *Ésa*.

ERAILL, adj. Others. *Te nyn vydh dhys Dewyow eraill mès ve*, thou shalt have none other Gods but me. *Pryce*. This is the plural of *arall*, qd. v., and is more generally written *erell*, qd. v.

ERBER, s. m. A garden. Pl. *erberow*. *Ha'n losowys erbyn háf degyns hás yn erberow*, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. *Erber* is unknown to the other dialects, and must be derived from the Latin *herbarium*.

ERBYN, prep. Against. *Ha'n eneff del dascorsé erbyn nater gans un cry*, and the soul how he yielded it against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. *Prág y tolsté sy hep kén, iworth hy thempté dhe dyrry an frúl erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her without pity, by tempting her to break off the fruit against my prohibition. O.M. 304. *My á dhodho yn lowen, rák dyswythyl an bylen, mar kews erbyn a laha*, I will go to him joyfully to destroy the villain, if he speaks against the law. P.C. 572. *Erbyn* is compounded of *er*, upon, and *byn*, a mutation of *pyn*, id. qd. *pen*, a head. See *Pyn*. With pronouns it is separated, and the adjectival form inserted between, thus, *er ow fyn*, against me; *er dhe byn*, against thee; *er y byn*, against him; *er y fyn*, against her; *er agan pyn*, against us; *er agas pyn*, against you; *er aga fyn*, against them. *Aspyouch yn pǵp le, mar kews dén vǵth er ow fyn*, see ye in every place if any man speak against me. R.D. 1919. *Mollath dén, ha gour ha gwérék a dhe poran er dhe byn*, the curso of man, and husband and wife, will come straight against thee. M.C. 66. *Er y byn mennaf mones*,

- me a gorsé y weles, to meet him I will go; I would love to see him. P.C. 232. *Assyw an dên-na goky, mar myn er agan pyn ny cows reson vîth*, that man is a fool, if he will against us speak any reason. P.C. 1663. *Mar a lever dên vîth er agas pyn why tra vîth, waré gwerêch y gorth-yby*, if any man say against you any thing, soon do you answer him. P.C. 180. *Avl brathken aga dîns orto y a dheskerny, er aga fyn betegyns Crist un gér ny levery*, like hounds their teeth on him they gnashed; against them nevertheless Christ would not say a word. M.C. 96. In Welsh, *erbyn*, against, is never thus separated, though other compound prepositions follow the same rule, as for instance *gerbron*, before: thus, *ger vy mron*, before me; *ger dy vron*, before thee; *ger ei vron*, before him; *ger ei bron*, before her; *ger ein bron*, before us; *ger eich bron*, before you; *ger eu bron*, before them. The Manx furnishes an analogous form in the word *erskyn*, above; comp. of *er*, upon, and *cione*, head: thus, *er my skyn*, above me; *er dty skyn*, above thee; *er e skyn*, above him; *er nyn skyn*, above us, you, them. Again we find in Old Irish, *ar chenn*, before, lit. to the head, whence in front of, or against; *ar mo chiunn*, before me; *ar a chiunn*, before him; *ar ar chiunn*, before us.
- ERCH, v. a. He shall command, or ask. 3 pers. s. fut. of *archa*, qd. v. *Yn ér-na dhe'n menydh-yow why a erch warnouch codhé, yn ketella an nansow wy a bîs ragas cudhé*, in that hour the mountains ye shall bid on you to fall; in the same manner the vallies ye shall pray you to hide. M.C. 170.
- ERCHYS, v. a. Commanded, enjoined. Preterite of *archa*, qd. v. *Dew dhymmo vy a erchys may fydhé gy offrynnys dhodho ef war an alter*, God hath commanded me that thou be offered to him upon the altar. O.M. 1326. *Dew a erchys dhys Moyses dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwyskel an môr gynsy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, to take thy rod, and smite the sea with it. O.M. 1663. *Gordhyans dhys ha lowené, dhe Dâs kêr a erchys gwella dhe cher*, glory to thee and joy, thy Father dear has enjoined (me) to better thy condition. P.C. 1050.
- EREDY, adv. Surely, verily. *An aval worth y derry, wosé my dhys dh'y dhefen, ty re gum wrûk eredy*, by plucking the apple, after I had forbidden it to thee, thou hast done wrong verily. O.M. 281. *Gwra dhe nyggys credy kyns dewheles, my a'd pîs, do thy errand surely, before coming back, I pray thee*. O.M. 727. *Salamon, dhe vâb kerra, a'n coul dhreha eredy*, Solomon, thy son most dear, shall fully build it verily. O.M. 2342. Written also *yredy*, qd. v.
- ERELL, adj. Others. *War aga dewlyn yth e perag Ihesus re erell, aga fen y a sackyé, hag a gewsy pûr debell*, on their knees there went before Christ some others; their heads they shook, and spake very foully. M.C. 195. *En dhyw grows erel yn ban dreheveuch ketlep onan*, the two other crosses up raise ye every one. P.C. 2820. *Ef a allas dyougel, del glowys y leverel yn lyes le, savyé bevnens tîs erel, lemmyn y honan ny ôl ymsavyé*, he could indeed, as I heard him say in many places, save the life of other men, but himself he cannot save. P.C. 2876. Plural of *arall*, qd. v. *W. erail*.
- ERIEU, s. m. The temples of the head. Corn. Voc. *tim-pus*. It may be read *erleu*. *W. arlais*. Ir. *†are*.
- ERNA, conj. Until, till. *Gans myn gwreuch y knoukyé, na wrelo tremené, vennyha na wreuch hedhy*, with

- stones beat ye her until she does die; never do ye stop. O.M. 2695. *Ny dhueth an prîs erna gyllyf dhe'n nêf dhum Tâs*, the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father. R.D. 878. *Vynnytha erna whyllyn, a travyth ny gemeryn nêp lowené*, ever until we see (thee,) from any thing we shall not receive any pleasure. R.D. 2364.
- ERNOYTH, adj. Naked. *Yn mêdh Christ a ban rûg dheuch ernoyth fernoyth ow holyé, daver vîth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worré trêvyth ynné*, says Christ, since I caused you naked unclad me to follow, conveniences ever ye carried not to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. Comp. of *er*, intensive, and *noyth*, naked.
- ERRYA, v. a. To strive, to contend. *Râg errya war ow fyn, me a'th wysk harlot jaudyn, may thomelly dheth kill-ban*, for striving against me, I will strike thee rogue, rascal, that thou fall backward. C.W. 82.
- ERTECH, s. m. A heritage. O.M. 354. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow arluth pan wrûk serry, pan rûk drys y wor-hemmy, ow erlech grûk dhe gylly*, alas, to see the time when my lord was angry, when I acted against his command, I lost my heritage. O.M. 354. Borrowed from the English.
- ERU, s. m. A field, an acre. Corn. Voc. *ager*. *Gunilhiat ercu*, agricola. *Érisy*, the dry acre, nom. loc. in Grade. *W. erw*. Arm. *erô*, *crf*, *erv*. Ir. *arbha*, *†arba*. Lat. *arvum*.
- ERVYRE, v. a. To consider, to observe. *Râg y hyller eryrê ha'y welas yn suredy, y vos prest worth dhe velyé*, for it is possible to observe, and to see him certainly, that he is near meeting thee. M.C. 20. *Lemmyn ny a ôl gwelas, hag eryrê fest yn ta, Christ dhe wodhaff dre dhensys mûr a benans yn bîs-na*, now we may see, and consider very well, that Christ suffered through manhood much penance in this world. M.C. 60. Written also *yrvyrê*, qd. v.
- ERVYS, adj. Armed. *Lavar lemmyn mars yw prys danvon genes tûs ervys dhe gerches an vîl losel*, say now if it is time to send armed men with thee to fetch the vile knave. P.C. 939. *Mîl wêth a vîdh an dævedh, ha hak-crê es an dalleth, râk henna tûs ervys freth gor dh'y wythé a termyn*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end, and more odious than the beginning; therefore men strongly armed place thou to guard him in time. R.D. 351. Written also *yrvys*, qd. v. It is strictly the participle pass. of *arva*, to arm.
- ES, v. subs. Thou wast. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bôs*. *Pechadores ês hep gow, an brassa egé yn pow gans pîp ol ty o gylwys*, a sinner thou wast without a lie; the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1094.
- ES, v. imp. There is. *Y hylwys en Edhewon, lays ês yn pow adro*, the Jews cried out, there is law in the country about. M.C. 121. *Yn un fystenê me a's gwra, aban nag ês a wodhê dheuch parys a's gwrellê gwell*, in a hurry I will make them, since there is no one that knows for you ready to make them better. M.C. 158. *Dên glîn yw a bêch, hef fall, ynno ef dyfout nyng ês*, a man clean he is of sin, without fail, in him default there is not. M.C. 192. *A'y frût dybry nymbes whans, dres dyfen ow arloth kêr*, of its fruit to eat there is not to me a desire, against the prohibition of my dear Lord. O.M. 171. *†Es connes dhîu*, is there supper to you, i. e. have you supped. *Llwyd*, 242. *W. ocs*.

ES, v. irr. That is. *A na wylta ol myns ês orth dhe wlamyé yn soweth*, seest thou not all those that are blaming thee sadly? M.C. 120. *Te yw dall, rág genen cregis neb ês, dén glán a béch yw*, thou art blind, for he that is langed with us, is a man clean of sin. M.C. 192. *Yn whêh dýdh myns ês formys, aga sona me a wra*, in six days all that are formed, bless them I will. C.W. 32. Written also *ús*, qd. v. W. y sy.

ES, conj. Than. *Ef a wrúk ow husullyé, frút annedhy may torren, moy es Dew ny a vyé*, he did advise me, that should I pluck off fruit from it, greater than God we should be. O.M. 219. *Mar kews ken es gwyryoneth, ef a'n pren kys tremené*, if he will speak other than truth, he shall pay for it before dying. P.C. 1468. *Mýl wêth a výdh an dywedh, ha hakré es an dalleth*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end, and more odious than the beginning. R.D. 350. *Ys, eys, ages*, are other forms of this word, qd. v. Like the prepositions, *es* and *ages* take suffixed pronouns, thus *esouch, agesouch*, than you.

ES, pron. adj. Your. *Lhwýd*, 244. An abbreviated form of *ages*, qd. v.

ESA, v. subs. He was. *Ha'n gwýn esa war en foy, ef a rannas yntrethé*, and the wine (that) was on the table, he divided among them. M.C. 45. *Ha'n dúe esa ol yn dré, ha pryncis yn pow yn wêdh*, and the people (that) were in the town, and the princes in the country also. M.C. 97. In the Dramas it is written *esé*, qd. v.

ESAL, adj. Low. Comp. *esala*, lower. More frequently *isal*, qd. v.

ESCAR, s. m. An enemy. Pl. *yskerens*, qd. v. *Ellas výth pan rúk colé mar hogul worth ow eskar, kemys drúk ús ow codhé ha dewcthes hag avar*, alas, that I ever listened so readily to my enemy; so much evil is falling, both late and early. O.M. 627. *Gor ost genes yrrys da, dhe omladh, del y'm kerry; un eskar brás dhym yma, war ow thýr ow gúl mestry*, take with thee a host well armed, to fight, as thou lovest me; a great enemy is to me, over my land doing violence. O.M. 2143. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum guerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you to night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. W. *esgar*. Ir. *eascara*, † *escara*, pl. † *escaraít*. Gael. *eascaraid*.

ESCARN, s. m. Bones. *Ty a fýdh wharé dróg lam, dhe escarn ol ketep lam gans ow bom a fýdh brewus*, thou shalt soon have a bad chance; thy bones' all, every bit, with my blows shall be broken. O.M. 2743. The plural of *ascorn*, qd. v.

ESCELLY, s. m. Wings. † *Ha Dew rig qwrés an puskas brás, ha kenefra tra bew és a gwayah, leb rig an dowrow dry rág púr veur uarlér go hás; ha kenefra edhan eskelly uarlér go hás; ha Dew welas tro va da*, and God made the great fishes, and every living thing that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind; and God saw that it was good. C.W. p. 191. The plural of *ascall*, qd. v.

ESCER, s. m. A giant. *Esker brás*, a great giant. *Pryce*.

ESCID, s. m. A shoe. Pl. *eskidieu*. Corn. Voc. *sotulares*. In later times it was pronounced *eskis*, qd. v., and the plural *eskyggow*. *Dhe worthys dýsk dhe skyggow dhe vés, sevel war týr veneges a wrêth*, from thee take off thy shoes quickly, stand on blessed ground thou dost. O.M. 1406. W. *esgid*, pl. *esgidiau*. Ir. † *asa*.

ESCOF, s. m. A bishop. Corn. Voc. *episcopus*. *Ihesus a*

ve danvenys, ha dtheworth an prins Annas, gans tús ven a dhesympys býs yn escop Cayphas, Jesus was sent, and from the prince Annas, with strong men immediately, even to the bishop Caiaphas. M.C. 88. More generally written *epscof*, qd. v.

ESCOF, s. m. A snuffer pan. Corn. Voc. *lefiste*. See Norris's Note, "Cornish Drama," ij. 350.

ESCYNYA, v. a. To ascend. † *An tridga dýdh ef deravas arla dort an marrow, eskynyas do név, ha sedha war dorn dyhow an Tás Olgallusec*, the third day he rose again from the dead, and ascended to heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty. C.W. p. 203. Another form of *ascen*, qd. v. W. *esgyngu*.

ESE, v. s. He was. 3 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Dewsull bleggow, pan esé yn mýsc y abestely*, Palm Sunday, when he was in the midst of his apostles. M.C. 27. *Marow yw púp tra esé spyrys a wevnans ynno*, dead is every thing that there was the spirit of life in it. O.M. 1090. *An prysncers galsons yn wêdh esé yn dan naw alwedh*, the prisoners are gone also, (that) were under nine keys. R.D. 661.

ESEDHE, v. n. To sit. *War penakyll y'n goras dyantell dhe esedha*, on a pinnacle he placed him hazardous to sit. M.C. 13. *An asen a ve kerchys warnedhy rág esedhé, dyllas pan a ve gorrys*, the ass was fetched, on it to sit, cloth clothes were placed. M.C. 28. Written also *ys-edhé*, qd. v. W. *eistedhu*. Arm. *azeza*, † *assedha*. Ir. *suidh, eisidh, seis, deisidh*. Gael. *suidh*. Gr. *ἕδω, ἕζω, ἵζω*. Lat. *sedeo, sedo*. Goth. *sila, satia*. Sansc. *ās, śhas*.

ESEL, s. m. A limb, a member. Corn. Voc. *membrum*. Pl. *esely, esyly, ysyly*. *Ena hy a ve gesys dhe godha, may fe crehyllys oll y gorf ha'y esely*, there it was left to fall, so that was shattered his body and his limbs. M.C. 184. *Nag onan ef ny usas heb uré a'y esely*, not one he left not without anointing of his limbs. M.C. 235. *Crist o brew y esyly, ha war y gorf mýl woly*, Christ's limbs were bruised, and on his body a thousand wounds. R.D. 998. *Sawgyys yw ow ysyly, ol a'n venym, ha'm cleves, healed are my limbs, all of the poison and my disease. O.M. 1798. W. esill. Arm. ezel, izel, pl. izili. Ir. † asil.*

ESEN, v. s. I was. 1 pers. s. imperf. of *bós*. *Yn agis mýsk pan esen, lays Du dheuch ow týsky*, among you when I was, the laws of God to you teaching. M.C. 75. *My pan esen ow quadré, clewys a'n nýl tenewen un él ow lalleth cané, a uchaf war an wedhen*, I, when I was walking about, heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above me on the tree. O.M. 213.

ESEN, v. subs. We were. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*. *Henna me a lever whêth, yth esen dre púr hyreth war dhe lerch owth ymwethé*, that I will say likewise, we were through real regret, after thee pining. R.D. 1169. *Aruth ple 'th ên alemma, ha pygyn Dew gallosek; del esen agan unnek, ha na moy, gôr na benen, Lord, where shall we go hence, and pray to mighty God? as we were eleven of us, and no more, man nor woman. R.D. 2395.*

ESENS, v. subs. They were. 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *bós*. *Pylat êth yn mës yn un lowarth, hag a worras Crist ganso ena orto rag kewsél; prest an Edhevon debell dhe Jesus esens adro*, Pilate went out into a garden, and put Christ with him there to him for to speak immediately; the wicked Jews to Jesus were round about. M.C. 140. Written also *esons*, qd. v.

ESES, v. subs. Thou wast. 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Adam, ty a ve gothys, pan eses yn Paradys, avel harlot, ow lordyé*, Adam, thou wast proud, when thou wast in Paradise, like a rogue, lording it. O.M. 900. *Yn dan ambos yth eses, ha ken na fe da genes, gúl dhe servys ty a wra*, under a bargain thou wast, and though it be not good with thee, thou shalt do thy service. P.C. 2259.

ESGAR, s. na. A shank, a leg. *Pryce. W. esgair, † esceir. Arm. esker. Ir. † aisgeir. Gael. † aisgeir.*

ESGARA, v. a. To leave, to forsake, to relinquish. *Llwyd, 138. W. esgaru.*

ESGIS, s. m. A shoe. Pl. *esgisow. Llwyd, 28, 45. Writ-* ten also *eskas. † Gwisgo an genter-ma ed eskas vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. *Llwyd, 230. † An esgisow adro 's treis*, the shoes on your feet. 250. *Diesgis*, shoelcss. This is a later form of *escid*, qd. v. *Pryce* gives *eskilas* as a late plural.

ESIS, v. subs. It is. 3 pers. s. pres. of *bós*, used impersonally with a verb of the infin. act. to express a passive signification. *Esis* is a reduplicate form, answering to the W. *ydys, ys. † Ez eziz a kíl huél ymma*, one is doing work here; or, work is being done here. *Llwyd, 246.*

ESOF, v. subs. I am. A reduplicate form of *óf*, 1 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *Uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, hu whýs páp godh ol ha lyth*, I could not run immediately, as I am panting, and sweat all (my) neck and back. P.C. 2511. *Tormentors com hyder snel, namnag essof ow merwel, orth agas gortos*, excutioners, come hither quick, I am almost dying, by waiting for you. R.D. 2145. W. *ydwyu*.

ESON, v. subs. We are. A reduplicate form of *ón*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *Kepar del eson yn wédh keffrys yn kueh yn moreth ragdho, ny iuggyn mones nep pel lemmyn býs yn un castel henwys Emmaus*, as we are also both in grief (and) in sorrow for him, we do not think to go any distance, but as far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1298. *Asson* is another form.

ESONS, v. subs. They were. 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *bós*. *Y vam whogol a welas del esons worth y dhygtyé, pylleth mûr a's kemeras, y holon namna grakyé*, his mother dear saw how they were treating him: much pity seized her, her heart almost broke. M.C. 164. Written also *esens*, qd. v.

ESOS, v. subs. Thou art. A reduplicate form of *ós*, 2 pers. s. pres. of *bós*. *Heyl syr epscob, esos y'th cop oeth ysedhé*, hail, sir bishop! thou art in thy cope sitting. P.C. 931. *Ythos* is another form, qd. v. W. *ydwyt*.

ESOS, adv. Already. *Llwyd, 249. W. eisoes.*

ESOUCH, v. subs. Ye are. A reduplicate form of *ouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *Why gweycoryon, eueh yn mës, yth esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a pigadow pan wreuch agas marhasow, ha fowys dhe laddron plos*, ye traders, go out, ye are making jest of God and his holy church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves. P.C. 332. *Lemmyñ ol crës yntrethouch, omma kepar del esouch worth ow gortos*, now all peace among you! here like as ye are waiting for me. R.D. 2434.

ESOUCH, conj. pron. Than ye. *Lemmyñ me a grýs yn ta y fynnaf vy mós pella esouch haneth, saw bytygyns cresouch why an corf-na dhe dhasserchy kyns yw aneth*, now I believe well, I will go further than you to-night; but nevertheless believe ye that body to rise again before it

is to-night. R.D. 1299. Comp. of *es*, than, and *ouch*, the composite form of *chwi*. *Agesouch* is another form, qd. v.

ESOW, s. m. Corn. Plural of *ês*, which is generally written *eys*, or *ýs*, qd. v. *Mûr varth ambus dyogel, an beys dh'y terry na'm gâs rag esow; galsof ysel na allaf kerdhes yn fâs*, great wonder is it to me surely, the earth to break it that it will not permit me for corn; I am become low that I cannot walk well. O.M. 373.

ESTREN, s. f. An oyster. Corn. Voc. *ostrea* vel *ostreum*. Arm. *histr, histren, † ostron. Ir. ostrin.*

ESTREN, s. m. A stranger. *Pryce. W. estron. From the Lat. extraneus.*

ESUMSYN, v. a. To undertake. *Pryce. My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheueh own a henna, gans squyr compes ha scannt lÿn na vo hyrré esumsyn, na vÿth colla war nep cor*, I will measure it well enough, do not ye have fear of that, with straight square and scant line, that it be not longer, I undertake, nor shorter in any way. O.M. 2511. A very doubtful word; the English word *assumption* appears to be the nearest to it.

ET, prep. In. This is a late corruption of *en*. *† Et e ús côth*, in his old age. *Llwyd, 21. † Et a phoccat*, in my pocket. 253. *† Da va prëv erra e wrég guita kympez et i gever*, to try whether his wife had kept away in her duty. 253.

ETRE, prep. Between. *Llwyd, 72. A late corruption of entré, or yntre, qd. v.*

ETTA, pron. prep. In them. A late corruption of *ynné*. *† Ha Dew laveras, gwerens an noar dry rág gwels, ha lusuo toan hás, ha'n gweedh toan lavallo warler go hendah leb go hás clla go honnen war a doar; ha an dellna etho*, and God said, let the earth bring forth grass, and herb yielding seed, and the trees yielding fruit after their kind, whose seed is in themselves on the earth; and so it was. C.W. p. 190.

ETTANS, pron. prep. In them. *† Rág en whéh dydhyow, an Arluth a wrás nëf ha'n 'oar, an môr, ha mën's tra es ettans, ha powesas an seithvas dédh*, for in six days the Lord made heaven, and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day. *Pryce*. This form occurs only in late Cornish, the *ns* however preserves the characteristic of the third pers. pronoun. So Welsh *yndhynt*, in them, from *yn*, and *hwynt*, while *etta*, and the classical form *ynné*, contain the Cornish *y*, or Welsh *hwy*.

ETTEN, pron. prep. *† Cabm-thavas en metlyn, glaw bôz etten*, a rainbow in the morning, sun is in it. Cornish Proverb; *Pryce*. This form occurs only in late Cornish.

ETTOGE, v. s. Thou art. *† Frank a leal ettogé*, frank and loyal art thou. *Earl of Godolphin's motto*. This is a corruption of *ythogé*, and that of *ythosé*, qd. v.

ETH, v. n. He went. 3 pers. s. pret. of irr. v. *môs*. *Mûr a dús ha benenas a Ierusalem yn dré, erbyn Crist rág y welas y êth, ha rág y wordhyé*, many men and women from Jerusalem in the town, to meet Christ for to see him they went, and for to worship him. M.C. 29.

Judas êth yn y negis, en ioul yw e'n hombronky, Judas went on his errand, the devil it is (that) guided him. M.C. 62. *Och, my re bue boches coynt, hag êth yn rák re a poynt*, Oh, I have been little cunuing, and went forward too much point blank. P.C. 3032. *An corf êth hydheuw yn prý*, the body went to-day into the earth. R.D. 21. *Rág*

- me a *dýp bós hemma an kéth máp éth alemma, yw mychtern a lowené*, for I think that this is the same son (that) went hence, (that) is the king of joy. R.D. 2509. W. *aeth*. Arm. *eaz*. Ir. *†eatha, †eil*. Sansc. *at, ath, ith*, to go.
- ETH, v. n. Thou wilt go. 2 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *mós*. *Kens mós, euf ten gwýn pymeth, ha dhe scafé yth éth yn ow nygys, my a grýs*, before going, drink a draught of spiced wine, and thou more nimbly wilt go on my errand, I believe. O.M. 2295. *A vynyn ryth, py te yth éth ? rák lueth pygyth, garmé a wreth*, O woeful woman, where wilt thou go ? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 851. *Artuth kêr, fattel vjdh dyn, mars éth arté dhy-worthyn*, dear Lord, how will it be with us, if thou wilt go again from us. R.D. 2362.
- ETH, s. m. A puff, blast, breath. *An ré-ma ew gwél a rás, rág ny glewsyuch yn nép plás sawor a'n par-ma vyth-queth ; yma Dew yn tyller-ma, my a wor lemyn yn ta, pan yw mar whék aga éth*, these are rods of grace, for you have not smelt in any place savour like this ever ; God is in this place, I know it well, since their breath is so sweet. O.M. 1994. *Otté lour kunys gnyé, whythyns lem-myn púp yn freth ; néb na whytho gréns funnyé gans y lappa worth an eth*, see fuel enough with me, let all now blow vigorously ; he who does not blow, let him fan with his lap to the blast. P.C. 1244. This word seems to be connected with *whéth*. W. *eth, chwýth*.
- ETHAS, adj. Eighth. *Llwyd*, 105, 243. Written also *enthás*, qd. v.
- ETHEUCH, v. n. Ye went. 2 pers. pl. preter. of irr. v. *mós*. *Yma tra varth wharvelthys haneth ; an kéth gwél-ma, yn dór ymóns ol gwrydhyys, ha'n thýr dhe onan yw unyys, aban etheuch a le-ma*, there is a wonderful thing happened to-night ; these same rods, in the earth they are all rooted, and the three are joined in one, since ye went from hence. O.M. 2086. W. *aethoch*.
- ETHLAYS, adj. Cursed. *Ethlays, gwef pan vev genys ; ow terry gormenadow Dew, pellys ón a Paradys dhé'n noer veyr er agan gew*, cursed, woe when I was born ; breaking the commandments of God, we are driven from Paradise to the earth world for our woe. C.W. 76. This may be formed from the Eng. *outlawed*.
- ETHOM, s. m. Want, need, necessity. *Dhé'n Artuth ethom yma dhe wruthyl gans an ré-na*, to the Lord there is need to do with those. P.C. 182. *Pnyth yw an ethom vyé an onymenit kêr y skullyé, ef a gulse bós gwyrthys*, what is the need there was the precious ointment to spill, it might have been sold. P.C. 533. *Néb a vo y gorf golhys, nyn jeves ethom golhy, saw y treys na róns sechys, rag gulán yw ol yredy*, he whose body is washed hath need to wash only his feet, that they be not dried, for he is all clean surely. P.C. 863. *Yn agan ethom púp tra púp úr parys dhyn vedhé*, in our need every thing always would be ready for us. P.C. 917. W. *eisau, esiw*. Arm. *ezom*. Ir. *eastha, easbadh*. Gael. *easbuidh*. Sansc. *esha*.
- ETHOMOG, adj. Needy, necessitous. Pl. *ethomogyon*. *Pan welas an Edhewon bós Crist ow cuthyl meystry, ow caré ethomogyon, hag anedhé na vry vry*, when the Jews saw that Christ was doing mastery, loving the poor, and that of them he made not account. M.C. 26.
- ETHONS, v. n. They went. 3 pers. pl. preterite of irr. v. *mós*. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, ancombrys y reba, pema, y médh Crist dhydhys, néb a vyn dhe guhudha*, when they went all out, not of one mind they were ; where is, says

- Christ to her, any one that will accuse thee. M.C. 34. W. *aethont*. Arm. *ezont*.
- ETHUC, adj. Huge, great, awful, terrific, wonderful. *Dysplegys yw y vaner, ha kelmys worth an grows pren ; mar ethuk yw dhe weles may tyglyn an tybeles, pan y'n gwellons, kettep pen*, displayed is his banner, and fastened to the cross tree ; so awful it is to see, that the devils will wince, when they see it, overy head. P.C. 3046. *† Ha me rig clowus an poble galarou, ta eth reas do chec ethic gwrég da*, and I did hear the people complain, that there is to thee an awfully good wife. Pryce. It is variously written *ethec, ethyc, ithic, ythec, uthyc*. W. *uth, uthyr*. Arm. *euzic*. Ir. *uathmhar, †uath*. Gael. *uamharr*.
- ETHYM, v. n. I went. 1 pers. s. preterite of irr. v. *mós*. *My a ethym, Llwyd*, 247. W. *aethum*.
- ETHYS, v. n. Thou wentest. 2 pers. s. preterite of irr. v. *mós*. *Yn médh y wrék, mair a varth brás yw henna dhyum rum lewté, hedhow pan ethys yn mes cleves vyth ny'th kemersé*, says his wife, much of great wonder is that to me indeed ; this day when thou wentest out, never a sickness had seized thee. M.C. 157. W. *aethost*.
- EUCH, v. u. Go ye, ye shall go. 2 pers. pl. imp., and fut. of irr. v. *mós*. *Euch, yn fen dh'y dhyscyblon, ha leverouch wy dhedhé*, go ye at once to his disciples, and say ye to them. M.C. 256. *Euch, growedheuch, ow ar-luth, may haller agas cudhé gans dyllus*, go, lie down, my lord, that you may be covered with clothes. O.M. 1923. *Euch tynneuch an gasadow, usy ow cúl fals dewow, yn mès agan temple ny, go ye*, drag the wretched woman, who is making false gods, out of our temple. O.M. 2691. *Euch ganso yn kettep pen dhe'n iustis Pylat arté*, go ye with him every head to the magistrato Pilate again. P.C. 1796. (*To go with* is also the Welsh idiom for *to bring*.) *Euch dhe wovyn hep lettyé worth an góf yn marches row*, go ye to ask, without delaying, of the smith in Market Row. P.C. 2667. *Mar scap yth euch dhé'n mernans*, if he escape, ye shall go to death. R.D. 378. *An corf a whyleuch deffry, ganso yth euch yredy yn y clos*, the body ye seek really, with it ye shall go indeed into his glory. R.D. 1289. W. *euch*.
- EUH, adv. Above, over. *† Ha Dew wrás an ebbarn, ha dhoherhas an dowrow, era en dadn an ebbarn, dhort an dowrow era euh an ebbarn ; ha andellna etho*, and God made the firmament, and divided the waters (that) were under the firmament, from the waters (that) were above the firmament ; and so it was. C.W. p. 189. A late form of *uch*, qd. v.
- EUIEL, adj. High, lofty. Sup. *euhella*, supreme. *† Chee den krév, leb es war tñr, hidhew gwra, gen skians fñr, ha'n Dew euhella vedn ry, péth yw gwetta-ol rag why*, thou strong man, who art on earth, this day act with wise knowledge, and God supreme will give the thing that is best for you. Cornish Proverb. Pryce. More generally written *kuhel*, qd. v.
- EUIELLE, v. a. To go up, to ascend. *† An tridga djdh ef deravus arta dort an marrow, ha euhellas do nêv, ha sedhas war dorn dyhow an Tás ollgallosek*, the third day he rose again from the dead, and ascended to heaven, and sat upon the right hand of the Father Almighty. C.W. p. 203.
- EUNOW, s. m. Lambs. Pryce. One of the plurals of *oan*, qd. v.

EURE, s. m. A goldsmith. Corn. Voc. *aurifex*. The root is *eur*, gold, the old form of *our*, and the termination *c* has the force of an appellative, as in *idné*, qd. v., answering to the Welsh *ai*: as in *gwestai*, a host; *blotai*, a meal-man; *cardotai*, a mendicant; *magai*, a nurse. W. *eurych*, a goldsmith.

EUS, v. n. Go ye. A late corruption of *euch*. ‡ *Eus barha nei*, go with us. *Llwyd*, 252.

EUS, v. subs. Is. *Dhyuch lavaraf, ow dyskyblyon, pys-euch toythda ol kes-colon Dew dreys pup tra, eus a huhon, dheyech yn bŷs-ma y gráth danvon*, to you I say, my disciples, pray ye forthwith, all with one heart, God above all things, who is on high, to you in this world his grace to send. P.C. 3. *Euch, ow dew él, dhum servants lél, yn pryson eus*, go ye, my two angels, to my faithful servants, who are in prison. R.D. 316. Another form of *ús*, qd. v.

EUTH, adj. Fright, horror. *A Dhew a rás, serpont yw hy, euth hy gwelas, own a'mbus vy, crenné a wráf*, O God of grace, it is a serpent; it is a horror to see her, fear is upon me, I do tremble. O.M. 1452. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharré y tueth dculugy, warnan cothas, hag a'n teul ef seon yn ban, ha'n dór warnodho a ran, euth y clewas*, when we put him in the grave: presently there came devils, they fell upon us; and they throw him forthwith upwards, and divide the earth over him; it was a horror to hear them. R.D. 2128. See *Uth*.

EV, pron. subs. He, him, it. A late form of *ef*, qd. v., and it was thus pronounced in Jordan and *Llwyd*'s time. *Y festa formys devery, der y wreans év omma*, thou wast formed surely, by his workmanship here. C.W. 16. *Der henna ythof greys y wellas év exaltys, ha medrës dha yselder*, at that I am grieved, to see him exalted, and me brought to lowness. C.W. 34. *Ev a verveys*, he died. *Llwyd*, 230. *Ev ew dén da*, he is a good man. 246. *Ev ai dhyg dhym*, he brought it to me. 242. This is also the sound in modern Welsh.

EVALL, adj. Humble, lowly. *Cayn ythcw ow mab cotha, ha Abel yw ow mab yonka, fchys evall ha gentle*, Cain is my eldest son, and Abel is my youngest son, children humble and gentle. C.W. 78. *Me a wél an eal yn yetow scvell, splan dhe welas, me a vyn mós púr evall en dhodho dh'y salugy*, I see the angel in the gate standing, bright to see, I will go very humbly to him to salute him. C.W. 128. A late form of *huvel*, qd. v.

EVE, v. a. To drink, to imbibe. Written also *efé*. 2 pers. s. imp. *eyf*; part. pass. *evys*. *Mars ós profus lél, rŷs yw dhyso dyogel ry dour dhyany dhe évé*, if thou art a faithful prophet, need is to thee certainly to give us water to drink. O.M. 1801. *Kens mós, eyf ten gwŷn pymeth*, before going, drink thou a draught of spiced wine. O.M. 2294. *Wosé houna evyn pép ol adro dracht a wŷn, rag comfortyé y golon*, after that let us drink every one all round a draught of wine, to comfort his heart. O.M. 2626. *Dús yn mës, vynnytha ny efyth coul, marrow coual ty a fydh*, come out, thou shalt never drink broth, thou shalt be quite dead. O.M. 2701. *Yn mēdh Christ, hemma yw goys, evouch why par cheryta*, says Christ, this is blood, drink ye through charity. M.C. 45. *Kymer-euch, eveuch an gwŷn, rŷg ny evaf bys dēdh fŷn genouch annodho na moy*, take ye, drink ye the wine, for I will not drink until the last day with you of it any more. P.C. 724. *Eveuch ol an gwŷn*, drink ye all the wine.

P.C. 823. *Pysouch may fevé evys*, pray ye that it may be drunk. P.C. 828. *An mŷl dyaul re dorro mellow y gŷn, vynnytha na effo coul*, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back, so that he may never drink broth. P.C. 1620. *Otta dywes dhys omma, prag na wreta y efé*, see a drink for thee here, why wilt thou not drink it. P.C. 2981. W. *ywed*; † *iben*, I drank. Arm. *eva*. Ir. *ibh*, † *ib*; † *ibim*, I will drink. Gael. *ibh*. Manx, *iu*. Sansc. *pi*.

EVERETH, s. m. Vanity, frivolousness, idleness. *Peder, taw ha gās dhe flous, rāk evereth yw dhe gows, ef dhe sevel*, Peter, be silent, and leave thy mockery, for idleness it is to say that he is risen. R.D. 936. Written also *ufereth*, qd. v. W. *overedh*.

EVREDHEC, adj. Maimed, disabled, lame. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wēdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fās, ha my a grŷs yn pyrfeth aga vós gueel a vŷr rās*, to me also the maimed, give thou strength to walk well, and I will agree perfectly that they are rods of great grace. O.M. 2009. Written also *effredh*, qd. v. W. *evrydh*.

EVY, pron. subs. Of me, mine. *Ke yn cerdh, ow máp evy, ha nefra ow bannat dhys*, go away, my son of me, and ever my blessing to thee. O.M. 725. *Ow máp evi*. *Llwyd*, 245. *Evy* is used after a substantive preceded by *ow*, my, to add emphasis. The equivalent in Welsh is *vy mab i*.

EW, v. subs. He is. 3 pers. s. present of *bós*, to be. *Mŷr a folly ew dhodho an kēth frut-na mar a'n gās*, it is a great folly in him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 191. *Yn mēs a'm ioy ha'm whekter, rās ew keskar dre terros, rag fout gwesc ha goscotter, namna vyryyn rŷg an-wos*, away from my joy and my delight, we must wander through lands, for want of clothes and shelter, we are well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 360. *Ow thās ew cōth ha squytheys, ny garsé pŷllé bewé*, my father is old and wearied, he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 737. Written indiscriminately *ew*, or *yw*, qd. v.

EWHAL, adj. High, lofty. *Llwyd*, 147. Another form of *huhel*, qd. v.

EWHE, s. m. Evening. *Dhym y leverys perseyth, agy dhe ewhé an geydh, yn paradys ty a séf*, to me he said perfectly, within the evening of the day, in paradise thou shalt stand. R.D. 275. W. *echwydh*. Arm. *echoaz*, *achoe*, *ache*. Ir. *oidhche*, † *aidche*, † *assuith*. Gael. *oidhche*. Manx, *oie*.

EWIELDER, s. m. Height. *Llwyd*, 240. A late form of *uchelder*, qd. v.

EWIC, s. m. A hind, a deer. Corn. Voc. *ehic*, *cerva*; *loch ehic*, *hinnulus*, a hind-calf. *Ewig luyd*, a fallow deer. *Llwyd*, 53. W. *cwig*, † *egwic*, † *ewyc*. Ir. *agh*. Gael. *agh*. Sansc. *agha*, she-goat.

EWIDIT, s. m. A lark. Corn. Voc. *alauda*. *Llwyd*, 42, thus reads it, *ewidydh*. The reading of the Cornish Vocabulary is doubtful, whether *ewidit*, or *ehidit*. The former may be correct, being compounded of *ew*, id. qd. *uch*, high, and *héd*, flight. W. *uchedydh*. See *Ehidit*.

EWIN, s. m. The nail of the fingers or the toes. Corn. Voc. *evin*, *unguis*. Pl. *ewinas*. W. *evin*, † *eguin*. Arm. *ivin*, † *yuyun*. Ir. *ionga*, *inga*, † *in*. Gael. *ionga*, † *in*. Manx, *ingin*. Gr. *ὄνυξ*. Lat. *unguis*. Sansc. *nakka*; from *nakk*, to pierce.

EWINCARN, s. m. A hoof of an animal. Corn. Voc.

ungula. Comp. of *ewin*, a nail, and *carn*, a hoof. W. *carn*.

EWINOC, adj. Having nails or claws. W. *ewinog*. Corn. Voc. *kenin eynoc*, garlic. See *Cenin*.

EWINREW, s. f. Numbness of the fingers or toes from cold. W. *ewinrew*. Arm. *winreo*. This word is still in use in Cornwall, under the form of *Gwenders*; "a disagreeable sensation in the fingers and toes, arising from violent cold. In some parts of Cornwall it is pronounced *wonders*." Polwhele. Comp. of *ewin*, and *rew*, frost.

EWITER, s. m. An uncle. Corn. Voc. *euiter abard tat*, patruus, an uncle on the father's side; *euiter abarh mam*, avunculus, an uncle on the mother's side. W. *ewythr*. Arm. *contr*. Lat. *pabruas*. Sansc. *pitaryas*.

EWN, adj. Right, straight, just, meet, exact. *Seth a wjdh y ewn hanow*, Seth shall be his right name. O.M. 678. *Yn ewn fordh dhy may'th yllyn*, may feen *hembrynkys*, *pesyn en Tás Dew*, in the right way to it that we may go, that we may be led, let us pray the Father God. O.M. 1972. *Lemyn ythew ewn hys*, *ewyn ef yn scon dh'y le*, now it is the right length, let us adjust it immediately to its place. O.M. 2525. *Rág ewen anvos*, *ny glewaf yender dhum troys*, for very chilliness, I do not feel the cold, to my feet. P.C. 1222. *Mar a'm ewn geryth*, *me a'th pýs*, *dhymmo gás crés*, if thou lovest me well, I pray thee, leave peace to me. R.D. 1449. W. *iawn*, *†eunt*. Arm. *eun*, *ecun*. Ir. *eigean*, *ion*. Gael. *ion*.

EWNE, v. a. To make right, to rectify, to make straight, to adjust. *Harlyth my a'n trehy omma*, *hag ewnné gans ol dhe nel*, I will cut it exactly here, and adjust thou it with all thy strength. O.M. 2516. *Ewynn ef yn scon dh'y le*, let us adjust it immediately to its place. O.M. 2526. *An jawl ré'th ewno dh'y glás*, the devil adjust thee to his maw. O.M. 2526. *Lemyn gorryn ef yn beydh*, *ewynn an inén warnodho*, now let us put him in the tomb, let us adjust the stone over it. P.C. 3207. *Ewné an mén me a wra*; *a wottensé ewnys da*, I will adjust the stone; behold it well adjusted. P.C. 3211. W. *iawni*. Arm. *euna*.

EWNHINSIC, adj. Just, upright. Corn. Voc. *eunhinsic*, justus. Comp. of *ewn*, right, and *hins*, id. qd. W. *hynt*, a way. See *Camhinsic*.

EYCHAN, interj. Alas, woe, oh! *Ellas ny won py tyller*, *bjth moy py le y trygaf*; *eychan*, *rág y fynner mar a kyller*, *gans pagyns mēr ow dyscwl glán*, alas, I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell: Oh woe! for it is wished, if it could be, to destroy me quite. P.C. 2599. *Eyhan* is another form, the aspirate being softened. W. *ochan*. Arm. *achân*. Ir. *och hone*. Gael. *ochoin*.

EYE, v. a. Drink thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *evé*, qd. v. *Kens mós*, *eyf ten gwjñ pymeth ha dhe scafé yth éth yn ow nygys my a grýs*, before going, drink thou a draught of spiced wine, and the more nimbly thou wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2294.

EYHAN, interj. Alas! woe, oh! *Kueth ús y'm colon*, *eyhan!* *mars éth corf Dew y honan*, *py le y fjdh e keffys*, sorrow is in my heart, alas! if the body of God himself is gone, where shall it be found? R.D. 700. Another form of *eychan*, qd. v.

EYL, pron. adj. One of two, the one, one or the other. *A'n golon yth éth strét brás dour ha goys yn kemeskys*, *ha ryp an gwy a resas dhe dherclé neb a'n gwyskis*; *y wholhas y*

dhewlagas gans y eyll leyf o gosys, *dre rás an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythgús*, from the heart there went a stream great, water and blood mingled, and by the spear it ran to the hands of him that struck him; he washed his eyes with his one hand that was bloodied, by virtue of the blood he saw Jesus Christ how he was treated. M.C. 219. This is also written *yll*, qd. v. It has exactly the same meaning as *neyl*, qd. v. W. *ail*, other.

EYL, s. m. An angel. *Worth an pen y a welas dhe'n bêdh*, *yw levery's kens*, *un flóch yonk*, *gwyn y dhyllas*, *eyl o*, *ha y ny wodhyens*, at the head they saw of the grave, (that) is mentioned before, a young child, white his apparel, an angel it was, and they knew it not. M.C. 254. More generally written *él*, qd. v.

EYN, adj. Icy, very cold, chilling. *War tu a y vam a'n pewo*, *y ben a vynnas synsy*, *ha'y enef éth anodho gans garm eyn hag uchel gry*, on the side of his mother that owned him, his head he would hold, and his soul went from him with a chilling wail and loud cry. M.C. 207. Another form of *iein*, qd. v.

EYR, s. f. An hour. *Rág henna y tanvonas Crist dho-dho ef may'n dampné*; *rúth veyr a dús a'n sewyas*, *púb eyr parys dh'y vlamyé*, therefore he sent Christ to him that he might condemn him; a great multitude of people followed him, every hour ready to accuse him. M.C. 108. Another form of *ér*, id. qd. *úr*, qd. v.

EYRYSER, s. m. Happiness. Though this word is given by Pryce, there is no authority for it in Cornish. It is evidently the Arm. *eurused*, from *euruz*, happy; and this is the French *heureux*.

EYS, s. m. Corn. Pl. *esow*. *Yma gené un bê au*, *gorra hag eys kemyskys*, *ol dhe'n bestes ús omma a géf bós lour doudhek mýs*, I have a good bundle of hay and corn mixed; all the beasts (that) are here shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1058. *An dour ha'n eys yw posnys*, *may'th éns mür a dús dyswreys*, *ha bestes y'th wlás*, the water and the corn are poisoned, so that many of the people are destroyed, and beasts in thy land. O.M. 1559. Another form of *ýs*, qd. v.

EYS, conj. Than. *Bynyges re by*, *dhe'n harlot pan fynyss ry an hakré mernans yn beys*; *rák hacré mernans eys emladhé y honan*, *ny gaffé dén*, *my a grýs*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the most cruel death in the world; for a more cruel death than to kill himself, no man may find, I believe. R.D. 2073. Various written *es*, and *ys*, qd. v.

EYSYE, v. a. To praise, to commend, to extol. *Llwyd*, 77. *Hag yth éns dhe ben dowlyn*, *hag y kewsens dhe scornýé*, *hag a gamma aga meyn*, *púb onon rág y eysyé*; *lowené dhys*, *le yw dheyn mychtern*, *rýs yw dhe wordhyé*, and they went on their knees, and they spake to scorn (him,) and they made wry their mouths, every one to extol him; joy to thee, thou art to us a king, need is to worship thee. M.C. 137.

EYSEL, s. m. Vinegar. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwa*; *seches dhodho yma*, *ef a'n gevé drók wyas*: *ottensé gynyf parys*, *bystel eysel kymyskys*, *wassel mars ús seches brás*, it is not Elias whom he calls; thirst to him there is, he has found it an evil relief: behold them with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed; wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2977. *Gans an Edhewon war hast drók dhewas a ve dythgús*, *tebell lycour*, *mür y last*, *eysyll bestyll*

kemyshis, by the Jews in haste bad drink was provided, bad liquor, great its nastiness, vinegar (and) gall mixed. M.C. 202

EYTHINEN, s. f. Furze, gorse. Corn. Voc. *rhamnus*. See *Eithin*.

EZHOF, v. s. I am. *Llwyd*, 247. This is a reduplicate form of *of*. W. *ydwyv*.

F

THIS letter is a radical and immutable in Welsh and Armoric. In Cornish it is both a radical and a secondary. When radical in early Cornish it was also immutable. When secondary it is the aspirate mutation of *p*, as *pen*, a head, *ow fen*, my head; *aga fen*, their head. This is another form of *ph*, as written in Welsh, *pen*, *ei phen*; her head. In Armoric this mutation is also written *f*; as *penn*, *he fenn*, her head. In Cornish, *f* is also a regular mutation of *b*, and *m*, by hardening *v* after certain particles; thus *bydh*, will be; *ty a vȳdh*, thou shalt be; *y fydh ny*, we shall be. *Brās*, great; *yn frās*, greatly. *Mās*, good; *yn fās*, well. In the Ordinalia *f* is often found after particles which always soften the initials, and the following sentence furnishes an instance of this confusion. *Nēp na crȳs ny fydh sylwys, na gans Dew ny vȳdh trygys*, he that believes not shall not be saved, nor with God shall he dwell. R.D. 1109. In these cases *f* had the sound of *v*, as in modern Welsh. (See *Llwyd*, 227.) In the latest days of the existence of the language, *f* had a mutation like *b*, and *m*, into *v*. *Llwyd*, 241, gives as an instance *fordh*, a way; *an vordh*, the way. He also mentions another mutation of *f* into *h*, as *flōh*, a child; *a'n hlōh*, of the child; *dhe'n hlōh*, to the child. This is a regular mutation of *f* in Irish, and Gaelic, but there is not a trace of it in the Ordinalia, or the other British dialects. In Irish, and Gaelic, *f* changes into *fh*, which however is sounded as *h*. *Fēin*, self, *mi fhein*, myself. In Manx, *f* changes into *sh*, as in Irish; but having no sound it is not written; it also changes to *v*, as in late Cornish: thus—*foays*, advantage; *e oays*, his advantage, *nyn voays*, their advantage.

FABORDEN, s. m. The base in music. *Kenouch why faborden brās, ha me a cān trebyl fyn*, sing ye a great base, and I will sing a fine treble. R.D. 2359.

FACYE, v. a. To make a face, to pretend. *Ny vennaf pel ymbrcysē, rāg nȳns yw an vancr vās, dhe voy denvyth ny'm gorsē, kyn facuen mūr. renothas*, I will no longer judge, for the custom is not good, no man any more could place me, though wo may pretend much. P.C. 1680. *Guns spern gwrech y curenē, rāk an harlot dhe faciē y vōs mychtern Yedhevon*, with thorns do ye crown him, for the knave pretended that he was king of the Jews. P.C. 2065.

FADIC, s. m. A fugitive. Corn. Voc. *profugus*. W. *fo-edig* from *foi* Corn. *fyb*, to flee.

FAIDUS, adj. Beautiful. Cornish Vocab. *formosus*. W. *gwedhus faedhus*, luxuriant; *fawdhus*, radiant. Arm. *faezuz*, *sexuz* *feazuz*, surpassing.

FAL, s. m. A spade, a shovel. The aspirate mutation of *pāl*, qd. v. *Aruth cāp ol henna gulān, try hēs ou fāl mar a'm be, my ha'm gorēk, ha'm flōch bȳhān bysȳ vȳdh dhe sostenē*, all wise Lord, that altogether, if I have three

lengths of my spade, me, and my wife, and my little child, it will be hard to support. O.M. 396.

FAL, s. m. A prince. *Pryce*.

FALHUN, s. m. A falcon. Corn. Voc. *falbun*, falco vel capum. W. *gwalch*. Arm. *falchan*, *falchun*.

FALL, s. m. A failing, deficiency, fail, fault. *Dēn glān yw a bēch, heb full, ynno ef dyfout nȳnȳ es*, a man clean he is of sin, without doubt, default in him is not. M.C. 192. *Pan varwo gorry hep fal, yntrē y dhȳns ha'y dawas*, when he dies, put them, without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 825. W. *'gwall*. Arm. *gwall, fall*.

FALLAF, v. a. I will fail. The asp. mutation of *pallaf*, 1 pers s. fut. of *pally*. *Ow arluth ker Salamon, awos lavur na dewon, nefrē ny fallaf dhenchwyh*, my dear lord Solomon, because of labour nor sorrow, I will never fail you. O.M. 2406. *Wharrē dhedhy yn scon me ā; bydhaf bysȳ war an dra, hag yn tēffry bȳth ny falla', ow nȳgys vy spedȳ a ura*, anon to her soon I will go; I shall be diligent on the business, and really I will never fail, my errand I will expedite. P.C. 1933. W. *pallav*, *ni phallav*.

FALLAS, s. m. Falseness, deceit, fraud, failing. *Llwyd*, 242. A later form of *fallad*, from which was formed the plural *falladow*. *Dhȳnȳ ny travyth ny grēf, aban yw y wōdh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without deceit. O.M. 484. *Un sarf yn gwedhen ymu bēst uthek hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast, without deceit. O.M. 798. W. *gwaliad*.

FALLE, v. u. To fail, to be deficient. *Kyn fallens ol, me a vōdh, yn mēdh Pedyr, y'th servis*, though all fail, I will be, says Peter, in thy service. M.C. 49. W. *giwallaw, pallu*. Arm. *fallaat*.

FALLIA, v. a. To cleave, to split, to rive. *Llwyd*, 59. † *Dho fallia po feldzha*: from the English.

FALS, adj. False, deceitful, treacherous. *Na ve bōs fals an dēn-ma, nȳ'n drossen ny bȳs deso*, were it not that this man is false, we should not have brought him to thee. M.C. 99. *My re gȳrhas dhȳs dhe drē māb Adam, a fals huder, may hallo genen trege*, I have fetched home to thee the son of Adam, the false hypocrite, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 565. *Out warnouch, fals marregion, pȳth yw an whethlow, ha'n sȳn a glewaf aberth yn pow*, out upon ye, false soldiers, what are the tales, and the report that I hear in the land. R.D. 607. W. *fals*. Arm. *fals*. Ir. *fallsa*. Gael. *fallsa*. Lat. *falsus*. Germ. *falsch*, *valsch*.

FALSE, v. imp. It seems. *Blewec, coynt yw, ha hager; ny won pana vēst ylla bōs; yth falsē orth y savour y bosa nēb bucka nōs*, hairy, rough it is, and ugly, I know not what beast it is; it seems by its savour that it is some hobgoblin of the night. C.W. 114. *Me a welas wedhen moy, ha sarf yn ban ynny, marow, seich, hy a falsa*, I saw one trec more, and a serpent on the top of it, dead, dry it appeared. C.W. 138.

FALSLYCH, adv. Falsely. *Trueth vyē dēn yw gulān falslych y bones dȳstȳrȳs*, it were a pity that a man who is pure should be falsely destroyed. P.C. 2438. *Mūr vȳniōns ha calas ran ef a whȳlas, Ihesu Cryst mychtern a nēf, ha falslych y'n iugȳas ef gans cam pūr vrās*, great vengeance and a hard lot he sought, Jesus Christ the king of Heaven, and falsely hath sentenced him with very great wrong. R.D. 2263.

- FALSURY**, s. m. Falsehood. *Iudas Scharjoth a's cablé, ha gans mŵr a falsury*, Judas Iscariot cavilled at her, and with much falsehood. M.C. 35. *Yn ūr-na mar a kewsys falsury, ha na blék genas henna, ha fuls, te dôk dustuny*, in that hour if I spoke falsehood, and that does not please thee, and false, do thou bear witness. M.C. 82. *A Dás káf y'th wholowys, an sarf re rŵk ow thollé, dh'y falsury y cresys*, O Father dear in thy lights, the serpent hath deceived me, her falsehood I believed. O.M. 287.
- FARA**, s. m. Regard, notice. *Lavar lemyñ, ty Ihesu, pa'n drók vo yn a-ver-tu a dhysquydhysta dhynny, pan wrela mar coynt fara, ow scollýe agan guará, ha'n fêr orth y tystreye*, tell now, thou Jesus, what evil is there on any side that thou hast shewn to us, when thou makest such sharp notice, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 340. *Me a vyn mós dhom sera dha welas pana fara a wra ef a'n nowedhys*, I will go to my father, to see what regard he will make of the news. C.W. 86.
- FARDEL**, s. m. A load, a burden. Pl. *furdellow*. *Gynef yma fardhel pŵr dha war ow keyn*, I have a very good load on my back. O.M. 1617. *Pŵp dên ol degyns ganso y pŵth, an mên a allo, war aga keyn fardellow*, let every man carry with him his things, all that he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1593. This is not a Celtic term, being the old English *fardel*. Fr. *fardeau*. Sp. *fardel*, *fardo*. It. *fardello*.
- FARIA**, s. f. Mary. This is to be read *Varia*, a mutation of *Maria*. *Re Faria*, by St. Mary. *Pryce*.
- FARWE**, v. n. He may die. A mutation of *marwé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *merwel*. *Me ha'm cowyth a dreha Dismas, ha why dreheveueh ybeyn, may farwé an dhew vylen*, I and my companion will raise Dismas, and do ye raise the other, that the two villains may die. P.C. 2826.
- FAS**, s. m. A boasting, a brag, bragging. *Fy dheueh, a vosterjyon plos, awos agas fás ha tros, ny wra bom y worlené, fie on ye, dirty boasters, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him*. P.C. 2110. Id. qd. *fos*.
- FAS**, adj. Good. *Yn fás*, well. The asp. mutation of *más*. *Gansé y a dhák golow, nós o, ny welons yn fás*, with them they took a light, it was night, they saw not well. M.C. 64. *Yn nêdh an gôff, clevas brás ês om dewleff dewethys, towyl vŵth ny allaf yn fás ynné sensy dhe wonys*, says the smith, a great disease is come on my hands, tool none am I able in them to hold to work. M.C. 156. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wêdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fás*, to me maimed also, give thou strength to walk well. O.M. 2010.
- FASOW**, adj. Weak. *Owt, ellas! gallaf fasow, ythesaf yn tewolgow, ny allaf dôs anedha*, out, alas, I am gone weak, I am in darkness, I am not able to come from thence. C.W. 24.
- FAST**, adj. Fast, speedy, quick, strict. *Yn ūr-na y a colmas y dhicfrech fast gans cronow*, in that hour they bound his arms fast with thongs. M.C. 76. *Yn y golon fast regeth mŵr a gercensé worthys*, into his heart fast there is gone much love towards thee. M.C. 115. *Yn spong orth gvelen fast dhe Grist hy a ve hedhys, gonys oll a wrêns yn fast rŵg nag o Crist attendyis*, in a sponge on a rod quickly to Christ it was reached, all worked in haste, because Christ was not attended. M.C. 202. *Dre vêdh an Tás caradow, ymma gorhyl crêf ordnys, ffystynyn fast bys dhodho*, by the will of the Father beloved,

there is a strong ship ordained, let us hasten quickly to it. O.M. 1041. *Yreys fast bys yn dhewen*, armed quite to the jaws. M.C. 242. W. *fêst*.

- FASTE**, v. a. To make fast, to fasten. Written also *fastyé*. *Dhe'n lewyff arall pan dolhyans worth an grows rag y fasté*, to the other hand when they came to the cross to fasten it. M.C. 180. *Ha'n grows a ve drehevys, ha Ihesu fusteyys ynny*, and the cross was raised, and Jesus fastened on it. M.C. 184. *En goys yn mës may tardhas, del fastsens an colmennow*, the blood out so that it gushed, so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *Yntré dew gwrên y trchy, rŵk eafus trŵs pren dedhy, ha'y fastié gans chyl pren*, in two let us cut it, for to get a cross piece to it, and fasten it with a peg of wood. P.C. 2563. *Ha fusta sy dhe vrede yn luen grygyans, and strengthen thou thy brethren in full belief*. R.D. 1164. *Dh'agas fastyé yn crygyans*, to strengthen you in belief. R.D. 1174. *Fasté dhe gy dhe vrede yn lél grygyans*, strengthen thou thy brethren in trusty belief. R.D. 2368.

- FATEL**, adv. How, by what means, in what manner. *Tŵs ūs dhym ow tcvones yw gans ow thraytor dyskis, futel dôns dhow hemeres, ha del vedhaf hombronkis*, men are to me coming, (that) are by my traitor taught, how they shall come to take me, and how I shall be led. M.C. 61. *Yn ūr-na futel vyé, a'm beunans del yw scerefys*, in that hour how it would be, as it is written of my life. M.C. 73. *Lavar cowyth da del ôs, futtel yllyn aswonvos en harlot*, say good fellow as thou art, how we may know the knave. P.C. 966. *Me a vyn mós dhe vyras futtel yw gans Ihesu kêr*, I will go to see how it is with Jesus dear. P.C. 2966. Various written *futtel*, *fettel*, *fettyl*, and in late Cornish *ful*. It is a mutation of *patel*, and compounded of *pa*, what, and *del*, form.

- FATLA**, adv. How. *Me a levar dhys fulla*, I will tell thee how. C.W. 38. This is a late form of *futcl*, and is a mutation of *patla*. Llwyd, 248.

- FAV**, s. m. Beans. A plural aggregate; *ŵavan*, a single bean. *Cŵthŵ fŵv*, bean cods. Llwyd, 13, 150. W. *fa*, sing. *faen*. Arm. *fav*, *fá*, sing. *ŵaven*, *faen*. Ir. † *seib*. Lat. *faba*. Fr. *fève*.

- FAWT**, s. m. A deficiency, a lack, or want. † *Ma fawt dho vi*, there is a want to me, i. e. I want. Llwyd, 59. ‡ *Maga liaz try ez fawt dhiuh*, as many as you have occasion for. 232. This occurs only in recent Cornish, and is borrowed from the Eng. *fault*, in the old sense of a defect, as used by Shakespeare.

- FAY**, s. f. Faith. An abbreviated form of *fêdh*, qd. v. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen gay, ny welys tekké, rum fay, byth-queth aban vêf genys*, I see three gay rods, I have not seen fairer, on my faith, ever since I was born. O.M. 1730. *Dhe fay re wrŵk dhe sawyé; ke yn crês, lavaraf dhys*, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace I say to thee. P.C. 531. *Agan arluth hep parow, me nŷ'n nachaf, war ow fay*, our Lord unequalled, I will not deny him, on my faith. P.C. 910.

- FE**, pron. s. He. Another form of *ef*, and used generally after the verb. *Otté-fe lemmyn keffys*, see him now taken. R.D. 1901. *Govynneueh orth an geiler kyns ol, pa'n pleyt y me fe*, ask of the gaoler before all, in what plight he is. R.D. 2053. *Lavar ol an gwêr dhymmo futel me fu (ma fe)*, tell thou all the truth to me how he is. R.D. 2062. *Me a'n nabow dyougel, yth o fe deaul kyns merwel, aberth yn nôr*, I know it certainly, he was a devil

before dying, within the earth. R.D. 2121. It is also written *ve*. *Kyn ve dyscrvys an temple, yn tri djdth y'n drehaſsé bylthqueth whet na fe ve gwell*, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would raise it, that it never yet was better. P.C. 384. W. *ve*.

FE, v. s. He was. A mutation of *be*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bós*. *Reson prag y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêſſ y vonas tregys*, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained in heaven that he should dwell. M.C. 7. *A'n nêſſ y fe danvenys dheworth an Tás elledh dy*, from heaven there were sent from the Father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Ila gevys may fe dhodho kyffrys y béch ha'y fyltys, degis na ve dheworto gwélás nêſ*, and that as well his sin and his filth were forgiven to him, nor was taken from him the kingdom of heaven. M.C. 23. *Bynygys re bo an prjys, may fe gwrjys an gorholeth*, blessed be the time that the agreement was made. O.M. 675. *Gorhel vjth ny tremenê, an for-na na fe budhys*, a ship never passed that way, that was not drowned. R.D. 2324. See *Be, Ve*.

FE, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *be*, 3 pers. sing. subj. of *bós*. *Rág henna my a's temptyas dhe behé, may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha ny*, for that I tempted them to sin, that "alas" may be their song like as mine. O.M. 309. *Lafuryé a wra pûp prjys, rák dry dén dhe vós dampnys dhe ponow, na fe sylwys*, he will labour always to bring man to be condemned to pains, that he may not be saved. P.C. 17. *Yn dan ambos yth eses, ha ken na fe da genes, gûl dhe servys ty a wra*, under an agreement thou wast, and though it be not good with thee, thou shalt do thy service. P.C. 2260. Here *fe* must be read *ve*, after *na*.

FEA, v. a. He would sin. A mutation of *pea*, id. qd. *peha*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *pehy*. *Poken a whressen fyllell, hag y fca péch pûr vrás*, otherwise I should work deceit, and should sin a very great sin. C.W. 44.

FECYL, v. a. To flatter. *Worth Ihesu ef a feclé, kepar ha pan ve hegar, yn dewedh ny acordyé y golon gans y lavar*, Jesus he flattered, as when he was amiable, at the end his heart accorded not with his words. M.C. 40.

FECYLTHYR, s. m. Flattery. *Lowenê dhys, a vester, yn mêdh Judas, an brathky, dhodho y rûg fekyllther, hag y amné trewesy*, joy to thee, O master, says Judas, the hound, to him he made flattery, and kissed him dolefully. M.C. 65.

FECH, s. m. Sin. A mutation of *péch*, qd. v. *Ellas my a wor henna, bones ow fêch moy yn-ta es merey Dew*, alas, I know that, that my sin is much greater than the merey of God. O.M. 591. *Gáf dhem ow fêch, my a'd pjs, forgive me my sin, I pray thee*. O.M. 2726. *Dre ow fêch ty a'm collas*, through my sin thou lostest me. R.D. 146.

FECHAS, s. m. Sin. A mutation of *pechas*, qd. v. *Ha rák henna warbarth ol y fechas gulân dedhy ky y feydh guffys*, and for that, together all her sin clean to her shall be forgiven. P.C. 528. So also W. *pechod, ei pechod*.

FEDN, s. m. A head. *Pryce*. A mutation of *pedn*, a late corruption of *pen*.

FEDH, s. f. Truth, belief. *Pý hanow y fjdh gylwys, lavar dhymmo, er dhe fêdh*, what name shall he be called; tell me on thy faith. O.M. 677. *Yma ow tegensywê hager gowes, war ow fêdh*, there is coming down a fierce

shower, on my faith. O.M. 1080. *Hen yw an erjys, lun ow fêdh, dre pûp merk ol yn bjs-na*, this is the middle, under my faith, by every mark in the world. O.M. 2534. Written also *fjdh*, qd. v.

FEDH, v. subs. He shall be. A mutation of *bêdh*, id. qd. *bjdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *A's dréns dhe Ierusalem, rág y fêdh máp yn Bethlem genys, a dhyspreen an bjs*, let them take them to Jerusalem, for there will be a son in Bethlehem born, (that) will redeem the world. O.M. 1934. *Dro y genes dhe Ierusalem yn fen, y fêdh othom annedhé dhe gundé mab dén defry*, bring them with thee home to Jerusalem quite; there will be need of them to put to death the Son of man truly. O.M. 1949. Sometimes *fêdh* is found irregularly for *vêdh*, and so to be pronounced. *Ha kymmys yn bjs ús vás, yn mêdh an ioul, te a fêdh*, and as much in the world as is good, says the devil, thou shalt have. M.C. 16.

FEDHAF, v. subs. I shall be. A mutation of *bedhaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *Gon gwyr y fedhaf marow, I know truly I shall die*. R.D. 2030. *Yn nêſ y fedhaff tregis an barth dyehow gans am câr*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my father. M.C. 93. In the following, *fedhaf* must be read *vedhaf*, after *ny*. *My ny fedhaf rák mêth dôs yn mýsk ow brudereth, I shall not for shame come among my brethren*. P.C. 1429.

FEDHE, v. subs. He would be. The asp. mutation of *bedhé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Taw, an êl a bregewethy a'n welen hag a'y vertu; a'y frut a wrello dybry y fethé kepar ha dew, peace! the angel preached of the tree, and of its virtue; that of its fruit he who should eat would be like a god*. O.M. 232. *Na eláſſ vjth, ow crowedh, mar pesy a leun golon, wharé sawijs y fedhé, del yymna Crist y honon*, nor sick any lying, if he prayed with true heart, immediately he would be saved, as Christ himself wished. M.C. 25.

FEDHONS, v. subs. They shall be. The asp. mutation of *bedhons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bós*. *Ena tús nara kaffaf, yn mês y fedhons gorrys*, there if I find people, out they shall be put. O.M. 342. *Y popel ny vjdh sparyys, yssel y fedhons guylthys*, his people shall not be spared, down they shall be kept. O.M. 1515. *Ha dhym y a worthebys y fedhons myllyn parys, ketep onen, and to me they answered, that they will be to-morrow ready, every one*. O.M. 2307.

FEDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. The asp. mutation of *bedhyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *An ioul dhe Adam kewsys a'n aval te kemer tam, avel Du y fedhyth gwrjys, pan y'n provas, nynjo mäs*, the devil to Adam said, of the apple take thou a bit, like God thou wilt be made, when he proved it, it was not good. M.C. 6.

FEEN, v. s. We may be. A mutation of *been*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Yn ewn fordh dhy may 'th yllyn, may feen hembrynky, pesyn en Tás Dew, luen a verey*, in the right road to it that we may go, that we may be led, let us pray the Father God, full of merey. O.M. 1973.

FEER, adj. Prudent, wise. *Pryce*. More correctly written *fir*, qd. v.

FEETH, v. a. He will overcome. 3 pers. s. fut. of *fethy*, qd. v. *Dre gráth an nêſ, agan Tás ny a's feeth kyn fo mûr fel*, through the grace of heaven, our Father will overcome it, though it be so fierce. O.M. 1086.

FEGANS, s. m. Necessaries. A mutation of *pegans*, qd. v. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, me a vyn mós pûr*

uskys, ha wosé hemma dewhans, pell yn devyth dhe wandra, gather together my necessities; I will go very quickly, and henceforth speedily far in the desert to wander. C.W. 84.

FEHAS, s. m. Sin. A mutation of *pehas*, qd. v. *Ow conselar whék y'th pesaf, dýsk dhymmo un ankenek rág ow fahas*, my sweet adviser, I pray thee, teach me a penitential hymn for my sin. O.M. 2257.

FEL, adj. Subtle, cunning, wily. *Dén fel már yw, hag yngyn; gwcyt y wrennyé prést yn tyn, býth na scapyé*, a very cunning mau he is, and ingenious; take care to iron him very tightly, that he may never escape. P.C. 1886. W. *fel*. Ir. *feall*, trickery. Gael. *feall*, id.

FELDZHA, v. a. To cleave, split, rive. *Llwyd*, 59.

FELEN, s. f. Wormwood. *Llwyd*, 41. A late form of *fuelin*, qd. v.

FELEN, adj. Brutal, cruel. *Erna'n prennny yn felen, ha nacha ol dhe gous gulán*, until thou catelest it cruelly, and clean recant all thy talk. O.M. 2653. A mutation of *melen*, qd. v.

FELLA, adv. Further. A mutation of *pella*, qd. v. *Sáf ena, na nés, na dhús, na fella, rág ny fyynaf*, stand thou there, nor nearer, come not, nor further, for I will not. O.M. 1404. *Mésk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf*, among my people I will not longer suffer you. O.M. 1595. *Ancow yw dynythys seon dhymmo vy, ny'm bús byncé na fella*, death is come soon to me, there is no longer living for me. R.D. 2210.

FELLET, adj. Corrupted. *Guin fellet*, Cornish Vocab. *acetum, vinegar*. *Fellet* is the participle passive of *fallé*, to fail, qd. v.

FELLORES, s. f. A female fiddler. Corn. Voc. *fidicina*. W. *filores*; *flor*, a fiddler, from the English.

FELLYON, adj. Foolish, silly. Plural of *föl*, qd. v. *Ys-souch gokky ha fellyon, ha teul yn agas colon, rák fout crygy*, ye are silly and foolish, and deceit in your heart, for want of believing. R.D. 1273.

FEMA, v. subs. I was. *Ellas, pan fema gynys, ancow yw dynythys seon dhymmo vy*, alas, when I was born, death is come soon to me. R.D. 2207. To be read *vema*, a mutation of *bema*. This may be considered as compounded of *be*, was, and *ma*, for *my*, I; or it may be the regular Welsh form of *bum* i, 1 pers. s. preterite of *bós*.

FEN, s. m. A head, an end. The aspirate mutation of *pen*, qd. v. *Yn le basnet war ow fen, curyn a spern lym ha glew*, instead of a helmet on my head, a crown of thorns sharp and stiff. R.D. 2581. *Agá fen y a saekyé, hag a gewy púr debell*, their heads they shook, and spake very foully. M.C. 195.

FEN, adj. Strong, strenuous, eager. *Y a fystena yn fen arté dh'y dyerbené*, they hastened eagerly to meet him. M.C. 167. *Dro y genes dhe dré dhe Ierusalem yn fen*, bring them with thee home to Jerusalem at once. O.M. 1948. *Yn fen kynmer a nyl pen*, firmly take thou the one end. O.M. 2787. *A fystynyn ny yn fen*, Oh, let us hasten eagerly. R.D. 715. *Hallyens páp dén ol yn fen*, let every man haul strenuously. R.D. 2275. *Fen* is a mutation of *men*, qd. v., by the usual hardening after *yn*, of the soft mutation *ven*. So *más, vás, yn fás*.

FEN, v. subs. I should be. A mutation of *bén*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Y volungeth mars ywa, y offendyé ny vynná kyn fén warow yn torma, an mernans me a'n kym-*

mer, if it is his will, I will not offend him; though I should die at this time, the death I will take it. O.M. 1331. *Saw leverech, cowethé, py kefer pren dh'y crow-syé, my ny won, kyn fén ledhys*, but say, comrades, where shall be found wood to crucify him? I know not, though I should be killed. P.C. 2536. *My ny'n grussen, kyn fén ledhys*, I would not have done it, though I should be killed. P.C. 3024.

FEN, v. subs. We should be. A mutation of *bén*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Ol ny a pýs, may fén gwythys rák an bylen*, all we pray, that we may be preserved from the evil one. P.C. 41. *Yn della yth il codha, a tús warnan yn torma, na fén hardh dh'aga gwythé*, so the people may fall on us at this time, that we may not be able to keep them. P.C. 2297. *Na gcfyn, war ow ené, kyn fén neffré ow ponyé yn páp toll worth y whylas*, we shall not find, upon my soul, though we be ever running in every hole seeking him. R.D. 550.

FENESTER, s. f. A window. Corn. Voc. *fenestra*. It is also called *prenest*, *besidar*, and *beisder*, qd. v. W. *fenestr*, *fenestr*. Arm. *prenestr*, *prenest*, †*fenestr*, †*fanest*. Ir. †*seinistir*. All from the Lat. *fenestra*. It is also called in Ir. *fuindeog, fuinneog*. Gael. *uinneag*. Manx, *uinnag*. O. Norse, *vindauga*, (windeye.) Eng. window.

FENNAS, v. n. Thou wouldst. A mutation of *mennas*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *menny*. *Moy kyn fennas dhe gafys, púr wýr, leskys cf a vjdh, rák cowlennwél bódh dhe vrýs*, more if thou wish to take, very truly, it shall be burnt, to fulfil the desire of thy mind. O.M. 432.

FENNE, v. n. He would. A mutation of *menné*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *menny*. *Ha dew a dhúk dustuny y'n elev-sons ow leverel púr wýr y fenné terry an tempel créf, ha'y wuthel yn tressa dýdh*, and two bore witness, (that) they heard him say, very truly, (that) he would break the temple, and make it on the third day. M.C. 91.

FENOCHÉL, s. m. Fennel. Corn. Voc. *feniculum*. In later Cornish, *funil*. *Llwyd*, 16. W. *fenigl*. Arm. *fanoul, fanuil*. Ir. *feneul*. Fr. *fenouil*. From the Lat. *feniculum*.

FENS, v. subs. They should be. A mutation of *béns*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *An Edhevon ny wodhyé an prenyer py fens keffis dhe wuthyll crows anedhé*, the Jews knew not the timbers where they should be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *En debell wrék casa-dow gans mir a dóth éth yn ehy, war hast dhe wethyll kentrow, may fens créff ha trewesy*, the wicked wife detestable with much hurry went into the house, in haste to make nails, that they might be strong and doleful. M.C. 159. *Saw kyn fens y morthelek, dhe wéth vydhons dhén cronek, ha garow y yn dhulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2731.

FENSE, v. n. He would. A mutation of *mensé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *menny*, qd. v. It is used generally as a subjunctive or conditional. *En Edhevon a gowsys, henna yw dhyn byllyn; bedheus dhc vés defendis y vonas mychtern dhynny, ha bedhens ena gorris y fensé bós dre vestry*, the Jews said, this is to us a disgrace; let it be put out that he was a king to us, and let there be put that he would be by force. M.C. 188.

FENSEN, v. n. I would. A mutation of *mensen*, 1 pers. s. pluperf. of *menny*, qd. v. *Yw gwéir dhym a leveryth; ny fensen awos travyth yn della bós wharféthys*, is it true

(that which) thou sayest to me? I would not for any thing so that it should happen. P.C. 1942. Here *fensen* must be read *vensen*, as in the following example also. *Ilenma yw yeyn nawodhow, ow holan ythew terrys, fensen ow bosaf marow*, this is cold news, my heart is broken, would I were dead. O.W. 92.

FENTEN, s. f. A well, a fountain. Pl. *fentiniow*. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth wrâs defry ow resck a dypwoty*, a fountain bright like silver, and four great streams truly, flowing from it. O.M. 771. *A dâs kêr, ny a welas yn paradys fenten râs, ha warnydh y un wedhen*, O father dear, I saw in Paradise the fountain of grace, and over it a tree. O.M. 836. *Mar ny geyth mēdh py gwŷn, ke dhe fenten dhe evē*, if thou wilt not find mead or wine, go to a fountain to drink. O.M. 2436. Another form of *funten*, qd. v.

FENYGOUCH, v. a. Ye will bless. The aspirate mutation of *benygouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *benygia*, or *benigia*, qd. v. *Râk y tue dydhyow, may fenygouch an torrow nâ's tevē vythqueth fleshes*, for the days will come, that ye will bless the wombs that have never borne children. P.C. 2646.

FER, s. m. The leg. Corn. Voc. *erus*. The same authority gives *logoden fer*, sura, the calf of the leg. *Ber*, in construction *ver*, is another form. See *Ver*. In Welsh, *ber* is a leg, and *fēr*, the ankle. Gr. *σφύρον*. See *Logodenfer*.

FER, s. f. A fair, a mart. *Me a vyn dyeskennē, ha mōs yn tempil warē dhe welas ol an fēr-na*, I will dismount, and go into the temple at once, to see all that fair. P.C. 315. *Pan wreta mar coynt fara, ow scollyē agan gwara, ha'n fēr orth y tystryw*, when thou makest such sharp notice, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 342. *An fēr a fue dallethys dre tūs vâs berth yn tempel, dredho y fue dystrowys, yn mēs y wrâg y teulel*, the market was begun by good men within the temple; by him it was destroyed, he did cast it out. P.C. 2409. W. *fair*. Arm. *foar*. Ir. *faidhir*. Gael. *faidhir*. Fr. *foire*. It. *fiera*. Span. *fera*. Lat. *feriæ*.

FERHIAT, s. m. A thief. Corn. Voc. *fur*. There is nothing similar in the cognate dialects. Probably formed from the Latin, with the usual termination that denotes an agent.

FERNOTH, adj. Unclad. *Yn mēdh Christ, a ban rûg dheuch ernoyth fernoyth ow holyē*, says Christ, since I caused you naked unclad to follow me. M.C. 50. This is a doubtful word, being written in one MS. *sernoth*.

FERROR, s. m. A blacksmith, a farrier. *Heil, ferror, lowenē dhys, âs teyr spik wrâs genes gurŷs*, hail, smith, joy to thee! Are there three great spikes with thee made? P.C. 2669. From the Lat. *ferrarius*.

FERWE, v. n. He may die. The asp. mutation of *merwē*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *merwel*, qd. v. *Pan o Ihesus Crist dampnys aberth yn erows may ferwē, hacra vernans vŷth ordhys dhe creatur ny vyē*, when Jesus Christ was condemned on the cross that he should die; an uglier death was never decreed for a creature. M.C. 151. Id. qd. *farwē*.

FERYL, s. m. Peril, danger. The regular aspirate mutation of *peryl*, qd. v. *Torrē yn ow feryl vy, hag ynwēdh gwra dhe'th woty, may tebro cf annodho*, pluck it off at my risk, and also cause to thy husband that he may eat of it. O.M. 197.

FES, v. s. Thou mayest be. The asp. mut. of *bēs*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*. *Ha ganso kyn fēs tewlys, te a ŷll sevell artē*, and with him though thou mayest be east down, thou mayest stand again. M.C. 22. *A ny wodhas ow mestry, bōs dhymmo may fēs ledhys, bo delyffrīs dhe wary*, knowest thou not my power, that it is to me that thou mayest be killed, or delivered to liberty. M.C. 144.

FEST, adv. Quickly, fast, very. *Fest yn crēff me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthē*, very strongly I have sinned, Jesus to you selling. M.C. 104. *Yth o squardŷs adro ol, a'y ben y oys o scolŷs, hag ynnō fest luhâs tol gans an drcyn a ve tellys*, all was torn about, from his head his blood was spilt, and in it quickly many a hole with the prickles was holed. M.C. 133. *Lavarow tyn hag nehel fest yn foll y a gercsy*, speeches sharp and high very foolishly they spake. M.C. 238. *Fest yn tyn cf rum sorras*, very grievously he has provoked me. O.M. 424. *My a wra fest yn lowen dhe nygys*, I will do very joyfully thy errand. O.M. 719. *Fest pel my rē'n servyas ef*, very long I have served him. O.M. 852. *A Tâs Dew, gall-osek fest*, O Father, God, most powerful. P.C. 157. *A dhysempys gwercuch tân da, râk yeyn fest yw an avel*, immediately make ye a good fire, for very cold is the weather. P.C. 1209. W. *fēst*.

FESTE, v. subs. Thou hast been. A mutation of *bestē*, 2 pers. s. pret. of *bōs*. *Abel, pe festē mar bel, ny gothē dhys boncs hel, ow mones dhē'n sacrefŷs*, Abel, where hast thou been so long? thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 467. More recently written *festu*. *Praga na wreta predery, y festa formys devery, der y wreans ēv onma*, why dost thou not consider, that thou wast formed surely by his workmanship here? C.W. 16. *Ty, prâg na brederŷs, a dhorn Dew y festa gwerŷs*, why didst thou not consider, by the hand of God that thou wert made? C.W. 24.

FESTYNNA, v. a. To hasten, to make haste. 2 pers. s. imp. *festyn*. Written also *fysteny*, and *fystynny*, qd. v.

FET, v. subs. He shall or will be. This is to be read *vēdh*, a mutation of *bēdh*, id. qd. *bŷdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bōs*. *Pûp maner bōs yn bŷs-na âs dhe dybry may telet, râg dēn ha bēst maga ta, yn dhe lester ty a fet*, all manner of food in this world, that is incumbent to eat, for man and beast as well, in thy ship thou shalt have. O.M. 996. *Drcfen luen ty dhna serryē, ow crēs a fet venary*, because thou hast served me fully, my peace thou shalt have for ever. O.M. 1020.

FETEL, adj. How. Another form of *fatel*, qd. v., and indiscriminately written *fettel*, *fetyl*, *fetyl*. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pan vernans a'n gevē ef, ha fetel vefē ledhys*, tell thou me, as thou lovest me, what (was) the death that he had, and how was he killed? O.M. 2220. *A tūs vâs, why re welas fetel formyas Dew an Tâs nēf ha nôr war lereh y vrŷs*, O good people, ye have seen how God the Father formed heaven and the earth after his judgment. O.M. 2826. *Fettel allaf vy cryggy corf Ihesu dhe dhasserchy, a vylys a vy marow*, how can I believe the body of Jesus to have risen, which I saw dead? R.D. 1423. *Prederys pêb a'y worfen, fettyl allo gorfennē*, let every one think of his end, how he may end it. O.M. 228.

FETTOW, v. imp. Said he. †*Pelea cra why moaz, mōz, fettow, teag*, whither are you going, fair maid, he said. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *mēdh e*.

FETH, s. m. The face, or countenance. *T'ecolgow brás a ve guris, an houl a gollas y fêth*, great darkness was made, and the sun lost his face. M.C. 200. *Y a velas war y fêth y vós marow yredy*, they saw on his face, that he was dead already. M.C. 216. Written also *fijth*. Borrowed from the English.

FETHE, v. a. To conquer, overcome, vanquish; to tire, fatigue; to fetch, take. *Gweyn bŷs vones dhyrn fethys lafur ha duwon an bŷs*, joyful that for me is vanquished the labour and sorrow of the world. O.M. 850. *Re fethas an fals ievan hydheuw tergwyth*, he has overcome the false demon this day three times. P.C. 154. *Gwercres, ty harlot iauddyn, ha dôk an grows war dhe geyn, rāk nans yw Ihesu fethys*, help, thou obstinate knave, and bear the cross on thy back, for Jesus is now fatigued. P.C. 2617. *Dh'e'n beys ny ā er-y-byn, hag yn y coes y'n fethyn, dre grath a vāp Dew an nēf*, to the world we will go against him, and in his talk we will vanquish him, through the grace of the Son of God of heaven. R.D. 251. *Yth orden agan ladhē, rāk na ŷl agan fethē dre lavarow*, he will order us to be killed, for he cannot vanquish us by words. R.D. 254. *Mernans trystyns hag anger, me a wrūk aga fethē may 'th yw lemmyn da ow cher*, death, grief, and anguish, I have overcome them, that my state is now good. R.D. 500. *Par del o Dew luen a rās, ganso del fethas yw cās worth crows baner*, like as he was God full of grace, by him thus the cause is gained through the banner of the cross. R.D. 579. I take *fethy* to be another form of *gwethē*, from *gwēth*, worse. Arm. *fueza, feza*.

FÈUCH, v. subs. Ye may be. A mutation of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Dheych yn bŷs-ma y grāth danwon, yn dywedh may feuch sylwys*, to you in this world to send his grace, in the end that ye may be saved. P.C. 5. *Me a pŷs ragouch ow thās, may feuch sylwys dre y luen rās*, I will pray my Father for you, that ye may be saved through his full grace. P.C. 28. *Rāg may feuch why sostoneys, eueh dhe wonys gwēl ha ton*, that he may be maintained, go ye to cultivate field and plain. O.M. 1163.

FEUCH, v. subs. Ye were. A mutation of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *bôs*. *Creator a brŷs benen, yn yfurn na feuch gwynen, fatel dhutheuch why omma*, creatures from the womb of woman, in hell ye were not with us; how came ye here? R.D. 192. Written also *fuch*.

FEVA, v. subs. I should be. The asp. mutation of *beva*. Another form of *bēf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Kyn feva ledhys marow dre mŷr peyn ha galarow, ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, though I should be killed dead, by great pain and sorrows, I will never deny thee. P.C. 905.

FEW, adj. Alive. A mutation of *bew*, qd. v. *A creys dh'e'n nēp a'n gwelas yn few, aban dassorchas y fuē gwynen*, Oh, believe thou those that saw him alive, since he rose again, he was with us. R.D. 1442.

FEY, s. m. Faith. *Rum fey, mŷr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ŷl dēn orto bevé*, by my faith, a great folly it is to go to burn a thing which a man can live upon. O.M. 473. *Ef re trylyas lyes cans yn mēs a'n fey*, he has turned many hundreds out of the faith. P.C. 1996. An abbreviated form of *fēdh*, qd. v.

FEY, v. subs. Thou mayest be. A mutation of *bey*, id. qd. *by*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Lemmy'n omua ty a drŷk bŷs pan pottro ôl dhe gŷk, iuggys may fey, ty a vŷdh*

mernans calas, now here thou shalt stay until when all thy flesh rots, that thou mayest be sentenced, thou shalt have a hard death. R.D. 2023.

FEYDH, s. f. Faith. Another form of *fēdh*, or *fŷdh*. *My a'n te dhys, war ow feydh*, I swear it to thee, on my faith. P.C. 1469.

FEYDH, v. subs. He will be. A mutation of *beydh*, id. qd. *bŷdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bôs*. *Ha rāk henna warbarth ol y fechas gulān dedhy hy y feydh gŷfys*, and for that together all her sins clean to her shall be forgiven. P.C. 529. *Ow benneth dhyso pŷp deydth, a henna crows da y feydh, pan yw e ymskemunys*, my blessing on thee every day, of that there will be a good cross, when it is accursed. P.C. 2550.

FEYF, v. subs. I may be. A mutation of *beyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. *Arluth Ihesu, ro dhyrn an grās par may feyf gwyw dhe gafos spās gynes hydheuw yn nēp plās may bomē vu, ha gwēl a'th fās*, Lord Jesus, give me the grace, that I may be worthy to find opportunity with thee to-day, in some place, that I may have a view, and sight of thy face. R.D. 840. See also *Veyf*.

FEYL, adj. Crafty. *Rāg mŷp an pla agan temptyē pŷr feyl a wra yn pŷp le dhē gŷl drōk tra*, for the son of evil very craftily will tempt us always in every place to do evil things. P.C. 11. W. *fel*.

FEYN, adj. Fine, keen. *Māb Marya mŷr a beyn a wodhevy yn ūr-na, rāg ef a wodhya yn feyn, ha'n kŷg ny vynna henna; mēs y dhensys o mar feyn pŷp ūr a'n trylya dhedha, may 'th êth war ben y dhewleyn, ha pesy yn ketel-ma*, the Son of Mary much pain suffered at that time, for he knew keenly, and the flesh would not this; but his manhood was so fine every hour that he turned him to it, that he went on his knees, and prayed in this manner. M.C. 54.

FEYN, v. subs. We may be. A mutation of *beyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Na hedhyn, rāg yma war agan toul knoukyē fast bŷs may feyn squeyeth*, we will not stop, for it is on our design to strike hard until we be weary. O.M. 2699.

FEYNTYS, s. m. A feint, fiction, deceit. *Lavar dhyunny gwyrioneth, hep feyntys na falsury*, tell thou to us truth, without deceit or falsehood. P.C. 1478. From the English.

FICBREN, s. m. A fig-tree. Corn. Voc. *ficus*. Comp. of *ŷie*, from the Latin, and *pren*, a tree. So W. *figys-bren*. Arm. *fiezen*.

FIGES, s. m. Figs. *Figes ledan*, broad figs, or figs properly so called. *Figs an houl*, figs of the sun, raisins. *Pryce*. The word is a plural aggregate, and borrowed from Latin *ŷicus*. So also W. *figys*. Arm. *fiez*. Ir. *figol*. Gael. *figis*. Manx, *fig*.

FILGETH, s. m. Soot. *Llwyd*, 21, who also writes it *ŷilgedh*, 62. It is formed from the Latin *fuligo*. W. *hudhygl*. Arm. *huzil*.

FILIL, s. f. A hook, sickle, seythe. *Lhwyd*, 58, *filh*. *Voulz* was another corrupt form. Arm. *fulch*. A Lat. *fulx*.

FIN, s. m. An end, limit, boundary. *Gans nader ythof gwanheys, hag ol warbarth vynynameys a fyne trois dh'e'n golon*, by a snake I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the end of my foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. W. *fin*. Gael. *ŷinid*. Lat. *ŷinis*. Fr. *ŷin*.

FIN, adj. Provident, wary, circumspect, careful. *Llwyd*, 131.

FINNEY, v. n. To proceed, to forward. *Pryce*. W. *fynnu*, to produce; *fynnu*, to prosper. Arm. *finwa*, to move.

FINWETH, s. m. An end. *Lucyfer kelmys yw whath pŵr fast yn y golmennow, hag ef a drŷk heb fynweth yn yffarn yn tewolgow*, Lucifer bound is very fast in his bonds, and he shall tarry without end in hell in darkness. M.C. 212. Comp. of *fin*, end, and *gwêdh*, form. Arm. *finuez*.

FIOL, s. f. A cup. Corn. Voc. *ciffus*. W. *fiol*. Arm. *fiol*. Gr. *φιάλη*. Lat. *phiale*. Fr. *fiol*. Eng. *phial*, *vial*.

FIR, adj. Wise, sage, prudent, cunning, skilful. *Llwyd*, 248. *Fyrah*, wiser. This is the late orthography of *fŷr*, qd. v.

FIRMAMENT, s. f. The firmament. Corn. Voc. *firmamentum*. In the margin *fyrav*. Borrowed from the Latin. It is also used in Welsh, with the regular change of the mutable letters, *furfaven*. The native Welsh equivalent is *entrych*, or *entyrch*. Ir. *firmamint*.

FIRWY, v. n. To die. Written also *fyrwy*, qd. v.

FLAIR, s. m. A smell, a stink. Corn. Voc. *odor*. W. *flair*. Arm. *flear*, *flér*. Fr. *flair*.

FLAM, s. f. A flame. Corn. Voc. *flamma*. Ow *Arluth kêr*, Dew an nêf, dre dhe vertu dyfydh nerth an flam ha'n lân, my dear Lord, God of heaven, through thy virtue, assuage the power of the flame and fire. O.M. 2637. W. *flam*. Arm. *flamm*. Lat. *flamma*.

FLAMYA, v. a. To defame, to reproach. *Neb o mester ha Iustis worth Ihesus ef a gowsas, mŷns ūs omma cuntullys pŵr apert y re't flamyas*, he that was master and Justice to Jesus spake, all that are here assembled, they have defamed thee very openly. M.C. 92.

FLATTOR, s. m. A chatterer. Pl. *flatturyon*. *Nyns ouch lemmyn gowgyggon, ow mŵs dres pow, flatturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going through the country, chatterers, telling the news? R.D. 1511.

FLATTORES, s. f. A female chatterer. *Taw, flattores, na gows moy, ny fynnaf dhyso cryggy, y vŵs dhe'n nêf an corf a wyllys marow*, be silent, chattering woman, speak no more; I will not believe thee, that is gone to heaven the body I saw dead. R.D. 1067.

FLATTRYE, v. a. To chatter. Written also *flattré*. *Na wra flattryé, na gŷl ges; doro an prysnes yn mës, bo ken syndys na vŷdh*, do not chatter, nor make mockery; bring the prisoners out, or we shall be punished. P.C. 2277. *Kyn whrylly flattré mar mŷr, ahanas tra vŷth ny'm dŷr, kyn thŵs bysy*, though thou dost chatter so much, anything from thee concerns me not, though thou be busy. R.D. 1058.

FLECHES, s. m. Children. Plural of *flôch*, qd. v. Written also *flechys*. *Yn mësck flechys Ysrael, dysky laha Dew hukel a wra dhedhé deydh ha nŵs*, among the children of Israel, teach the law of God the High he does to them day and night. O.M. 1553. *Tŷs, venenes, ha flechys, ymŵns omma dynythys*, men, women, and children, they are come here. O.M. 1611. *Flechys Ebbrow, dŷn yn un rew, scon nep lettyé, erbyn Ihesu, nêb yw gwêr Dew ow tŵs dhe'n drê*, Hebrew children, let us come in a row, at once without delaying, to meet Jesus, who is true God, coming to the town. P.C. 229. *Mar tue venians vŷth ragdho, warnan ny ef re godho, ha war ol agan flechas*, if vengeance shall ever come for him, upon

us may it fall, and upon all our children. P.C. 2503. *A, Adam, dhyso crês, yn wêdh dhe ol ow fleches, mŷns yw gweryon*, O Adam, peace to thee, and to all my children, all who are innocent. R.D. 162.

FLECHET, s. m. Corn. Voc. *liberi*. The old plural of *flôch*, qd. v. In later times it was written *flechcs*, *flechys*, *flechcs*, qd. v.

FLEHES, s. m. Children. Plural of *flôh*, qd. v. *Noc ha'y wrêk, ha'y flehcs kefrys*, Noah, and his wife, and his children also. O.M. 932. *Saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas flehcs eyan, kên dhe olê why a's bŷdh*, but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2643. *Flehys mŷr ha benenas, a wŵr bŵs ow feynys brâs, ragoff na wheleuch olê*, children many, and women, who know that my pains are great, forme seek not to weep. M.C. 168.

FLEHESSIG, s. m. A little child. *Llwyd*, 243. Plural *flechsyggow*, *flehysygow*. *Ha kekyffrys an bronnŵ na dhenes flechsyggow, gwyn aga beys cr bones*, and likewise the breasts that children have not sucked, happy their fate shall be. P.C. 2649. *Râg na worsys ow hunow, ha râg an flehysygow a Israel dyscryggyon, ny's goryth dhe'n tŷr*, because thou knewest not my name, and because of the children of Israel, unbelievers, thou shalt not bring them to the land. O.M. 1868.

FLERYE, v. a. To make a bad smell, to stink. Written also *fleyryé*. *Neffré na wrello dybry, lemyñ fleryé ha peddry, kepar ha seym py lyys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train-oil, or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2707. *Lemmyñ pocvan a lesky, ow fleryé, ow mow-segy, kepar ha kuen*, but disease and burning, smelling, stinking, like as dogs. R.D. 171. *Hag y gŷl dhys y gwer-thê dhe anclodhyas Cristenyon, na vŵns yn mŷsk Yedhewon, ow fleyryé re*, and will sell it to thee to bury Christians, that they may not be among Jews, stinking too much. P.C. 1566.

FLERYYS, adj. Fetid, stinking. *Noé, mar luen yw an beys lemyñ a schereuynsy, may 'th ew dhevedh dynythys; ynno a gŷk pŵp huny gans pêch mar vr ew flerys, na allaf sparié na moy*, Noah, very full is the world now of wickedness, that the end is come, in it of flesh, every one with such great sin is fetid, that I cannot spare any longer. O.M. 945.

FLERYYS, s. m. A stinking fellow, a stinkard. *Me a wŷsk, mars êns garow, dhe voy scham dhe'n fleryys*, I will strike, if they are rough, the more shame to the stinkard. P.C. 2739. *Râk ef yw drôk wâs, war ow fay, nŷr me a'n câs, an plôs fleryys*, for he is a bad fellow, on my faith, I hate him much, the dirty stinkard. R.D. 1890.

FLEYR, s. m. A bad smell, a stink. *Me a gesul bŵs gansé prennys da gwŵn yn nêp le rag an cladhva Crystunyon; ma na vŵns y ow fleryé; aga fleyr a gŷl schyndyé ha ladhé mŷr Yedhewon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial-place of Christians, that they may not be stinking; their stink may injure and kill many Jews. P.C. 1547. Another form of *flair*, qd. v.

FLEYRYNGY, s. m. A stink, a stench. *Pendra wrâf orth en ioul, mar ny gaffaf toul war nêp cor; mars Cryst a weres deffry, ef a ladh gans fleyryngy ol ow glaseor*, what shall I do, if I find not for the devil a hole in some corner; unless Christ will help indeed, he will kill with the stench all my kingdom. R.D. 2133.

FLOCH, s. m. A child, a boy. Corn. Voc. *puer*. Pl. *flechet*, and later *flechcs*. *Arluth hen yw re nebes, mar qurén flóch víth denythy*, Lord, this is too little, if we do ever a child produce. O.M. 390. *My ha'm gwrék ha'm flóch byhan*, me and my wife and my little child. O.M. 397. *Ny a dhynyth un flóch da, dhyn a servyo*, we shall produce a good child, who may serve us. O.M. 664. *Benen, a wellé dhe flóch*, woman, seest thou thy son? P.C. 2925. Arm. *flóch*. Gael. *fleasgach*. Lat. *filius*.

FLOCHOLETH, s. m. Children. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen, flocholeth, an gwary yw dué lemmyn*, his blessing to you wholly, men and women likewise, children, the play is now ended. O.M. 2838.

FLOH, s. m. A child, a boy. A late form of *flóch*, the guttural being lost. Pl. *flechcs*, qd. v., and *flechcsow* is also given by Llwyd, 243. In his time it was changed in construction into *hlóh*, as *flóh*, a child; *a'n hlóh*, of the child; *gen hlóh*, with child; *an hlóh-na*, that child. 230, 242, 243.

FLOUS, s. m. Excuse, flattery, mockery. *Rum fay, gwýr yw agas cous, ef a'n pren wythout flous, yn ta del y'n dyn-dylas*, by my faith, true is your speech, he shall pay, without excuse, well as he has deserved it. P.C. 1346. *Ha iesmas a barth aral, kycheuch ef, kerdheuch hep flous*, and Jesmas on the other side, hold ye him, go without excuse. P.C. 2524. *Peder, tau, ha gás dhe flous, rák evereth yw dhe gous ef dhe sevel*, Peter, be silent, and leave thy mockery, for idleness it is to say that he has risen. R.D. 935. Arm. *flóda*, to coax, to flatter.

FLURRAG, s. f. The prow of a ship, forecastle. Coru. Voc. *prora*. Dr. Owen Pughe has inserted *flureg*, in his Welsh Dictionary, on the authority of Dr. Davies, but as the latter gives the Liber Landavensis as his authority, it is evident that he is quoting from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary, as I have noticed in other instances. *Flurrag* is evidently tho Eng. *floor*, and Corn. *rag*, forward.

FLYRAN, s. f. A lock. *Lhwyd*, 149.

FO, s. m. A flight, retreat. *Nag éns y hardh dhe wortos, lemmet oll monas dhe'n fo*, they were not bold to stay, but all went to flight. M.C. 250. *Ny gafaf vy kén gyno, na blam dhe vones ledhys; y gasé dhe vós dhe'n fo*, nyns ús gwel cussyl yn beys, I find not cause in him, nor blame that he should be slain; to permit him to go away, there is not better advice in the world. P.C. 2159. *Me a vyn degy adro, ha dhé worré gy dhe'n fo a dhesempys*, I will bring around, and put him to flight, immediately. P.C. 2314. *Mýl víl dyaul a vyé gwan er-y-by'n ef; yn nép tol fyen dhe'n fo alcemma*, a million devils would be weak against him; into some hole let us flee away hence. R.D. 134. W. *fo*, from the verb *foi*, to flee.

FO, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *bo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Kc growedh war an dór gulán, ha cósk, býth na sáf yn ban, erna fo cowethes gwrés*, go lie down on the earth clean, and sleep, nor ever stand up, until a help-mate be formed. O.M. 98. *A dás, ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn a'm kýk (ha'm) corf, par o may fo ow howelhes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh, and my body, it was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 113. *Ow benneth prést ty a fýdh keffrys yn nós hag yn geydh, ha mýns ús yn beys ry'th fo*, my blessing shall

ever be on thee, equally by night and day, and all that is in the world be thine. O.M. 459. *An nýl torn y fýdh re hýr, tres aval re got yn gwýr, ken fo mar lén musurys*, at one time it will be too long, at another too short in truth, though it be so carefully measured. O.M. 2550. Sometimes *fo* must be read *vo*, as, *ny a'n gwra dhys wharré a dhyssempys hep lettýe pynag a fo*, we will do it for thee soon, immediately without stopping, whatever it might be. R.D. 2000. *Pan fo nós*, when it is night. R.D. 2438.

FOC, s. f. A hearth, a fire-place, furnace. *Ty a whýth avel cauch was, whýth war gam, ny drýk grychonen yn fók*, thou blowest like a dirty fellow, blow athwart, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2717. *Bós yn yfarn yw drók fók, ow lesky yn tán ha mók, anken púp prýs*, to be in hell is an evil fire-place, burning in fire and smoke, sorrow always. R.D. 282. W. *foc*. Lat. *focus*.

FODIC, adj. Happy. Corn. Vocab. *felix*. W. *fodiawg, fodiog*, from subs. *fawd*, happiness, whence again the adj. *fawdus*. Lat. *faustus*.

FOG, s. f. A blowing house. ‡ *Caria an stean dha an fóg*, carry the tin to the blowing house. *Pryce*. A later form of *fóc*.

FOL, adj. Foolish, silly, simple. Used both as an adjective and substantive. Pl. *felhyon*, qd. v. *Kayphas púr wýr a sorras, hag éth púr fól yn úr-na*, Caiaphas very truly was angered, and went very foolish at that time. M.C. 94. *Yntrethé, avel tús fól, garlont spern a ve dythg-thys*, among them, like foolish men, a garland of thorns was framed. M.C. 133. *Un Edhow, avel pýth fól, a wyskis kenter ynhy*, a Jew like a foolish thing, struck a nail in it. M.C. 182. *Ufèrèth fól yw na'n gás*, foolish idleness it is not to leave it. R.D. 950. *A Thomas assosa fól*, O Thomas thou art foolish. R.D. 953. W. *fól*. Arm. *fol*. Fr. *fou, folle*. Lat. *folis*, a wind-bag.

FOLIE, v. a. To play the fool, to brag. *Rág an harlot dhe folié*, for the villain did brag. *Pryce*. W. *foli*.

FOLLAT, s. m. A neckerchief, or neckcloth. *Pryce*. ‡ *Ha genz hedna, an gwadngyrti genz e follat a destriaz an dén kóth en gwili*, and with that the coucubine with her cavalier destroyed the old man in bed. *Lheyd*, 252, so translates it.

FOLNETH, s. m. Folly, foolishness. *A Iowan, na gows a drues, rák ahanas marth a'm bucs, ty dhe leverel folneth*, O John, speak not perversely, for I am surprised at thee, to be speaking foolishness. R.D. 961.

FOLTERGUSCE, adj. Frantie. Corn. Voc. *freneticus*. Compounded of *folter*, id. qd. Arm. *foultr, foueltr, foeltr*, Fr. *foudre*, Lat. *fulgur*, *fulmen*, a thunderbolt, and *cuské*, to sleep. The literal meaning would be thunder-sleeping, or made lethargic by thunder.

FON, v. subs. I may be. A mutation of *bón*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Mc a beys dhe wear neffa, may fón púb er plegadow dhe vones y servant ef, yn býs-ma, heb fulladow, ha drevon bew*, I pray the Creator of heaven, that I may be desirous to be his servant in the world without deceit, and while I live. C.W. 152. An anomalous form of *bef, byf*, qd. v.

FONS, v. subs. They may be. A mutation of *bóns*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. *Dhe Ihesu may fóns parys dh'y gomfortýe yrcdy, a'n néff y danvenys dheowrth an Tás eledh dy*, to Jesus that they might be ready to comfort him

surely, from heaven there were sent from the Father angels to him. M.C. 18. *Ilag yn fast kelmys dheddié kerdyn gwethyn yn mēsk cronow, may fōns hyblyth dhe gronkyé*, and fast bound to them were cords weaved among thongs that they might be pliant to beat (him.) M.C. 131. *An mychtern a worhemmyn dhe ol an tyorryon may fōns y ganso mytlyn*, the king commands to all the tilers that they be with him in the morning. O.M. 2424. *Ha dhe dhulef clāf kyn fōns, hep kentrow blyth ny vedhōns*, and though thy hands may be sore, they shall never be without nails. P.C. 2697. See *Bōns*, *Vōns*.

FONS, v. subs. They were. A mutation of *bōns*, 3 pers. pl. preter. of *bōs*. *Ha'n dheu-na, blys pan vōns squyth, war Christ y fōns ow cronkyé*, and those two, even until they were weary, on Christ they were beating. M.C. 132. *Hag yll troys a ve gorrys poran war ben y gelé, worth an groves y fōns ladhyys, gans kenter gwyskis dredhē*, and the one foot was put straight over the other, on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 178. *Ow treys, homna gans daggrow re's holhas; gans y blew y fōns syhys*, my feet she with tears has washed them; with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521. Written also *fēns*, *bēns*, qd. v.

FOR, s. f. A way, a road, a passage. Pl. *fūrū*. Llwyd, 45. *Ty a aswon an scriptor, ty dhe vcnas sowthanas lemmyn yn mēs a pūp for*, thou knowest the Scripture, that thou shouldst wish Satan now out of every path. P.C. 2418. *Gorkel vyth ny tremenē an for-na na fe budhys*, a ship never passed that way, that was not drowned. R.D. 2324. An abbreviated form of *fordh*. W. *fūr*.

FORDH, s. f. A way, a road, a passage. Corn. Voc. *ford*. *Rāg heuna dhe bōt dydhythya fordh a rūg dhe vōs sylwys*, for that to every one a way he did form to be saved. M.C. 7. *War an fordh dyllas a lēs a ve gorris dheragdho*, on the road garments abroad were placed before him. M.C. 29. *Lemman na veny ledhys nyng es fordh dhē omwethē*, now that we be not killed there is not a way to keep ourselves. M.C. 245. *Ny won na fordh dhum nygys*, I know not the way to my errand. O.M. 699. *Pandra yw dhe nygys, mar hys fordh dōs may fynsys*, what is thy errand, that thou wouldst come so long a way? O.M. 734. *Yn hanow Dew, ty mōr glān, me a'th wjsk gans ow gwelan, uger a lēs fordh dhynny, may hyllyn mōs dhe'n tyreth*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod; open wide a path for us, that we may go to the land. O.M. 1677. Llwyd, 243, gives *fyrdhow*, as a plural; and in late Corn. *fordh* was changed in construction into *vordh*, as *an vordh*, the way; *'gys fordh*, your way. Llwyd, 230. W. *fordh*. Ir. *foraimh*, a journey; *foras*, a ford. In the Celtic dialects generally *ford* signifies a way by land, and in the Teutonic, one by water. The root is preserved in the Germ. *fahren*, to go.

FORH, s. f. A fork. Llwyd, 24. In late Cornish it changed in construction into *vorh*, as *an vorh*, the fork. *Vorh trivorh*, a three-pronged fork. Llwyd, 166. *Fork arhans*, a silver fork. 242. The older form must have been *forch*. W. *forch*. Arm. *forch*. Ir. *†forc*. Gael. *fore*. Lat. *furca*. Germ. *vorcke*.

FORMYAS, s. m. A former, a creator. *Del ōs formyas dhe'n nēf ha'n lūr, ha dysprynnyas dhynny pūp ūr*, as thou art Creator of heaven, and earth, and a Redeemer to us always. R.D. 843. *Mychtern nēf re by gordhys, del*

ōs formyas nēf ha'n beys, king of heaven, be thou worshipped! as thou art Creator of heaven and earth. R.D. 2524. From the verb *formyé*, with the termination denoting the agent.

FORMYE, v. a. To form, to fashion, to create, to make. Part. pass. *formyys, formys*. *Ny a vyn formyé an blys*, we will create the world. O.M. 11. *Ow formyé ték ha dyblans, ty rum grūk pūr havel dhys*, creating me fair and bright, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 87. *Rāk bones ōl ték ha da in wheddyydh mōns yw formyys, aga sona ny a wra*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will. O.M. 143. *Ellas vyth, pan yw kyllys Abel whék, ow māp kerra, na vythqueth pan vēf formys*, alas ever, when is lost sweet Abel, my dearest son, that I had ever been created! O.M. 616. *A ny vynta obeyé dhe Dheo a wruk dhe formyé, hag a formyas nēf ha'n vēys*, wilt thou not obey the God who made thee, and made heaven and the world. O.M. 1506. W. *furvio*. Arm. *†furmi*. Ir. *foirm*. Gael. *fuirm*. Lat. *formo*. For the substantive see *Furf*.

FÖRMYER, s. m. A former, maker, contriver, creator. *En Tās a' nēf y'm gylwyr, formyer pūp tra a vjth gwrjys*, the Father of Heaven I am called, Creator of every thing that is made. O.M. 2. W. *furviwr*.

FORN, s. m. An oven, a furnace. Corn. Voc. *fornax* vel *clibanus*. *Gora an bara cn forn*, put the bread in the oven. Pryce. In late Cornish it was changed in construction into *vorn*, as *chy vorn*, a bake house. Llwyd, 121. W. *fuern*. Arm. *forn*, *fourn*. Ir. *sorn*. Gael. *sorn*. Manx, *surm*. Lat. *furnus*.

FORS, s. m. Aid, help, support, succour. *Nyns ūs fors avos henna; ny a wōr whēth cusyl dha dhym dhe wruthtyl*, there is no help for that, I know yet a good plan for me to do. O.M. 2801. *Na fors kyn na dhrchedho, ken tol ny vjdh gwrjys ragdho; ny a's ten may fōns lour hys*, no matter though it may not reach, another hole shall not be made for him; we will stretch them, that they may be long enough. P.C. 2758. W. *porth*. Arm. *porz*. Ir. *furtachd*, *beirt*. Gael. *furtachd*, *beart*, *beirt*. Sause. *bhar*, to support. (W. *beru*,) whence *bhartas*, supported. Gr. *φέρτος*. Lat. *partus*.

FOS, s. f. A ditch, a moat, a trench; an intrenchment, a wall. Pl. *fosow*, *fossow*. *Ol y pobel ymons y orth y sywé pūp huny, ha'n mōr a pūp tu dhedhē ow sevel avel dyw fōs*, all his people they are following every one; and the sea on every side to them standing like two walls. O.M. 1690. *Dhe wūl fōs a vyyn bryntyn*, to make a wall of noble stones. O.M. 2281. *Ty vaow, darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl sloddyys ha gcnow; ha my a fystyn agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2320. *Fossow da gans lym ha pry, ha pen crēf warnedhē y gwercuch drehevel*, good walls with lime and clay, and a strong top upon them ye shall erect. O.M. 2450. W. *fōs*. Arm. *fōs*. Ir. *fos*. Gael. *fos*. All from the Latin *fossa*; à *fodio*, to dig.

FOS, s. m. A bragging. Pryce. A mutation of *bōs*, an abbreviated form of *bōst*.

FOULS, adj. False, deceitful, perfidious. Llwyd, 117. Id. qd. *fals*, qd. v.

FOVA, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *lova*, comp. of *lo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*, and *va* for *ve*, he. *Euch yn*

- dré, hag ordenech bós pásk dhyunny hep lettyé, Peder hag Iowan, kerdheuch, may fova parys wharré, go ye into town, and order the pascal food for us without delaying; Peter and John proceed, that it may be ready soon. P.C. 620. Scryffes yma dhym páb tra a dhallath-fas an bÿs-na, may fova lél recordys, a vÿns tra és yna gwerÿs, written it is for me every thing from the beginning of this world, that it may be truly reeorded, of all things that are there done. C.W. 158.*
- FOW**, s. f. A den, a cave, a lurking place of wild beasts. Pl. *fovis*. Llwyd, 243. *Why gwyrcoryon, euch yn mës; ythescouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhi hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a pyadow pan wreuch agas markasow, ha fowys dhc lad-dron plús, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his holy ehureh, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and dens for foul thieves. P.C. 336. W. fau. Ir. fuathais. Gael. fuathais. Lat. fovea.*
- FOWLS**, s. f. A reaping hook, a sickle. Another form of *filh*, qd. v.
- FOWS**, s. f. A coat. *Yth o ow fows ha'm brustplat purpur garow dhum strothé, dre an gós a-rák Pilat wortó an kÿc a glené, my coat and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me; through the blood in the presence of Pilate the flesh stuck to it. R.D. 2591. The aspirate mutation of *pows*, qd. v.*
- FOWT**, s. m. A fault, defect, want. *En golyas ha fowt dybbry a wodhewys Ihesus kër, the watching and want of eating Jesus dear endured. M.C. 173. Rag eannas ós hep danger, nÿns ús fowl ynuos gwelÿs, for thou art a messenger without delay, there is not in thee a fault seen. O.M. 2293. ‡Dho eanwas fowt, to find fault. Llwyd, 69. Gorra fowl, to lay the blame. 252. Borrowed from the English.*
- FOYS**, s. f. A table. *Ha'n gwÿn esa war en foys, of a ranas yntredhé, and the wine (that) was on the table, he divided among them. M.C. 45. Foys is to be read voys, and is a mutation of moys, qd. v.*
- FRA**, adv. Why, wherefore. An abbreviated form of *fraga*. Rag *fra*, why. Llwyd, 53. ‡Ro why ran dh'ages dremas, po an voyadge ny dál fra; mës y bart of a'n gessa, give you a share to your husband, or the voyage is not worth the while; but his part he shall have. C.W. 50.
- FRAGA**, adv. Why, wherefore. Llwyd, 53. *Rág fraga na gresyth dhum lavarow, why wilt thou not believe my words? 242. An irregular mutation of *praga*, qd. v., and occurs only in late Cornish.*
- FRANC**, adj. Free, at liberty. ‡*Frank a leal etto ge, free and loyal art thou. Lord Godolphin's Motto. W. franc. Arm. franc.*
- FRAS**, adj. Great. *Mar te venions ha codhé, war agan fchÿys yn frás ha warnan bedhans nestré, if vengeance will come and fall, upon our children heavily, and upon us let it be ever. M.C. 149. Me re bue pchadores, a pchas marthÿys yn frás, I have been a sinner; that has sinned wondrous much. R.D. 1098. The aspirate form, after the adverbial partiele yn, of *vrás*, a mutation of *brás*, qd. v.*
- FRAUS**, s. m. Fraud, deceit. *Kepar del eson yn wêdh keffrys yn kueth yn morch ragdho hep fraus, ny iuggyn mones nép pel, lemmyn bÿs yn un eastel henwys Emmaus, like as we were also both in grief (and) sorrow for him, without deceit, we do not think to go any distancee, but so far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1293.*
- FRECH**, s. m. Fruit. Corn. Voc. *fructus*. Arm. *frech*.
- FREG**, s. f. A wife, a woman. Corn. Voc. *freg gans gûr*, uxor, a wife, a married woman; lit. a woman with a husband. This is another form of *greg*, or *gweg*, qd. v. W. *gwraig*. Arm. *grég*. Ir. ‡*frág*, ‡*gruag*. Gael. ‡*gruag*.
- FRENC**, adj. French. *Cynyphan Frenc*, a walnut. Llwyd, 74. *Poccys Frenc*, lues venerea. 82.
- FRENNE**, v. a. To buy. A mutation of *preuné*, qd. v. *Awos côst arhans nag our, greuch y tenné mës a'n dour, gorreuch ef yn schath dhe'n mór, hy frenné bÿth nÿns yw bern, notwithstanding the cost of silver or gold, drag ye him out of the water, place him in a boat by the sea, to buy it is never a great matter. R.D. 2234. Written also *frenna*. Rag *i frenna*, to buy it. Llwyd, 231.*
- FRETH**, adj. Violent, fierce, strong, fervent, vigorous. *Lÿwyrceuch whet, pan 'theuch mar fréth, pÿw a whyleuch, say ye again, when ye are so violent, whom do ye seek. P.C. 1114. Otté lour kunys gÿné, whyllhÿns lemmyn pÿp yn fréth, see fuel enough with me, let every one now blow vigorously. P.C. 1242. Rÿs yw dheuch gÿnen lasuryé, rák an harlot a geus fréth, pÿr wÿr ynno nÿns ús mēth, need is to you to labour with us, for the knave speaks boldly; very truly in him there is not shame. P.C. 1833. Rák henna lús ervys fréth gor dh'y wythé a ternÿn, therefore men strongly armed, put to guard him in time. R.D. 351. W. *frawdh*, *frwys*. Arm. *freuz*.*
- FRETHY**, v. a. To conquer, to overcome. Pryce.
- FRIA**, v. a. To fry. Llwyd, 61. W. *frío*. Arm. *frila*. Ir. *friochtalaim*. Gael. *frighig*. Lat. *frigo*.
- FRIES**, s. e. A spouse, a husband, or wife. A mutation of *prics*, qd. v. *Gwyn agan beys, ow frycs, bós granntÿes dhyunny eunnÿes dÿwcort an Tás Dew gwella, happy is our lot, my husband, that leave is granted to us from the best Father God. O.M. 411. Bersabé, ow frycs lel, rÿs yw gruthÿl dyogel vódh agan arluth sefryn, Bathsheba, my faithful wife, it is necessary to do immediately the will of our sovereign Lord. O.M. 2187.*
- FRIG**, s. f. A nostril. Pl. *frigow*. Llwyd, 97. Corn. Voc. *fruc*, naris, a nostril. *Frigow brás*, that hath a great nose. Llwyd, 47. *Gor sprusan yn y anow ha'n dhew arall kekeffrys, bedhen's gorrys yn y dhyw frieg, put a kernel in his mouth, and the two others likewise, let them be put in his two nostrils. C.W. 134. Gora sprusan y'th ganow, ha'n dhew arall pÿr dhybbÿlans yn dhe dhev frieg, put a kernel in thy mouth, and the two others very distinctly in thy two nostrils. C.W. 140. Ha del ve dhym kÿns ornÿs, an tair sprusan yw gorrys yn y anow ha'y fregow, and as it was to me formerly ennuaded, the three kernels are put in his mouth and his nostrils. C.W. 150. W. *froen*. Arm. *froen*, (from *fri*, a nose.) Ir. *sron*. Gael. *sron*. Manx, *stroan*, a nostril. Gr. *ρῖν*, (with *i* long = *χρῖν*, *φρῖν*, as *ρῆξις* = *fractio*, *fractio*.) *πῖρχος*. The proper term for a nose in Cornish was *trein*, *tron*, qd. v.*
- FRINC**, s. f. Francee. In lato times it was changed in construetion into *Vrinc*. W. *frainc*. Ir. *frainc*. Gael. *fraing*, an *fhraing* (an raing.) Manx, *rank*.
- FRINC**, s. m. A Frenchman. Pryce. *Nans Frink, Tre Frink*, the French Valley, and French town, in Gorran.
- FRINCAC**, s. f. The French language. In late times it

was changed in construction into *Vrinkak*, the French language. *Pryce*. W. *frengaeg*. Gael. *francais*. Manx, *frangish*.

FRÔS, s. m. Tide. *An frôs*, the tide. *Llwyd*, 42. A later form of *frol*.

FROT, s. m. A strait, a channel. Corn. Voc. *alveus*. W. *frwd*, † *frut*, a stream. Arm. *froud*. Ir. *sroth*, † *sruth*. Gael. *sruth*. Manx, *stroo*. Sansc. *srotas*, a river, from *sru*, to flow. Lat. *fretum*. Cf. the Gaulish name of a river in Ptolemy, *φρῶντις*, or *φρῶνδης*. Cf. also the Gr. root *pu* (= W. *rhe*), in *πέω*, *πέσσω*, *πέσμα*, *πυτός*. Lat. *ruo*, *rivus*, *rumis*. Lith. *srov-e*, *srav-a*. O. H. Germ. *stroum*. Eng. *stream*.

FROTH, s. m. Anger, wrath. † *Nenna dzei a dorhaz an dezan*, *ha theru nau penz en dezan*, *ha an mona an dzei a gavaz*; *ha'n bara dzei a dhabraz ha na ve idn frôth na mikan na trauaran nôr vêz*, then they broke the cake, and there were nine pounds in the cake, and the money they got, and the bread they ate; and there was no anger, nor strife, nor dispute between them. *Ll*. 253. W. *froch*. Ir. *fraoch*, † *ferc*. Gael. *fraoch*. Manx, *ferg*.

FRUW, s. m. A flux, or flowing. *Llwyd*, 60. W. *fran*.

FRUIT, s. m. Fruit. Corn. Voc. *fructus*. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *frût*; pl. *frutys*. *Pâp gwedhen tefyns a'y sâf*, *ow tón hy frût ha'y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 30. *War bñp frût, losow, ha hās, a vo ynnys hy tevys*, *saw a'n frût ny fýdh kynmyas yw pren a skeyens hynwys*, over every fruit, herbs, and seed, that are grown therein, but of the fruit there is no permission that is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 77. *Henna lell yth ew henwys, ew an wedhan a vewnans, me a hêdh ran a frutys, hag a dhro part anodha*, this truly as it is called, is the Tree of Life; I will reach some of the fruit, and will bring part of it. C.W. 134. W. *freuyth*. Arm. *froucz*. Ir. † *frilh*. Gael. † *frilh*. From the Lat. *fructus*.

FRUYN, s. f. A bridle. *Pryce*. W. *frwyn*, † *fruiinn*, † *frujyn*. Arm. *frén*. Ir. † *srian*. Gael. *srian*. Maux, *srean*. Lat. *frenum*.

FRY, s. m. A nose. *Pryce*. A late form of *frig*, qd. v.

FU, s. m. A fetter, a shackle. *Heil doctors ha mestrygi, marregyon heil dhyphy, byan a brás! otté Barabas ha Ihesu gans mûr a grîs, Dismas, Iemas yn un fu dhueh dyvythys*, hail doctors and masters, soldiers hail to you, little and great! behold Barabbas and Jesus, with much force, Dysmas, Jesmas in one chain come to you. P.C. 2351. An abbreviated form of *fuul*. *Llwyd*, 230, who gives as the secondary form *hual*. W. *hual*, † *fuul*, in Oxford Glosses. Arm. *hual*. Ir. *geibheal*, *geimhiol*. Gael. *geimheal*. Manx, *geul*. Lat. *fibula*.

FU, s. f. A form, shape, figure. *Ny allaf gwelas an fu anodho ef yn nép tu*; *cows gunso me a garsé, y volungeth mar a pe*, I cannot see the form of him in any side; I should like to have spoken to him, if it were his will. R.D. 741. *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos? Galsen yn ta dhe'n kensé fu mǎp Muria, henwys Ihesu*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? I could well the former shape of the Son of Mary, called Jesus. R.D. 863. An abbreviated form of *furf*, qd. v.

FUCH, v. subs. Ye have been. A mutation of *bûch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *bôs*. *A pûr harloth, ple fûch why? pûr ûth o elewas an ery genef orth agas gylwel*, O very

rascals, where have ye been? very terrible it was to hear the cry by me calling you. R.D. 2243. Written also *feuch*, qd. v.

FUE, v. s. He has been. A mutation of *bue*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bôs*. *Henna yw pûr scorn ha geys, rǎg y fue kyns y vós gwrîs dew ugens blydhen ha whé*, that is a very sneer and jest, for there were before it was doue forty years and six. P.C. 350. *Yn âr-na ef dysmegys, py ganssé y fue gweyskys, senseuch ef yn agan mýsk*, let him declare by whom he was struck; hold ye him in our midst. P.C. 1373. In the following examples *fue* must be read *vué*. *Pan dorrassa an aval, an Arluth a fue scrrys*, wheu he had plucked the apple, the Lord was angered. O.M. 880. *May hallo vós kerenys, kepar del fue dhyn yrhys gans y dás kyns tremené*, that he may be crowned, like as it was to us enjoined by his father before departing. O.M. 2375. *Pan fue genouch acusynys*, wheu he was accused by you. P.C. 1859. *Ny fue golhys sol-a-theth*, it has not been washed a long time. R.D. 1929. *Ty re fue fest lafur brás*, thou hast had great labour. R.D. 2628.

FUE, v. a. To flee, to escape. *Pryce*. Generally written *fye*, qd. v.

FUEF, v. subs. I have been. A mutation of *buef*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *bôs*. *A Thomas doro dhe luef yn woly gweynys may fuef, dre an golon*, O Thomas put thy hand in the wound where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1540. *A Dhew, yssé fuef goky, pana vynnyn vy crygy a'n bêdh y vós dasserchys*, O God I was indeed a fool, when I would not believe, from the grave that he was risen. R.D. 1565. Written also *fûf*.

FUELEIN, s. f. Wormwood. Corn. Voc. *absinthium*. Arm. *vuelen*, *huclen*, *uehclen*, † *vihelen*, † *ivelen*, † *huzelen*.

FUEN, v. subs. We have been. A mutation of *buen*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *bôs*. *A Arluth mûr, grás re'th fo, rǎk lowené ny gen bo yn le may fuen*, O Lord, great thanks be to thee, for joy may not be ours in the place that we have been. R.D. 169. *Yw dhe henna y fuen ny, ow kerchas an gweás dhyphy war uskys*, is it for that we were bringing the fellow to you so quickly? R.D. 1823. In the following examples it is incorrectly written for *vuen*. *My ha'm gwrék rǎg gûl foly helys warbarth a fuen ny yn mēs seon a paradys*, I and my wife for doing folly driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 709.

FUES, v. subs. Thou hast been. A mutation of *bues*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *bôs*. *Hag a'th wor bîs yn Cayphas yn dyspyt dhe'th dewlagas, rǎk na fuees kyns lymynyn fûr*, and will bring thee even to Caiaphas, in spite of thy eyes, for thou hast not been wise hitherto. P.C. 1194. *Ty creator bynyges, fattel dhuthé gy dhe'n crés, na fuees gymen yn yfarn*, thou blessed creature, how eamest thou to peace? thou wast not with us in hell. R.D. 261. In both these examples *fues* must be read *vues* after *na*.

FUF, v. subs. I have been. A mutation of *bûf*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *bôs*. *Me a'th worthyp hep lettyé; ny fûf dén dhodho bythqueth*, I will answer thee without delaying; I have never been a man to him. P.C. 1238. *Yth egen yn crés Almayn orth un prys-ly yn pûr wîr pan fûf gylwys*, I was in the midst of Germany at a breakfast meal very truly wheu I was called. R.D. 2150.

FUGIO, v. a. To feign, to dissemble. *Pryce*, who also writes it *figio*. W. *fugio*, from *fûg*, a deception. Ir.

- bog*. Lat. *fueus*, a dye, a false appearance, a deception. Gr. *φῶκος*, alga.
- FUNEN, s. f. A band, a ribband, a fillet. *Pryce*. Pl. *funiou*, from *fūn*. W. *fūn*, *funnen*, pl. † *funiou*. Oxford Glosses. Arm. *fun*, pl. *funiou*. Lat. *funis*.
- FUNIL, s. f. Feunel. *Pryce*. A late form of *fenochel*, qd. v.
- FUNTEN, s. f. A fountain. Corn. Voe. *fons*. In the Ordinalia it is written *fenten*, qd. v. W. *fynnon*, *fynnawn*, † *finnaun*. Arm. *feunteun*, † *fcunten*, from the Latin *fontana*. Ir. *fionns*.
- FUR, adj. Prudent, wise, careful, sage, clever, cunning. Corn. Voe. *prudens*. *Del levaraf an gweſſr dhys, lemyñ bŷdh fūr*, as I tell the truth to thee, now be prudent. O.M. 1638. *Dén fūr a'd cusullyow*, a prudent man of thy counsels. O.M. 2681. *Nép na'n gordhyo del dhegouth, nŷns yw dén fūr, del gresa*, he that does not worship him as he ought, is not a wise man, as I think. P.C. 216. *Mar asos fūr, ty a tew*, if thou art wise, thou wilt be silent. R.D. 984. *Mar a kyllyth dhe ené, nŷns ós dén fūr*, if thou wilt lose thy soul, thou art not a wise man. R.D. 1410. *Ny skap, kyn fo vŷth mar fūr, na'n geſſo drók*, he shall not escape, though he be ever so cunning, that he shall not have harm. R.D. 2019. *Bedheuch why fūr*, be ye careful. R.D. 2276. Comparative *furah*, *fyrh*, wiser. Superl. *fura*, wisest. In late Cornish it was often written *fir*, *fier*. W. *fūr*. Arm. *fūr*.
- FUR, adj. Much, great. A mutation of *mūr*, qd. v. *Arluth ny vyen lowen, mar fūr torment a eodhfen y bones dhys*, Lord I should not have been glad, if I had knowu the great torment that was to thee. R.D. 2542. *Fūr* is here to be read *vūr*.
- FURE, s. f. A form, a shape. Corn. Voe. *forma*. W. *furv*. Arm. † *furm*. Ir. *foirm*. Gael. *fuirm*. Lat. *forma*. Gr. *μορφή*.
- FURNES, s. f. Prudence, wisdom. *Pryce*. Arm. *furnez*.
- FURU, s. m. Ways. † *Gwrcuh owna 'gys fūrú*, mend your ways. *Llwyd*, 250. Plural of *for*, qd. v.
- FUS, v. subs. Thou hast been. A mutation of *bús*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *bós*. *Lavar dhymo vy yn seon, yw ty myehtern Yedhewon, kepar del fús acusysys*, tell me directly, art thou the king of the Jews, like as thou hast been accused? P.C. 1999. *Fús* is here to be read *vús*.
- FUST, s. f. A staff, a club, a flail. Pl. *fustow*. *Why re dhueth dhym gans arrow, gans fustow ha clydhydhŷow, kepar ha pan vevé vy an puré lader yn pow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the country. P.C. 1172. In late Cornish it was changed in construction into *vúst*. *Fyst*, a flail, an *vyst*. *Llwyd*. W. *fúst*. Arm. *fúst*. Ir. *suist*. Gael. *suist*. Manx, *soost*. Lat. *fustis*. Qu. Eng. *fist*. The common Welsh term for threshing corn is *dyrnu*, from *durn*, a fist.
- FUSTA, v. a. To beat, to thresh. *Llwyd*, 245, *fysta*. W. *fusta*. Arm. *fusta*.
- FUVE, v. subs. He hath been. Comp. of *fu*, id. qd. *fue*, a mutation of *bue*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bós*, and *ve*, he. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas, yn dór ny a vyn palas tol may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 864. After *del* it must be read *vu-ve*.
- FUW, s. f. A form, a shape. *Whet ny ellys yn nép tu godhŷos ganso fatel fe; y carsen gwelas an fuw anodho, y*

vôdh mar pe, yet I could not on any side know how it was with him; I would have loved to see the form of him, if it were his will. R.D. 469. Another form of *fu*, qd. v.

FY, v. s. Thou shalt or mayst be. A mutation of *by*, 2 pers. s. fut. and subj. of *bós*. *Yn bŷs-ma rák dry ascor ty a vew bŷs may fy loys*, in this world to bring offspring, thou shalt live till thou be gray. O.M. 72. *Ha ty in wêdh, bottler, my a'd pŷs may fy asper, avel marrek fyn yreys*, and thou also, butler, I pray thee to be bold, like a horseman well armed. O.M. 2203. *Kyn fy nar prout, ty a'n pren*, though thou art so proud, thou shalt pay for it. O.M. 2669. *Pan fy a'n bŷs tremenys, gans Cryst y fydhŷth trygys agy dh'y clos*, when thou shalt be from the world passed, with Christ thou shalt be dwelling within his court. P.C. 3232. *Cryst clew ow léf, pesaf y' wêdh may fy gynef, orth ow dywedh*, Christ hear my voice, I pray also that thou wilt be with me at my end. R.D. 838. After *kyn*, and *pan*, *fy* must be read *vy*.

FYDH, s. f. Faith, belief. *Y worthebys, ny vannaff aga guthyll, war ow fŷdh*, he answered, I will not make them, upon my faith. M.C. 373. *A Phelyp, lous ós y'th fŷdh, ha ty gynef sollathŷth, godhfydhŷ grygy yn fás*, O Philip, thou art gray in thy faith, and thou with me a long time, shouldst know how to believe faithfully. R.D. 2379. Written also indiscriminately *fêdh*, qd. v. W. *fŷdh*. Arm. *feiz*, † *fez*. Lat. *fides*.

FYDH, v. subs. He shall or will be. A mutation of *bŷdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*. *Rág dre gledhé a vevché, dre gledhé y fŷdh ledhys*, for by a sword he that lives, by a sword he shall be killed. M.C. 72. *Pŷ hanow y fŷdh gylwys? lavar dhymm, er dhe fêdh*, what name shall he be called? tell me on thy faith. O.M. 676. *Ow nessé yma an preys, may fŷdh máp Dew ynno reys dhe'n fús Yedhewon dygnas*, drawing near is the time in which the Son of God shall be given to the false Jews to be afflicted. P.C. 1097. In the following and similar examples, *fŷdh* must be read *vŷdh*. (See *Llwyd*, 227.) *Cunmyas seon a fŷdh, hŷs dhe baal luen dhe drehy*, permission shall be forthwith, to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 379. *Ow benneth prêst ty a fŷdh*, my blessing ever thou shalt have. O.M. 457. *Nép na crŷs ny fŷdh sylwys, na gans Dew ny fŷdh trygys*, he that believes not shall not be saved, nor with God shall he dwell. R.D. 1109.

FYDH, v. subs. Be thou. A mutation of *bŷdh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. *Sens dhe elap, na fŷdh bysy, rák ny fynnaf dhys crygy*, hold thy prate, be not busy, for I will not believe thee. R.D. 1113. Here *fŷdh* must be read *vŷdh*, after *na*.

FYDHE, v. subs. Thou shouldst be. A mutation of *bydhé*. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. *Me a lever, ow máp, dhys, Dew dhymm vy a erehys may fydhé gy offrynnys dhodho ef war an altar*, I tell thee, my son, God hath commanded me that thou shouldst be offered to him upon the altar. O.M. 1327.

FYDHIONS, v. subs. They shall be. A mutation of *bydhons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bós*. *Du asyw emskemunys, nép re ordenes y ladhé, pŷr vŷr y fydhons dampnys dhe tán yfarn droka le*, black is he accused, who decreed to kill him; very truly they shall be condemned to the fire of hell, the worse place. P.C. 3093.

FYDHYE, v. a. To believe, to confide in, to trust. *Mar*

myn Dew, rāg an gwella del fydhyaſ ef a vjdh gurjys, if God wills, for the best so I trust it shall be done. O.M. 651. *Reys yw dhys ymno crysy, ha luen fydhyaſ yn leffry, bo ken ny fydhyaſ sylwys*, need it is to thee in him to believe, and fully trust in earnest, else thou shalt not be saved. O.M. 1509. *Yn y Dheu y wrāk fydhyaſ, lemmyn gwrens y dhyllyffrye mar myn a dhrōk*, in his God he trusted, now let him deliver him from evil if he will. P.C. 2885. W. *fydhio, fydhiau*.

FYDHYN, v. subs. We shall be. A mutation of *bydhyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of bōs. *Heb toul pūr wjyr me a grjys, dredhos y fydhyn sylwys*, without a doubt very truly I believe, through thee we shall be saved. P.C. 287. *Nyns űs tryga na fella, del hevel, dhynnyomma, ny fydhyn gesys yn crēs*, there is no staying any longer, as it seems, for us here, we shall not be left in peace. O.M. 1606. Here *fydhyn* must be read *vydhyn* after *ny*.

FYDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt or wilt be. A mutation of *bydhyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of bōs. *Pan fy a'n bjs tremenys, gans Cryst y fydhyth trygys agy dh'y clōs*, when thou shalt be passed from the world, with Christ thou shalt be dwelling within his court. P.C. 3233. *Ha ty, corf brās mylyges, dhe yfarn gans dhe cnef gyncn y fydhyth tynnes*, and thou, great cursed body, to hell with thy soul by us shalt be dragged. R.D. 2349. In the following example, *fydhyth* must be read *vydhyth* after *ny*. *Reys yw dhys ymno crysy, bo ken ny fydhyth sylwys*, need is to thee in him to believe, else thou wilt not be saved. O.M. 1510.

FYE, v. a. To flee, to run away, to retreat, to put to flight. Part. pass. *fyys*. *Rāg an termyn re devē may fjāh an begel kyllys, ha chechys yntre dewlē, ha'n deves dhe vēs fyys*, for the time hath come that the shepherd shall be lost, and caught between hands, and the sheep fled away. M.C. 48. *Tās Christ dhe vēs a fyas pēb aydu pūr vorethek*, the men of Christ fled away, every one on his side, very sorrowful. M.C. 77. *Trussen an vlās, fyan na vcnj kefys*, let us cross the country, let us flee that we may not be found. M.C. 246. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bel, hag ol an flok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and all the flock will separate. P.C. 894. *Me a vva y temprē, byth na allo fe fje, I will tame him that never can he flee*. P.C. 1893. *Ny wrēth whēth war ow enē guthyl dhymmo vy fje*, thou wilt not yet on my soul make me flee. P.C. 2317. *Yn nēp tol fycn dhe'n fo alemma, bjs may 'th cllō sāl ā dhe'n nēf*, into some hole let us flee away hence, until they go as many as go to heaven. R.D. 134. *Dhynny ef a wrāk an prat, hag a fyes dhyworthyn*, to us he did the deed, and fled from us. R.D. 606. *A'n bēdh pan dhuceth ha lammē, y fyys yn un vrammē, own kemerys*, from the grave when he came and leapt, thou fleddest in a tremor, seized by fear. R.D. 2094. W. *foi*; à Lat. *fugio*. Gr. *φεύγω*.

FYE, v. subs. He would, or should be. A mutation of *byē*, 3 pers. s. subj. of bōs. *Arhuth golhy mara qurēth ow treys, dhym y fje mēdh hedre veyf byw*, Lord, if thou wilt wash my feet, it would be a shame to me as long as I live. P.C. 845. *Marregyon, dhench ny won blam, rāk dhymmo y fje, scham gāl drōk dhynchy*, soldiers, to you I know not blame, for to me it would be a shame to do harm to you. R.D. 658.

FYEN, v. subs. I would, or should be. A mutation of

byen, 1 pers. s. subj. of bōs. *Mar codho an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhys*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120. *Arhuth, lemmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nōth y fyen*, Lord, now if I take it off, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1942.

FYENAS, s. m. Anxiety, trouble, perplexity. Pl. *fyeenasow*. *Gyllys ōf yn prederow, mār yw ow fyeenasow*, lost I am in thoughts, great are my anxieties. R.D. 17. *Ow colon ynnof a ter pūr ewn dre fyeenasow*, my heart in me will break very truly through troubles. R.D. 709. *Mār yw ow fyeenasow war y lerch ef*, great are my anxieties after him. R.D. 1071. *Mār yw ow fyeenasow, ythof cudhys*, great are my anxieties, I am overwhelmed. R.D. 2031.

FYES, v. s. Thou wouldst, or shouldst be. A mutation of *byes*, 2 pers. s. subj. of bōs. *Gallos warnaf ny fyes, na fe y vōs grantys dhys dyworth uhella Arloth*, power over me thou wouldst not have had, were it not granted to thee from the most high Lord. P.C. 2187. *Fyes* must be read *eyes* after *ny*.

FYEUCH, v. subs. Ye would, or should be. A mutation of *byeuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of bōs. *Attebres, ty a'th werty, a'n wedhen ha'y aवाल, y fyeuch yn ār-na avel dewow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits, ye would be in that hour like gods. O.M. 177.

FYLLEL, v. n. To fail, to be wanting. *Yn medhens, mar omercyth clāff, gorthewyth te a'n prenwynth, awos guthyll wheyll mar scāff yn ethom dhyn mar fyllyth*, say they, if thou feign thyself sick, most certainly thou shalt catch it, in respect of doing a work so light in need if thou wilt fail us. M.C. 155. *Yn mēdh gwrek an gōff dhedhē, kentrow dheuy why ny fyll, awos bōs clāf y dhewlē*, says the wife of the smith to them, nails to you shall not be wanting, because his hands are sore. M.C. 158. *Dhe'n leyff arall pan dothians worth an grous rāg y fustē, y fylly moy ys tresheys dhe'n toll guris hy na hedhē*, to the other hand when they came, on the cross to fasten it, it failed more than a foot length, to the hole made that it reached not. M.C. 180. *Warilyrch henna dre vestry yn tressa djdth heb fyllell, dre nerth brās y'n drehevy, byth-queth ef na vye gwel*, after that by his power on the third day without failing by great strength that he would raise it, that it never was better. M.C. 91. *Y leverys ef yn wēdh datherehy an tressa dēdh y wre pūr wjyr hep fyllel*, he said likewise, that riso on the third day he would very truly without failing. R.D. 6. *Leverouch ow dyskyblon mar a fyllys dheuch travyth, pan urugē ages danvon hep lorch na scripp, nōs na deydth*, say ye, my disciples, if any thing was wanting to you, when I sent you without staff or scrip, night or day. P.C. 912. *Ny grysuf dhys; ty a fjl gāl dhym crygy*, I do not believe thee; thou wilt fail to make me believe. R.D. 1056. *Nēp a wrelo y pygy ny fjl a grās*, he that will pray to him shall not fail of favour. R.D. 1338. *Eva ty a fyllyas, ow cola orth an eal-na*, Eve, thou didst fail, hearkening to that angel. C.W. 56. W. *fuelu*, (mallu, pallu.) Arm. *fallout, fellcl*. Irish, *faillleadh*. Gael. *faillinn*. Manx, *faillail*. Sansc. *sphal*. Gr. *σφάλω*. *φηλέω, φηλόω*. Lat. *fallō*. Fr. *faillir*. Eng. *fail, fall*.

FYN, adj. Fine, perfect. *Rum fcy hon yw cusyl fjn*, on my faith, this is fine advice. O.M. 2041. *Ha ty yn wēdh, botteler, my a'd pjs may fje asper avel marrek fjn greys*, and thou also, butler, I pray thee that thou be

bold, like a fine armed horseman. O.M. 2204. Probably borrowed from the English. W. *fion*, ruddy. Gael. †*fin*. Germ. *fein*. Eng. *fine*.

FYN, s. m. A head. The regular aspirate mutation of *pyn*, pen. It is used after *ow* and *aga* in the separation of *erbyn*, against, qd. v. Thus *er ow fyn*, against me; *er aga fyn*, against them. *Ens pŷp dhe drê, hag aspy-ouch yn pŷp le, mar cews dêu vŷth er ow fyn*, let every one go home, and see ye in every place if any man speak against me. R.D. 1919. *Mychtern ôf guyron ha crêf, er ow fyn travyth ny sêf*, a king I am true and strong, against me nothing will stand. R.D. 2573. *Avel brathken aga dŷns orto y a dheskerny; er aga fyn betegyns Crist un gêr ny levery*, like hounds their teeth on him they gnashed; against them nevertheless Christ a word would not speak. M.C. 96. *Marth a'n bes, kymmys drôk a wodhevyth, ha te vŷth er aga fyn na gewsyth*, it is a marvel to me so much hurt thou endurest, and never speakest against them. M.C. 120.

FYN, adj. Last, final. *Kymcreuch, eveuch an gwŷn, râg ny evaf bŷs dêdh fŷn genouch annodho na moy*, take ye, drink ye the wine, for I will not drink till the last day with you of it any more. P.C. 724. *Sâr lour ôf vy annodho, dên marow na dhreharo bŷs deydh fŷn*, sure enough I am of him, that a dead man will not rise until the last day. R.D. 416. The same word as *fin*, qd. v.

FYN, v. n. Ho will. A mutation of *myn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *myyny*. *Mar ny fyn dynachê y gow, gans spern gurêch y curenê*, if he will not retract his lies, with thorns do ye crown him. P.C. 2061. *Awos kemmys drôk a wrên, a'n beys ny fyn tremenê*, in spite of as much harm as we do, from the world he will not pass. P.C. 2114. *Ty a fyn y gafos ef, del hevel dhymmo, ledhys*, thou wishest to have him slain, as it seems to me. P.C. 2455. *Fyn* must be read *wyn*, after *a* and *ny*.

FYNNAF, v. n. I will. A mutation of *mynauf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *myyny*. *Yn secund dŷdh y fynauf gruthyl ebron nêf hywys*, on the second day I will make the sky called heaven. O.M. 17. *Lemmyn nic a grŷs yn ta, y fynauf vy môs pella esouch haneth*, now I believe well, that I will go further than you to-night. R.D. 1298. In the following examples, after *a* and *ny*, *fynnauf* must be read *wynnauf*. *Abram soon goslow lemmyn orth ow lavar-ow a fynauf dyrycas dhys*, Abraham immediately hear-ken now to my words (that) I will declare unto thee. O.M. 1367. *A dhesempys lemmyn taw, dhys ny fynauf bones mauw*, immediately now, be silent, I will not be a servant to thee. P.C. 2281.

FYNNAS, v. n. He would. A mutation of *mynnas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *myyny*. *Gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve mcevyys, may fynnas dyyskynna yn gwerhas ha bôs genys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved, that he would descend into a virgin, and be born. M.C. 4. *Wegê henna y fynnas Adam Eva dre y râs*, after that he would (create) Adam (and) Eve through his grace. O.M. 2828. *Ragon y fynnes mervel ha môs yn bêdh, ha sevel*, for us he would die, and go to the tomb and rise. R.D. 968.

FYNNER, v. pass. It is wished. A mutation of *mynnner*, 3 pers. s. pres. pass. of *myyny*. *Ellas ny won py tyller bŷth moy py le y trygaf, cychan, râg y fynner, mara kyller gans pŷpnys mŷr yn dyswul glân*, alas! I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell, Oh! woe!

for it is wished, if it could be, with great sorrows to destroy me quite. P.C. 2600.

FYNNO, v. n. He may wish. A mutation of *myнно*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *myyny*. *Cryst yw Arluth a vercy; kemmys a fynno crygy, ha'y pygy ef, hep dout ef a vydh sylwys*, Christ is Lord of mercy; whoever will believe and pray to him, without doubt he shall be saved. R.D. 284. *Dalhen mar cafaf ynno, pŷr wŷr ny scap, kyn fynno, na'n geffo clout*; if I shall have hold in him, very truly he will not escape, however he may wish, that he does not get a beating. R.D. 383. *Dallathans nêp a fynno, râk coské reys yw dhymmo*, let him begin who will, for need is to me to sleep. R.D. 411. In these examples *fynno* must be read *wynno*.

FYNNYS, v. n. I would. A mutation of *mynnys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *myyny*. *Wogê ow da oberow, dŷwes a yrhys dedhê; dhym rosens bystyl wherow, bŷth ny fynnys y evê*, after my good works, drink I asked for to them; to me they gavo bitter gall, I would never drink it. R.D. 2602. *Fynnys* must here be read *wynnys* after *ny*.

FYNNYTH, v. n. Thou wilt. A mutation of *mynnnyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *myyny*. *Thomas ythos pŷr wokŷ, drefen na fynnnyth crygy an Arluth dhe dhasserchy du pask vyttyn*, Thomas thou art very stupid, because thou wilt not believe the Lord to have risen Easter-day morning. R.D. 1106. *Galsos lemmyn pŷr wokŷ, râk na fynnnyth dhyn crygy*, thou art become quite foolish, for thou wilt not believe us. R.D. 1514. In these examples *fynnnyth* must be read *wynnyth* after *na*.

FYNSYS, v. n. Thou wouldst. A mutation of *mysys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *myyny*. *Pandra yw dhe nygys, mar hŷr fordh dôs may fsysys, lavar dymmo vy wharê*, what is thy errand, so long a way that thou wouldst come? tell me directly. O.M. 734. *Bynyges re by, dhc'n harlot pan fsysys ry an hackrê mernans yn beys*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the cruelest death in the world. R.D. 2070. After *pan*, *fsysys* must be read *wynsys*.

FYNTEN, s. f. A fountain. *An sêth yw râg leveris a's guyskis tyn gans mŷr angus, war y holow may crunys dre uerth an bum fynten woys*, the arrow as aforesaid, struck her sharp with much anguish, in her heart that there stagnated by force of the blow a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. Another form of *fenten*, and *funten*, qd. v.

FYNWETH, s. m. An end. See *Finwedh*.

FYRWY, v. n. He would die. A mutation of *myrwy*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *merwel*. *Dhyn kyns ef a leverys ol annodho del whyrys yn nôr bŷs-ma, râg an prenna y fyrrwy, hag artê y tasserchy wogê henna*, to us before he told all how done by him, in the earth of this world, to redeem us that he would die, and again that he would rise up after that. R.D. 1192.

FYSADOW, s. m. Prayers. The regular aspirate mutation of *pysadow*, pl. of *pysad*, qd. v. *Gweres dŷnhans, my a'd pŷs, ow fysadow dres pŷp tra; a Dâs Dew y'th wolowys, clew galow an bobyl-ma*, help quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above every thing; O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people. O.M. 1830.

FYSCY, v. a. To strike. *Yma Moyses pel gŷllys yn môr, del hevel dhymmo, a râg dŷnhans ow kerdhes, an dour ow fysky a lês, pŷp ŷr ol a dhyragdho*, Moses is far gow into the sea, as it seems to me; forward quickly walk- ing, the water striking wide every moment before him.

O.M. 1685. An anomalous mutation of *gwyscy*, qd. v. FYSMANT, s. m. Countenance, visage. ‡ *Ty ny vedhys dowtyes, drefan y bosta mar dêk, ha gans Eva eregys, dhyth fysmant dhedhy a blêk*, thou wilt not be mistrusted, because thou art so fair, and by Evo believed, thy visage to her will please. C.W. 40. To be read *vys-mant*.

FYST, s. f. A flail. In late Cornish it was changed in construction into *vÿst*. Llwyd, 60. See *Fÿst*.

FYSTYNE, v. a. To hasten, to make haste. Written indiscriminately *fystena, festena, festynna*. *Fystyn alemma duwhans, worthyf na gous na moy gêr*, hasten thou hence quickly; speak not to me another word. O.M. 169. *Fystynyuch troha'n daras, râg umma ny wreuch trygê*, hasten ye towards the door, for here ye shall not stay. O.M. 349. *Avos an Tâs fystenyn, râg own namnag ôf pâr dhal*, because of the Father, let us hasten; for fear I am almost blind. O.M. 1055. *Abram fystynê gwra, ha dÿs dhympo wharrê*, Abraham hasten do, and come to me directly. O.M. 1265. *Lemyn pÿp ol yskynnens, ha war tu trê fystenens, kefrys marrek ha squyer*, now let every one mount, and towards home let us hasten, knight and squire likewise. O.M. 2003. *Farwel, ow arluth gwella, râg my a vyn fystenê*, farewell, my best lord, for I will make haste. O.M. 2290. *Mar ny fystyn pÿp huny, why a's bÿdh drôg vommennow*, if every one makes not haste, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2323. *Fysteneuch fast alemma*, make ye haste quick hence. P.C. 946. *Fystynyn dhodho wharrê*, let us hasten to him forthwith. P.C. 3148. W. *festinio*. Lat. *festino*.

FYTH, adv. Ever. To be read *vÿth*, a mutation of *bÿth*, qd. v. *Pan dyskys yn eglusyw, ny wrûg dên fÿth ow sensy*, when I taught in the churches, no man ever did seize me. P.C. 1176. *Den fÿthol, mÿrs dre pystry yn try deydh nÿ'n dhrechafsé*, never a man unless through sorcery, in three days would not raise it. P.C. 1765.

FYTHYS, part. Worst, overcome, conquered. *Hedré vo yn dhe herwydh, fythys nefré ny vedhyth gans tebeles war an beys*, as long as it may be in thy power, thou shalt never be worsted by evil ones in the world. O.M. 1466. *Govy vÿth pan fÿth dhodho, pan ôf fythys dhyworto tergwyth hydheu*, woe is me when I went to him, when I am vanquished by him three times to-day. P.C. 146. An anomalous mutation of *gwethys*, part. of *gwythy*, to make worse; as *fysky* is of *gwyscy*.

FYVAR, s. m. An edge. Llwyd, 41. I think this is wrongly inserted as a Cornish word from the Irish *faobhar*. Gael. *faobhar*. Manx, *foyr*.

FYYN, v. subs. We may be. A mutation of *byyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*. *Dhyso ny vennaf cresy, na dhe'th fykyl lavarow; pÿsyn may fyyn screvys dh'agan Arluth hep parow*, I will not believe thee, nor thy vain words; let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 235.

G.

THIS letter is both primary and secondary in the six Celtic dialects. Its sound is the same as in the English words, *gain, get, give, go*. When radical or primary its commutation is formed in Cornish by omitting it al-

together, as *gwrêc*, a wife; *an wrêc*, the wife; *gallos*, power; *y allos*, his power. When however *g* was followed by *o* or *u*, then *w* was prefixed, as *goloc*, sight; *an woloe*, the sight; *gûl, dhe wûl*, to make. In certain cases, as after *y*, the Cornish after omitting the *g* aspirates the succeeding vowel:—thus, *gallouch, why a allouch*, ye will be able; *may hallouch*, that ye may be able. The Cornish, as in Armoric, also changes *g* into *e*, as *gwerthê*, to sell; *ow ewerthê*, selling. *Grugê, mar crugê*, if I do. In Welsh *g* is also omitted in its commutation, as *gwraig*, a wife; *y wraig*, the wife; *gallu*, power; *ei allu*, his power. The Welsh has a further mutation into the nasal letter *ng*, as *vy ngallu*, my power; and though not in initials, as in Cornish and Armoric, it also changes *g* into *e*, as *dycco*, he may bring, from *dygu*, to bring; and *gwacach*, more empty, from *gwâg*. In Armoric *g* changes into the aspirate *ch*, as *grêg*, a wife; *ar chrêg*, the wife; and also into *e*, as *genou*, mouth; *ho kenou*, your mouth. In Irish and Gaelic *g* changes into *gh*, as *lamh*, a hand; *lamh gheal*, a white hand. This commutation agrees with the Welsh in a great measure, for *gh* at the end of words has no sound at all in Irish, and when an initial it is sounded as *y* in English. The first commutation of *g* in Welsh would be *gh*; but as this letter has no sound, (which is also the case in English; compare *sigh, bright, light, &c.*) it was not written; but there is a trace of the *y* sound also in Welsh, as in *argant, arghant, ariant*, silver, from Latin *argentum*; *angen, anghen, anyan*, nature, from Lat. *ingenium*. In Manx *g* changes into the guttural *gh*, as *goo*, a report; *e ghoo*, his report; thus agreeing with the Armoric commutation.

When secondary in Cornish and the other dialects *g* is a mutation of *e*, as *eadar*, a chair; *y gadar*, his chair. W. *cadair, ei gadair*. Arm. *eador, he gador*. Ir. *eail*, loss; *ar gail*, our loss. Manx, *kirree*, sheep; *ny girree*, of the sheep.

GAD, s. f. A hare. Llwyd, 5, gives this as a Cornish word. Arm. *gâd*. But the more common term was *sco-earnog*, qd. v. W. *ysgyarnog*.

GADLYNG, s. m. An idle fellow, a vagabond. *A vÿl gadlyng, dues yn râg, wor tÿpedh whet crôk a'th tâg*, O vile vagabond, come forth, at last hanging will choak thee yet. P.C. 1817. *A gadlyng, ty re wordhyas, war nêp tro, an fals losel*, O idle fellow, thou hast worshipped, on some occasion, the false knave. P.C. 2691.

GAEL, v. a. To find, to obtain. A mutation of *cael*, qd. v. *Dho gael*. Llwyd, 72.

GAFE, v. a. To forgive, to pardon. Written also *gava*. Part. pass. *gefys, gufys*. *Lydhys ôf pâr dhyogel, gâf dhem ow fêch, my a'd pÿs*, I am killed very certainly, forgive me my sin, I pray thee. O.M. 2726. *Y's gavas dhedhé keffrys*, he forgave it to them both. P.C. 507. *Ol mên's trespas a wrugê, dhodho ef ne a'n gafsé, a mennê gelwel gÿvyans*, all the evil he has done, to him I would forgive it, if he would call pardon. P.C. 1816. *War Ihesu me a cryas ow trespas dhymmo gafê*, on Jesus I cried to forgive me my trespass. R.D. 1100.

GAFFAF, v. a. I shall find. A mutation of *caffaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*, qd. v. *My ny gafaf ynno kênn may codho dhym y ludhê*, I do not find in him a cause that it should behove me to slay him. P.C. 1797. *Pendra wrâf, orth en ioul mar ny gaffaf toul war nêp cor*, what

shall I do, if I find not for the devil a hole in some corner? R.D. 2130.

GAFFAS, v. a. He found. A mut. of *cafus*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Môs a wrên ny dhê'n castel Emaus gylweys, ha war fordh ny a gafas Ihesu yw Arluth a râs*, we were going to the village called Emmaus, and on the road we found Jesus (that) is Lord of grace. R.D. 1474. *Pan fue genouch acusyys, ef ny gafas fout yn bÿs, pan y'n danfonas ef dhyn*, when he was accused by you, he found no fault in the world, when he sent him to us. P.C. 1860.

GAFFE, v. a. He would have. A mutation of *caffé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Râk hacré mernans eys emladhé y honan, ny gaffé dén my a grÿs*, for a more cruel death than to kill himself, a man may not find, I believe. R.D. 2074.

GAFFEN, v. a. We would have. A mutation of *caffen*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Ny gaffen war ow louté compossé pren yn nêp le, na râg an plâs-ma vÿth wel*, we may not get, upon my truth, a straighter tree in any place, nor for this place any better. O.M. 2579.

GAFFO, v. a. He may find. A mutation of *caffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Ma na gaffo gorthyp vÿth er-agan-pyn dhe cous gér*, that he may not find any answer against us to say a word. P.C. 1839. Written also *geffo*, qd. v.

GAFUS, v. a. To get, to find. A mutation of *cafus*, or *cafus*, qd. v. *Râg dhym yma tokyn da râk y gafus*, for there is to me a good token to take him. P.C. 985. *Ty a fym y gafos ef, del hevcl dhymmo, ledhys*, thou wishest to have him slain, as it seems to me. P.C. 2455. *Mara kyllyn y gafus, vynytha na dheppro bous*, if I can find him, may he never eat food. R.D. 540.

GAGE, v. a. To leave. A corrupted form of *gasé*, qd. v. *Me re'n cusullyes mÿl vÿth, saw ny vyn awos travyth gagé y tibel crygyans*, I have advised him a thousand times, but he will not, for any thing, leave his evil belief. P.C.

GAHEN, s. f. Henbane. Coru. Voc. *simphoniaca*. Ir. *gafann*. Gael. *gafann*.

GAL, s. m. Rust, evil, wickedness; a wicked fellow. *A pûr voren plôs myrch gâl, ty a verow cawal*, O very jade, dirt, daughter of evil, thou shalt die quite. O.M. 2736. *A traytor brâs máp gâl, dhe gafus gynen yw mal*, O great traitor, son of evil, it is our desire to take thee. P.C. 1177. *Kerchyn Longys an grvâs dal, gans guw dhe wané an gâl yn y golon*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. W. *gâl*, an eruption, an enemy. Arm. *gal*, an eruption, the itch. Fr. *gale*. Ir. *gal*, warfare. Gael. *gall*, an enemy.

GALA, s. m. Straw. A mutation of *cala*, qd. v. *Awos henna ny wrâf vry, na anodhans y bÿs voy me ny settyaf gwaïl gala*, notwithstanding that I will not make account, nor of them any more I will not value the stalk of a straw. C.W. 98.

GALAR, s. m. Grief, sorrow, anguish, a pang, lamentation. Pl. *galarow*. Gory *vÿth ol ow pewé, ow codhaf lues galar*, unhappy me ever living, suffering much sorrow. O.M. 633. *Droga galar ev dhymmo y anclledhys mar uskys*, worst sorrow it is for me to bury him so immediately. O.M. 868. *Kyn feva ledhys marow, dre mûr peyn ha galarow, ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, though I be

killed dead by great pain and sorrows, I will never deny thee. P.C. 906. *Us whêt dhê'th corf galarow na torment orth dhe gressyê*, are there yet pangs in thy body, or torment afflicting thee? R.D. 487. W. *galar*. Arm. *glachar*. Ir. *galar*. Gael. *galar*. Manx, *gallar*.

GALAROW, v. a. To weep for, to bewail, to lament. *Dho galarow, Llwyd, 122. ‡ Me rig clowas an poble galarow*, I did hear the people complaining. Pryce. *Galarowedges* was the preterite in late Cornish. *‡ Hag en Jesus Christ, an Arluth ny, neb vye a humthan der an Sperry Sans, denethys a'n gwerches Vary, galarowedges dan Pontius Pilat, vye a crowsys, marow, hag ynclydhyys*, and in Jesus Christ, our Lord, who was conceived through the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. Pryce. W. *galaru*. Arm. *glachari*.

GALEC, adj. Gaulish, French. *Llwyd, 5. The French language. W. galeg. Arm. gallek.*

GALES, adj. Hard, difficult. A mutation of *cales*, qd. v. *My a's gwÿsk gans un blogon; vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales*, I will smite her with a bludgeon; never was a stroke I know that would give a blow so hard. O.M. 2711. *Yma dhys colon galas, na leys ty dhe vynnas*, thou hast a hard heart, that thou wouldst not lessen thy will. R.D. 1523.

GALLAS, v. n. Gone, is gone. *Awos henna nynsus vry, gallas hy gobyr gynsy ha, servyys yw del godhé*, with regard to that there is not concern, her reward is gone with her, and she is served as she ought. O.M. 2764. *Govy, ny won pendra wrâf, gallas ow colon pûr clâf dre pryderow*, woe is me, I know not what I shall do, gone is my heart very sick, through cares. P.C. 2610. *Gwereseuch, laddron, gallas an porthow brewyon, help ye, thieves, gone are the gates to pieces. R.D. 126. Agan corfow nôth gallas, gans deyl agan cudhé gwrên*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover them. O.M. 253. *Gallas ef dhe ken tyreth, ha ganso mûr a eddh*, gone is he to other lands, and many angels with him. This is the preterite of *gylly*, qd. v. W. *gallas*. *Gwae vy llaw, llam rym gallas*, woe my hand, the step that befel me. *Llywarch Hên*.

GALLOGEC, adj. Powerful, mighty. *Râg ty yw Dew gallogec, dhe pûp a vo othommek, warnos a pyssé mercy*, for thou art a mighty God to all who are needy, upon thee who may pray for mercy. R.D. 2376. A corrupted form of *gallosek*, *g* soft being substituted for *s*.

GALLOS, s. m. Power, might, authority. Written also *galloys*, and *gallus*. *War cdhyn, bestes, póp prÿs, gallos a fÿjdh warnedhé*, over birds, beasts, always power shall be over them. O.M. 1214. *My a wra prest hep ynny ol dhum gallus vynytha*, I will do at once, without refusal, all in my power ever. O.M. 2149. *Seon y gallos a fÿjdh lehÿs*, soon his power will be lessened. P.C. 21. *Awos ol ow gallos*, notwithstanding all my power. P.C. 53. *Mars yw a Galilé, hag a gallos Erodas*, if he is of Galilee, and of the dominion of Herod. P.C. 1601. *Warnedhé kemer galloys*, over them have power. O.M. 70. *Ha hy a wolas kymmys gans mar vér nerth ha gall-ows*, and she wept so much with so much strength and might. M.C. 224. W. *gallu*. Arm. *galloud*.

GALLOSEC, adj. Powerful, mighty, able. *Del yw ef gallosek brâs*, as he is very powerful. O.M. 1494. *Râk luén gallosek yw ef, hag yn pûp ober marthys*, for full

- powerful is he, and in every work wonderful. O.M. 2089. *Arluth gallosek ha crêf, worto an porthow ny sêf*, Lord powerful and strong, against him the gates will not stand. R.D. 118. *Râk ty yw luen a vertu, ol gall-osek*, for thou art full of virtue, all mighty. R.D. 752. W. *galluog*. Arm. *galloudek*.
- GALLUIDOC, adj. Able, potent. Corn. Vocab. *potens*. This is the early form from the substantive *galluid*, of which *gallos* is the later form. Arm. *galloud*, power; *galloudek*, powerful.
- GALLY, v. n. To be able, may or can. *Râg henna môs alema, me a vyn gwel a gallaf*, therefore go from hence, I will as well as I can. O.W. 124. *Towyll yñth ny allaf yn fâ synné sensy dhe wonys*, a tool never am I able in them to hold to work. M.C. 156. *Mar callé*, if he could. M.C. 15. *Mara kjll dheworth an da dhe wethyl drôk agan dry*, if he can from the good to do evil us bring. M.C. 21. *Why a gjll gâl da, ye may do good*. M.C. 37. *Pesouch ow thas may hallouch môs dh'y asedh*, pray ye my Father that ye may go to his seat. M.C. 52. *May hallé pesy*, that he might pray. M.C. 53. *An rena a gjll dhe dhysky*, those may teach thee. M.C. 80. *Gallas*, 3 pers. s. pret. *Eneff Judas yn allas dôs yn nês war y anow*, the soul of Judas could not come out by his mouth. M.C. 109. *Mar callo elewas*, if he could hear. M.C. 109. *Pan welas na gjly Crist delysfré*, when he saw that he could not deliver Christ. M.C. 150. *Manno allo*, that he may not be able. M.C. 19. *Ia na gjleus y gwythé*, and they could not keep him. M.C. 248. *Yth halsan rowlya*, that I could rule. C.W. 46. *May hellyn kyny*, that we may lament. C.W. 74. *May hallan tenna*, that I may shoot. C.W. 112. *Mara keller wythé a chy, na alla yntré dhe'n darasow*, if it is possible to keep him from the house that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3058. See also *galsen*, I might. *Galsé*, ho might. *Galsen*, it was possible. W. *gallu*. Arm. *gallout*. Ir. *ala*; *eolas*, ability. Gael. †*al*. Lat. *valco*. Sause. *al*, *galb*.
- GALOW, s. m. A call, an invitation. *A Dâs Dew, y' th wolouys, clew galow an bobyl-ma, dour, may fêns y dyse-hys, a wevnans ry dedhé gvera*, O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people; that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give to them. O.M. 1832. *A wetta ny devedhys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, behold us come together with the first call. P.C. 2051. W. *galw*. Arm. *galv*. Ir. *glaoth, caol*. Gael. *glaoth*. Manx, *kiavull, jllée*. Sause. *klad, cal*, to proclaim. Gr. *καλέω, κλάω, κλάω*.
- GALSE, v. n. He might. 3 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Pyth yw an ethom vyé an onyment kêr y skallyé; ef a galsé bôs gwyrthys a try cans dynner ha moy*, what is the need to spill the precious ointment? it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more. P.C. 535. *Hen yw gweñr, ef a galsé pûp tra y dhynul arté moy ys na fe*, this is true, he could destroy every thing again, more than it was. P.C. 977. W. *gallasai, gallsai*.
- GALSE, v. n. Was gone. 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *gylly*, qd. v. *Râg porrys rîs o dhodho gasé y ben dhe gregy, râg galsé glân dheworto y woys, bewé ny gjly*, for very necessary it was for him to let his head to hang, for was gone clean from him his blood, that he could not live. M.C. 207.
- GALSEN, v. n. I might. 1 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *A'n* *gwelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos; galsen y ta, dhe'n kensé fu*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? I could well, at the first view. R.D. 863. W. *gallaswn, gallswn*.
- GALSER, v. n. It would have been possible. This is an impersonal passive tense of *gally*. *Ef a galsé bôs gwyrthys a try cans dynner ha moy, ha re-na galser dhe rey dhe vochesegyon yn beys*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more; and those might have been given to the poor in the world. P.C. 537.
- GALSESTA, v. n. Thou mightest. An enlarged form of *galsést*, 2 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. (Llwyd, 247.) *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? R.D. 862. So also in Armoric. *Ni galsesde quet egucdou sarmon*, couldst thou not speak with us. *Buhez Nonn*, 74.
- GALSOF, v. n. I am become, gone. 1 pers. s. pres. of irr. v. *gylly*, qd. v. *Mûr varth ambus dyogel an beys dh'y terry na'm gâs, râg esow galsof ysel, na allaf kerthes yn fâs*, great wonder is to me surely; the earth will not let me break it; for eorn I am become low, that I cannot walk well. O.M. 373. *Râk hyreth galsof pûr clâf, ny allaf syvel a'm saf*, for longing I am become very ill, and I cannot stand on my standing. R.D. 775.
- GALSONS, v. n. They are gone. 3 pers. pl. preterite of irr. v. *gylly*. *An prysners galsons yn wêdh, esé yn dan naw alwedh, ny loursans chy*, the prisoners are gone also, (that) were under nine keys; they have not broken house. R.D. 660.
- GALWY, v. a. Call thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *gelwel*, qd. v. *Belschue whêk, wheyith dhe corn, ha galwy dré a pûp sorn an dhevolow, mara keller y wythé a chy, na alla yntré dhe'n darasow*, sweet Beelzebub, blow thy horn, and call home from every corner the devils; if it is possible to keep him from the house, that he may not enter the doors. P.C. 3056. *Llwyd*, 249, gives *galû*, and *galwa*, as late forms.
- GAM, s. m. A wrong, an injury, a wrong-doer. A mutation of *cam*, qd. v. *Ty a whýth avel cauch gwâs, whýth war gam*, thou blowest like a dirty fellow, blow athwart. P.C. 2716. *Gwâsk war gam, ha compys*, strike thou athwart, and straight. P.C. 2735.
- GAM, adj. Crooked, wry, perverse, wicked. A mutation of *gam*, qd. v. *Râk ty dh'y gam worthyby, ty a vjldh box trewysy*, for that thou answerest him wrongly, thou shalt have a hard blow. P.C. 126. *Râk pûr wjyr ty a gam dip wernodho ef*, for very truly thou thinkest wrongly respecting him. R.D. 996.
- GAMMA, v. a. To make wry. A mutation of *camma*, qd. v.
- GAMWUL, v. a. To do wrong. A mutation of *camwul*, qd. v.
- GAN, prep. With, by. *Ol ny a pjs, yowynk ha hén, war Dhu pûp prys mercy gan kên, may fên gwythys râk an bylen*, all we pray, young and old, to God always, merey with pity, that we may be preserved from the evil one. P.C. 40. *A gan Cwyn omskemynnes ow mât Abel yw ledhys, may thove genys dhe vear bayn*, O by Cain the accursed, my son Abel is killed, that I am born to great sorrow. C.W. 90. *Gans* is another form, and the oldest authority *cans*, qd. v. It enters into composition with the pronouns, as *geneuf, gyncef*, with me; *genes, gynnes*, with thee; *ganso*, with him; *gynsy*, with her;

- genen, gynen, with us; *gencuch*, with you; *gansé*, with them. W. *gan*, †*can*. Arm. *gan*, †*gant*.
- GAN, pron. Our. An abbreviated form of *agan*, qd. v. *Llwyd*, 231.
- GAN, s. m. A song. A mutation of *cân*, qd. v. *Yn tân wylflyn ef a séf, ha paymys neffré a pŷs, ha'y gân a vŷdh, och, goef, dhe'n bŷs-ma pan fue genys*, in hissing fire he shall stay, and tormented ever shall pray; and his song shall be "O miserable me, when I was born to this world." R.D. 2313.
- GAN, v. a. He shall sing. A mutation of *cân*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cané*, qd. v. *My a gân an conternot*, I will sing the counter note. O.M. 561. *Me a dhystrypp ow dyllas, hag a's set y dan y treys, hag a gân dh'agan sylwys*, I will take off my clothes, and put them under his feet, and will sing to our Saviour. P.C. 252. *Neffré ny gân ef yn cŷr gans y ganow*, never shall he sing in the court with his mouth. R.D. 1899.
- GAN, v. n. We shall have. A mutation of *cân*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of irr. v. *cavas*. *Ni a gân*, we shall have. *Llwyd*, 247.
- GANÉ, v. a. To sing. A mutation of *cané*, qd. v. *An lahé dhe venteyne, servys dhe Dev dhe gané, y sacra scon my a wra*, the law to maintain, to sing the service to God, consecrate him forthwith I will. O.M. 2603.
- GANNO, v. a. He may sing. A mutation of *canno*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cané*. *Cussylliyouch menouch Ihesu a gasé y wokyneth, ha treylé dhe skentuleth ow tywedh na ganno tru*, advise ye Jesus frequently, to leave his folly, and turn to wisdom, that he may not sing "sad" at last. P.C. 1810.
- GANOW, s. m. The mouth. *Gwell dewes rytletth vŷn nŷns á yn agas ganow*, any better drink of wine will not go into your mouth. O.M. 1913. *Yn lyfryow scrufys yma, bós collemwys lowené a ganow an flechys da, ha'n rémanys ow tené*, in books it is written that joy is fulfilled of the mouths of good children, and little ones sucking. P.C. 437. *Gwŷr a leversys dhym a'th ganow dhe honan*, truth hast thou spoken to me from thy own mouth. P.C. 2001. *Gans dhe ganow lavar dhymmo dhe hanow*, with thy month tell me thy name. R.D. 232. *Ny gân ef yn cŷr gans y ganow*, he will not sing in his court with his mouth. R.D. 1900. It changes in construction into *anow*, qd. v. *Yn y anow*, in his mouth. O.M. 870. *Gwarhas ganow*, the roof of the mouth, or palate. *Llwyd*, 111. *Ganow* is more correctly written *genow*, qd. v.
- GANS, prep. With, by. Another form of *gan*, qd. v. *Yu grows gans kentrow fastys*, on the cross with nails fastened. M.C. 2. *Why a dhêth dhym yn arvow, gans boclers ha. cledhydhysow*, ye came to me in arms, with bucklers and swords. M.C. 74. *Hag ynno fêst luhas tol gans an dreyŷn a ve tellys*, and in it quickly many holes by the thorns were holed. M.C. 133. *Mars ny fedhé ef gweythys, gans y tŷs y fŷdth lddrys*, if he should not be guarded, by his people he will be stolen. R.D. 354.
- GANS, v. a. They shall have. A mutation of *câns*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of irr. verb *cavas*. †*An dŷhi a gâns*, they shall have. *Llwyd*, 247.
- GANSE, pron. prep. With them. (*Gans-y*.) *Gansé y a dhŷk golow*, with them they brought light. M.C. 64. *Gansé y a'n hombronkys*, with them they conducted him. M.C. 76. *Dhe'n Arluth dhe wŷl yma, dre dhe*

- vôdh, gansé nebs*, to the Lord to do there is, by thy will, something with them. P.C. 208. *Dêns pan vo bôdh gansé y, aga bós a vŷdh parys*, let them come when the will is with them, their food shall be ready. P.C. 694. *Tan hemma, gor gansé y, tako this, put (it) with them*. P.C. 28, 50. Written also *gansy*. W. *gandhynt, gandhynt hwy, † gantunt, † gantynt*. Arm. *gant-hô*.
- GANSEN, v. a. I would have sung. A mutation of *can-sen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *cané*. *Râk na'n gwela dhym a nêp tu, kucth a portha, ny gansen tru*, for that I will see him not on some side to me, I feel sorrow; I would not sing "alas." R.D. 866.
- GANSO, pron. prep. With, or by him, or it. (*Gans-o*.) *Y doull ganso o lewlys*, his purpose by him was decreed. M.C. 7. *Henna ganso nynj-o poyis*, that with him was not grievous. M.C. 10. *Ol y doull ef o lewlys ganso yn nêf râg tregé Ihesus ganso o kerys, ha nynj-o hard dh'y notyê*, all his purpose was decreed with him in heaven to dwell, Jesus by him was beloved, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *Dŷn ganso dhe dré warnot dh'agan Arluth*, let us come with him home speedily to our Lord. O.M. 559. *Dŷn ganso a dysympys*, let us come with it immediately. O.M. 2788. W. *gandho, gantho, † kanthau, † gantaw, † ganthaw*, Arm. *gant-hau, † gantaff*.
- GANSY, pron. prep. With or by them. *Kemmys ew gansy murnys, aga holan ew terryis râg cawow*, so much is it by them mourned, their hearts are broken by grief. C.W. 98. *Moy es un wrêg dhyma yma, dhom pleasure râg gwyl gansy*, more than one wife there is to me, my pleasure for to do with them. C.W. 106. Another form of *gansé*, qd. v.
- GAR, s. m. The shank, the leg. Pl. *garrow*. *Gans dour y volhas aga garrow*, with water he washed their legs. M.C. 45. *Iosep dhe Grist a vynnys y arrow ha'y dhe-frech whêk*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs and his sweet arms. M.C. 232. *Ow dyplef coln ha'm garrow gans lovan, fast colmennow*, my hands tie thou and my feet with a rope, fast knots. O.M. 1346. *Pŷw a dhucth a'n beys yn rûdh, avel gôs, pen ha duscouth, garrow, ha treys*, who is come from the world in red, like blood, head and shoulders, legs, and feet. R.D. 2501. † *An lydrow adro'z garrow*, the stockings on your legs. *Llwyd*, 250. W. *gar, garan*. Arm. *gar*. Ir. *cara*. Gael. *ceathramh*; *caraich*, to move. Sanse. *carana*, the foot; fr. *car*, to go.
- GAR, v. a. He will love. A mutation of *câr*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, qd. v. *Nêb may fe mochya geffys a gâr mochyé yn pŷp le*, he to whom most is forgiven will love most in every place. P.C. 514. *Mar a lalleth perthegeis, ny a wra y wowheles, râk pŷp ol a gâr bewé*, if he will begin to be angry, we will deceive him, for every one loves to live. R.D. 600.
- GARADOW, adj. Beloved, loving, dear. A mutation of *caradow*, qd. v.
- GARAF, v. a. I shall or will love. A mutation of *caraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *caré*, qd. v. *Na wast na moy lavarow, râk yovegneth ny garaf*, waste thou not more words, for falsehood I do not love. R.D. 906. *My ny garaf streché pel, na nŷl dhe wŷth na dhe sul*, I do not like to stay long, neither work-day nor Sunday. R.D. 2249.
- GARAN, s. f. A crane. Corn. *gras*. Derived from *gar*, the shank; long legs being its distinguishing quality.

- W. *garan*. Arm. *garan*. Gr. *γέπαρος*. Lat. *grus*. One of the Welsh princes was called *Gwyddno Garankir*, or Longshanks, which was also the well known nick-name of Edward I.
- GARERA, v. a. To leave, quit, or forsake. *Dho garera*, Llwyd, 80. Written also *gara*. † *Kemer wyth na rey gara an vor gôth rûg an vor newedh*, take thou care that thou leave not the old road for the new way. 251.
- GARGAM, adj. Bandy-legged. In late times it was corrupted into *gargam*. Llwyd, 169. Compounded of *gar*, a leg, and *cam*, crooked. W. *gargam*. Arm. *gargamu*.
- GARGET, s. m. A garter. Pl. *gargettow*. Llwyd, 242.
- GARLONT, s. f. A garland, a wreath. Pl. *garlontow*. *Yntredhê avl tûs fôl, garlont spern a ve dythgthlys*, among them like foolish men, a garland of thorns was framed. M.C. 133. *Gans dên scyntyll a wodhyé me a glewas levcrol, an arlont y dhe dennê war y ben gans kymmys nêll, ma lêth an dreyn dhê'n enpyngou dre an tell*, by a man learned that knew, I heard say the garland that they drew on his head with so much force, that the spines went to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. *Un pren gans garlontow a arhans adro dhodho*, a tree with garlands of silver about it. O.M. 2499. Borrowed from the English.
- GARM, s. f. A cry, a shout, an outcry. *An dûs vâs a dheserya dhedhê gwîlâs nêf o kyllys; gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve meviys*, the good people desired for them the kingdom of heaven that was lost; with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved. M.C. 4. *War tu a y vam a'n pewo, y ben a vynnas synsy, hu'y eneiff êth anodho gans garm cyn hag uchel gry*, on the side of his mother that owned him his head he would hold, and his soul went from him with a chilling cry, and a loud wail. M.C. 207. W. *garm*. Arm. *garm*. Ir. *gairm*. Gael. *gairm*. Lat. *carmen*. Gr. *χορμῆ*.
- GARME, v. a. To shout, to raise a shout, to cry aloud, to cry out. *Wy a gýff bohosoogyon pûb êr warnouch ow carmê*, ye shall have the poor always on you calling. M.C. 37. *Arluth Du, y a armas, pû a gl henna bonas*, Lord God, they cried out, who can that be. M.C. 42. *En Edhewon a armê treylour pûr y vôs keffys*, the Jews cried out that he was found a very traitor. M.C. 119. *A vynnyn ryth, py le yth eth, râk kueth pygyth, garmê a wrêth*, O woeful woman, where goest thou? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 852. W. *garnio*. Arm. *garmi*. Ir. *gairim*. Gael. *gairm*.
- GAROW, adj. Rough, sharp, fierce, cruel, keen, severe. *Ow pagynys a vîdh garow, kyn vôs leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel, before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1354. *Pan yllyn ny yntrethron drey dour a'n meen flynt garow*, when we can between us bring water from the sharp flint stone. O.M. 1860. *Ry whaf dhedhy my a wra, gans myyn grow yn brâs garow*, give a blow to her I will, with great stones very sharply. O.M. 2756. *Kyns ow bôs marow, ha tormentys yn garow*, before I be dead, and tormented cruelly. P.C. 721. *Saw kyn fêns y mor-thelek, dhe wêth vythons dhê'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulê*, but though they be hammered, worse they shall be for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2733. *Cryst a fue lydhys garow*, Christ was cruelly slain. R.D. 903. *Yma dour ow môs garow*, the water is becoming rough. R.D. 2298. W. *garw*. Arm. *garô*. Ir. *garbh*. Gael. *garbh*. Manx, *garroo*. Lat. *gravis*. Germ. *rauh*. Eng. *rough*. Sansc. *garva*; fr. *garv*, to oppress.
- GARRAC, s. f. A rock, a stone. A mutation of *carrac*, qd. v. *An garrac*, the rock. Llwyd, 241. W. *carrag*, y *garreg*.
- GARRAS, v. a. To go, to proceed. † *Dho garras*, Llwyd, 57. A late form of *cerdhes*, qd. v.
- GARSE, v. a. He had loved. A mutation of *carsê*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *carê*, qd. v.
- GARSEN, v. a. I had loved. A mutation of *carsen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *carê*, qd. v.
- GARSESTA, v. a. Thou hadst loved. A mutation of *carsesta*, an amplified form of *carses*, 2 pers. s. plup. of *carê*, qd. v. *A garsesta beneuê, mar mynyth, war ow enê, me a gerch onan dêk dhys*, wouldst thou love women? if thou wilt, on my soul, I will fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2838.
- GARTH, s. m. A garden. It is preserved in the compound *lovarth*, qd. v. W. *gardh*, † *garth*. Arm. *garz*. Ir. *gardha*. Gael. *garadh*, *gard*. Manx, *garey*. Gr. *χῆρος*. Lat. *hortus*. Eng. *garth*, *yard*. Goth. *yard*, a house, an inclosure; *aurtigard*, a garden. (Ang. Sax. *ortgarde*. Eng. *orchard*. Goth. *weinward*, a vineyard.) Sansc. *garhan*, fr. *garh*, to enclose.
- GARTHÎOU, s. m. A goad. Corn. Voc. *stimulus*. W. *garthon*, † *gerthi*, in Oxford Glosses. (Zeuss, 1098.) Arm. *garzou*. Goth. *gazd*. O. Germ. *gart*: whence *garti*, a sceptre; *gerta*, *gertin*, a rod, now *gerle*. Eug. *yard*.
- GAS, s. f. Battle, a conflict. A mutation of *câs*, qd. v.
- GAS, s. m. Hatred, enmity. A mutation of *câs*, qd. v.
- GAS, pr. adj. Your, yours. *Ow Tâs yuny wolowys, re bo gwees dheuch pûp prys worth temptacyon an tebel, ma gas bo lowynê nîf*, my Father in his lights, may he be a help to you always against the temptation of the evil one, that yours may be the joy of heaven. P.C. 226. *Saw warnough agas honan, ha war gas fleshes vygan, kên dhe olê why a's bîdh*, but on you yourselves, and on your little children cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2643. An abbreviated form of *agas*, qd. v.
- GASA, v. a. To leave, relinquish, suffer, permit. Written also *gasê*, 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *gâs*; 2 pers. pl. imp. *gesonch*; part. *gesys*, qd. v. *Maras ew dhe vîdh, ow thâs, gwa dhê'n pagyn-ma ow gasa*, if it is thy will, my Father, cause this pain to leave me. M.C. 55. *Ena Crist a's gasas, hag êth arta dhe besy*, there Christ them left, and went again to pray. M.C. 56. *Mûr a folly ew dhodho, au kêth frûl-ne mar a'u gâs*, great folly it is to him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 192. *Mûr earth ambus dyogel an boys dh'y terry na'm gâs*, great wonder is to me surely, that the earth will not let me break it. O.M. 372. *My a'd peys, Arluth uhel, dhê'n tîr ty a ry cummys, ma'm gasso, kyns ys nygrvel yuno bôs dhym dhe welas*, I pray thee, high Lord, to the earth that thou wilt give leave, that it allow me, before dying, in it to seek food for me. O.M. 377. *Dhys yth archaf, a dyrcyth, gâs Adam dhê'th egery*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. O.M. 382. *An degves ran dhymmo gâs*, the tenth part leave thou to me. O.M. 426. *Ny vynnynth dhc pobel Dew gasê crês dhyn yn nêp tu, awes tryga yn pow-ma*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for the purpose of dwelling in this land. O.M. 1591. *Ny fyynnaf gasê onan vythol dhe vewê*, I will not leave any one of them to live. O.M.

1696. *A pe profus bynyges, ef a wodhyfye y bós hy pechadures, ny's gassé dh'y ylyé*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would know that she is a sinner; he would not permit her to anoint him. P.C. 492. *Arluth, dhymmo vy na gás pen na troys na vo golhys*, Lord, do not leave to me head nor foot that be not washed. P.C. 859. *Yn medh Pedyr, dhym na ás troys na leuyff na vo golhys*, says Peter, do not leave foot nor hand that be not washed. M.C. 46. *Ow bennath genouch gasaf*, my blessing I leave with you. R.D. 2481. *W. gadu, gadaw, gadael*. Ir. *fagail*. Gael. *fagail*. Manx, *fuagail*.
- GASA, adj. Dirty. Written also *gasow*. Pryce. *Tregasa*, in Gerrans; and *Tregasow*, in St. Erme, are names of places.
- GASAC, s. f. A mare. A mutation of *casac*, qd. v. *Dall yw an gasac-na*, that mare is blind. *Llwyd*, 243.
- GASADOW, adj. Hateful, wretched, detestable. A mutation of *casadow*, qd. v.
- GASSIC, adj. Dirty, foul. Pryce. Id. qd. *gasa, gasow*. *Tregassic*, nom. loc.
- GASSO, v. a. He may leave. 3 pers. s. subj. of *gasa*, qd. v.
- GATH, s. f. A cat. A mutation of *cáth*, qd. v. *Bram an gáth*, the wind of a cat. C.W. 172.
- GAU, s. m. Excrement, dung. Pryce. A mutation of *cau*, or *cauh*, a late form of *cauch*, qd. v.
- GAVAF, v. a. I shall find. A mutation of *cavaf*, or *cafaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Tra vethol a rella lés, ny gafaf omma neb tew*, any thing that will do good, I find not here on any side. C.W. 76.
- GAVAL, v. a. To hold, to lay hold of, to grasp, to have. *Dho gaval, Llwyd*, 96. *W. gavael, gavaelu*.
- GAVALT, s. f. A goat. Corn. Vocab. *capra vel capella*. Written also *gaver*. Pl. *geuer*, *Llwyd*, 243; and in late Cornish, *gour*. *Ythanwaf búch, ha tarow, gaver, gveeges, karow, daves, war ve lavarow, hy hanow da kemeres*, I name cow, and bull, goat, steer, deer, sheep, from my words, let them take their good names. O.M. 126. *Gavar mór*, a lobster. *Llwyd*, 81. Called also in Armoric *gavr-vor*, lit. a sea goat. "Gaver is the sea cray-fish in Cornwall, at the present day. The Jacksnipe, or Judcock, is also called *gaverhale*, the literal meaning of which is the moor-goat, more applicable to the largo snipe which chatters as it rises, and falling with a quick motion, makes a noise like a kid." *Polwhele's Vocabulary*. (This is also called in Wales, *gavr y mynydh*. Fr. *chèvre volant*.) W. *gavyr, gavr*, pl. *gevyr, geivr*. Arm. *gavr, gaour*, pl. *gevr, geor*. Ir. *gabhar, gabhar, gabhar*. Gael. *gabhar*, (pronounced *gaar*). Manx, *goayr*. Gr. *καπρος*. Lat. *capra*. Fr. *chèvre*. It. Span. *cabretto*. Port. *capra*.
- GAVAS, v. a. He found, he had. A mutation of *cavas*, or *cafus*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Me a gavas, I had; ti ryg gavas*, thou hadst. *Llwyd*, 247.
- GAVEL, s. m. A hold, a grasp. *Ha'n Edhevon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mén, leden o ha poys, ha brás, moy agis gavel treddeu*, and the Jews put over Jesus a stoue, broad it was, and heavy, and large, more than the hold of three men; i. e. than three men could hold. M.C. 237. *W. gavael*. Ir. *gabhair, gabair, gabair*. Gael. *gabhair*.
- GAVEL, v. a. To get, to find. *Dho gavel*. *Llwyd*, 72. A mutation of *cavel*, id. qd. *cafel*, qd. v.
- GAWAS, v. a. To have. A mutation of *cawas*, qd. v. ‡ *Na ru chee gawus whanz warlyrch chy de contrvak*, na

- ra gawas chwanz warlyrch gwrég de contrvak*, do thou not entertain a desire after the house of thy neighbour, nor do thou entertain a desire after the wife of thy neighbour. Pryce.
- GE, s. m. A hedge. A mutation of *ce*, qd. v. *Gylvan ge*, a hedge-sparrow. *Llwyd*, 53.
- GE, pron. s. Thou, thee. *Ty a vyntu ge orth mab dén*, wouldst thou with the son of man. C.W. 20. *Ythosta ge dén fúr*, thou art a wise man. 60. *Cayn dhe chardge ge a vjdh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaueth*, Cain, thy charge will be over oats, barley, and wheat. 78. *Clow ge ow léf*, hear thou my voice. 104. *Pew a'th wrág ge progowther*, who made thee a preacher. 170. In this word the *g* had the soft sound, as English *j*; it occurs only in late Cornish, and is a further corruption of *se*, as that is of *te*.
- GE, pron. adj. Their. ‡ *Do ge gwithé*, to keep them; ‡ *Ne el e ge dibre*, he cannot eat them. *Llwyd*, 244. ‡ *Kil y ge neitho*, making their nests. 245. Written also *gei*, a late abbreviated form of *agei*, id. qd. *aga*.
- GEAGLE, adj. Dirty, filthy. Pryce; who quotes as an example *Tregeagle*, the dirty town. The word must have originally meant a dirty place, being compounded of *geag*, a mutation of *ceag*, id. qd. *cauch*, and *le*, a place.
- GEAR, adj. Green, flourishing. Pryce. A corrupt form of *gwer*, qd. v.
- GEAWEIL, s. m. The Gospel. Corn. Vocab. *evangelium*. Written in the Ordinalia, *awayl*, qd. v. Wrongly translated by Pryce, a tragedy. Formed from the Latin. So also W. *evengyl*. Arm. *aviel, auvil*.
- GEDN, s. m. A wedge. *Llwyd*, 53. A late corruption of *gén*, qd. v.
- GEDH, s. m. A day. *Dre dhe vódh yn gédh hydhyw*, by thy will in this day. P.C. 831. *Púr wyryoneth re geu-sys ahanaf re'n gédh hedhew*, very truth he has spoken of me by this day. P.C. 1588. *Me ny sensaf un bram plos an cás yn gédh nag yn nós*, I value not a dirty puff the case by day or by night. P.C. 2269. A corruption of *dédh*, and is thus written to express the sound of *d*, as *g* soft, or *j* in English, which is a common sound of *d* in Irish and Gaelic. Thus *Dia* is pronounced *Jia*, and in Manx is written *Jec*.
- GEEL, v. a. To do, to make. Pryce. Another form of *gil*, qd. v.
- GEF, v. a. He shall have. A mutation of *céf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *cafes*, qd. v. *Ol dhe'n bestes ús omma a géf bós lour dewdhek mýs*, all the beasts (that) are here, shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *Púr wjrh my a vjdh ragthé, na géf dén vjth ynné*, very truly I will be for them, that not any man shall find a fault in them. O.M. 2457.
- GEFE, v. a. He did find. A mutation of *cefé*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *cafes*. *Rák an torment a'u gefé, j'n colou yma neffré*, for the torment that he had is ever in my heart. R.D. 694. *Drók dén a fue bythqueth, a wil drók ny'n ge-é médh yn y dhydhow*, a bad man he was ever; to do evil he had no shame in his days. R.D. 1783. Written also *gevé*, qd. v.
- GEFES, v. a. I have found. A mutation of *cefes*, 1 pers. s. pret. of *cafes*, qd. v. *A el, ytho dhym lavar, an corf, nan gefes pár, py le res éth*, O angel, now tell me, the body, that I found not its equal, where is it gone? R.D. 788. *Agensow my a'u gwelas, an Arluth, nan gefes pár*,

- lately I saw him, tho Lord that I found not his equal. R.D. 912. *My a grŷs bones an gwás pystryour hu hudor brás, nyn gefes cowyth yn nlás*, I believe that the fellow is a wizard and a great sorcerer, I have not found his fellow in the country. R.D. 1855.
- GEFFO, v. a. He may or should have. A mutation of *ceffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v. *A'n geffo pous a's gwyrthyns, ha dhodho pernas cledhé*, ho that may have a coat, let him sell it, and for him buy a sword. M.C. 51. *Lemman lorch nép a'n geffo, gorrens y scripp dyworto; ha nép na'n geffo na nŷl, gwerthens y hugk dhe brenné anodhy dhodho cledhé*, now he that has a staff, let him put his scrip from him; and he who has not ono, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 919. *Me a gryes warnodho, rák paymys pan na'n gefo tyller dh'y pen*, I believe in him, for pains when he found not a place for his head. R.D. 269.
- GEFYANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. *Me a'n kelm yn krés an wast, may pyssio ef gefyans war pen y dhwelyn*, I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1891. *Yn crêf brás me re peches, Arluth, gefyans dhyworthys*, very grossly I have sinned, Lord, pardon from thee. R.D. 1570. Derived from *gafé*, to forgive.
- GEFYN, v. a. Wo shall have, or find. A mutation of *cefyfyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cafes*. *Na gefyn, war ow cné, kyn fên nefrê ow ponyé yn pŷp tol worth y whylas*, we shall not find, upon my soul, though wo may be ever running in every hole seeking him. R.D. 549. *Fatcl bŷdh dhyunny lenzyn agan Arluth na gefyn, ellas, tru, tru*, how will it be to us now, that we find not our Lord? alas! woe! woe! R.D. 731.
- GEFYR, v. pass. It is found. A mutation of *cefyfyr*, id. qd. *cefer*, qd. v. *Mŷr a gás vyé gené trehy henna rum lauté, saw aban na gefyr ken, euch dh'y drehy hep lettyé, ha musurouch ef yn lén*, much anguish it would be to mo to eut that, by my truth, but since another cannot be found, go ye to eut it without stopping, and measure it faithfully. O.M. 2503.
- GEFY'S, part. Forgiven. The passive participle of *gafé*, qd. v. *Néb may fe mochya gefy's a gár mochya yn pŷp le*, he that is forgiven most will love most in every place. P.C. 513. *Ha dhym ef a levcrys, dhe péch dhys a vŷdh gefys*, and to me he said, thy sin shall be forgiven to thee. R.D. 1102. Written also *gevy's*, qd. v.
- GEFYTH, v. a. Thou shalt have or find. A mutation of *cefyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*. *Dew dhên a gefyth cua, gor y yn mës desempys*, thou wilt find two men there, put them out immediately. O.M. 333. It is also used for the third person. *Rág bós Abel gwŷr dhegé, ef a'n gefyth yn dywedh, an ioy na dhyfŷk nefrê*, because Abel's tithe is true, he shall find in the end the joy that will never fail. O.M. 516. *Na wrello y vódh goef, y'n gefyth mŷr a trystyys*, unhappy he (that) doeth not his will, he shall find much sorrow. O.M. 2094. *Hager vernans a'n par-na ef a'n gefyth*, a cruel death like that he shall have. R.D. 1985. Written also *gevyth*, qd. v.
- GEGIN, s. f. A kitchen. A mutation of *cegin*, qd. v. *Ce dho'n gegin*, go to the kitchen. Llwyd, 252.
- GEL, pron. Their. Llwyd, 244. An abbreviated form of *agei*, id. qd. *aga*, qd. v.
- GEIEN, s. f. A nerve, a sinew. Llwyd, 98. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *goiuen*, nervus. Pl. *geiow*, in construction *eioiw*, or *ieyw*. *Pŷr gow a lever dhe vyn; pan sefsys hydheow myttyn, yách éns aga ieyw*, a very lie thou wilt tell, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2681. W. *gieuyn*, a nerve; pl. *giaw*: *gewyn*, a sinew. Arm. *gwazien*. Ir. *feith*, *feith*. Gael. *feith*. Manx, *feh*.
- GEIN, s. m. The back. A mutation of *cein*, qd. v. *Coskyn ny gans dyaha, kyn dasewo ny'n drecha dhyvar y geyn*, let us sleep with security; though he should revive he will not raise it from off his back. R.D. 404. *A gein*, his back; *war a gein*, on his back. Llwyd, 230. *An heves adró y gein*, the shirt on his back. 250.
- GEL, s. f. A leech. Corn. Voc. *ghel*, sanguisuga. W. *gêl, gelen, gelu*. Arm. *gelaouen*. Ir. *dalloo*, † *dcal*. Gael. *deal*, *giol*, *gealadh*. Manx, *guillag*. Sansc. *galuká*.
- GEL, s. m. Power. Pryce. W. *gall*.
- GELAR, s. m. Anguish, pang. Pryce. • An incorrect reading of *galar*, qd. v.
- GELE, s. m. A companion, a fellow, one of two. A mutation of *celé*, qd. v.
- GELEN, s. f. The elbow. Llwyd, 52. Another form of *elín*, qd. v.
- GELER, s. f. A coffin. *Yn dour Tyber ef a fue yn geler horn gorrys down, ha mŷl dên ef a wrák dué yn dour-na rák ulh hag own*, in the water of Tyber he was in a coffin of iron put deep, and a thousand men ho did end in that water for horror and fear. R.D. 2320. In the other dialects it means a bier. W. *gelor*. Arm. *geler*.
- GELLAS, v. a. To jest, to joke. *Evi nyng ew dha gellas, an ober-ma dha wellas; ledhys yw Abel, na sor*, Eve, it is not (time) to jest, to see this work; killed is Abel, be not angry. C.W. 90.
- GELLY, v. a. To lose. A mutation of *celly*, qd. v.
- GELLY, s. m. A grove. A mutation of *celly*, qd. v. *Pengelly*, the head of the grove, a place in the parish of *Creced*. *Pen y gelli*, is a frequent uame in Wales also.
- GELM, v. a. He will bind. A mutation of *celm*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *celmy*, qd. v. *Me a gelm scon lovan dha worth conna brêch an adla*, I will forthwith bind a good rope on the wrist of the knave. P.C. 2761.
- GELMEN, s. m. A band, a halter. A mutation of *celmen*, id. qd. *colmen*, qd. v.
- GELMY, v. a. To bind. A mutation of *celmy*, qd. v.
- GELVIN, s. m. The beak, the bill of a bird. Corn. Voc. *rostrum*. W. *gylvin*, † *gelvin*, † *golbin*; *gylvant*, *gylv*, † *gilb*. Ir. † *gulba*.
- GELVINAC, s. m. A eurlaw. Written by Llwyd, 240. *gylvinac*. So called from *gelvin*, a bill, its distinguishing quality. This bird is called in Welsh *gylvinhir*, or long bill, for the same reason. The root of the Welsh term *cyfylog*, a woodcock, in Cornish *cyvelac*, qd. v., is also *gylv*, a bill.
- GELWEL, v. a. To call, to call for, to invoke, to name. Written also *gylwel*, qd. v. Part. *gelwys*, *gylwys*. In construction it changes into *celwel*, qd. v. *Yma ow celwel Ely*, he is calling Elias. P.C. 2959. *Ple clewsta gelwel Dew Cryst gans dên yn bŷs-ma genys*, whero hast thou heard God called Christ by a man in this world born. O.M. 2642. *Ol mës trespas a wrugé, dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, a mcnné gchwel gyvŷans*, all the evil he has done to him I would forgive it, if he would ask pardon. P.C. 1816. *Lemmyn worth agan gelwel, rák own desefsen merwel*, now calling us, from fear I would have desired

- to die. R.D. 1770. 2 pers. s. imp. *galwy*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. fut. *gelow*, a *elow*, qd. v. W. *galw*. Arm. *galva*. Ir. *glaoth*, *caol*. Gael. *glaoth*. Maux, *kaull*, *yll*, *yllce*. Sanse. *klad*, *cal*. Gr. *καλέω*, *κλάω*, *κλάω*.
- GEMERAF, v. a. I will take. A mutation of *cemeraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cemeres*, qd. v. *Luen dyal war ol an veys ny gemeraf vynytha*, full vengeance on the whole world I will not take ever. O.M. 1234.
- GEMERES, v. a. To take. A mutation of *cemeres*, qd. v. *An corf kër dhe anclledhyas, dîn dh'y gemeres dhe'n lîr*, the dear body to bury, let us come to take it to the ground. P.C. 3141. *Arhuth, plê'th ên alemma, dhyn dhe gemeres trygva*, Lord, where shall we go from hence, for us to take a dwelling. R.D. 2392.
- GEMERYN, v. a. We shall take. A mutation of *cemeryn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *cemeres*, qd. v. *Mars êth artê dhyvorthyn, drôk yw gyné, vynytha er na whyllyn, a travyth ny gemeryn nêp lowenê*, if thou wilt go again from us, I am sorry, ever until we see (thee,) from any thing we shall not take any pleasure. R.D. 2365.
- GEMMER, v. a. He shall take. A mutation of *ecmmer*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cemeres*, qd. v. *Gwyn y vîs a vo trigys yn dhe servys, râg tristys nyn d'y gemmer vynytha*, happy his lot (that) is dwelling in thy service, for sorrow will not seize him for ever. P.C. 124.
- GEMMYS, adj. So much. A mutation of *cemmys*, qd. v. *Beneys re bo an Tâs, a vynnas dysquedhes dhyn gwel-yunny a gemmys râs, luen a vertu pûp termyn*, blessed be the Father, who would shew to us rods of so much grace, full of virtue always. O.M. 1747.
- GEMYN, v. a. He will commend. A mutation of *cemyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cemynny*, qd. v.
- GEN, s. f. The chin. *Llwyd*, 89. *My a's gwîsk gans un blogon, vythqueth na ve bom, a won, a rollo whaf mar gales, del ys brewaf yn dan gën*, I will smite her with a bludgeon, that never was a stroke, I know, that would give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin. O.M. 2712. The plural is *genow*, the jaws, the lips, the mouth: it is generally written *ganow*, qd. v. See also the dual *dyven*. W. *gën*. Arm. *gën*. Ir. † *gen*. Gr. *γένυς*. Goth. *kinnus*. Germ. *kinn*. Eng. *chin*. Sanse. *hanus*, the jaw; fr. *han*, to grind, to break.
- GEN, s. m. A wedge. Pl. *genow*. *Ty vaow, darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow, ha my a fystyn agy, ow trechevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, erecting the walls. O.M. 2317. W. *gaing*, † *gen*, (in Oxford Glosses;) *cûn*. Arm. *gên*, *cuen*. Ir. *gein*, *ginn*. Gael. *geinn*. Manx, *jeenys*. Lat. *cuneus*.
- GEN, adj. Other. A mutation of *cen*, qd. v. *Sevys, gallas dhe gen le, dên apert ha mîr y brîs*, he is risen, he is gone to another place, a man perfect and of much estimation. M.C. 255. *Gwytheuch why y, ma na vônys yn nêp maner remmays dhe gen tyller, war beyn tennê ha creggy*, wateh ye them, that they be not in any manner removed to another place, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2045.
- GEN, pron. adj. Our, ours. *Hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffrê trystyns ny gen bîdh*, whilst thou art in the world with us, never will sorrow be ours. P.C. 731. *Na fyllys, a Arhuth da, na fout bythqueth ny gen buê*, it failed not, O good Lord, nor was a want ever ours. P.C. 916. *Arhuth, mîr grâs re'th fo, rûk lowenê ny gen bo yn le may*

- fuen*, O Lord, great thanks be to thee, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been. R.D. 168. *Rûk na wrello dassercchy, neffrê ny gen byen ny ioy hep dhywcdh*, for if he should not rise again, never should we have joy without end. R.D. 1029. *Esê dour ha ponvos brâs, wharrê y gen lowennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was care and great trouble, soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1328. *Dûn dhe menedh Olywed, yn wêdh ena ny a rêd y gen lyfryow*, let us come to the mount of Olives, also there we will read in our books. R.D. 2411. *Cûth ny gen gâs*, sorrow leaves us not. R.D. 2456. † *Gen cosgar nei*, our boys; † *hryllan yw gen gwarê nyi*, hurling is our sport. *Llwyd*, 245. An abbreviated form of *agan*, qd. v.
- GEN, adv. Through. A mutation of *cen*, qd. v. *Drôk gen y gîk ef a fue, bîth ny sparyaf y tennê avos our*, evil though his flesh was, I will never spare to drag him for the sake of gold. R.D. 2186.
- GEN, prep. With, by. † *Ma'n viuh gen liauh*, the cow is with calf. † *Gen an bobl vyhodzhak*, with the poor people. *Llwyd*, 130. † *Gen an levar*, with the book. 241. † *Hy oar gwîl padn dah gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. *Pryce*. A late form of *gan*, qd. v.
- GENAMA, pron. prep. With me. *Crist pâr wêk, an caradow, a'n gorthebys, yn ûr-na, te a vîdh yn kêth golow yn paradis genama*, Christ very sweetly, the beloved, answered him, in that hour thou shalt be in the same light in Paradiso with me. M.C. 195. A poetie form of *genefry*.
- GENAU, s. m. The mouth. Corn. Vocab. os. This is properly the plural of *gên*, the chin, or jaw; but as in Welsh, it was used as a singular, and a further plural *genuow* was formed from it. The general form in the Ordinalia is *ganow*, qd. v. See also *Gên*. W. *genau*, pl. *geneuau*. Arm. *genaou*, *genou*.
- GENAWED, s. m. A mouthful, a morsel. *Llwyd*, 5. W. *geneuaid*. Arm. *genaonad*.
- GENÊ, pron. prep. With me. *Ow holon yntre mîll darn, marth yw genê na squardhy*, my heart into a thousand pieces, it is a wonder with me that it has not broken. M.C. 166. *Dûs genê pols dhe wandré*, come with me to walk a while. O.M. 934. *Yma genê un bê da, gorra hag eys kemyskys*, I have a good load, hay and corn mixed. O.M. 1057. *Tân ha cledhê, yma genê lemmyn parys*, fire and sword are with me now ready. O.M. 1305. An abbreviated form of *genef*. So also W. *gen-i*. Arm. *ganê*.
- GENEF, pron. prep. With or by me. (*Gan-my*.) *Ha genef ef a'd pygys a leverel gwyroneth*, and by me he prayed thee to tell the truth. O.M. 739. *Ottê omma prynner genef dhe wâl tân, degys a drê*, behold here sticks with me to make a fire, brought from home. O.M. 1314. *Colom genef vy yma*, a dove with me there is, i. e. I have a dove. O.M. 1189. *Drôg yw genef gruthyl dên*, I am sorry to have made man. O.M. 917. *Mar dha yw genef a vîs merwel kys drôk anow*, so well it is in my opinion to die before evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1229. Sometimes written *genaf*. *Yma flôch genaf genys, dre vîdh an Tâs Dew yn wêdh*, I have a child born, by the will of the Father, God also. O.M. 672. W. *genyv*, † *genyff*. Arm. *ganen*, † *gucnef*.
- GENEN, pron. prep. With or by us. (*Gan-ny*.) *Ow tybbry genen y ma*, he is eating with us. M.C. 43. *Râg genen cregis nêb ês, dên glân yw a bêch*, for he that is

hanged with us, a man clean is of sin. M.C. 192. *May hallo genen tregé*, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 566. *Dús genen ny*, come with us. O.M. 2378. *Ef a'n gervyth genen ny*, he shall find with us. R.D. 2345. W. *genym*, *genym nî*, † *genhym*. Arm. *ganeomp*, † *gueneomp*, † *gueneompy*.

GENES, pron. prep. With, or by thee. (*Gan-ty*.) *Ow broder, pûr lowenek my á geus dhe'n mencedh*, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain. O.M. 450. *Dhe vroder, ow servout lél, prág nagusy ef genes*, thy brother, my faithful servant, why is he not with thee? O.M. 573. *Rág genes yn púp teller parys ôf dhe lufuryé*, for with thee in every place I am ready to labour. O.M. 939. Sometimes written also *genas*. *Ar-lath, hy a leverys, ow holon yma genas*, Lord, she said, my heart is with thee. M.C. 172. W. *genyl*, † *genhyt*. Arm. *ganez*, † *guenez*, † *guenede*.

Gennyys, pron. prep. With your. *Llwyd*, 244. A late composite of *gan*, with, and *ys* for *agys*, your.

GENOUCH, pron. prep. With or by you. Written also *genoch*, and *geneuch*, (*gan-chwi*.) *Ef a's dylyrf genoch why*, he will deliver them to you. P.C. 184. *Rák ow thorment a dhe scon, genoch na'n byvé trygé*, for my suffering will come soon, that with you I shall not stay. P.C. 542. *Bythqueth re bue ús geneuch*, ever there has been a custom with you. P.C. 2034. *Me á geneuch yn lowen*, I will go with you joyfully. P.C. 3006. *Pýth yw tewlys genouch why bós erbyn nós*, what is purposed by you to be against night. R.D. 1286. *Geneuch why nós ny drynyaf*, with you to go I will not grieve. R.D. 1797. W. *genych*, *genych chwi*, † *gennuch*. Arm. *ganchoch*, † *gueneoch*, † *gueneochuy*.

GENOW, s. m. Wedges. Plural of *gên*, qd. v.

GENS, v. subs. They are. *Pryce*. In such phrases as *ny'n gëns*, *na gëns*, they are not, the *g* must be joined to the preceding word, and read *nyng êns*, *nag êns*.

GENSY, pron. prep. With or by her. (*Gaus-hy*.) *Ha'y bows y honon gorris a dro dhodho hy a ve, gans y vam y fye guris, hag ef gensy ov tené*, and his own coat put about him it was, by his mother it was made, and he with her sucking. M.C. 161. *An golom cw devedhys, ha gensy branch olyff glás*, the dove is come, and with her a green olive branch. C.W. 178. More frequently written *gynsy*, qd. v. W. *gandhi*, *ganthi*, † *genthi*, † *genti*, † *kenthy*. Arm. *gant-hi*, † *gant*, † *gantly*.

GENSYNS, pron. prep. With them. *Llwyd*, 244. There is no authority for this form in the Ordinalia, *gansé* being always used, but it would not be incorrect, as it is the exact equivalent of W. *gandhynt*.

GENTER, s. f. A nail, a spike. A mutation of *center*, qd. v. † *Guisgo an genter-ma ed eskaz vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. *Llwyd*, 230.

GENVAR, s. m. January. *Llwyd*, 16, 17. *Mis Genvar*, the month of January. W. *ionawr*. Arm. *genver*. Ir. *geanair*. From the Latin *Janaarius*.

GENY, v. n. To be born. Part. *genys*, *gyays*. *Wharé y a'n dystryppyas mar noyth genys del vyé*, anon they stripped him as naked as he was born. M.C. 130. *Yma floc genaf genys*, there is a child born to me. O.M. 672. *Ny welys tekké bythqueth aban vef genys*, I have not seen fairer ever since I was born. O.M. 1731. *Pûr wgr ef a fac genys pûr evn y Bethlehem Iudi*, very truly he was born very exactly in Bethlehem Juda. P.C. 1606. *Byn-*

yges re bo an prës, may fe a venen genys, an wyrhes kër Maria, blessed be the time that he was born of woman, the dear Virgin Mary. R.D. 153. W. *geni*. Arm. *gana*. Ir. *geiu*, † *gen*, † *geini*. Gael. *gein*, *gin*. Manx. *giént*. Gr. *γένειν*, *γεννᾶν*, *γεννομαί*. Lat. † *geno*, *gigno*, *gnascor*. Fr. *genère*. Goth. *kuni*, *keina*. Sansc. *gan*, *jan*.

GENZHETE, adv. Before yesterday. † *De genzhete*, the day before yesterday. *Llwyd*, 249. It is a modern corruption of *ecns*, before, and *de*, yesterday.

GER, s. m. A word, a saying, a report. Pl. *gerryow*, *gyrryow*, *gerryon*. *Te gër vjth ny gewsys*, thou spakest never a word. M.C. 92. *Lavar gwgr dhymmo un gër, mars ola mab dén ha Du*, tell truly to me one word, if thou art the Son of God. M.C. 129. *Na leveryn un gër gov*, let us not say a word untrue. M.C. 247. *Argyé na moy dhyn ny reys, na keusel na moy gerryow*, to argue more to us there is no need, nor speak more words. P.C. 2468. *Ow gyrryow a vjdh previs*, my words will be proved. C.W. 60. *Der dha ér*, through thy word. C.W. 42. † *An giriow-ma*, these words. *Llwyd*, 253. W. *gair*, † *geir*, pl. *geiriau*. Arm. *gër*, pl. *geriou*. Ir. *gair*, *gar*. Gael. *gair*. Manx. *geirr*, *feigr*. (Gr. *γῆρῶν*. Lat. *garrio*. Germ. *girre*. Lith. *girru*. Russ. *graiu*.) Sansc. *eir*, *eirā*, a discourse, the voice, fr. *gār*, to cry, to shout.

GER, adj. Dear. A mutation of *cër*, qd. v. *A myleges y'th ober, ty re'n ladhes, runa lowté, hag ef ahanan mar gër*, O cursed in thy work, thou hast killed him, by my truth, and he so dear to us. O.M. 612. *Ow holon gër earadow*, my dear beloved heart. O.M. 2135.

GERCH, v. a. He will bring. A mutation of *cereh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cerches*, qd. v. *Rák ef a gerch dhyworthyn kenmys na wordhys Iovyn*, for he will carry from us as many as do not worship Jove. P.C. 1916. *Me a gerch onan dék dhys*, I will fetch a fair one for thee. P.C. 2840.

GERCHEN, adj. Surrounding, about. A mutation of *cerchen*, qd. v. *Hodré vo yn y gerchen quéth Ihesu, éth yn grows pren, ny fjdlh dyswrgs*, as long as is about him the cloth of Jesus, (that) went on the cross tree, he will not be destroyed. R.D. 1864.

GERCHES, v. a. To bring, to fetch. A mutation of *cerches*, qd. v. *Me a gerch dour dhys wharré, ollé ow fycher gyné yn ow dorn rák y gerches*, I will fetch water for thee soon; behold my pitcher with me in my hand to fetch it. P.C. 657. *Lavar lewyn mars yw prës dan-von genes tús errys dhe gerches an vgl losel*, say now if it is time to send with thee armed men to fetch the vile knave. P.C. 940.

GERCHO, v. a. He may fetch. A mutation of *cercho*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cerches*. *Me a bar daras an yet, na gercho alemma chel, kyn fo mar fól*, I will bar the door of the gate, that he may not carry hence a friend, though he be so boasting. P.C. 3050.

GERDA, s. m. Fame, renown. Cornish Vocabulary, *fama*. Literally good word, being compounded of *gër*, and *da*, good. So also W. *geirda*.

GERDHES, v. a. To walk, to go. A mutation of *cerdhes*, qd. v. *Torré ha ke dhe gerdhes*, cut it, and go thy way. O.M. 204. *Dhymmo credhek yu uédh, ro uerth dhe gerdhes yu fäs*, to me also the maimed give thou strength also to walk well. O.M. 2010.

GERENSE, s. m. Love. A mutation of *ecrensé*, qd. v.

- Bersabé, flour of an bŷs, rág dhe gerensé Syr Urry a fŷdh ledhys, Bathsleba, flower of all the world, for thy love Sir Uriah shall be killed. O.M. 2122.*
- GERHAS**, v. a. He fetehed. A mutation of *cerhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cerhes*, qd. v. *Dyrolow yffarn a squerdys corf Iudas ol dhc dharnow, hag anodho a gerhas y cneff dhe devolgow*, the devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces, and from him carried his soul to darkness. M.C. 106.
- GERHES**, v. a. To feteh. A mutation of *cerhes*, qd. v. *Tormentors yn kettep grás, euch alenma gans Iudas dhe gerhes an grás muscok*, executioners, every fellow, go hence with Judas to feteh the crazed fellow. P.C. 961. *Dûn dh'y gerhes, cowedhé*, let us come to fetch it, comrades. P.C. 2555.
- GERIITDA**, adj. Famous, renowned. Corn. Voc. *fanosus*. Comp. of *geriit*, formed from *gêr*, with the adjectival termination *iit*, as in *drogeriit*, qd. v., and *da*, good.
- GERLEVER**, s. m. A word-book, dictionary, or lexicon. *Pryce*. Comp. of *gêr*, a word, and *lever*, book. W. *geirlygyr*.
- GERRES**, part. Left. ‡ *Ma leiaz gwrêg, lacka vel zeag, gwel gerres vel kommeres*, there are many wives, worse than grains, better left than taken. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *gesys*.
- GERRO**, v. a. Allow ye. ‡ *Ha Dew lavaras, gerro ny geel dean en agan havalder warlêr agan havalder*, and God said, let us make man in our likeness after our own likeness. C.W. p. 191. A late corruption of *gesouch*.
- GERYN**, v. a. We shall love. A mutation of *ceryn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *carê*, qd. v. *Nêb a geryn an moycha*, whom we love the most. C.W. 88.
- GERYTH**, v. a. Thou shall love. A mutation of *cceryth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *carê*, qd. v. *Ow bolungeth mar mymuyth y collewel hep let vŷth, dhe vâp Ysac a geryth, y ofŷrŷnnê reys yw dhys*, my will, if thou wilt fulfil it, without any hesitation, thy son Isaac, whom thou lovest, to offer him it is necessary for thee. O.M. 1279. *Mar a'm evn geryth, me a'th pŷs, dhyuno gâs crês*, if thou lovest me well, I pray thee allow to me peace. R.D. 1448.
- GES**, s. m. A jest, a jeer, a flout, report, mockery. *Te yw mab Du, leun a râs, yn ges y a leveryys*, thou art the Son of God, full of grace, in a jeer they said. M.C. 95. *Gâl ges ahanaf a wrêth, marth yw gynef na 'thues mêdh, ow keusel gow*, thou dost make a jest of me, it is a wonder with me that there is not shame speaking lies. R.D. 1390. Borrowed from the English.
- GES**, pron. adj. Your, yours. *Banneth an Tâs re ges bo*, the blessing of the Father be yours. O.M. 2585. *Dh'en bêdh pan y ges gorryys*, to the tomb when I sent you. R.D. 622. *Nagues ioy y ges colon*, nor is joy in your heart. R.D. 1258. *Y ges bŷdh ioy na dhyfyk*, yours be joy that will not fail. R.D. 1310. *Ken teffo y ges golok*, should he come into your sight. R.D. 1862. An abbreviated form of *ages*, qd. v.
- GESCY**, v. a. To jest, to jeer, to deride, to mock, to flout. *Aban na dal dhe gesky, dout tân yffarn dhe'th lesky bôs dyscregyk*, since it behoves thee not to jest, fear hell fire to burn thee, being unbelieving. R.D. 1429. ‡ *Cool ge dhym, men dha gesky*, hearken thou to me, would I flout thee? C.W. 48.

- GESOUCH**, v. a. Leave ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gasê*, qd. v. Written also *geseuch*. *Hedré vŷyn ow prêdery, yn glassygyon gesouch y, aga thŷr dhc wrowedhé*, while I am considering, leave ye them on a green plot, the three to lie. O.M. 2036. *Gesouch dhe vês croffolas*, leave ye off lamentations. O.M. 1662. *Geseuch vy dhe worthyly, kŷns ry brucs dhe vôs dyswŷrŷs*, allow ye mo to answer before giving sentence to be destroyed. P.C. 2493.
- GEST**, s. f. A female dog, a bitch. Pl. *gesti*. Llwyd, 14, 46, 241. W. *gâst*, pl. *geist*. In Arm. *gâst*, pl. *gisti*, is now used to designate a harlot, or common prostitute; a bitch being called *kicz*, i. e. a female dog. So Irish *bachu*, a bitch; *gast*, old woman.
- GESUL**, v. a. He will advise. A mutation of *cesul*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cesulyê*, qd. v. *Me a gesul bôs gansê prennys da gwôn yn nêp le rág an cludhva Cristunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place for a burial-place of Christians. P.C. 1543.
- GESYS**, part. Left, permitted, allowed. Part. pass. of *gasê*, qd. v. *Hag a heys dhe wrowedhé yno eff a ve gesys*, and at length to lie there it was left. M.C. 233. *Ha dhyso Dew a yrchys, may se y tûs ol gesys dhe wâl dhodho sacryfys*, and to thee God has commanded, that all his people be permitted to make sacrifice to him. O.M. 1492. *Del hwel dhynny, omma na fydhyn gesys yn crês*, as it appears to us, here we shall not be left in peace. O.M. 1606.
- GETA**, pron. prep. To thee. ‡ *Mc a ym dhe why poyntya service dha tég, ha geta, rag rowhya eys ha chattell*, I will to thee appoint a service to bear, and to thee, to rule the corn and cattle. C.W. 78. Comp. of *ge*, for *de*, to, and *ta*, thee. This form occurs only in late Cornish.
- GETGORRA**, v. a. To compare, to collate. *Dhe getgorra*. *Pryce*. A mutation of *celgorra*, qd. v.
- GEUH**, v. a. Ye shall have. ‡ *Hwi a geuh*. Llwyd, 247. A mutation of *ceuh*, id. qd. *ceuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cael*. W. *chui a geuch*.
- GEVE**, v. a. He had, or found. A mutation of *cevê*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *irr. v. casus*, qd. v. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevê, angus tyn ha galarow*, Christ so much pain had, anguish sharp and pangs. M.C. 59. *Ow bôs Crist mab Du an nêff an tebell êl a'n gevê*, fear that Christ was the son of the God of heaven seized the wicked angel. M.C. 122. *Lavar dhym, del ym kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevê cf*, tell me, as thou lovest me, what the death he met with. O.M. 2219.
- GEVEL**, s. f. A pair of pincers. *Gevel-hoern*, munetorium, snuffers. Corn. Voc. lit. iron pincers. W. *gevail*, † *gebel*, from *gavael*, to seize, grasp. Arm. *gevel*. Ir. *geibheal*. Gael. *geimle*. Manx, *cloune*.
- GEVELYN**, s. f. A eubit. A mutation of *cevelyn*, qd. v. *Kŷns ys trehy war an pren re got o a gevelyn*, before cutting on the tree, too short it was by a eubit. O.M. 2520.
- GEVER**, s. m. An opposite position, fronting, relation. A mutation of *cever*, qd. v. *Whet kerchouch dhymmo Pilat, yn y gever, del fuef badt, y fŷf tollys*, again, bring ye to me Pilate, in respect to him, as I was foolish, I was deceived. R.D. 1886.
- GEVES**, v. a. He had, or found. A mutation of *ceves*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *casus*. *Hag ow bostyê y bôs cf Cryst gwŷr un vâp Dew a nêf yn bŷs-ma nan geves pâr*, and

- boasting that he is Christ the true only Son of the God of heaven in this world that had not an equal. P.C. 1578. Written also *gefes*, qd. v.
- GEVYANS, s. m. Pardon, forgiveness. *Da y won y vós a rás, gevyans me ny'm bŷdh nefŷrē*, well I know that he is of grace, pardon I shall never have. M.C. 104. *Arluth, gevyans dhum enē, govy pan wrugē pehé guns corf an debel venen*, Lord, pardon to my soul! alas, when I did sin with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2249. Another form of *gefyans*, qd. v.
- GEVYS, part. Pardoned, forgiven. *Ragon y pesys y dās, oll y sor may fe gevys*, for us he prayed his Father, all his anger that it might be remitted. M.C. 9. *Ow thās whēk bedhens gevys dhe'n rema aga mystylē*, my Father dear, be they pardoned to these ones their misdeeds. M.C. 185. Another form of *gefys*, qd. v.
- GEVYTH, v. a. He shall have or find. A mutation of *cevyth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafus*, qd. v. *Pār wŷr ef a'n gevyth gu, pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, very truly he shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 963. *Ef a'n gevyth war an chal*, he shall eat it on the jaw. P.C. 1181. *Lyes mǎp dēn yn bŷs-ma rāk y gorf a'n gevyth own*, many a son of man in this world, for his body shall have fear. R.D. 2080. Written also *gefyth*, qd. v.
- GEW, s. m. A lance, a spear, a javelin, a dart, a shaft. *Gew a ve yn y dherwél gans an Edhewon gorris, ha pen lym rāg y wanē dhe golon Ihesus hynwys*, a spear was in his hands by the Jews put, and a sharp end to pierce him to the heart of the mild Jesus. M.C. 217. *Yn corf Ihesus caradow en gew lym ef a bechyē*, in the body of Jesus beloved tho sharp spear he thrust. M.C. 218. *A'n golon yth ēth dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp au gev a resas dhe dherwél nēb a'n greyskys*, from the heart there went a stream great, water and blood mingled, and by the spear it gushed to the hands of him that struck him. M.C. 219. Written also *giw*. *Tan, syms y'th dorn an giw-na*, take, hold in thy hand that spear. P.C. 3010. See also *Gu*. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *gwayu*. W. *gwacw*, † *quacu*. Arm. *goaŷ*. Ir. *gath*, *ga*, † *gai*, † *geidh*, † *gaodh*, *fugha*. Gael. *fugha*. Manx. *gev*, *gah*. Swed. *gadd*. Sanse. *gada*, a pang; *vāgin*, an arrow.
- GEW, s. m. Woe, grief, misery. Pl. *gewow*. *Dhe léf Arluth a glewaf, saw dhe face ny ny welaf, er ow gew*, thy voice Lord I hear, but thy face I do not see, for my woes. O.M. 589. *Ethlays gwēf pan revē genys, ow terry gormenadow Dev, pellys ōn a Paradis dhe'n nōr veyr er agan gev*, alas, woe is me when I was born, breaking the commandments of God, driven we are out of Paradise to the earth of the world for our misery. C.W. 76. *Dheth léf Arluth a glowaf, saw dha face me ny welaf, er ow gev*, thy voice Lord I hear, but thy face I do not see, for my woe. C.W. 84. It changes in construction into *wew*. *My a'n knouk, er y wew*; *ottē mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him, to his sorrow; behold the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2085. Written also *gu*, qd. v.
- GEWAN, s. m. Lies, falsehood. *An fals re seornyes gynē; nypis ūs ethom nag onan dhywŷy a dustynyē pan cleuseuch cows au gewan*, the false (man) has trifled with me; there is no need of any one to testify to you, when he heard you speak the lies. P.C. 1338. Plural of *gow*, qd. v.
- GEWAR, s. m. Anger. *Onon gans an kēth welen yn leyff*

- Crist a ve gorris, a'n gwyskys lasche war an pen, bum pār gewar desethys*, one with the same rod in the hand of Christ (that) was put, struck him a lash on the head, a blow of pure anger excited. M.C. 138. W. *garwedh*.
- GEWS, s. m. A speech, a word. A mutation of *cews*, qd. v. *Rāg dhym yma govenek cafes dhe geus tregereth*, for my request is to obtain thy word of love. O.M. 454.
- GEWS, v. a. He will speak. A mutation of *cews*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Pŷw ōs a geus mar huhel*, who art thou (that) speakest so high. O.M. 1368. *Me a geus dhodho mūr dēk*, I will speak to him very fair. P.C. 189.
- GEWSEL, v. a. To speak. A mutation of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Pār wŷr my a vyn mones dhe geusel orth Moyses, yn wēdh Aron*, very truly I will go to speak to Moses, also Aaron. O.M. 1583.
- GEWSEUCH, v. a. Ye will speak. A mutation of *cewseuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Ny wodhoch pendra gewseuch*, ye know not what ye say. P.C. 442. *Tewseuch, a henna na gewseuch gēr, pyppenagol a wharfo*, be ye silent, of that speak not a word, whatever may happen. R.D. 670.
- GEWSONS, v. a. They shall speak. 3 pers. pl. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Me a vyn y exammē, ha'y dūs ha'y deskes wharrē, prāg na gewsons dyougel*, I will examine him and his men, and his doctrine soon; why do they not speak clearly? P.C. 1212.
- GEWSY, v. a. Thou shalt speak. A mutation of *cewsy*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Erbyn a pyth a gewsy, ny ŷl dēn vŷth gorthyby, dhe resons ŷns da ha fŷn*, against the thing thou sayest, not any mau ean answer, thy reasons are good and fine. P.C. 820. *By ny gewsy ken ys wŷr*, never sayest thou other than true. R.D. 1195.
- GEWSYS, v. a. Spoke. A mutation of *cewsys*, the preterite of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Worth golow nōs ny geusys, na ny wŷstrys yn seoforn*, by the light of night I spoke not, nor whispered in the ear. P.C. 1253. *Pār wŷryoneth re geusys alanaŷ, re'n gēdh hedher*, very truly thou hast spoken of me, by this day. P.C. 1587. *Y fac gynen Arluth nēf, ha worthyn ol a geusys*, the Lord of heaven was with us, and spoke to us all. R.D. 1230. *A'n bēdh ef a swrys, rāk hydhew ny a geusys ol orto ef*, from the grave he is risen, for to-day we have spoken all to him. R.D. 1373.
- GEWSYTH, v. a. Thou wilt speak. A mutation of *cewsyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cewsel*, qd. v. *Awos an Dew a gensyth*, because of the God whom thou mentionest. O.M. 1513. *Ny geusyth, rāk ny wodhas bōs grontys dhym gallos brās*, thou speakest not, for thou knewest not that there is granted to me great power. P.C. 2181.
- GEYDH, s. m. A day. *Mŷns a dēf ymo, un geydh my ha'm gwērēk a wra dybry*, all that will grow in it, in one day, I and my wife will eat. O.M. 385. *Ow benneth prest y a fŷdh, kefrys yn nōs hag yn geydh*, my blessing ever thou shalt have, equally by night as by day. O.M. 458. *Me a'n te re'n geydh hydhew*, I swear it by this day. P.C. 2684. *Agy dhe ewhē an geydh, yn paradys ty a sēf*, within the evening of the day in Paradise thou shalt stand. R.D. 275. This is a corruption of *dēdh* or *dŷdh*; *g* soft being used for *d*, and *ey* to denote the long vowel.
- GEYEN, s. f. A nerve, sinew, tendon. Written also *geien*, qd. v. *Seenys* is used for the plural, qd. v.

GEYL, v. a. He shall lose. A mutation of *ceyl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *celly*, qd. v. *Why a geyl ow lowené a rŷs dhyuch yn parathys*, ye will lose my joy (that) I gave to you in Paradise. O.M. 319.

GEYLL, s. m. A scoffing, mockery. *Pan weles y mab dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll, ha'y vós gans spern curumys, ha pêb dhodho ow cull geyll*, when she saw her son used by the Jews so vilely, and that he was with thorns crowned, and every one to him doing mockery. M.C. 165.

GEYN, s. m. The back. A mutation of *ceyn*, or *cein*, qd. v. *My a'th wheres orth y dhôn dhe yffarn kepar hag ôn war geyn lowarn py brathky*, I will help thee to bring him to hell, like as we are, on the back of a fox or mastiff. O.M. 895. *Otté mellow y geyn brew*, behold the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2086. *Gweres, ty harlot iaudyn, ha dôk an grows war dhe geyn*, help, thou obstinate knave, and bear the cross on thy back. P.C. 2616.

GIC, s. m. Flesh. A mutation of *cic*, qd. v. *Dasserchey ef a wra, par del prennas an bŷs-ma gans y gŷk ha gans y wós*, rise again he will, like as he redeemed this world with his flesh and with his blood. R.D. 63.

GIGEL, s. m. A distaff. A mutation of *cigel*, qd. v. *Eva, kymmer dhe gygel rág nedhé dhyunny dyllas*, Eve, take thy distaff, to spin clothes for us. O.M. 367.

GIGLOT, s. f. A foolish laughter; a wanton lascivious girl. *Pryce*. *A giglot a lynage, ha ty war yonk a'n age, pendra ureta gans an gwás*, O wanton of lineage, and thou so young in age, what dost thou with the fellow? P.C. 1183.

GIL, v. a. To do, to make, to work. ‡ *Dho gíl*, Llwyd, 122. ‡ *Da il*, 231. ‡ *E vedn gys gíl saw*, it will cure you. ‡ *Dry vedo hwi gíl*, what will you? 244. This is a late form of *gíl*, qd. v.

GILE, s. m. A companion, a fellow, one of two. *An nŷl dhodho a dellé pymp cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other, (lit. his companion.) P.C. 506. *Ytho mar crugé golhy agas treys, hŷga seché, golhens pŷp treys y gylé ahanouch kepar ha my*, now, if I wash your feet, and dry them, let every one of you wash the feet of each other of you. P.C. 877. Written also *gelé*, qd. v.

GILEZ, pron. One another. ‡ *Dhort i gilez*, from each other. *Pryce*. A late form of *gilé*, qd. v.

GILLIS, part. Lost. Llwyd, 252. A mutation of *cillis*, id. qd. *cellys*, qd. v.

GILLY, s. m. A grove of hazels. *Pryce*. Another form of *gelly*, qd. v.

GILWYS, part. Called. Llwyd, 248. See *Gylwys*.

GIRAC, s. m. The sea needle, or gar fish. Llwyd, 14, 33, 41. From the English.

GIRGIRIC, s. f. A partridge. *Pryce*. Written by Llwyd, *gyrgiric*, qd. v.

GIRR, s. m. The flux, the griping of the bowels. *An girr*. Llwyd, 56, 79. W. *geri*. Gael. *gearrach*.

GITHA, v. a. To hide. *Dho githa*. Llwyd, 104. A mutation of *citha*, a late form of *cudhé*, qd. v.

GIVIA, v. a. To forgive, to pardon. *Pryce*. A later form of *gafé*, qd. v.

GIVIANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. Llwyd, 171, 240. A late form of *gefyans*, qd. v.

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GIVYS, part. Forgiven. Llwyd, 248. Written also *gevys*, and *gefys*, qd. v.

GLAN, s. f. The bank, the side, or brink of a river; the side of any thing. Corn. Voc. *ripa*. *Mars yw dyenkys, ellas, rāk me a wêl an mên brās war glan an bêdh fest huhel*, if he is escaped, alas, for I see the large stone on the side of the tomb very high. R.D. 522. *Gland*, for a river bank, is still used in Cornwall. W. *glan*. Arm. *glann*. Manx, *bochlanc*.

GLAN, adj. Clean, pure, holy, fair, innocent. *Wy yw glán a bŷb fyltē, mas nynj ouch ol da na whêk*, ye are clean from all filth, but ye are not all good nor sweet. M.C. 47. *Dên glán yw a bêch, heb full ymno ef dyfount nynj ês*, a man pure he is from sin, without doubt in him there is not a fault. M.C. 192. *Yn hanow Dew, ty môr glán, me a'th wŷsk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1675.

Why a dhyerbyn wharrē dên ow tōn pycher dour glán, ye will meet soon a man carrying a pitecher of clean water. P.C. 629. *Eychan, rág y fynner, mara kyller gans paynys mēr ow dyswul glán*, Oh, woe! for it is wished, if it could be, with great sorrows to destroy me quite. P.C. 2602. *Rāk, del won, mŷp Dew ôs pŷr yn beys gynys a vachtyth glán*, for as I know, very Son of God thou art, in the world born of a virgin pure. P.C. 3027. W. *glán*. Arm. *glán*. Ir. *glan*. Gael. *glan*. Manx, *glen*. Gr. *καλόν, γλήρυ*. Dor. *γλᾶνα*. Germ. *klein*. Eng. *clean*.

GLAN, s. m. Wool. *Cnêu glán*, a fleece of wool. Llwyd, 170. (W. *cnu gwlan*, *cnu o wlan*.) A later form of *gluan*, qd. v.

GLANIY, v. a. To make clean, to cleanse. Part. pass. *glanhŷs*. *A pŷp plôs yth ouch glanhŷs, mes ol nyns ouch gwlan deffry; ymu onan pŷr rostypys omma a 'gys company*, from all dirt ye are cleansed, but ye are not all clean, really; there is one much defiled here of your company. P.C. 865. W. *glanhäu*.

GLANNITH, adj. Clean and neat. Llwyd, 95, 99. *En lannith*, cleanly. 248. W. *glanwaith*.

GLANNITHDER, s. m. Cleanliness, neatness. Llwyd, 95, 240. W. *glanweithder*.

GLAS, s. m. The maw, or stomach. Corn. Voc. *stomachus*. *Lemyn ythyw eun hŷs, eunyn ef yn scon dh'y le*.—*An jawl re'ih ewno dh'y glas*, now it is the right length, let us adjust it soon to its place.—The devil adjust thee to his maw. O.M. 2527. *Whŷth war gam, vyngears y'th glas*, blow athwart, vengeance in thy maw. P.C. 2716. *A harlos, yn kettep gwás, hertheuch, vynjons y 'ges glas*, O raseals, every fellow, push ye, vengeance in your maws. P.C. 3074.

GLAS, s. f. A country, region. *May'th ylleuch yn mēs a'm glás*, that ye go out of my country. O.M. 1587. *Gallas Moyses ha'y pobel mēs a'm glás*, gone are Moses and his people out of my land. O.M. 1628. *Ha dhyrchy me re ordynas glás nêf ynnny rāk trygé*, and for you I have ordained the kingdom of heaven, in it to dwell. P.C. 808. Another form of *gwlas*, qd. v.

GLAS, adj. Blue or azure, sky coloured; gray, ash coloured; verdant, green. *Del lavaré war anow, war an pren glás mar a te, yn pren seych ha casadow yn erna fatel ve*, as (one) saith by mouth; on the green wood if it come, in dry and hateful wood, then how shall it be? M.C. 170. *An golom glás hy lagas, yn mēs gwra hy dehyfré, lèllé edhen, ren ow thās, leverel ny won ple fê*, the dove

- with blue eyes do thou liberate outside, a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1109, 1135. *Dynythys yw, hag yma yn hy myyn branch olyf glās*, she is come, and there is in her beak a branch of green olive. O.M. 1122. *Dūn ganso dywhans touth brās, rāk y worré yn dour glās yw ow dysyr*, let us come with him very speedily, for to put him into blue water is my desire. R.D. 2193. In construction with feminine nouns it would strictly change into *lās*, as in Welsh, but the rule is not always followed in Cornish, though examples are found. ‡ *Ema reiz gennam kenifra lazoan lās rāg looz*, there is given by me every green herb for food. M.C. p. 95. W. *glās*. Arm. *glās*. Ir. *glas*. Gael. *glas*. Manx, *glass*. In all the Celtic languages it is applied to the three colours, and it is equally indefinite in the classical. Gr. *γλαυκός*. Lat. *glaucus*: *glastum*, woad.
- GLASCOR, s. m. A kingdom, a country. *Ow colon yw clāf marthys, bōs drōg a'n par-ma codhys yn ow glascor yn torma*, my heart is wondrous sick, that such an evil is fallen in my kingdom at this time. O.M. 1570. *Ef a lādth gans fleyryngy ol ow glascor*, he will kill with the stink all my kingdom. R.D. 2134. *Rāk pūr wjyr yth hepcoras dre y ober glascor nēf*, for very truly he renounced by his work the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2338. *A le-na yth yskynnaf yn ban bōs yn glascor nēf*, from that place I will ascend up even to the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2402. In construction it changes into *wlascor*. *Mar mynmyth bones yn cys, reys yw dhys gorré Moyses, Aron a th wlascor yn meys, h'aga pobel ol gansé*, if thou wilt be at ease, need is to thee to put Moses (and) Aaron out of thy country, and all their people with them. O.M. 1573.
- GLASE, v. n. To become blue, to grow pale; to be green, to flourish. *Ol an tŷr a bywfy yw mylleges y'th ober; ffrut da byner re dhokko, na glasé bōs gorfen bōs*, all the earth thou ownest is cursed in thy deed; good fruit may it never bring, nor be verdant until the end of the world. O.M. 584. W. *glasu*. Arm. *glaza*. Ir. *glas*. Gael. *glas*.
- GLASGARN, s. m. A kingdom. *Llwyd*, 138. This is a later form of *glascor*.
- GLASSYGYON, s. m. A green, a green plot. *Hedré vyyn ow predery, yn glassygyon gesouch y, aga tŷr dhe wrowedhē*, while I am considering, leave ye them on a green plot, the three to lie. O.M. 2036. W. *glesygen*.
- GLASTANEN, s. f. The oak, the scarlet oak. Cornish Vocabulary, *quercus vel jillex*. *Llwyd* gives *glastan*, *glastanan*, *glastennen*, as various forms. 141, 240. W. *glasdonen*. Comp. of *glās*, green, and *tonen*, bark. Arm. *glastennen*, *glasten*.
- GLAW, s. m. Rain. *Bedhens ebron dreys pūp tra, rāk kudhē mōns ūs formyys, rāk synsy glaw awartha, dhe'n nōr veys may fē dyllys*, let the sky be above every thing, to cover all that is created, to keep the rain above, to the earth of the world that it may be sent forth. O.M. 23. *Rāg sythyn wosē henma, dew ugens dŷdh my a ās glaw dhe godhē awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1028. *Dūn abervedh desempys, agan gorhyl awartha gans glaw ef a vŷdh cudhys*, let us come in immediately, our ark from above with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1064. *Gallas an glaw dhe vēs gulān, ha'n dour my a grēs basseys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water I believe abated. O.M. 1097. *Glau*, Corn. Voc. *pluvia*. W. *glaw*, and provincially *glaw*. Arm. *glāb*. Lat. *pluvia*. Sanse. *plu*, to flow. Gr. *πλέω*, *βλύω*, *βλύζω*. Lat. *pluo*, *fluo*. Germ. *flesse*. Eng. *flow*. Lith. *plauju*. Russ. *plyvu*.
- GLAWN, s. m. Wool. ‡ *Hy oar gwil padn dah gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. *Prycc*. A late form of *ghuan*, qd. v.
- GLEB, adj. Wet, moist. *Dēdh glēb, a wet day*. In construction with nouns feminine it changed as in Welsh into *lēb*, thus *cewar lēb*, wet weather. *Ll*. 66, 243. Hence are derived the substantive *glībor*, moisture, and verb *glybyé*, to wet, qd. v. W. *gwlyb*, † *gulip*. Arm. *gleb*, *glub*. Hence English *glib*. Compare also W. *gwlych*, wet. Arm. *gloueuch*. Ir. *flūch*. Gael. *flūch*. Manx, *flūgh*. Sanse. *plu*, to flow.
- GLEDH, s. m. Chickweed. *Llwyd*, 18, *glēdh*. W. *gwljdh*. Ir. *flith*, *flaile*. Gael. *flíodh*. Manx, *flee*.
- GLEDH, adj. Left, the left. A mutation of *clēdh*, qd. v. *A búb teneuen, hag a dhychow hag a glēdh*, on every side, both on the right and on the left. M.C. 236. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luēf glēdh gans ol ow ncl*, bring a nail, and I will fasten his left hand with all my strength. P.C. 2747. *Dorn glēdh*, left hand. *Llwyd*, 150.
- GLEDHE, s. m. A sword. A mutation of *clēdhē*, qd. v. ‡ *Cens dha gledhé*, with thy sword. *Llwyd*, 230.
- GLEN, s. m. A valley, a dale. Generally written *glyn*, qd. v.
- GLENY, v. a. To eling to, to cleave to, to adhere, to stick to. Part. pass. *glenys*. *Y dysky nūr a'n grevyé, worto fast nawug-o glenys*, to take it off much him grieved, to him fast it was now eling. M.C. 176. *Dhe'th scoforn wharré yehes my a re; abarth ow Thās bynyges, dh'y thyller artē glenes, kepar del ve*, to thy ear soou health I will give; on the part of my blessed Father, to its place let it stick, like as it was. P.C. 1153. *Ytho ow fines ha'm brustplat purpur garow dhum strothē, dre an gōs a rāk Pilat, worto an kŷc a glenē*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me, through the blood before Pilate, the flesh stuck to it. R.D. 2594. ‡ *Bez leddarn a glenaz ort an dzhei*, but the thieves elung to them. *Llwyd*, 252. Written also *glynē*, qd. v. W. *glynu*. Ir. *lean*, † *glean*. Gael. *leanail*, *leantuin*, † *glean*. Manx, *liant*.
- GLESIN, s. m. The herb woad. Corn. Voc. *sandix*. W. *glesyn*, what is blue; from *glās*. Lat. *glastum*.
- GLESEUCII, v. a. Ye heard. Incorrectly for *glewseuch*, a mutation of *clewseuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Arluth ot omma an gwās del glescuch, a dhyallas an profus Ihesus, dampnyas dhe vōs gorrys yn grows pren*, Lord, see here the fellow, as you heard, (that) mocked the prophet Jesus, he condemned to be put on the cross tree. R.D. 1804.
- GLEW, adj. Resolute, stout, sharp, acute, penetrating. *Ow bommyñ yw marthys glew, ny fyn an gwās gelwel tru, na pygy cafus merci*, my blows are wondrous sharp, the fellow will not call "oh," nor pray to have mercy. P.C. 2088. *Ow stons a fue crows a pren; kyns ēn mychtern dēn ha Dew; yn le basnet war ow fen, curyn a spern lym ha glew*, my standing was a cross of wood; before I was a king, man, and God; instead of a helmet on my head, a crown of thorns sharp and penetrating. R.D. 2582. W. *glew*.
- GLEW, v. a. He will hear. A mutation of *clew*, 3 pers.

- s. fut. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Na dhyscryssouch Dew a nêf, râg ef a glew agas lêf*, do ye not distrust the God of heaven, for he will hear your voice. O.M. 1658. *Y wordhyé y teleth dheys, mar uskys pan glew dhe lêf*, to worship him it is incumbent on thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1776.
- GLEWAF, v. a. I shall hear. A mutation of *clewaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *clewas*. *Ma ow wolon ow rannê, pan glewaf cows a'n parna*, my heart is separating when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2182.
- GLEWAS, v. a. He heard. A mutation of *clewas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Worth nêp a glewas govyn, râk y a wor leverel*, ask of one (that) has heard, for they know (how) to say. P.C. 1260. *Me a'n glewas dyougel*, I heard him certainly. P.C. 1307. *A Ihesu, mychtern a nêf, ty re glewas agan lêf*, O Jesus, king of heaven, thou hast heard our voice. R.D. 174.
- GLEWFO, v. a. He may hear. A mutation of *clewfo*, 3 pers. sing. snbj. of *clewas*. *Ol an iustys ow tôs dhyu, anodho ef grêns del vyn, pan glewfo y lavarow*, see the justice coming to us, with him let him do as he will, when he hears his words. P.C. 372.
- GLEWSYUCH, v. a. Yo heard. A mutation of *clewsyuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *clewas*. *An rê-ma ew gwêl a râs, râg ny glewsyuch yn nêp plâs sawor a'n par-ma vythqueth*, these here are rods of grace, for yo have not smelt in any place savour of this sort ever. O.M. 1990. *A glewsyuch why, cowethê, del ugy an nêl horê owthenwel an pÿth na vÿdh*, did ye hear comrades, how the vile strumpet is calling on the thing that is not? O.M. 2727.
- GLEWYUCH, v. a. Hear ye. A mutation of *clewryuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *clewas*. *Oyeth sy glewryuch dhym ol, masous an drê ketep pol*, hear ye, listen to me all, masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2297. *Oyeth or oyeth yn wêdh sy glewryuch bryntyn ha kêth, oyez, now oyez*, likewise hear ye, nobles and commons. O.M. 2420.
- GLEYN, s. m. The knee. *Ena Christ a's gasas, hag êth arta dhe besy war ben gleyn dheworth y dâs, del lavarsa ragon ny*, there Christ them left, and went again on his knees to his Father, as he had said for us. M.C. 56. *Mês y dhiensys o mar feyn pûb ûr a'n trylyu dhedhê, may 'th êth war ben y dhewleyn, ha pesy yn ketelma*, but his mauhood was so perfect every honr (that) he turned to them, so that he went on his knees, and prayed in this manner. M.C. 54. Another form of *glîn*, qd. v.
- GLIB, adj. Wet, moist. Generally written *glêb*, qd. v.
- GLIBBIE, v. a. To make moist, to moisten, to wet. *Pryce*. Written also *glybyé*, qd. v.
- GLIBOR, s. m. Moisture. Cornish Vocab. *humor*. W. *gelybher*. Arm. *glebor, glebder*. "The town of Ulubrae, mentioned by Cicero in Lit. Fam. vij. 18, appears to have been in a moist situation from the allusion to frogs." Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 368.
- GLIH, s. m. Frost. *Llwyd*, 33. Written also *clih*, qd. v. Lat. *glacies*.
- GLIN, s. m. The knee. Corn. Voc. *penclin*. *Ol an rema ty a fÿdh, ow gordhyé mura mennyth war pen dhe dheu glÿn ysel*, all these thou shalt have, if thou wilt worship me low on thy knees. P.C. 136. *Pêb ol war pen y dew glÿn a gân yn gordhyans dhodho*, every one upon his knees shall sing in worship to him. P.C. 247.

- ‡ *Pedn glîn*, *Llwyd*, 63. W. *glîn*. Arm. *glîn*. Ir. *glun*. Gael. *glan*. Manx, *glooon*. Slav. *koleno*. Sansc. *g'ânû*, fr. *jñâ*, to bend. Lat. *genu*. Gr. *γόυν*. Goth. *knîu*. Eng. *knee*.
- GLIT, s. m. A hoar frost, a rime. *Llwyd*, 131. See *Glâh*.
- GLOAS, s. m. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *Pryce*. *Me a guntell drcyn ha spern ha glôs, dha lesky heb bern, hag a vra bushe brâs a voog*, I will gather briars and thorns, and dried cow-dung, to burn without regret, and will make a great cloud of smoke. C.W. 80. This word is still in use in Cornwall, and the same material is used for fuel in some parts of Wales. W. *glciad*. Dr. O. Pughe derives the word from *glai*, glistening; I am more inclined to *goleu*, light.
- GLOC, s. f. A cloak. A mutation of *clôc*. *Pan sefsys hydhew myttyn, yâch êns aga ieyw; dyswedh y a dhan dhe glôk*, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews; shew them from under thy cloak. P.C. 2682. Borrowed from the English.
- GLOS, s. f. A pang, pain, anguish. *Mey fê, me re goskes pôs; ha rum kemercs drôk glôs*, my faith, I have slept heavily; and an evil pang has seized me. R.D. 512. A contracted form of *gloys*, qd. v.
- GLOW, s. m. Coal. *Pÿth yw an gordhyans dhe Dew bôs leskys dhe glow lusew war an karrygy degé*, what worship is it to God that the tithe be burnt to coal-ashes on the stones? O.M. 477. ‡ *Gwell hy eye perna nebas glow, ha hedna vedn gus tubm a dhella e a râg*, better she had bought some coal, and that will warm yon behind and before. *Pryce*. *Hwêl glow*, a coal pit. *Llwyd*, 145. W. *glo*. Arm. *glaou*. Ir. *gual*. Gael. *gual*. Manx, *geayl*. Germ. *kolc*. Eng. *coal*, *glow*. Sansc. *gval*, to burn, to shine.
- GLOW, v. a. He will hear. A mutation of *clow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *clewas*, qd. v. ‡ *Piwa glow vi, whom hear I?* *Llwyd*, 253.
- GLOWAS, v. a. He heard. A mutation of *clowas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *clowes*, or *clowas*, qd. v. *Sera, ha me ow gwandra, me a glowas a wartha war an wedhan un êl whêk, fir ow cana*, Sir, as I was walking, I heard from above on the tree an angel sweet wisely singing. C.W. 56.
- GLOWES, v. a. To hear. A mutation of *clowes*, or *clowas*, qd. v. *Worth glowes*, by hearing. *Llwyd*, 249.
- GLOWSYS, v. a. Thou heardest. A mutation of *clowsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *clowas*, qd. v. *Drôg polat o, nêb a gloves ow cana*, an evil pullet he was, whom thou didst hear singing. C.W. 56.
- GLOWYS, v. a. I heard. A mutation of *clowys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *clowas*, qd. v. *Ef a allas dyougel, del glowys y leverel yn lyes le*, he could indeed, as I heard it said in many a place. P.C. 2874.
- GLOYs, s. f. A pang, pain, anguish. *Angus brâs, ha peynys lyn, ha gloys crêf a's kemercs*, great anguish, and pains, and strong pang seized her. M.C. 221. *Ma an gloys drc ow colon râk gullarow hag anken*, there is a pang through my heart for sorrows and grief. P.C. 1147. W. *glocs*. Arm. *gloez*. Sansc. *klis*, to be pained.
- GLU, v. a. Hear thou. A mutation of *clu*, id. qd. *clew*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *clewas*, qd. v. *Cowryth, growedh an nÿl tu, hag aspy ahas, ha glu, a râg hag a dencwen*, eomrade, lie on one side, and look out continually, and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2062.

GLUAN, s. m. Wool. Corn. Voc. *lana*. *Glân* is given by Llwyd, and *glawn* by Pryce, as late forms. W. *gwlan*, + *gulan*. Arm. *gloan*. Ir. *olann*. Gael. *olann*. Manx, *ollan*. Slav. *ulan*. Lith. *vilna*. Lat. *lana*, for *vlana*.

GLUT, s. m. Glue, viscous matter, paste. Corn. Vocab. *gluten*. W. *glîd*. Arm. *glîd*. Ir. *glaoth*. Gael. *glaoth*. Gr. *γλοιος, γλία*. Lat. *gluten*. Eng. *glue*.

GLUTH, s. m. Dew. Llwyd, 16, 141, *glûth*. W. *gwlith*. Arm. *gliz*.

GLUYAN, s. m. Sickness, disease. *Gwelly glûyan*, bed sickness. Pryce. A mutation of *clûyan*, qd. v.

GLYBOR, s. m. Wetness, moisture. Llwyd, 66. Another form of *glîbor*, qd. v.

GLYBYE, v. a. To wet, to moisten, to make wet, to madden. *Yma daggrow ow klybyé dhe drey's rûk ewn kerengé, saw me a's séch gans ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet, for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 482. W. *gwlybu*. Arm. *glebia*, *glibia*, *glubein*, *glubein*.

GLYN, s. m. A valley through which a river flows, a woody valley, a glen. W. *glyn*. Arm. *glen*. Ir. *gleann*. Gael. *gleann*. Manx, *glion*. Scot. *glen*.

GLYNE, v. a. To eling to, to adhere to, to stick to. *Pan fue an purpur war skwyh kychys dhe vës gans dyn dhorn, worto y glyncs hardlych ran an kÿc bÿs yn ascorn*, when the purple was on a sudden snatched away with hands, to it stuck closely a piece of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2597. Another form of *gleny*, qd. v.

GLYVEDHAS, s. m. Midwifery. *Benen glyvedhas*, a midwife. Llwyd, 103. I consider the word to be a mutation of *clyvedhas*, and connected with W. *colwyn-ydhiaeth*, midwifery.

GNACIAS, v. a. Struck or knocked. A mutation of *cnacias*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cnacié*, id. qd. *enoucyé*, qd. v. + *E gnacias*, he knocked. Llwyd, 253.

GO, adv. Rather. A particle used with words to denote a progress towards, an approach, or a state short of perfection. In Welsh it is of frequent occurrence, as *pant*, a hollow, *gobant*, a little hollow. *Bron*, a hill, *govron*, a little hill. *Drwg*, bad, *go drwg*, rather bad. So Cornish *go dôl*, a little valley. Ir. *gabh*, progress. Sansc. *gâ*, to go.

GO, pron. adj. Their. ‡ *Ha an 'oar a drôz rûg gwelz, ha an lozo rûg dasker hâz poka e cunda, ha an gwÿdh toon lavallo, ha go hâz etta go honnen, warler go henda; ha Dew gwellas tro va dah*, and the earth brought forth grass, and the herb did yield seed after its kind, and the trees yielding fruit, and their seed in themselves after their kind; and God saw that it was good. C.W. p. 190. A late corruption of *aga*, qd. v.

GOBER, s. m. A recompence, reward; fee, wages, stipend, hire. Written indiscriminately also *gobar*, *gobyr*. *A'n deppro gans cregyans da gober tÿk eff a'n gevyth*, he that eats it with good faith, a good reward he shall obtain. M.C. 44. *Gurÿs yw dhe temple hep sôn, agan gobyr ny a'th pÿs*, thy temple is done without noise, our wages we ask of thee. O.M. 2584. *Why a's bÿdh agas go-bar eredy*, ye shall have your payment surely. O.M. 2587. *Gobar da why agas bÿdh*, a good reward ye shall have. R.D. 376. *Why a's bÿdh gobar brâs*, ye shall have a great reward. R.D. 672. W. *gobyr*. Arm. *gobr*.

GOBERNA, v. a. To hire. *Gobernes*, hired. Pryce.

GOC, adj. Lying, deceitful. *Menouch ef a wrûk bostyé y rôs mûp Dew, dk'y lawe, arluth an gôk*, often he did boast

that he was the Son of God, be he praised! lord of the liars. P.C. 2890. *Ny vÿdh Dew nefra jûr wÿr kevys goak, trest dhymo*, God will never very truly be found a liar, trust to me. C.W. 172. This is the same word as *gauhoc*, *gouhoc*, from *gov*, a lie.

GÓCCOR, s. m. A merchant, a trader, a dealer, a hawker, a pedler. Pl. *goccorion*. *Crist a gafas gockorion yn templeys aberth yn drê, ef a rûg dhedhé yn scon môs yn mës a lena*, Christ found traders in the temples within the town, he caused them soon to go out from thence. M.C. 30. Another form of *gwicur*, qd. v.

GOCY, adj. Foolish, silly, absurd. Pl. *gocyas*. Superlative *gocyé*. *A venen, assos goky*, O woman, thou art foolish. O.M. 173. *Gorteuch lymmyn gockyes, dhe'th scoforn wharré yehes my a re*, stay ye now fools, to thy ear soon health I will give. P.C. 1149. *Asyw an dén-na goky*, that man is foolish. P.C. 1662. *A Bertyl asogé mûs ha goky dres ol an dÿs py ytho fôl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and silly beyond all the men that are fools. R.D. 972. *Hesogé goky Mathew*, and thou art foolish Matthew. R.D. 983. *Ysouch gokky ha fellyon*, ye are silly and foolish. R.D. 1273. *Nynsouch lenmyn gokyces*, are ye not now foolish? R.D. 1136. *Ty yw, me a grÿs, an gokyé dén yn beys*, thou art, I believe, the foolishest man in the world. R.D. 1454. In construction it changes into *woky*, qd. v. The root is *côc*, qd. v.

GOCYNETH, s. m. Foolishness, folly, absurdity. *Ty a heul muskegys, hag yn gokyneth gylls, awos an Dew a geusyth*, thou seemest crazed, and in folly lost, because of the God (that) thou mentionest. O.M. 1512. In construction it changes into *wocyneth*. *Rum fÿ, mûr a wokyneth yw moncs dhe lesky peyth a jÿl dén orto bevé*, by my faith, much of folly it is to go to burn a thing that a man can live upon. O.M. 473.

GOD, s. m. A wood. A mutation of *eôd*, a contracted form of *coed*. qd. v.

GODE, s. m. Confusion. This word occurs in the following passage. *Dro ve, gode thous re'th fo*, bring it, confusion be to thee. O.M. 2822. The meaning is not obvious, but evidently an imprecation. Mr. Norris suggests *gode dhons*, a good dance. I am inclined to connect it with the W. *gwaed*, blood.

GODEN, s. m. A base or foundation; the sole. Corn. Vocab. *goden truil*, planta pedis, the sole of the foot. W. *gwadyn*. Arm. *gweten*.

GODH, s. m. A mole. Corn. Vocab. *god*, talpa. In late Cornish it was called *gûdh dhâr*. Llwyd, 160, 241. *Twrch dacar* is also one of the names in Welsh. W. *gwâdh*. Arm. *goz*. Ir. *fadh*. Gael. *fadh*.

GÓDH, s. f. A goose. Pl. *godhow*; (*godho*, Llwyd, 242.) *Gôdh dêk scon my a offryn dhe Dew war ben ow dewlyn, hag a's gor war y alter*, a fair goose forthwith I will offer to God upon my knees, and put it upon his altar. O.M. 1195. ‡ *Culliaq godho*, a gander. Llwyd, 43. Written also *goydh*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guît*, qd. v.

GODH, v. a. He will fall. A mutation of *côdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *codha*, qd. v. *Me a lever yn torma, vyvions crêf a gôdh warnas*, I say at this time strong vengeance will fall upon thee. O.M. 1498. *Mûr dhe voy ef re pechas, ha drôk warnodho a gôdh*, much the more he hath sinned, and evil will fall upon him. P.C. 2192.

GODHAL, s. m. An Irishman. Written also *gwidhal*, qd. v.

GODHALEC, adj. Irish. *Pryce*. W. *gwydhetig*. Ir. *gaodhalach*. Gael. *gaidhealach*. Manx, *gaelic*, *gaelg*.

GODHAS, s. m. Sediment, grounds of drink, the lees. *Llwyd*, 15. W. *gwadhod*. Arm. *gouzia*, *gouziza*, to settle.

GODHAS, v. a. He fell. A mutation of *codhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *codha*, qd. v. *Râg* own *y a gangyes lyw*, *râg gwander y a godhas*, for fear they changed colour, for weakness they fell. M.C. 68.

GODHAS, v. a. To know. *Llwyd*, 50. In construction it changes into *wodhas*. *Ef a wodhyé y verwy*, he knew he should die. M.C. 56. *Lemmyn mar codhas*, now if thou knowest. M.C. 92. *Taw Pedyr, te ny wodhas, yn mêdh Christ, pa'n dra râf dhys*, be silent Peter, thou knowest not, says Christ, what thing I do to thee. M.C. 46. *Te a wodhyé dhe honon*, thou knewest thyself. M.C. 101. *A ban nag és a wodhfê dheuch parys a's gurellê gwel*, since there is not that knows to make them better ready for you. M.C. 158. *Dhe'n well ny wodhyens y dhystrowy*, the better they knew not (how) to destroy him. M.C. 238. *A'n dên-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pelé*, since this man has risen, he is gone we know not where. M.C. 245. See also *Wodhons*, *Wodher*, *Wodhouch*, &c. *Godhas* is another form of *godhvos*, qd. v.

GODHE, v. a. To fall. A mutation of *codhé*, qd. v. *Dew ugens djdj my a âs glaw dhe godhé awartha*, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1028. *Râg dout mysshuf dhe godhé*, for fear of mischief to happen. O.M. 1426.

GODHEVEL, v. a. To suffer, bear, endure. The infinitive is also written *godhaf*. *Mêsk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf*, among my people I will not any longer endure you. O.M. 1595. *Godhaf dhe vrûs dhe honan*, suffer thou thy judgment thyself. O.M. 2248. *Avos godhevel ancw, ny nahas hy lavarow*, notwithstanding suffering death, she did not retract her words. O.M. 2760. *Arluth cûf, me yw parys godhaf gyns bôs ledhys*, dear Lord, I am ready to suffer with thee to be slain. P.C. 888. *Godheveuch omma lavar, ha gollyouch gynf ow kefyon kêr colonow*, endure ye here labour, and watch with me, my dearly beloved hearts. P.C. 1024. *Ef re dhyndyles yn ta godhaf mernens yn bÿs-ma*, he has deserved well to suffer death in this world. P.C. 1343. *Ny fue ragdho y honan y'n godhefys ef, mäs räk kerengé mûp dên*, it was not for himself he suffered it, but for the love of mankind. P.C. 3227. *Mâb Marya mûr a beyn a wodhevy yn âr-na*, the Son of Mary much pain suffered at that time. M.C. 54. *Ol Ihesus a'n godhevys, ha'y worthyby ny vynnas*, Jesus endured it all, and answer him he would not. M.C. 92. *Bythqueth dên ny wodhevys payn ella dh'y golon nês*, man never suffered pain that went nearer to his heart. M.C. 172. *Dowr, ha lér, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl ha lour, ha steyr kyffris, a Grist ow codhaff mernans anken y a wodhevys*, water, and earth, and fire, and wind, sun, and moon, and stars likewise, at Christ suffering death, vexation endured. M.C. 211. *War g corf y wodhefys mûr a peynys*, on his body he suffered many pains. R.D. 1810. W. *godhev*, † *quodeim*, in Oxford Glosses. Arm. *gouzav*. Ir. *foidhid*, † *fodaim*, † *fodam*. Gael. *foidhid*, *foighid*.

GODHIHUAR, s. m. The evening. *Llwyd*, 249. † *Ha godhehuar ha metten o an kenza journa*, and the evening

and the morning were the first day. C.W. p. 189. † *Ha godhuar ha metten o an nessa journa*, and the evening and the morning were the second day. 190. † *Ha godhuar ha metten o an tridga journa*, and the evening and the morning were the third day. 190. † *Ha godhihuar ha metten o an wheffus djdj*, and the evening and the morning were the sixth day. 192. A later form of *gurthuwer*, qd. v.

GODHO, s. m. Sediment, the lees of drink. *Llwyd*, 147. A late corruption of *godhas*, qd. v.

GODHO, s. m. Geese. *Llwyd*, 242. This is the same word as *godhow*, pl. of *gôdh*, qd. v. † *Kulliaq godho*, a gander, lit. the cock of geese. *Llwyd*, 43.

GODHVOS, v. a. To be cognizant of, to know, to be acquainted with. Written equally common *godhfos*. Compounded of *gôdh*, = W. *gwêdh*, knowledge, and *bôs*, to be. The inflexions are similar to those of *bôs*. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané*, one thing that I know, if thou knewest it, could comfort thee. O.M. 151. *Godhfos gwÿr ol yredy, my a vyn môs dhyworthys*, knowing the truth all plainly, I will go from thee. O.M. 821. *My a vyn vôs garlont gureys a urhans adrô dhedhé, râg godhvôs pÿth vo y hÿs*, I will that a garland be made of silver around it, to know what may be its length. O.M. 2098. *Pÿw an brassé dên senges yn mÿsk ol dhy dhyskyblon, uêb a'n godhfo gorthybes*, who is esteemed the greatest man among all thy disciples, he that knows him, let him answer. P.C. 775. *Pendra urâf ny wodhes whêth, ty a'n godhvyth yn dywedh, wogé ow môs ahanan*, what I do thou knowest not yet, thou shalt know it in the end, after my going hence. P.C. 849. *Lowenna teka godhfy*, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1042. *May rÿs y vonas ledhys, godhvedhouch kettoponon*, that he must be slain, ye know every one. M.C. 141. *Mar quwa, godhvedhys mar pÿdh, yn scon dysureys ef a vÿdh*, if he does, if he be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be. O.M. 1520. *A Phelyp, lous ôs y'th fÿdh, ha ty gynf solla-dhÿdh, godhfydhy grygy yn fâs*, O Philip, thou art gray in thy faith, and thou with me a long time shouldst know how to believe well. R.D. 2381. *Godhvôs*, in construction changes into *wodhvôs*, qd. v. W. *gwybod*. Arm. *gouzout*. Ir. † *cith*. Gael. *cidh*. Sansc. *vibû*, *kit*.

GOEF, adj. Unhappy he, miserable he. *Goef a gollas an vlâs*, unhappy he (that) lost the country. O.M. 754. *Arluth warnas tregeryth, goef a ra dhe serry*, Lord on thee be love, miserable is he that doth anger thee. O.M. 1016. *Goef vÿdh nêp a'm gwerthas*, miserable will he be who has sold me. P.C. 750. *Goef pan ve genys dhe'n bÿs-ma*, miserable he when he was born into this world. P.C. 871. Comp. of *goe*, id. qd. W. *gwae*, woe, and *ef*, he. *Govy*, unhappy I; and *goy*, unhappy they; are similar compounds.

GOF, s. m. A smith. Corn. Voe. *faber vel cudo*. *Y hwalsons oll adrô mar cassons gôff yredy*, they searched all about if they could find a smith forthwith. M.C. 154. *Yn mêdh an gôff, me ny wrâff pûr wÿr kentrow dhe wy vÿth*, says the smith, I will never make indeed nails for you. M.C. 155. *Yn mêdh gurêk an gôff dhe-dhé, kentrow dhe wy why ny fÿll*, says the wife of the smith to them, to you nails shall not fail. M.C. 158. *Euch dhe wovyn hep lettyé worth an gôf yn Marches Row*, go to ask without delaying of the smith in Market Row.

2668. *Gôf diu*, a blacksmith. *Llwyd*, 58. *W. gôv*, †*gof*. Arm. *gof*, *gov*. Ir. *gobha*, *gabha*, †*goba*, †*gobam*, †*gabann*. Gael. *gobha*, hence *gov chrom*, in Sir Walter Scott. Manx, *gaave*. Pers. *gava*, the renowned blacksmith of Ispahan.
- GOFAIL, s. f. A smithy, a blacksmith's shop. Cornish Vocabulary, *officina*. *Llwyd*, 106, writes it *govail*. *W. gevail*, from *gôv*, with the regular mutation of *o* into *e*. This ancient form is preserved in the instances of *gevail*, and *cegin*, but in Welsh the mutation is now generally written *y*. Arm. *govet*, *govet*.
- GOFEN, v. a. To ask. *A gofen*, asking. *Llwyd*, 245. Another form of *govyn*, qd. v.
- GOG, s. f. The enckoo. *An gôg*. A mutation of *côg*, qd. v.
- GOIDH, s. f. A goose. *Llwyd*, 229. See *Goydh*.
- GOIL, s. f. A sail. See *Goyl*.
- GOIL, s. f. A festival. *Dédh goil*, and by contraction *degl*, a holiday. *Llwyd*, 59. *W. gôyl*, †*gyl*, †*guil*. Arm. *gouil*. Ir. *feighil*, *feil*, †*fel*. Gael. *feill*. Manx, *feailley*, *oicl*, *cail*. Lat. *vigiliae*.
- GOIS, s. m. Blood. Written also *goys*, qd. v.
- GOITCENIN, s. m. Dog's bano, wild or meadow saffron. Corn. Voc. *hermodactula vel tilodosa*. Comp. of *goit*, a mutation of *coit*, a wood, and *cenin*, a leek, qd. v.
- GOIVEN, s. f. A nerve. Cornish Vocab. *nervus*. See *Geien*.
- GOL, s. f. A sail. *Gwelan gôl*, the sail yard. *Llwyd*, 3. A contracted form of *goyl*, qd. v.
- GOL, s. f. A holiday. *Llwyd*, 18. A contracted form of *goil*, qd. v.
- GOLCHY, v. a. To wash. *Yn bason bedhens gorrys, ha me a's goulch dysempys may fôns gulân a pûp plôs ol*, let them be put in a basin, and I will wash them immediately, that they may be clean from all dirt. P.C. 843. *Tommans onan dour war tân, râg wogé soper my a woulch ol agas trÿs*, let one warm water on the fire, for after supper I will wash all your feet. P.C. 835. *Saw yn tokyn ow bôs gulân a goys Ihesu Nazaré, me a wolch seon ow dulé a wêl dheuch ketep onan*, but in token of my being clean of the blood of Jesus of Nazareth, I will wash immediately my hands in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2499. In all the other tenses the aspirate was softened into *h*; see *Golhy*. *W. golchi*. Arm. *golchi*, *gwelchi*, †*gwelchi*, †*gwelthy*. Ir. *folcain*, †*folchaim*. Gael. *faile*.
- GOLE, v. a. To hearken to, to listen to. Written also *gola*, and in construction *cola*. *Ny dâl dhys kavanseusé, dre dhc wrék y vôs terrys, râg orty ty dhc golé, mÿl vâp mam a veydh damneys*, it will not avail to make excuse through thy wifo that it was broken, because that thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 323. *Râg cola worth un venen, gulân ef rê gollas an plâs*, for listening to a woman, he has quite lost the place. O.M. 419. *A synte Mari, Mathew, mar a colyth, ty a tew gans dhc whethlow*, O Saint Mary! Matthew, if thou wilt listen, thou wilt be silent with thy tales. R.D. 1388. †*Ty rig golla worty*; thou hast hearkened into her. *Llwyd*, 242.
- GOLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil. A mutation of *colenwel*, qd. v. *Râg ef a vyn hep lettÿe wheyl y dâs y golenwel*, for he will without stopping the work of his father fulfil. O.M. 2428.
- GOLES, s. m. The bottom, the lowest part. In construction *woles*. Written also *golas*. *Ha'n grows a ve drehevys, ha Ihesus fasteys ynnÿ, ha'n pen golas delyffrys yn toll o tellys rygthy*, and the cross was raised, and Jesus fastened on it, and the lower end delivered into the hole (that) was holed for it. M.C. 184. *Ha war woles, pan vyrys, my a welas hy gworydyow bÿs yn yffarn dywenys*, and at the bottom, when I looked, I saw its roots even into hell descending. O.M. 781. *Deu tek a bren râg styllyow, ha compos y demecnnow, brâs ha crom y ben goles*, here is a fair tree for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2443. *Ke, ty Pilat mylyges, ena yn dour dhe woles ty â, go, thou cursed Pilate, there in the water to the bottom thou shalt go*. R.D. 2196. *Golas trûs*, the sole of the foot. *Llwyd*, 121. *W. gwaelod*. Arm. *goeled*, *gwelod*.
- GOLEUDER, s. m. Brightness. *Llwyd*, 240. Written also *golowder*, qd. v.
- GOLIAN, s. f. A knife. A mutation of *colhan*, or *collan*, qd. v. †*Gens e golhan*, with his knife. *Llwyd*, 252.
- GOLHY, v. a. To wash. In construction it changes into *wolhy*. *Gans dour gorris yn bazon y wolhas aga garrow, with water put in a basin he washed their legs*. M.C. 45. *Henna Pedyr a sconyas Ihesus dhe wolhy y dreys; taw Pedyr, te ny wodhas, yn mêdh Christ, pandra râf dhys; mar ny'th wolhaff dre ow grâs, yn nêf ny vedhyth tregis; yn mêdh Pedyr, dhym na âs troys na leyff na vo golhys*, that Peter refused that Christ should wash his feet; be silent Peter, thou knowest not, says Christ, what I shall do to thee; if I wash thee not by my grace, in heaven thou shalt not dwell; says Peter, to me leave not foot or hand that it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Golhy ow treys ny hyrsys; homma gans daggrow keffrys rê's holhas*, to wash my feet thou offeredst not; this one with tears even has washed them. P.C. 518. *Kyn na vens neffrê golhys, ty ny's golhyth yn nêp cäs*, though they be never washed, thou shalt not wash them in any case. P.C. 853. *Ytho mar krugé golhy agas treys h'aga seché, golhens pûp treys y gylé ahanouch kepar ha my*, now if I wash your feet, and dry them, let all wash the feet of each other of you, like as I. P.C. 877. Another form of *golchy*, qd. v., the aspirate being softened into *h*.
- GOLLAS, v. a. He lost. A mutation of *collas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *colly*, qd. v. *Râg cola worth un venen, gulân ef rê gollas an plâs*, for listening to a woman he has quite lost the place. O.M. 420. *Râg an houl y lyc golow a gollas, pan êth a'n beys*, for the sun his bright hue lost, when he went from the world. P.C. 3124.
- GOLLOHAS, s. m. Praise. *Yn enour dhe Dev an Tâs, leverys pûp gollohas, my u worhemnyyn yn seon*, in honour to God the Father, let all say praise, I command forthwith. O.M. 2624. *Me a vyn môs dhê'n tempel, gollohas râg leverel, ha pigy war dhu Iorÿn*, I will go to the temple, to speak praise, and to pray to god Jupiter. P.C. 356. Another form of *golochas*, qd. v.
- GOLMEN, s. f. A halter. A mutation of *colmen*, qd. v.
- GOLOC, s. m. Sight, look, aspect, view, appearance. *Out warnas, harlot pen côk, seon yn mäs a'm golok*, out upon thee, rogue, blockhead! immediately out of my sight. O.M. 1530. *Pâr wÿr ef a'n geryth gu, pan dyffo yn ow goloc*, very truly ye shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 964. *Ken teffo y ges golok, dhodho ny yllouch gûl drôk*, though he should come

- into your sight, to him you cannot do harm. R.D. 1861. In construction it changes into *woloc*, qd. v. *War an wolok*, on the face. P.C. 2100. W. *golwg*. Sanse. *lauc*, *lók*, to see. Gr. *λάω*, *λεῖσσω*. Lat. *liqueo*, *lucco*. Germ. *† luge*, *leuchte*. Eng. *look*, *light*.
- GOLOCHAS, s. m. Laud, praise. *Ol del vynny, Arluth-kér*, my a wra yn púp tyller, hedré weyn bew yn bÿs-ma gans penys ha golochas, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we are living in this world, with penance and praise. P.C. 116. W. *goluchad*.
- GOLOM, s. f. A dove. A mutation of *colom*, qd. v. *An golom glás hy lagas*, yn mës gura hy delyfré, lellé edhen, ren ow thás, leverel ny won ple fe, the dove with blue eyes, liberate her outside; a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1109.
- GOLON, s. f. The heart. A mutation of *colom*, qd. v. *Gans nader ythof gwânheys*, hag ol warbarth vyzymmeys, a fyne trois dhe'n golon, by a snake I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the end of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. *Na gresouch a luen golon*, ye will not believe with full heart. O.M. 1857. *Ken fe y golon terrys*, though his heart may be broken. P.C. 2243.
- GOLÓVAS, s. m. The travails of a woman in childbirth. *Benen in golovas*, a woman in childbed. *Lhwyd*, 131. W. *cytylchiad*. Gwraig yn cytylchu. Arm. *gwilioud*, *guldoud*.
- GÓLOW, s. m. Light. Corn. Voc. *golow*, lux. Pl. *golowys*. *Púr apert hag yn golow y leverys ow dyskas*, very open and in light I spake my doctrine. M.C. 79. *Gansé y a dhák golow*, nbs o, ny welons yn fás, with them they carried a light, it was night, they saw not well. M.C. 64. *Te a vÿdh yn keth golow yn paradís genama*, thou shalt be in this same light in Paradise with me. M.C. 193. *Dhodho a leverys*, re suffé Crist heb strevye ol dh'y vódh gans golowys, to him they said that Christ had risen without striving all to his will with lights. M.C. 248. *Yn pesweré gwreys perfydh dhe'n beys ol golowys glán*, h'aga hynwyn y a vÿdh an houl, ha'n lór, ha'n steryan, on the fourth (day) be made perfect to all the earth bright lights, and their names they shall be, the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 34. In construction it changes into *wolow*. *Venytha na'n geffo tam a wolow ték*, that he shall never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 552. *A Dás Dew y' th wolowys*, clew galow an bobyl-ma, O Father God in thy lights, hear the call of this people. O.M. 1831. W. *goleu*. Arm. *goleu*, *goulou*. Ir. *solus*, *soillse*, *† gle*, *† glus*. Gael. *solus*, *soillse*. Manx, *fullaays*, *soillshey*. Eng. gloss.
- GÓLOW, adj. Light, bright, shining. *Mars ós Dew a néf golow*, dysqua lemman marthusow, may allys vy y weles, if thou art the God of bright heaven, shew now miracles, that I may see them. P.C. 81. *Rág an houl y lÿw golow a gollas*, pan éth a'n beys, for the sun his bright hue lost, when he went from the world. P.C. 3123. *Prág ys fyn Dew ow damnya*, ha me mar gollow ha créf, why will God condemn me, and I so bright and strong. C.W. 22. W. *goleu*. Ir. *folus*, *† folus*, *† gle*. Gael. *follais*.
- GOLOWA, v. a. To enlighten, to give light, to illuminate, to shine. Written by Llwyd, 62, 82, 245, *gylywa*, *gouloua*, *gylywa*. In construction it changes into *coloua*. *Me ew lantern néf*, avel tán ow collowy, moy splanna es an

Dringys, I am the lantern of heaven, like fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity. C.W. 10. *† Patl yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders. *Llwyd*, 248. W. *goleuo*. Arm. *goulaoui*.

GOLOWAS, s. m. An enlightening, illumination, lighting. *Llwyd*, 62. *† Yein kuer*, tarednow, ha golowas, er, rew, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezer, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. Pryce. W. *goleuad*, *goleuad*.

GOLOWDER, s. m. Light, brightness. *Ha gréns bós rág golowder yn ebbarn néf*, dha ry golow war an beys; ha yn delna ytho, and let them be for light in the firmament, to give light on the world; and it was so. C.W. p. 192. W. *goleuder*.

GOLOWLESTER, s. f. A light-vessel, a lamp. Cornish Vocabulary, *lampas vel lucerna vel laterna*. Comp. of *golow*, light, and *lester*, a vessel.

GOLS, s. m. The hair of the head. Cornish Vocabulary, *cesaries*. W. *gwallt*. Ir. *falt*, *folt*. Gael. *foltt*. Manx, *folt*.

GOLSE, v. a. He had lost. A mutation of *colsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *colly*, qd. v. *An houl ny golsé y lÿw*, awos máp den dhe verwel, the sun would not have lost its huc, because of a son of man to die. P.C. 3083.

GOLSOWAS, v. a. To hear, to hearken, to listen to. In construction it changes into *wolsowas*. *Tás*, ha Máb, ha Speris Sans, wy a bÿs a leun golon, re wronté dheuch grás ha whans dhe wolsowas y basonn, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with faithful heart, that he grant you grace and desire to hear his passion. M.C. 1. *Sucl a vÿnno bós sylwys golsowens ow lavarow*, whosoever would be saved, let him hearken to my words. M.C. 2. *Aban golsté werty hy*, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, because thou hearkenest to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition. O.M. 270. *Abram*, seon golsow lemyñ orth ow lavarow, Abraham, immediately hearken now to my words. O.M. 1365. *Eledh néf*, golsowouch dha ve lemyñ, angels of heaven listen to me now. C.W. 10. W. *goglywed*.

GÓLVAN, s. m. A sparrow. Corn. Voc. *passer*. *Golvan gé*, a hedge sparrow. Llwyd gives as the late sound *gylvan*, or *gulvan*. W. *golvan*. Arm. *golvan*. Ir. *gealbhan*. Gael. *gealbhonn*. Gr. γόλυς.

GOLVINAC, s. m. A curlew. Llwyd, 51. Another form of *gelvinac*, qd. v.

GOLWIDHEN, s. f. A hazel tree. Llwyd, 51. A mutation of *colwidhen*, qd. v.

GOLY, s. m. A wound, mark of a hurt. Pl. *golyow*. *Hag yn y gorff bós gorris goleow pals leas nÿll*, and in his body that there were put plenteous wounds many thousands. M.C. 165. *Yn corf Ihesus yth csé*, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pÿmp nÿll strekis del iove, ha peder gwÿth cans goly, in the body of Jesus there were, and he on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes, as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow*, a wÿlys vy dhe squerdyé, are all thy wounds healed, which I saw tearing thee? R.D. 489. *Rák ty dhe weles ol ow golyow a lés yn dhe golon ty a grÿs*, because that thou sawest all my wounds openly, in thy heart thou believest. R.D. 1552. W. *gweli*. Arm. *gouli*.

GOLYAS, v. a. To watch, to be wakeful. *Yn médh Crist*, un pols golyas ny yllouch dhum comfórtýé, says Christ, a while could ye not watch to comfort me? M.C. 55.

Golyouch ha pesouch yn ven, rág own an ioul ha'y vestry, watch ye and pray earnestly, for fear of the devil and his mastery. M.C. 57. *Godheuech omma lavur, ha gollyouch gynef,* endure ye here labour, and watch with me. P.C. 1025. *Wháth gynef un pols golyouch,* yet with me a while watch ye. P.C. 1057. *Arluth, agan dew lagas yw marthys cláf ow colyas; golyas o agan dysyr,* Lord, our eyes are wondrous tired watching; to watch was our desire. P.C. 1068. W. *gwylid*.

GOLYAS, s. m. A watching. *En golyas a fowt dybbry a wodhevis Ihesus kër,* the watching and want of eating dear Jesus suffered. M.C. 173. W. *gwylid*, † *guiliat*, in Oxford Glosses.

GOLYE, v. a. To wound, to hurt. Part. *golyys*. *A Ihesu, ow máp, ellas, yssyw hemma trueth brás, bós dhe corf kër golyys gans tebel pobel,* Oh Jesus, my son, alas! this is a great sorrow, that thy dear body should be wounded by wicked people. P.C. 3183. W. *gweliaw, gwelio*. Arm. *gouliá*.

GON, s. f. A level plain, a down, or common. Various written *goon, gún, gwon*, but the earlier form was *gwén*, qd. v. *Gobar da why agas bjdth, gón Dansotha, ha Cruk heyth,* a good reward ye shall have, the plain of Dansotha, and Barrow heath. R.D. 377.

GON, s. f. A sheath. *A Peder, treyl dhe gledhé, gorré yn y won arté,* Oh Peter, turn thy sword, put it in its sheath again. P.C. 1156. Another form of *gwein*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gwein*, qd. v.

GON, v. irr. I know. *A Arluth kymer pyté, Dew merci yn cheryté gon lour ty yw,* O Lord, take pity, God of merey in charity I know well thou art. R.D. 1547. *Tru, y disky aban reys, alenama rág ny'n bjdth creys, gon dhe wjr lour,* alas, to take it off since there is need, henceforth there is no peace for me, I know true enough. R.D. 1961. In construction it changes into *won*, qd. v. *Da y won y vós a rás,* I well know that he is of grace. M.C. 104. W. *gwn, wn*. Ir. *fiun*, († *gnia*, † *gen*, † *gnc*, *gni*, knowledge.) Sanse. *g'na, jna*, to know. Gr. *γινώσκω, γινώω*. Lat. *gnosco*, † *gnoo*. Goth. *kann, kunná*. Germ. *kann, kenne*. Eng. *can, ken, know*. Lith. *zinau*. Russ. *znaiú*.

GONEDHIC, s. m. A husbandman, a farmer. Written also *gonydhic, gonythick*. Pryce. W. *gweinydhawg*.

GONEDHÝ, v. a. To labour, to work, to till, to cultivate, to plant, to set. *Euch, gonedheuch termyn hýr, powes ny'gys bjdth nép preys,* go ye, cultivate for a long time, no rest shall ye have at any time. O.M. 1221. *An ry-ma yw fýn gonedhys, ow banneth y rós dhedhé,* these here are finely set, my blessing I give to them. C.W. 8. *Wonedhans, mýns és yn néf, gwrén yn ker dhe hellyé eff' dhe effarn dhe dewolgow,* let all that are in heaven work, let us go to chase him away to hell to darkness. C.W. 24. *Rág henna oll an vengens a allaf dho bredery, me a vyn gonedh dewhaus,* therefore all the revenge that I can think of, I will work directly. C.W. 32. W. *gweinydhu*.

GONES, v. a. To labour, to till, to cultivate. *Reys yw purrys lavyrrya, ha gones an bjs omma, dhe garas dhe uy susten,* it is very necessary to labour, and till the ground here, to obtain for us sustenance. C.W. 80. Written also *gonys*, qd. v.

GONESEG, s. m. A workman, a labourer. Pl. *gonesugy*. *Mós dhe vyres my a vyn ow gonesugy wharé, ha dhedhé*

prest gorhemmyn gruthyl wheyl dék ha privé, I will go to see my workmen soon, and command them quickly to do fair and secure work. O.M. 2438. *Gonesugy, gonys a wreuch pár vysy, dhym del hevel,* workmen, ye work very diligently, as it seems to me. O.M. 2447. *Gonesugy ken agesouch why nys ty, rág sotel ouch yn púp crest,* workmen others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every art. O.M. 2489. A late form of *gonidoc*.

GONIC, adj. Downy, like a level plain. Pryce. From *gón*, qd. v. W. *gwaenog*.

GONIDOC, s. m. A servant. Corn. Voc. *minister*. W. *gweinidog*. Arm. *gounidec*. From W. *gweini*, to serve. Arm. *gounid, gouncza*. Ir. *fona*, † *foguam*, † *gniú*. Gael. *foghainu*.

GOÑS, s. f. The vagina. A mutation of *cons*, qd. v.

GONYC, s. m. Government. *Dhe váb Seth ew dewesys genef prést dhom servya ve; a skeans y fýdh lenwys, hag a gonick maga ta, ny vjdth skeans vjdth yn bjs, mes y aswen ef a wra der au planauth meas ha chy,* thy son Seth is chosen by me to serve me; with knowledge he shall be filled, and with government as well; there shall be no science ever in the world, but he shall know it, by the planets without doors and in the house. C.W. 102.

GONYS, v. a. To work, to till, or cultivate the ground. In construction it changes into *wonys*, and *conys*. *Towyl vjdth ny allaff yn fús ynné sensy dhe wonys,* a tool I am not able ever well to hold in them to work. M.C. 156. *Awos bós cláff y dhwelé toche vjdth gonys ef na ýll,* because that his hands are sore, he cannot work a bit. M.C. 158. *Hedhyw yw an whefes dýdh, aban dalletheys gonys,* to-day is the sixth day since I began to work. O.M. 50. *Dh'y teller kyns és arté, Noe gonys may hallo,* to its former place let it go again, that Noah may till (the ground.) O.M. 1096. *Guetyeuch bones avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré,* take ye care to be to-morrow working in the middle of the town. O.M. 2300. W. *gwneud*. Arm. *great*. Ir. *gnidhim*. † *gniú*, † *dogniú*. Gael. *gnathaich*. Manx, *jan-noo*. Gr. *γεννάω*. Lat. *gigno*. Sanse. *jan*.

GONZHA, pron. prep. With him. Llwyd, 244. A late corruption of *ganso*.

GOON, s. f. A level plain, a down. *Yma goon vrás dhymmo vy; me a's gwerth dheuch yredy a dhék-warnugans sterlyn,* I have a large down; I will sell it to you for thirty sterling. P.C. 1552. Another form of *gwén*, qd. v.

GOOS, s. m. Blood. In construction it changes into *woos*. *Me a vyn y requirya a dhwelé an kéth dén-na, y woos a dheffa scullya,* I will require it at the hands of that same man, that spilled his blood. C.W. 182. Written more frequently *goys*, qd. v.

GOOSHAC, adj. Bloody. Pryce.

GOPHEN, v. a. To ask. *Dho gophen*, Llwyd, 141. Generally written *govyn*, qd. v.

GOR, a prefix in composition. It denotes what is superior, intense, or excessive. W. *gor*, † *guor*. Arm. *gour*. Ir. † *for*.

GOR, v. a. To place. 3 pers. s. fnt., and 2 pers. s. imp. of *goré*. *An try spús yn y anow my a's gor hep falladow,* the three grains in his mouth I will put them without fail. O.M. 871. *Néb ús gynef ow tybbry, a'm couytlh a'm gor dhe mernans,* he that is eating with me, and my companion, will put me to death. P.C. 740. *Ugor daras dhe pryson, ha gor Ihesu ynno scon pols dhe powes,* open the door of thy prison, and put Jesus in it at once

awhile to rest. P.C. 1872. *Ha gans colondha, hep sor, gorre (gor-e) dhe'n menedh Tabor yn gordhyans dhym dh'y lesky*, and with good heart, without ill will, put it upon Mount Tabor in honour to me to burn it. O.M. 429. In construction it changes into *wor*, qd. v. *My a wor grugyer tég*, I will place a partridge fair. O.M. 1202.

GOR, s. m. A man, a male, a husband. *Gosloweuch ol, a tús vás, bennath Ihesu tuen a rás dheuch keffrys gôr ha benen*, hear ye all, O good people, the blessing of Jesus, full of grace, to you, as well male as female. P.C. 3219. *Cryst yw pen gôr ha benen*, Christ is the head of man and woman. R.D. 1396. More generally written *gour*, qd. v.

GOR, v. irr. He knows. In construction it changes into *wôr*, qd. v. *Herwydh nép a vo yn le, del wôr púp den ol yn beys*, according as any is in place, as every man in the world knows. P.C. 780. Written also *gour*, *wour*. W. *gôyr*. Arm. *goar*.

GORA, v. a. To put, to place, to lay, to set. Written also *gorré*, and in construction *worré*, qd. v. Part. *gorys*, *gorrys*. *War penakyll y'n goras dyantell dhe esedhé*, on a pinnacle he placed him hazardous to sit upon. M.C. 13. *Ha'n tebel êl, hager bréf, yn y holon a worré*, and the wicked spirit, ugly reptile, in her heart placed. M.C. 122. *Gorow ha benow yn wêdh, aga gora ty a vra yn dhe worhel abervedh*, male and female also, thou shalt place them in thy ark within. O.M. 991. *Tân yn kunys gorraf uskys*, fire in the fuel I will put quickly. O.M. 1387. *Popel Ysral ny assaf, nas gorren y dh'y whyl créf*, the people of Israel I will not allow, that I put them not to their hard work. O.M. 1490. *Godh-vedhys mar pŷdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a vŷdh, ha dhe'n mernans cot gorrys*, if he be discovered, soon destroyed he shall be, and to death quickly put. O.M. 1522. *Ny's goryth hep falladow dhe'n tŷr*, thou shalt not place them certainly in the land. O.M. 1870. *Marregyon, me agas pŷs, gorreuch ef dhe Erod scon*, soldiers, I pray you, take him to Herod forthwith. P.C. 1614. *Dún ganso a dysym-pys, ha yn dour goryn an pren*, let us come with it immediately; and in water let us put the trec. O.M. 2790. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharré y tueth deuhgy*, in the grave when we placed him, soon there came devils. R.D. 2123. *My a comond y woré yn temple dhe wrowedhé*, I command to place it in the temple to lie. O.M. 2552. W. *goru*. Arm. *gorrea*. Ir. *cuir*. Gael. *cuir*.

GORCHEMMYN, s. m. A command. Generally written *gorhemmy*, qd. v.

GORDHY, v. a. To worship, to honour. Written also *gordhyé*. Part. *gordhys*, *gordhyys*. *An Tás Dew re bo gordhyys, synsys mŷr ôn dh'y garé*, the Father God be worshipped, bound much we are to love him. O.M. 1125. *Y wordhyé y teleth dheys, mar uskys pan glew dhe lëf*, to worship him it is incumbent on thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1775. *Ken Arluth agesso ef nyn gordhyaf bŷs vynary*, other Lord than him I will not worship, for ever. O.M. 1790. *Râg y dhe vynnas gordhyé fals diwvow erbyn cregyans*, because that they would worship false gods against belief. O.M. 1881. *Nép a'n gordhyé, gwyn y veys*, he that worships him, happy his lot. O.M. 1938. *Kepar ha my ef gordhyeuch*, like as me, honour yo him. O.M. 2350. *Gwyn vŷs nép a'n gordh yn ta*, happy he who worships him

well. P.C. 156. *Synt Jovyn whék re'n carro, ha dres púp ol re'n gordhyo*, sweet saint Jove love him, and honour him above every body. P.C. 1848. *Râg henna gordhyn neffra Ihesus nêb agan pernas*, therefore let us worship for ever Jesus who redeemed us. M.C. 5. *Râg marogeth a vynné dheu cyté dhe vós gordhyys*, for ride he would to the city to be worshipped. M.C. 28. Qu. W. *gordhi*.

GORDHYANS, s. m. Worship, adoration, honour, glory. *A Dás, Máp, ha Spyrys Sans, gordhyans dhe'th corf wêk púp prŷs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, worship to thy sweet body always. O.M. 86. *Gorre dhe'n menedh Tabor, yn gordhyans dhym dh'y lesky*, put it on Mount Tabor, in honour to me to burn it. O.M. 430. *Degé warnydhny my a offryn yn gordhyans dhe'n Tás gwella*, tithe upon it I will offer in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1184. In construction it changes into *wordhyans*. *Lemmyn Cryst agan Arluth, mŷr wordhyans dhys del dheguth*, now Christ our Lord, much worship to thee as is due. R.D. 150. In late Cornish it was written *gorryans*. ‡ *Râg gans te yw an michterneth, an crevder, ha'n worryans, râg bisqueth ha bisqueth*, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Pryce. Qu. W. *gordhiant*.

GOREPHAN, s. m. July. *Mis Gorephan*, the month of July. *Lhwyl, 74*. W. *gorphenav*. Arm. *guezre, gouéré*.

GORF, s. m. A body. A mutation of *corf*, qd. v. *Dhe gorf kêr gordhys re bo*, thy dear body, be it worshipped. O.M. 408. *Dún goryn y gorf yn vêdh*, let us come, let us put his body in the grave. O.M. 2367.

GORFEN, s. m. The end, a conclusion. *Frut da byner re dhokko, na glasé bŷs gorfen beys*, good fruit may it never produce, nor grow green to the end of the world. O.M. 584. *May fên gwythys rāk an bylen hag ol sylwys, trank hep gorfen*, that we may be preserved from the evil one, and all saved, time without end. P.C. 42. *Govy vŷth rāk edregé bōs mar hager ov gorfen*, woe is me for sorrows, that my end should be so cruel. P.C. 1530. In construction it changes into *worfen*, qd. v. *Y'th whŷs lavur dhe dhybry ty a vra bŷs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end. O.M. 274. Comp. of *gor*, prefix, and *pen*, a head. W. *gorphen*. Ir. † *forcenn*.

GORFENNE, v. a. To end, to finish, to conclude. *Pre-derys pēb a'y worfen, fettyl allo gorfenné*, let every one think of its end, how it can end. O.M. 228. Written also *gorfen*, and *gorfenna*, and in construction *worfenna*. *Dho worfenna*, to end. Ll. 240. W. *gorphen*, *gorphem*.

GORGYS, s. m. Distrust. *Yma dhymmo gorgys brās ahanouch, yn pŷr deffry*, I have great distrust of you, in very earnest. R.D. 1499. *Na gymmer hemma gorgys, rāk an Arluth a geusys hydheuw worthyn yn geydh splan*, do not take this distrust, for the Lord spoke to-day to us in shining day. R.D. 1501. W. *gorgas*.

GORHA, s. m. Hay. ‡ *Hwei'ra cawas an gwās brās sigirna cusga war an gorha*, you will find that great lazy fellow sleeping on the hay. *Lhwyl, 248*. Another form of *gorra*, qd. v.

GORHEL, s. m. A vessel, a ship, an ark. *Râg henna fystyn, ke, gwra gorhel a blankos playmynys, hag ymo lues trygva, romes y a vŷdh gylwys*, therefore hasten thou, go, make a ship of planks planed, and in it many dwell-

- ings, rooms they shall be called. O.M. 950. *Arluth kepar del vynny, an gorhel my a'n gwra*, Lord, as thou wilt, I will make the ship. O.M. 966. *Yn hanow an Tās gwella, dūn abervedh descupys; agan gorhyl a wartha gans glaw ef a vjdh cudhys*, in the name of the best Father, let us come in immediately; our ark from above with rain it will be covered. O.M. 1064. *Yn hanow an Tās uhel, an gorhel gwrēn dyscudhé*, in the name of the Father high, the ark let us uncover. O.M. 1146. In construction it changes into *worhel*, qd. v. *Gorow ha benow yn wēdh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh*, male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within. O.M. 992. Written by Llwyd, *gural*. The oldest form was *gurchel*, as preserved in *lofgurchel*, qd. v. *W. gorchwyl*, a work, agrees in form; but the root appears to be *W. gwarch*, what incloses.
- GORHEMMYN, s. m. A command. *Gorhemmyrn Dew dres pāp tra, rēs yw y vōs coullenwys*, the command of God above every thing, need is that it be fulfilled. O.M. 654. *Mc a wra dhe gorhemmyrn fest yn lowen*, I will do thy command with great pleasure. P.C. 1364. *Reys yw gūl ow gorhemmyrn a dhesempys*, need is to do my command immediately. R.D. 1993. In construction it changes into *worhemmyrn*, qd. v. *My a wra dhe worhemmyrn yn pūp plās*, I will do thy command in every place. O.M. 1941. Compounded of *gor*, prefix, and *cemyyny*, to will. *W. gorchymmyn*. Arm. *gourchemenn*, † *gourhemen*. Ir. *forchun*. Manx, *currym*.
- GORHEMMYNA, v. a. To command. Written also *gorhemmena*. Part. *gorhemmyns*. *Yn tressē djd̄h dybarth gwrāf yntre an mōr ha'n tyryow, hag yn tjr gorhemennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands, and I will command in the earth that trees and plants may grow. O.M. 27. *Del yw gorhemmynnys dhyn, my a's gor bjs yn gorhal kefrys bestes hag edhyn*, as it is commanded to us, I will put them into the ark, beasts and birds also. O.M. 1049. *Messyger, ke gorhemmyrn ol dhe'n masons yn cytlē may tyffōns umma mytlyn, war beyn cregy ha tennē*, messenger, go, command all the masons in the city, that they come here in the morning, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2277. *Fystynyn fast alemma, del gorhemmynnys deffry*, let us hasten quickly hence as commanded indeed. P.C. 646. *Dhedhé me a worhemmyrn, encressyens ha bewens pel*, to them I command let them increase, and live long. O.M. 47. *W. gorchymmyn*. Arm. *gourchemen*, *gourchemenni*.
- GORHEMMYNNAD, s. m. An injunction, a command, a commandment. Pl. *gorhemmynnadow*. *Serafyn, dhe Adam ke, hag arch dhodho growedhé, dre ow gorhemmynnadow*, Seraphi, to Adam go, and enjoin him to lie down, by my commands. O.M. 636. *A Tās Dew gallosek fest, dhe gorhemmynnadow prest ny a wra*, O Father God, most powerful, thy commands always we will do. P.C. 158. In construction it changes into *worhemmynnad*. *Awos an Tās Dew a'n nēf, gwra y worhemmynnadow*, because of the Father God of heaven, do thou his commands. O.M. 481. *An dēk gorhemmynnadow Dew*, the ten commandments of God. Pryce's Vocab. *W. gorchymmyniad*, pl. *gorchymmyniadau*.
- GORHERY, v. a. To cover, to inclose, to hide. *Yn ūrna wheruch pyjadow may codho an mynydhyow warnouch, rāg euen uthcker, ha why a pjs an runyow dh'agas gorhery* *hep gow, kymmys vjdh an ponweter*, then ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror; and ye shall pray the hills to hide you, without a lie, so great will be the trouble. P.C. 2655. *W. gwarchawr*, a coverer.
- GORHOLETH, s. m. Concord, agreement; delay. *Bynyges re bo an prjs, may fe gurjs an gorholeth*, blessed be the time that the agreement was made. O.M. 675. *Ha dhe welas an passyon a Ihesus hep gorholeth, a wodhevy Cryst ragon, avorow deuch a dermyrn*, and to see the passion of Jesus without delay, which Christ suffered for us, to-morrow come ye in time. O.M. 2841. *W. gorchwyliacth*, a transaction.
- GORIB, s. m. A response, an answer. Written also *gorryb*. *Hemma ythaw gorryb skāv, yma ow gwil ow holan clāv*, this is a light answer, it maketh my heart sick. C.W. 86. *Gorryb ty a vjdh oll a'th negys*, an answer thou shalt have to all thy errand. C.W. 126. *W. goreb*.
- GORIBMYN, s. m. A command. *Adam, yta an puskas, edhen yn ayr, ha bestas, kekeffrys yn tjr ha mōr; ro dhodhans aga henwyn, y ā dhe'th goribmyrn*, Adam, see hero the fish, birds in the air, and beasts, both in land and sea; give to them their names, they will go to thy command. C.W. 30. A lato form of *gorhemmyrn*.
- GORIBY, v. a. To respond, to answer. *Goribow ol pūb onyn*, answer ye all every one. Pryce. Written also *gorryby*. *Pandra gowsow dhym lenyn, gorrybowh oll pūb onyn*, what say ye to me now, answer ye all, every one. C.W. 12. *W. gorebu*.
- GORLAN, s. m. A sheep-fold, a church-yard. Llwyd, 48. A mutation of *corlan*, qd. v.
- GORLENE, v. a. To quell, to quiet. It changes in construction to *worlenē*. *Fy dheuch a vosteryon plos, awos agas fus ha tros, ny wra bom y worlenē*, fie on ye, O dirty boasters, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him. P.C. 2111.
- GORLEWEN, s. m. The west. *An bobyl en gorlewen Kernow*, the people in the west of Cornwall. Pryce. *W. gorllewin*. Arm. *gourleuen*.
- GORMENAD, s. m. A command. Pl. *gormenadow*. *Rāg terry gormenadow, dhe Adam gans Dew ornys, ef a veruē*, for breaking the commands, to Adam by God ordained, he shall die. C.W. 72. *Edhlays, gwef pan vev genys, ow terry gormenadow Dew*, alas, woe is me, when I was born, breaking the commandments of God. C.W. 76. A contracted form of *gorhemmynnad*.
- GORMOLA, s. m. Praise, commendation. Llwyd, 77. Comp. of *gor*, prefix, and *W. mawl*, praise.
- GORN, s. m. A horn. A mutation of *corn*, qd. v. *Dyson hep whethē dhe gorn, dysempys gwra y dhybry*, quietly without blowing thy horn, do thou eat it immediately. O.M. 207.
- GORNEAL, v. a. To regard, to respect. *Ha, re Dhean an Drengys, Tās, ef am sett yn ban uchel, hag am gorneal mear*, and by God of the Trinity, the Father he will set me up on high, and will respect me much. C.W. 52.
- GOROW, v. a. To open. ‡ *Dho gorow*. Llwyd, 43. A late corruption of *agory*, qd. v.
- GORQUYTH, v. n. Be thou careful. *Hag ol rāg dhe gerensē Ihesus Crist a's godhevy, lymmyrn gorquyth y garē, ha gweyth denater na vy*, and all for thy love, Jesus Christ suffered them, now be thou careful to love him, and take care that thou be not unnatural. M.C. 139. An-

other form of *gorwyth*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *gorwythy*, qd. v.
GORRA, s. m. Hay. *Yma gené un bê da, gorra hag eys kemyskys; ol dhe'n bestes us omma a géf bós lour dewdhek mjs, I have a good load of hay and corn mixed; all the beasts that are here, shall have food enough twelve months.* O.M. 1058. ‡ *Danwon rag tees dha trehé gorra, send for men to cut hay.* Pryce's Vocab. A late form of *guyraf*, qd. v.

GORROW, s. m. The male of any kind. *A búb echen a kunda, gorow ha benow yn wêdh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh, of all sorts of species, male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within.* O.M. 990. *A púp bêst kemmyr wharé gorow ha benow defry, of every beast take thou forthwith, male and female really.* O.M. 1022. The older form of this word was *gurruid*, qd. v.

GORRYANS, s. m. Worship, glory, adoration. A late form of *gordhyans*, qd. v. *Râg gans te yw an nyctern-eth, ha'n creuder, ha'n worryans, râg bisqueth ha bisqueth, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever.* Pryce.

GORRYB, s. m. A response, an answer. Written also *gorib*, qd. v.

GORRYBY, v. a. To answer. Written also *goriby*, qd. v.

GORRYS, part. Placed, put. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma, bones gorrys an spüs-ma pan dremenna a'n bjs-ma, yn y anow bós gorrys, the will of God is this, that these kernels be put, when he passes from this world, in his mouth be put.* O.M. 874. *Yn bason bedhens gorrys, ha me a's goulch dyscumpys, let it be put in a basin, and I will wash them immediately.* P.C. 842. Part. pass. of *gorra*, qd. v.

GORRYTH, s. m. A male of any kind. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen, his blessing to you wholly, men and women likewise.* O.M. 2837. *Nynsus gorryth na benen bñth wel cusyl bjs vycken a lavarré, there is no man or woman any better advice, to eternity, who can mention.* R.D. 420. A later form of *gurruid*, qd. v.

GORTOS, v. a. To await, to wait, to stop, to tarry. *Pñth yw an elhom gortos, na casus dustynyou, what is the need to stay, or have witnesses?* P.C. 1497. *Nam nag essof ow merwel orth agas gortos, I am almost dying, by waiting for you.* R.D. 2145. *Gortos y dhós ny a wra dhe'n beys golow, we will await his coming to the world of light.* R.D. 2412. *Omnia kepar del esouch worth ow gortos, here like as ye are waiting for me.* R.D. 2435. *Gortech lemmyn coveché, stay ye now, comrades.* P.C. 1369. In construction it changes into *wortos*, qd. v. *Nag ens y hardh dhe wortos, they were not bold to stay.* M.C. 250. Llwyd, 85, gives as a late form *gortha*, dho *gortha*. Arm. *gortoz*.

GORTY, s. m. The man of the house, a husband. *Neb a'm grük vy ha'm gorty, ef a räk agan dyfn aval na vrellen dybbry, he who made me and my husband, he did forbid us that we should not eat the apple.* O.M. 181. *Râg ty dha golla orty, ha tulla dha bryas lel, nefra gostyth dh'y gorty, me a ordain bós benen, because thou didst hearken to her, and deceive thy loyal husband, ever obedient to her husband, I ordain that woman be.* C.W. 66. In construction it changes into *worty*. *Hag yn wêdh guru dhe'th worty, may tebro ef annodho, and also make to thy husband, that he may eat of it.* O.M. 199. Comp. of *gór*, a man, and *ty*, a house. W. *gür ty*.

GORTHEB, s. m. A response, an answer. Pl. *gorthebow*. *A Urry, assos gentyl, my a'd câr mür rum peryl, râg dhe worthebow ew tæk, O Uriah, thou art excellent, I love thee much, on my peril, for thy answers are fair.* O.M. 2155. Written also *gorthyp*, qd. v. W. *gurtherb*.

GORTHEBY, v. a. To respond, to answer. *Gortheby te ny vynsys, a ny wodhas ow mestry, answer thou wilt not, knowest thou not my power?* M.C. 144. *Crist pür wék, an caradow, a'n gorthebys yn ür-na, Christ very sweetly, tho beloved, answered in that hour.* M.C. 193. *Dh'y gows Crist ny worthebys, to his speech Christ answered not.* M.C. 144. *Gortheb dhym, ty nyctern brás, answer me, thou mighty king.* O.M. 2229. *My a wortheb dhys wharé, I will answer thee at once.* O.M. 2235. *Yn della, a gasadow, y gorthebyth epscobow, thus, O hatred one, dost thou answer bishops?* P.C. 1266. *Mas dhe wel y'm gorth-ebeuch, fast prisonys why a vjdh, unless ye answer me for the better, fast imprisoned ye shall be.* R.D. 47. Written also *gorthyby*, qd. v. W. *gurtherbu*, from *gürth*, against, and *ebu*, to say.

GORTHEWYTH, adv. Very certainly. *Awos a gowsa dên vñth, an keth corf-na gorthewyth ny dhassorchas, notwithstanding what any man may say, that same body, very certainly, hath not risen again.* R.D. 1035. *Yn nedhens, mar omwrelyth clâff, gorthewyth te a'n prenyth, say they, if thou makest thyself ill, very certainly thou shalt catch it.* M.C. 155. W. *gordhiwyd*, very diligently.

GORTHFEL, s. m. A snake. Corn. Voe. *coluber*. Comp. of *gorth*, which may be connected with W. *gordh*, fierce, and *fil*, or *vil*, a mutation of *nil*, an animal.

GORTHODHY, v. a. To appoint, to substitute. Pryce. W. *gürthrodhi*.

GORTHUER, s. m. Evening. *Trýk gynen, a gouwyth kër, râg nam nag yw gorthuer ha dewedhas, stay with us, O dear companion, for it is almost evening and late.* R.D. 1304. W. *gorthuwr*, extremely late; *ucher*, evening.

GORTHYBY, v. a. To respond, to answer. *Ty dyowl, gura ow gorthyby, thou devil, do answer me.* O.M. 301. *Néb a'n godhfo, gorthybes, he that knoweth it, let him answer.* P.C. 775. *Ha gorthybeuch dhym yn ta, pyw a synsow why mochya, and answer ye me well; whom think ye greatest?* P.C. 797. *Erlын a pñth a gowsy, ny ýl dên vñth gorthyby, against what thou speakest, not any man can answer.* P.C. 821. *Me a'th worthyp hep lettý, I will answer thee without stopping.* P.C. 1237. *Dre dhe vódh, gorthyp lemyн, by thy will, answer thou now.* P.C. 1722. *Ny a'n gorthyp ef, we will answer for it.* R.D. 1229. This is another form of *gortheby*.

GORTHYP, s. m. A response, an answer. *Mc a re scon gorthyp dhys, I will soon give an answer to thee.* P.C. 512. *Ma na gaffo gorthyp vñth, er-agan-pyn dhe cous gé, that he may not have an answer, against us to say a word.* P.C. 1839. This is another form of *gortheb*, qd. v.

GORTHYS, part. Worshipped. More correctly written *gordhys*, qd. v.

GÖRUER, s. m. A cloud, or thick mist. Llwyd, 100. A late form of *gorthuer*, qd. v.

GORWEDHA, v. a. To lie down, to be recumbent. ‡ *Na ra chee gorwedha gen gwräg dên arall, thou shalt not lie with the wife of another man.* Pryce. *Ow corwedha, lying down.* Llwyd, 248. Though this form occurs only in late Cornish, it is etymologically more correct than

the mediæval form *growedhé*, qd. v. *W. gorwedh*. Arm. *gourvez*.

GORWYTHY, v. a. To keep, to preserve, to guard, to be careful. *A tās kër ol caradow, ow paynys a vjdh garow, kyn vós leskys dhe lusow; a Dhew, gorwyth am ené*, O father dear, all beloved, my pains will be cruel before being burnt to ashes; O God, keep my soul. O.M. 1356. *Gorquyth* is another form, qd. v. *Pylat justis olesé, Ihesus gorwyth dh'y dampnyé*, Pilate, a magistrate thou art, take thou care to condemn Jesus. M.C. 107. Comp. of *gor*, prefix inteus., and *gwytha*, to keep. *W. gorchadw*.

GOS, s. m. Blood. *Na dybreuch, my a yrvyr, kfc gans gós blys worfen beys*, cat ye not, I enjoin, flesh with blood even to the end of the world. O.M. 1220. *En Tās Dew roy dhyn bós gwyrw dhe wós kër the resceuc*, the Father God grant to us to be worthy to receive thy dear blood. P.C. 830. *Me re peches marthys trús, gwjfr gós Dew pan y'n gwyrthys*, I have sinned wondrously, when I sold the true blood of God. P.C. 1506. *Dhe'n dór an gós a codhas, hag a'n grúk cf seon marow*, to the ground his blood fell, and made him soon dead. R.D. 1119. A contracted form of *goys*, qd. v.

GOS, pr. adj. Your. *Llwyd*, 231. An abbreviated form of *agos*, or *agas*, qd. v.

GOSC, v. a. Ho will sleep. A mutation of *cosc*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *coscé*, qd. v. *Judas ny gósk un banné, lymyn dywans fystyné dhum ry dhe'n fals Yedhewon*, Judas does not sleep a bit, but quickly he hastens to give me to the false Jews. P.C. 1078. *Gwythens púp y tenewen, ha me a gósk ryp y pen rág y wythé*, let every one keep his side, and I will sleep by his head to guard him. R.D. 418.

GOSCES, v. a. He slept. A mutation of *cosges*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *coscé*, qd. v. *Me ry goscas*, I have slept. *Llwyd*, 231. *Mey fe, me re goskes pós, ha rum kemeres drók glós*, my faith, I have slept heavily, and an evil pang has seized me. R.D. 511.

GOSCESYS, part. Sheltered. A mutation of *coscesys*, part. pass. of *coscasa*, qd. v.

GOSCOR, s. m. A family. Corn. Voc. *goscor, pi teilu, familia*. This is another form of *cosgor*, qd. v. Both forms exist also in *W. cosgordh*, and *gosgordh*. Arm. *cosgar*.

GOSCOTTER, s. m. Shelter. *Yn mës am ioy ha'm whekter, rës ew keskar dre terros, rág fout gwesc ha goscotter namna vyrvyn rág anwoos*, away from my joy and my delight, I must wander through lands; for want of raiment and shelter, I am well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 361. *W. gwascaud, gwascod, (gwasgodiad, gwasgodle.)* Arm. *gwasced*. Ir. *fusgadh*. Gael. *fusgadh*. Manx. *fasscad*.

GOSLOW, v. a. Hearken thou. A corrupt form of *golsow*. 2 pers. s. imp. of *golsowas*, qd. v. *Abram scon golsow lemyr orth ow lavarow a fynnaf dyryvas dhys*, Abraham, immediately hearken now to my words, (which) I will declare to thee. O.M. 1365. *Gosleuw orthyf vy wharré*, hearken thou to me presently. P.C. 496.

GOSLOWEUCH, v. a. Hearken ye. A corrupt form of *golsoweuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *golsowas*, qd. v. *Gosloweuch ol, a tús vás; bennath Ihesu luen a rás dheuch keffrys gór ha benen*, hearken ye all, O good people; the blessing of Jesus, full of grace, upon you, male and female likewise. P.C. 3217.

GOSOLETH, s. m. Quiet, rest. A mutation of *cosoleth*, qd. v. *Rum fey, yn ol dhe gosow, nyns ús gyst vjth ol, hep wow, vás dhc dra vjth ragtho*, by my faith in all thy words there is not a beam, without a lie, good for any thing for it. O.M. 2495.

GOSSAN, s. f. Rust, iron ochre, ferruginous earth. *Pryce*. Written also *gozan*.

GOSSE, v. n. It behoved. *Rák henna my a gossé alemma y dhyllyffryé, hep gúl dodho na moy gréf*, therefore it behoved me from this place to deliver him, without doing to him any more pain. P.C. 2216. This must be a contracted form of *gothsé*, pluperf. of *góth*, qd. v.

GOSTAN, s. f. A shield, a buckler. A mutation of *costan*, qd. v.

GOSTYTH, adj. Obedient, subject. *Gosteyth dhymo y a vjdh, kekemys ús ynné gwreys*, obedient to me they shall be, as much as is in them made. O.M. 53. *Kynnyver bést ús yn tfr, ydhyn ha puskes kefreys, yw gosteth dheuch, hag y bós dheuch ordenys*, as many beasts as are on the earth, birds and fishes also, are subject to you very truly, and their meat to you ordained. O.M. 1217. *Rág ty dha golla orty, ha tulla dha bryas lél, nefra gostyth dh'y gorty me a ordayn bós benyn*, because that thou hearkenedst to her, and deceivedst thy loyal husband, ever subject to her husband I ordain that woman be. C.W. 66. *W. gostyngedig*.

GOSYS, adj. Bloody. *A'n golon yth èth strét brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskys, ha ryp an gyw a resas dhe dheulé nêl a'n gwyskis; y wholhas y dhevlagas gans y eyl leyff o gosys, dre rás an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythtis*, from the heart there came a great stream, water and blood mingled, and by the spear it gushed to the hands of him that struck him; he washed his eyes with the one hand that was bloody; by virtue of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated. M.C. 219. From *gós*, blood.

GÔT, adj. Short. A mutation of *cot*, qd. v. *An com-brynsy war dhe ben, mar lél y synsys dhe lÿn kyns ys trehy war an pren; re got o a gevelyn*, the exactness on thy head, so true thou heldest thy line before cutting on the tree, was too short by a cubit. O.M. 2520.

GOTH, s. m. Pride. Cornish Vocab. *superbia*. *Dre góth y wrúk leverel, kyn fe dysurÿs an temple, yn tridydh y'n drehafsé, bythqueth whet na fevé guel*, through pride he did say, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would re-build it, that it never was better. P.C. 381. *Saw an keth Adam yw gurÿs, me a wór, dhe gollenwel an romys és yn nêf, der ow góth brás, ar voyd drethaf*, but the same Adam is made, I know, to fill up the rooms, that in heaven, through my great pride, are void through me. C.W. 36. Qu. *W. góth*. I believe this is one of the Cornish words assumed to be Welsh, from a copy of the Cornish Vocabulary being attached in manuscript to the Liber Landavensis.

GOTH, v. n. It behoveth. *Me a vyn mós dhe'n temple, ha Dew ena y wordhyé, kepar del góth dhymmo ry*, I will go to the temple, and worship God there, as it is incumbent on me. O.M. 1261. *Ny góth aga bós gorrys yn archow, rág bós prennys gansé mernans dén bryntyn*, it behoveth not that they should be put in the treasury, because that was bought with them the death of a noble man. P.C. 1540. *Yn medhens y, ny'n gordhyn, na ny góth dhyn y wordhyé*, say they, we will

not worship him, nor ought we to worship him. M.C. 148. The preterite is *gothé*. *Abel pe festé mar bel, ny gothé dhys bones hel, ow mones dhé'n sacrefys*, Abel, where hast thou been so long? it behoved thee not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 468. *Awos henna nyns ús ery; gallas hy gobyr gynsy, ha serwyys yw del gothé*, for that there is no account; her reward is gone with her, and she is served as it behoved. O.M. 2765. *Góth* in construction changes into *cóth*, qd. v. See also the subjunctive *gotho*. W. *gwedhu, gwédh, gwedhai, ve wedhai*. Ir. *caithear*. Gael. † *caithear*.

GOTH, adj. Old, ancient. A mutation of *cóth*, qd. v. *Benyn góth*, an old woman. *An vor góth*, the old way. Llwyd, 173, 251.

GOTH, s. m. A vein. *My re bue, war ow ené, owth em-bloth, may 'th én púr squyth; uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, ha whys púp goth ol ha lyth*, I have been, on my soul, wrestling that I was very tired; so that I could not run immediately, and sweat every vein and limb. P.C. 2510. *Ha'n dheu-na bÿs pan vóns squyth war Crist y fóns ow cronkyé, manna gevé goth na leyth nag esé worth y grevé*, and those two even till they were wearied, on Christ they were beating, that he had not a vein or limb that was not grieving him. M.C. 132. *Goth* is another form of *gwyth*, qd. v.

GOTHA, v. n. To fall. More correctly written *godhé*, qd. v.

GOTHEWEL, v. a. To suffer. More correctly written *godhewel*, qd. v.

GOTHMAN, s. m. A companion, a friend. A mutation of *cothman*, qd. v.

GOTHO, v. n. It would become. The subjunctive mood of *góth*, qd. v. *Mar mynnnyth cresy nag ús dew lemyñ onan, a gotho ynno cresy, ty a saw a'n trós dhé'n pen*, if thou wilt believe that there is not a god but one, in whom thou oughtest to believe, thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head. O.M. 1761. *Déu an geffé cans dawas, ha'y kentrevék saw onan, mar a's ladtré dhe-wort, pa'n pÿn a gotho dhodho*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one; if he should steal it from him, what punishment would be due to him. O.M. 2233. † *Py gotho dhiu' bós*, when it would become you to be. Llwyd, 242.

GOTHUS, adj. Proud. Corn. Voc. *superbus*. *Adam ty a ve gothys, pan eses yn paradys, avel harlot ow lordyé*, Adam, thou wast proud, when thou wast in Paradise, lording it like a rogue. O.M. 899. *Pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef, ha fitel vefé ledhys, rág ef o stout ha gothys, hag a ymsensy dén créf*, what was the death that he found, and how he was killed, for he was stout and proud, and felt himself a strong man. O.M. 2221. *Taw, meleges, yn golon dell ós dha gothys*, be silent, in heart, as thou art proud. C.W. 22. *Rág y bosta melegas, hag yn golon re othys*, because thou art cursed, and in heart too proud. C.W. 24.

GOUDHAN, s. n. A moth. Cornish Vocab. *tinca*. W. *gwidhon*, mites; *gwywyn*, a moth. Arm. *gaozan*. Gael. *fiönag*.

GOUIHOC, adj. Lying. Corn. Voc. *mendar*. The old form of *gowec*, qd. v.

GOUILES, s. m. Liquorice. Corn. Voc. *avadonia*. W. *gwylys*.

GOUR, s. m. A man, a husband. In construction it

changes into *wour*. *Pÿth yw an gusyl wella dhé wruthil worth an treytor-ma, yma lÿes gvrék ha gour ow treylé dhodho touth-da*, what is the best counsel to do with this traitor, there are many a woman and a man turning to him with great haste. P.C. 557. *Levcreuch dhe gour an chy*, say ye to the master of the house. P.C. 633. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, ol ow tús, gour ha benen*, through it ye shall be redeemed, all my people, male and female. P.C. 768. *Levereuch a dhysempys dhe wrék Pilat an iustis, y tue vyngans brás war y gour mar pÿdh ledhys Ihesu Cryst an lét profys*, say ye immediately to the wife of Pilate the Justice, that there will come great vengeance on her husband, if be slain Jesus Christ, the faithful prophet. P.C. 1922. *Púr wÿr a lavaraf dhys, mar pÿdh e ledhys, y tue vyngans war dhe wour*, very truly I say to thee, if he shall be killed, there will come great vengeance on thy husband. P.C. 1949. *Gour* is to be read *gúr*, (*goor*.) Llwyd, 228. So it is written in the Cornish Vocabulary. Sec *Gúr*. W. *gúr*. Arm. *gour*. Ir. *fear*, † *fer*. Gael. *fear*. Manx, *fer*. Gr. *ἀπης*, *ἀπην*. Lat. *vir*. Goth. *vair*. Lith. *vyras*. (Eng. *world*, = O. H. G. *ver-alt*, age of men.) Sansc. *varas*, *vîras*, fr. *var*, to defend.

GOUR, v. irr. He knows. It changes in construction into *wour*, under which see the examples. It is also written *gór*, *wór*. W. *gúr*. Arm. *goar*.

GOV, s. m. A blacksmith. *Pryce*. Written generally *góf*, qd. v.

GOVENEC, s. m. A request. *Saw kys ys mós, ow thás whék, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth; rág dhym yma govenek cafes dhe geus tregereth*, but before going, my sweet father give me thy perfect blessing; for there is to me a request to have thy word of love. O.M. 453. It appears more correct to derive this, like the Welsh *govynaig*, a request, from *govyn*, to ask, than from *covio*, to remember. Though the latter is the interpretation given by Llwyd, 242. *Y ma govenec dhym*, I remember.

GOVER, s. m. A rivulet, a brook. *Moyscs, kemer dhe welen, ha ty ha'th vroder Aren a-rag an debel bobel, gwask gynsy dywyth an mén, hag y rés gover fenten, mar therhyth dhodho, hep fál*, Moses, take thy rod, and thou, and thy brother Aaron, in the presence of the wicked people, strike with it twice the stone, and a brook, a fountain, will gush, if thou wilt break it, without fail. O.M. 1845. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guver*. W. *gover*, † *guver*. Arm. *gover*, *gouer*, *góer*.

GOVERIC, adj. Snotty-nosed. A snotty-nosed fellow, from *gúr vurick*. *Pryce*.

GOVID, s. m. Affliction, trouble, grief, misery. Plural *govidion*, and corruptly *govigion*. (Llwyd, 242, *govidzh-ion*.) *Parys fest yw an spyrys, ha'n kÿc yw marthys grevyys gans cleves ha govegyon*, very ready is the spirit, and the flesh is wondrous afflicted with sickness and sorrows. P.C. 1062. *Ihesu, Arluth néf ha beys, ha sylvadur dhyn keffrys, gáf dhymmo vy ow trespys, rák mÿr yw ow govygyon*, Jesus, Lord of heaven and earth, pardon me my trespass, for great are my sorrows. R.D. 1154. W. *govid*.

GOVOS, v. a. To know. *Yma onan dheuch parys a arhans púr ha fÿn gurÿs, my a's gor adró dhodho, may haller govos dhe wÿr, ha gweles yn bledhen hÿr, py gymmys hÿs may teffó*, here is one ready for you, of silver pure, and fine made; I will put it around it, that it

may be known truly, and seen in a year long, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2102. A contracted form of *godhvos*, qd. v.

GOVY, interj. Woe is me. *Govy pan welys Eva*, woe is me when I saw Eve. O.M. 621. *Tru, govy, ellas, bós marow Adam ow thás gans y gorf a'm dynythys*, sad, woe is me, alas, that Adam my father is dead with his body (that) produced me. O.M. 861. *Och, govy, pan vef genys, gans moreth ythof lynywys war dhe lerch, ow arluth whék*, Oh, woe is me, that I was born, with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2193. *Arluth, gevyans dhum ené*; *govy pan wrugé péhé gans corf an debel venen*, Lord, pardon to my soul; woe is me that I have sinned with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2250. Comp. of *go* = *W. gwae*, and *vy*, me. So *goef*, woe is he, and *goy*, woe is them. *W. gwae vi. Ir. †fe amai*.

GOVYN, v. a. To ask, to demand, to enquire. Written also *govynny*. In construction it changes into *wovyn*, and *wovynny*. *Ow máp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn*, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1312. *Dev a'm danfonas dhe wofyn, prák yw genes punscié y tús mar calcs*, God sent me to enquire, why are by thee punished his people so hardly. O.M. 1481. *Worthys me a vra govyn*, of thee I will ask. P.C. 1236. *Worthyf na wovyn lemyñ, worth nép a ghwes govyn, rák y a wór leverel kemmys dhedhé re gewsys*, of me ask thou not now, ask of them who have heard, for they are able to say as much as I have said to them. P.C. 1260. *Nép ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné (govyn e)*, him to whom thou gavest him to keep, from that one demand him. O.M. 575. *Anodho mar 'thes proder, worth y wythyes govynné (govyn e)*, of him if there is a eare, from his keeper demand thou him. O.M. 609. *Ow Arluth kêr, govynneuch orth an geiler kyns ol pan pleyt y me fe*, my dear lord, ask of the gaoler, before all, what plight he is in. R.D. 2052. *Y fôns unwer yntredhé kepar ha del wovynny*, they were agreed among them in the manner as he asked. M.C. 39. *Ihesus Crist a wovynnys worth an bobyl*, Jesus Christ asked of the people. M.C. 67. *Pandra a woventé se dheworthaf ve ha'm lays, mar a mynnyth govynny orth an keth rê a's clewas*, what wilt thou ask concerning me and my laws, if thou wilt ask of the same persons that heard them. M.C. 80. *Pilat orto govynnas, yn keth vancr-ma govyn*, Pilate of him asked, in such a manner asking. M.C. 100. *W. govyn*.

GOVYNNAD, s. m. An asking, a request, a demand. Pl. *govynnadow*, and in construction *wovynnadow*. *Ol dhe wovynnadow ty a fydh yn gwêr hep gow, olensy gynef parys*, all thy demands thou shalt have truly without a lie; see them with me prepared. P.C. 599. *W. govyniad*, pl. *govyniadau*.

GOVYS, v. a. To remember, to regard. *Adam del ôf Dew a rás bós gwythyas a wrontyaf dhys, war paradys my a'th ás, saw gura un dra a'n govys*, Adam, as I am a God of grace, to be a keeper I grant thee, over Paradise I leave thee, but do thou remember one thing. O.M. 76. *Arloth Dew a'n nép, an Tás, venyth gordhys re by, del russys moy a'n govys worth ow formyé haval dhys* Lord, God of heaven, the Father, for ever be thou worshipped, as thou hast done much of regard, by creating me like to thee. O.M. 108. The exact meaning is not evident: in the first instance *govys* may be a

mutation of *covys*, and connected with *covio*, to remember; in the latter there seems to be a connection with *W. goval*, eare.

GOW, s. m. A falsehood, a lie. Pl. *gowan*. In construction it changed into *wow*, and in late Cornish *ow*. *Eva dús nês, kemec y, rág dhys ny lavaraf gow*, come nearer, take it, for I do not tell thee a lie. O.M. 183. *Na'm buéf dhe wruthyl genes yn kék nag yn kues, hep wow*, I have not had to do with thee in flesh nor in blood, without falsehood. O.M. 659. *Tjér sêch yn guel nag yn prás, mar kefyth yn gwêr hep gow*, dry land in field or in meadow, if truly thou find without falsehood. O.M. 1138. *Gow a lever an iaudyn*, the wilful man tells a lie. P.C. 367. *Mar ny fyn dynaché y gow, gans sperr gwereuch y curené*, if he will not retract his falsehood, with thorns do ye crown him. P.C. 2062. *Gorrouch omma an leverow; nynges art vjdh ankevys, na tra arall, heb ow, mes omma movens skrefys*, put ye here the books, there is no art forgotten, nor other thing, without a lie, but here they are written. C.W. 160. *W. gau*. Arm. *gaó, gaou, †gou*. Ir. *go, †gai, †gaoi, †gau, †gao, †goo*. Gael. *go, gaoi*.

GOW, adj. Lying, false. *Kepar del ve dhe'n Justis dún leveryn war anow, a y vèdh del yw drchevys, na leveryn un gér gow*, how it was to the Justice let us come and tell by mouth, from his grave how he is risen, let us not say a false word. M.C. 247. *Rén dho dho boxsusow gans dornow ha guelynnny war an scovornow bysy, rák ef dhe cows whel-lov gow*, let us give him blows with hands and rods on the ears diligently, because that he hath spoken lying tales. P.C. 1392. *W. gau*. Arm. *gaó*. Ir. *†gau*. *W. (W. gau a gwir, false and true. Ir. †gau as fir.)*

GOWAL, adj. Complete, full. A mutation of *cowal*, qd. v.

GOWAS, v. a. To have, to obtain. *Dho gowas, Llwyd, 64, 125*. A mutation of *cowas*, qd. v.

GOWEA, v. a. To falsify, to make falso, to lie hid. *Llwyd, 76*. From *gow*. Written also *gova*. *Meyr attonma tayr sprusan a dhêth mës an aval-ma; kemec y, ha gor y yn ban yn neb tellar dha gova, sec*, here are three kernels that came out of this apple; take thou them, and lay them up in some place to hide. C.W. 134. *W. gowan*.

GOWEC, s. m. A liar, a tale-teller. Pl. *gowygyon*. *A fals harlot, gowec púr, ty á yn pryson yn súr na wylly deydh*, O false knave, very liar, thou shalt go to prison surely, nor shalt see day. R.D. 55. *Adres pow palmoryon, y a fydh mûr gowygyon, hag a lever dhe tús gow*, across the country palmers are great story-tellers, and tell people lies. R.D. 1478. *Nyns ouch lenmya gowygyon, ow mós dres pow flaturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going through the country chattering, telling the news? R.D. 1510. This is written *gouhoc*, in the Cornish Vocabulary. † *Hwedhel gúac*, a false story; pl. *hwedhlow gowigion*. Llwyd, 243. *W. gowog*.

GOWEGNETH, s. m. Falsehood, lying, deceit, guile. Abstract substantive from *gowec*. *Na wast na moy lavarow, rág gowegneth ny garaf, agan arluth yw marow*, waste thou no more words, for I do not love falsehood; our Lord is dead. R.D. 906.

GOWES, s. f. A shower. A mutation of *cowes*, qd. v.

GOWETHE, s. m. Companions. A mutation of *cowethé*, pl. of *coweth*, qd. v. *Pertheuch côf ol a'n tokyn a leverys kyns lemyñ dhwyz why, a gowethé*, bear ye all remem-

- branch of the token (that) I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1083.
- GOWLENWEL, v. a. To fulfil, to replenish. A mutation of *cowlenwel*, qd. v. *Saw ma na jl bós nahen, dhe vódh prest yn púp hehen, y goulenwel yw ow whans*, but if it cannot be otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1092.
- GOWLEVERIAT, s. m. A teller of lies, a liar. Corn. Vocab. *falsidicus*. Comp. of *gow*, lying, and *leveriat*, a speaker, from *leverel*, to speak.
- GOWHELES, v. a. To lie to, to deceive. *Mar a talleth perthege, ny a wra y wouheles, rák púp ol a gár bewé, if he begin to be angry, we will lie to him, for all love to live.* R.D. 599.
- GOWR, s. m. Goats. *Devas ha'n gowr*, sheep and the goats. *Llwyd*, 240. This is a late plural of *gavar*, qd. v.
- GOWS, v. a. Talk, speech. A mutation of *cows*, qd. v. *Rák dhe gows a bréf neffré dhe vós dén a Galilé, for thy speech proves ever that thou art a man of Galilee.* P.C. 1408. *Dhe gows nyns yw vós*, thy speech is not good. R.D. 613.
- GOWS, s. m. To speak. A mutation of *cows*, qd. v. *Worthyf na gows na moy gér*, speak thou not another word to me. O.M. 170. *Awos me dhe cows dhedhé*, notwithstanding that I spoke to them. O.M. 1437. *Benen, na gows muscogneth*, woman speak not folly. P.C. 1282.
- GOWSE, v. a. He may speak. A mutation of *cowsé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cows*. *Ny a'n conclud an iaudyn, a lever y vós Dew dhym, na gousé moy ys march dall*, we will silence him, the wilful man, (who) says that he is a God to us, that he may not speak more than a blind horse. P.C. 1658. Written also *gowso*. *Yn certan kyn na gowso, dre loka y cōth dodho drók dywedhé*, certainly though he may not speak, by law there is due to him an evil ending. P.C. 1828.
- GOWSESOW, s. m. Speeches. A mutation of *cowsesow*, pl. of *cowses*, qd. v.
- GOWYTH, s. m. A companion, a comrade. A mutation of *cowyth*, or *coweth*, qd. v. *Reys yw dhe onan golyas, war y torn púp y dhyffras y gowyth, pyw a dhallet, need is for one to watch, in his turn every one relieving his companion; who will begin?* R.D. 410.
- GOY, interj. Woe to them. *Ef yw Arluth a allos, hag a prynnas gans y wós pobel an beys, Ihesus Cryst dhe dhas-serchy, un deydth ús ow tós, goy keunmys na'n crýs*, he is the Lord of power, and he has purchased with his blood the people of the world; that Jesus is risen again, a day is coming, woe to them as many as believe it not. R.D. 1187. Comp. of *go*, id. qd. *W. gwae*, woe, and *y*, them. In the same way are compounded *govy*, woe to me, and *goef*, woe to him, qd. v.
- GOYDH, s. f. A goose. *Lcmyn hanwaf goydh ha yár, a scusaf edhyn hep pár dhe vygyens dén war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I consider birds without equal for food of man on the earth. O.M. 129. Written also *gódh*, qd. v., and in the older orthography of the Cornish Vocabulary, *quit*. *W. gârdh*. Arm. *gwaz*, *guaz*. Ir. *geadh*, *gedh*, *geidh*, *ge*. Gael. *geadh*. Manx, *guiy*. Gr. *χῆν* (*χᾱν*, *χᾱνω*, *χᾱσκω*.) Lat. *anser*, (*hio*, *hisco*.) Germ. *gans*. Ang. Sax. *gos*. Eng. *goose*. Sw. *gås*. Dan. *gaas*. Arm. *goas*. Russ. *gus*. Lith. *zasis*. Sanse. *hanas*, *hansú*, (*has*, to gape.)

GOYF, s. m. Winter. Corn. Voc. *hiems*. In later Cornish it was *guav*, or *gwáv*, qd. v. *W. gauav*, *gayam*, *gaem*, *gacv*. Arm. *goaf*, *goavv*, *gouaff*. Ir. *geimhre-adh*, *geimrith*, *gaím*, *gamh*. Gael. *geamhradh*, *gamh*. Manx, *geurey*. Gr. *χεῖμα*. Lat. *hiems*. Lith. *ziema*. Sanse. *himan*, (*hi*, to pour. Gr. *χεῖν*, *χεῖω*.)

GOYL, s. f. A sail, the sail of a ship. *Otté aperfedh gorrys, euch tenneuch a dhysempys y goyl yn ban, may hallo mós gans an guyns, ha ganso mollath an sýns, ha Dew aban*, see him placed within; go ye, draw immediately her sail up, that he may go with the wind, and with him the curse of the saints, and God above. R.D. 2291. *Goyl ha gvern dhodho ordnys, may 'th ellé yn mēs a'n wldás; dhe un carn y fue teulys, par may codhas yn ow bras, sail and mast (were) for him ordained, that he might go out of the country; to a rock he was east, so that he might fall into my judgment.* R.D. 2331. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *quil*, qd. v.

GOYN, s. f. A sheath, a scabbard. *Gor dhe gledhé ym y goyn, dhe Pedyr Crist a yrchys, rág dre gledhé a veuché, dre gledhé y fydh ledhys*, put thy sword in its sheath, Christ commanded Peter, for he that lives by the sword, by the sword shall be slain. M.C. 72. Written also *gón*, both forms being later than *guain*, qd. v.

GOYS, s. m. Blood. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevé angustyn ha galarow, ma tēth an goys ha dropyé war y fās, an caradow*, Christ so much pain had, anguish sharp, and pangs, that the blood came and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Dewugans dýdh ow penys y speynas y gýk hay woys*, forty days in fasting he wasted his flesh and his blood. M.C. 10. *Garlont spern war y ben a ve gorris, may'th o squardys adró ol, a y ben y oys o scollyys*, a garland of thorns on his head was placed, so that was torn all about, from his head his blood was spilled. M.C. 133. *Rág galsé glán dhevorto y woys, bewé ny ylly*, for his blood had gone quite from him, he could not live. M.C. 207. *Yma kēn dhym dhe olé dag-grow goys yn gwýr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood really without doubt. O.M. 631. This is a later form of *guít*, qd. v.

GRABEL, s. m. A grappling-iron. *Tculym grabel war-nodho scherp, ha dalgenné yno býth na schapyé*, let us cast a grappling-iron on him sharp, and lay hold on him, that he may never escape. R.D. 2268. *Me re teulys dew grabel; yn mēs a'n dour an tebel corf a dhue, kyn fo mar pós avel mén*, I have thrown two grappling-irons; out of the water the wicked body shall come, though it be heavy as stone. R.D. 2271. From the English. *W. crap*. Arm. *crap*.

GRACHEL, s. m. A heap. *Llwyd*, 53.

GRAMBLA, v. a. To climb. *Dho grambla*. *Llwyd*, 43, 145.

GRAPHY, v. a. To print, to impress. *Pryce*. See *Ar-graphy*.

GRAS, s. m. Grace, thanks. Pl. *grasow*, *grassys*. *Gor-dhyans ha grás dhys, a Dás, dysechys yw an nór vey's, glory and thanks to thee, O Father, dried is the earth of the world.* O.M. 1149. *Máb Marec, leun a rás, ol y vódh a ve clewys*, the Son of Mary, full of grace, all his will was heard. M.C. 9. *Rág y anow a ammas dhe Ihesu leun a rasow*, for his mouth had kissed Jesus, full of graces. M.C. 106. *Benegas yw neb a wodhaffo yn whár dhodho kymmys ús ordnys, ol en da ha'n drók kepar;*

- dhe Ihesu bedhens grassys*, blessed is he that endures patiently every thing that is decreed to him, all the good and evil alike; to Jesus be thanks. M.C. 24. See the secondary forms, *rās rasow*. Borrowed from English.
- GRASSE, v. a. To give thanks, to thank. *Bōs sēch ha tēk an avel dhe Dew y cōth dhyn grassé*, that the weather is dry and fair, it behoveth us to thank God. O.M. 1148. *Dhē'n Tās huhel yn y tron y grassaf lemmyn an cās, ty dhe vynnēs dhym danfon dhym confortyé dhe vāp rās*, to the Father high on his throne, I give thanks for the case, that thou wast willing to send to me, to comfort me, thy son of grace. R.D. 508.
- GRAT, s. m. A step, a stair. Corn. Vocab. *gradus*. W. *grādh*. Ir. † *grat*. Gael. † *gradh*. All from the Latin *gradus*.
- GRATH, s. m. Grace, favour. *War an Tās Dew ny a bōs y grāth dhyn may lanvonno*, to the Father God we pray that he may send his grace to us. O.M. 669. *Noé, dre dhe dhadder brās, ty a bew ow grāth nefré*, Noah, for thy great goodness, thou shalt ever possess my favour. O.M. 974. *Gwŷth an welen-ma yn ta, ha dēn vŷth drōg dhys ny wra, ha'm grāth y rōf lemmyn dhys*, keep this rod well, and no one shall do thee harm, and my grace now I give to thee. O.M. 1463. Written also *grayth*. *Ha'y holon whēk a rannē, me u lever, rāg trystans, rāg an grayth yn hy esé, na's gwethē an Spērys Sans*, and her sweet heart would have broken, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her, for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. W. *rhād*. Lat. *gratia*.
- GRAVAR, s. m. A barrow. *Llwyd*, 21. *Gravar dhula*, a hand-barrow. 170. (W. *berva dhwypraich, berva dhwy-law*. Arm. *gravaz doubennek*.) *Gravar rōz*, a wheel-barrow. 240. (Arm. *gravaz rodellek*.) W. *berva*. Arm. *gravaz*. Gael. *lara, bara laimhe, bara roth*. Manx, *barrey*. Eng. *barrow*.
- GRAVIO, v. a. To cut, to carve, to engrave. *Collel gravio*, Corn. Vocab. *scalprum vel scalbellum*, a graving knife. *Llwyd*, 146, writes it *gravia*; the participle is *gravys*. *Ef a vydh ancedhys yn le na fue dēn bythqueth, yn alabaster gravys; ragof y fue ordynys, maga whŷn avel an lēth*, he shall be buried in a place where never man was, cut in alabaster; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3136. This word is probably borrowed more immediately from the English *grave*. The W. is *cravu*. Arm. *crava*. Ir. *sgrabam*. Gael. *grabhail*. Maux, *grainnee*.
- GRAVIOIR, s. m. A carver, an engraver. Corn. Vocab. *sculptor*. W. *crauer*.
- GRE, s. m. Regard, liking. *Nēp a vo yn mochia gre a vŷdh an brassa henrys, hervydh nēp a vo yn le, del wōr pūp dēn ol yn beys*, he that is in the highest regard shall be called the greatest, according as any is in place, as every man in the world knows. P.C. 777. *Arluth why yw a dhy gre an bous, ha my dhyguysk e? yn sūr ragouch hy ny wra*, Lord, to your liking is the robe, and that I should take it off? surely for you it will not do. R.D. 1923. 'Fr. *gre*.
- GREAB, s. f. The comb of a bird; the ridge of a hill. Another form of *grīb*, a mutation of *crīb*, qd. v.
- GREAN, s. m. Gravel. *Polgrean*, in St. Michael Carhays, the gravel pits. Another form of *grouan*, qd. v.
- GRES, s. m. Grief, complaint. *Ytho prāg na lenes ef, kafus y dhegé hep gréf, hag aban vyn y lesky*, now, why not leave him to take his tenth without complaint, and burn it, since he will. O.M. 497. From the English.
- GRES, v. n. He will grieve. 3 pers. s. fut. of *grevyé*, qd. v. *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vōdh ef y lesky hep falladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 482.
- GRESNYE, adj. Greedy, covetous, grasping. *Ny vanna bōs mar gresnye, dha welha oll ow honyn; Adam dres pūb hunyth, me a'n cār, po Dew deffan, dhe welha heb y shara*, I will not be so greedy to keep all myself; Adam above every thing I love, or God forbid, to keep without his share. C.W. 50. This is a mutation of *crefnyé*. W. *crafuin, mor grafuin*.
- GREG, s. f. A wife, a woman. *Greg gans gūr*, Cornish Vocabulary, *uxor*, lit. a man with a wife. An old form of *gwrēc*, qd. v.
- GREGOR, s. f. A partridge. *Pryce*. Another form of *grugyer*, qd. v.
- GREGY, v. a. To hang, to suspend, to be hanging, to be hanged. A mutation of *cregy*, qd. v. *Gēbal dhe conna a grég, Gebal, thy neck be hanged!* O.M. 2813. *Dhe vanel gās yn gage; my a'n bŷdh rāg ow wage, ha ty a grék, renothas*, leave thou thy cloak in pledge, I will have it for my wages, and thou shalt be hanged, by my father. P.C. 1188.
- GREGY, v. a. To believe. A mutation of *cregy*, qd. v.
- GREGYANS, s. m. Belief. A mutation of *cregyans*, qd. v. *Mar tregou' why yn gregyans-na, moreth why as bŷdh ragdha*, if ye abide in that belief, sorrow ye shall have for it. C.W. 14.
- GREHAN, s. m. Skin. A mutation of *crehan*, qd. v. *'Sgelli grehan*, a bat. *Llwyd*, 173.
- GREIA, v. a. To cry for, to ask for. A mutation of *creia*, id. qd. *cria*, qd. v. † *Dho greiah rāg*, to ask for. *Llwyd*, 124.
- GREIAS, v. a. He cried. A mutation of *creias*, id. qd. *crias*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *cria*, qd. v. † *Dzhūan a greias auel, leddarn, leddarn*, John also cried out, thieves, thieves. *Llwyd*, 252.
- GRELIN, s. m. A lake. Corn. Vocab. *lacus*. It properly means a pond for beasts, a horse-pond; being compounded of *gre*, a flock, and *lin*, a lake, as in *piscilin*. W. *grelyn*. (Welsh, *gre*, a flock. Arm. *gre*. Ir. *graidh*, † *groigh*. Gael. *greigh*. Manx, *griaght*. Latin, *grex*. Sansc. *hrag*, to gather together.)
- GRENS, v. a. Let them do. A contracted form of *gwrēns*, 3 p. pl. imp. of *gurey*. *Ot an Iustys ow tōs dhyn; anodho ef grēns del vyn, pan glewfo y lavarow*, see the Justice is coming to us; with him let him do as he will, when he hears his words. P.C. 371. *Grēns ena bōs golow*, let there be light. C.W. 190.
- GRES, s. f. Belief, faith. A mutation of *crēs*, qd. v. *A Iudé, gās dhe grēs, y golou squyrdys a lēs me a wēlas*, O Judah, leave thy belief, his heart torn in pieces, I saw. R.D. 1031.
- GRES, v. a. He will believe. A mutation of *crēs*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Gallas an glaw dhe vēs gulān, ha'n dour, my a grēs, basseys*, the rain is clean gone away, and the water, I believe, abated. O.M. 1098. Written also *greys*, qd. v.
- GRESAF, v. a. I will believe. A mutation of *cresaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Ty a fŷdh pūr tormont sad yn gulās yffarn, del gresaf*, thou shalt have very sad tor-

ment in the region of hell, as I believe. O.M. 492. *A taw, cowyth, my a'd pŷs, ny gresaf awos an beys*, O be silent, comrade, I will not believe for the world. O.M. 2752. *Dhys ny gressaf, ha me a'th peys, gâs dhe wow*, I will not believe thee, and I pray thee, leave thy falsehood. R.D. 1353.

GRESOUCH, v. a. Ye will believe. A mutation of *cresouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *A bŷr fŷls dys-crygggyon, tebel agas manerow, na gresouch a luen golon, bôs an Tâs Dew hep parow*, O very false disbelievers, evil (are) your ways; that ye will not believe with full heart, that the Father is God without equals. O.M. 1857. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gresouch, ottengy a wêl ol dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I said. P.C. 2688. Written also *greseuch*; the 2 pers. pl. of the fut. and imperative are always the same. *Na greseuch bôs treyson gures*, do not think that treason is committed. R.D. 640.

GRESSO, v. a. He may believe. A mutation of *cresso*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Dên na gresso dyougel, an kêth dên-na dhe selwel, cammen vŷth na ȷl wharfes*, the man that may not believe really, that man to save not any way can exist. R.D. 2478.

GRESYN, v. a. I did believe. A mutation of *cresyn*, 1 pers. s. imp. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Me a'th pŷs dhym a gafê, ny gresyn ty dhe vewê whêth bŷs hydhew*, I pray thee to forgive me, I did not believe thee to live yet until this day. R.D. 1549.

GRESYTH, v. a. Thou wilt believe. A mutation of *cresyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *A venen, assos goky, na gresyth dhum lavarow*, O woman, thou art foolish, that thou wilt not believe my words. O.M. 174.

GREUCH, v. a. Make ye. An abbreviated form of *gwereuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gwerey*. *Honna yw y bous nessa, ha whêth greuch y dhry omma artê dhypch, ha dys-cow y dheworto*, that is his nearest garment, and do ye yet bring him here again to you, and strip it from him. R.D. 1863. *Awos côst arhans nag our, greuch y tennê mês a'n dour, gorreuch ef yn schulh dhe'n môr*, for cost of silver or gold, do ye drag him out of the water, place him in a boat to the sea. R.D. 2232. The final aspirate was often softened into *h*, or omitted altogether, especially in late Cornish. (*Llwyd*, 252.) *Hag yn wêdh why, dew ha dew, a pregoth yn aweyl grev yn ol an beys*, and do ye also, two and two, preach the Gospel in all the world. R.D. 2464.

GREVYA, v. a. To grieve, to afflict. Part. *grevyys*. Fut. *grêf*. *Mar possê an neyll tencwen râg y scôdh ky a'n grevê*, if he leaned on the one side for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. *Mâb Du o kymmys grevyys, râg tomder ef a wesê dour ha goys yn kemeskis*, the Son of God was so much grieved, for heat he sweated blood and water mixed. M.C. 58. *Dhynny ny travyth ny grêf, aban yw y vôdh ef, y lesky hep fulladow*, to us there is nothing grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 482. Borrowed from the English.

GREYS, s. m. Strength, vigour. A mutation of *creys*, qd. v.

GREYS, s. m. The middle, centro. *Yn ewn greys an scarf trôh e*, in the just middle of the joint cut thou it. O.M. 2530. A mutation of *greys*, qd. v.

GREYS, v. a. He will believe. A mutation of *creys*,

id. qd. *crês*, 3 pers. sing. fut. of *cresy*, qd. v. *Mar kŷf tŷr sŷch, my a greys, dynny ny dhevhel artê*, if it finds dry ground, I believe it will not return to us again. O.M. 1131. *Kemmys na greysa, goef, yn peynys yfarn y sêf bŷs gorfen bŷs*, whoever will not believe, woe to him, in the pains of hell he shall stay until the end of the world. R.D. 176.

GRIG, s. m. Heath, or ling. *Griglan* according to Pol-whele is used at the present day for "heath" in Cornwall. W. *grûg*. Arm. *brûk, brûg*. Ir. *fraoch*, † *fraech*. Gael. *fraoch*. Manx, *froagh*. Gr. *ἐρίκη*. Lat. *erica*. Fr. *bruyere*.

GRIGIS, s. m. A girdle, a belt. *Llwyd*, 15, 48. Written also *grugis*, qd. v.

GRILL, s. m. A crab fish. *Llwyd*, 46, who gives as a synonym, Arm. *grill*. A crab in Welsh is called *cranc*, which is also the name given by Legonidec, in Armoric; and W. *grill* is a chirp, or sharp noise, whence *grilled-ydh*, a cricket, which is also called *gril*, in Armoric. *Gril-vôr*, or sea cricket, from its form is the Armoric term for a shrimp. Ir. *grullan*. Gael. *greollan*. Lat. *grillus*. Fr. *grillon*, a cricket.

GRISLA, v. n. To grin like a dog. *Dho grisla*. *Llwyd*, 141. *A grisla*, grinning. 248.

GRISYL, adj. Sharp. *Aban na fyn dewedhê, me a vyn y curunê avel mychtern Yedhewon; ottê spern grisyl gynê, ha dreyh lym ha scharp ynnê, a grup bŷs yn empynyon*, since he will not end, I will crown him as king of the Jews; see sharp thorns with me, and spines rough and sharp in them, (that) will pierce oven to the brains. P.C. 2188. Eng. *grisyly*.

GROCHEN, s. m. A skin. A mutation of *crochen*, qd. v. *Y a wŷth y vody na potrê bŷs vynary, kyn fe yn bêdh mŷl vlydhen, na'y grochen un wŷth terry*, they shall preserve his body, that it never decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years, nor shall his skin be once broken. P.C. 3202.

GROGAS, v. a. He hanged. A mutation of *crogas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *crogy*, qd. v. *Ha'n Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Crist a barth clêdh, and the Jews hung a thief to Christ on the left side. M.C. 186.*

GROGEN, s. f. A skull. A mutation of *crogen*, qd. v. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may'th entrê an spikys serth dre an cên yn y grogen*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin to his skull. P.C. 2141. *Dre an grogen*, through the skull. R.D. 2558.

GRONCYE, v. a. To beat, to strike. A mutation of *croncyê*, qd. v. *May fôn's hyblyth dhe groncyê*, that they might be pliant to beat. M.C. 131.

GRONEN, s. f. A grain. Corn. Vocab. *granum*. W. pl. *grawn*, sing. *gronyn*. Arm. pl. *grâin*, sing. *greûnen*. Ir. *grain*, † *grainne*. Gael. *grân, grâinne*. Manx, *grinc*. Lat. *granum*.

GRONTE, v. a. To grant. Part. *grontys*. *Tays ha Mâb ha Speris Sans why a bŷs a leun golon, re wrontê dheuch grâs ha whans dhe wolsovas y basconn, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with full heart, to grant you grace and desire to hear his passion. M.C. 1. Ha kymmys a dheseryas dhodho ef a ve grontys, and as much as he desired to him was granted. M.C. 9. My a wront dhys, I will grant to thee. O.M. 329. Written also *grontyê*. *Bôs gwythyas a wrontyaf dhys*, to be a keeper I*

grant to thee. O.M. 74. *Ha'y grás dheuchwky re wrontyo*, and his grace may he grant to you. O.M. 1726. *Yn ér-na yn wédh kemeas dhe Iosep y a rontyas*, in that hour also leave to Joseph they granted. M.C. 230. Borrowed from the English.

GROW, s. m. Gravel, sand. Corn. Vocab. *grou harena*. *Nefré kyns mós alemma, ry whaf dhedhy my a wra gans mynn grow yn brás garow*, ever before going hence, give a blow to her I will, with gravel stones very roughly. O.M. 2756. "Hence the *grouan* stone, which is a sort of moorstone of a finer grain, composed of sand, fine gravel, clay and talk." Pryce. W. *gro, graian*. Arm. *grouan, groan, grozol, grozel*. Ir. *grothal*. Gael. *grothal*.

GRÖWEDHE, v. a. To lie down, to recline. *My ny vennaf growedhé vynnytha gans corf Eva*, I will never lie down with the body of Eve. O.M. 625. *My a kyrc an gwás wharré, bynnytha rág growedhé genen ny yn tewol-gow*, I will bring the fellow soon ever to lie with us in darkness. O.M. 888. *Ke yn ban war an kunys, hag ena growedh a heys, may hylly bones leskys*, go thou up on the fuel, and there lie down at length, that thou mayest be burned. O.M. 1334. *Euch, growedheuch, ow Arluth, may haller agas cudhé gans dylles rych*, go, lie down, my lord, that you may be covered with rich clothes. O.M. 1923. *Nans yw an voren marow, a hys yma a'y growedh*, now is the jado dead, at length she is lying. O.M. 2759. *Na cláff vñth ow crowdhé, mar pesy a leun golon*, nor any sick lying down, if he prayed with true heart. M.C. 25. *Corff Ihesus Crist yntredhé dhe'n logell a ve degys, hag a heys dhe wrowedhé yno eff a ve gesys*, the body of Jesus Christ between them to the coffin was brought, and at length to lie down in it, it was left. M.C. 233. This form is etymologically less correct than the later form *gorwedha*, qd. v., being compounded of the prefix *gor*, upon, and *gwédh*, position. W. *gorwedh*. Arm. *gourvez*.

GROWS, s. f. A cross. A mutation of *crows*, qd. v. *Ow corf yw, re'n offeren, kepar del leverys dheuch, gwyrythys, lydhys yn grows pren*, my body it is, by the mass, like as I have said to you, sold, killed on the cross tree. P.C. 766. *Gweres, ty harlot iaudyn, ha dók an grows war dhe geyn*, help, thou obstinate knave, and carry the cross on thy back. P.C. 2616. *Drchevouch an grows yn ban*, lift ye the cross up. P.C. 2812.

GRUAH, s. f. An old woman. Corn. Vocab. *amus*. W. *grárah*. Arm. *grach*.

GRUD, s. m. The jaw. Corn. Vocab. *maxilla*. In the cognate dialects it means the *check*. W. *grúdh*, † *grud*. Ir. *gruadh*, † *guad*. Gael. *gruaidh*.

GRUEG, s. f. A wife, a woman. Corn. Vocab. *mulier*; *peus gurec*, a woman's coat. *Nefré yn dour hedré vo, ny dhue dresto na varwo gour gruck na bést*, ever in the water while he is, no one goes over it that does not die, man, woman, or beast. R.D. 2227. The more common form is *gweré*, qd. v.

GRUEITEN, s. f. A root. Corn. Vocab. *radix*. This is an old form of *gurydhen*, from *gwrjdh*, whence plural *gurydhyow*, qd. v.

GRUGE, v. a. To do, to make. The 3 pers. s. of the pret. is *gruc*, a *wruc*, or a *ryc*, a *rug*, which is often used as an auxiliary verb. *Ow formyé ték ha dyblans, ty rum grúk púr havel dhys*, me create fair and bright thou hast done me, very like to thee. O.M. 88. *Néb a'm grúk*

vy ha'm gorty, ef a rúk dyfen, aval na wrellen dybbry, na mós oges dhe'n wedhen, he who made me and my husband, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple, nor go near to the tree. O.M. 181. *Ellas gweles an termyn ow arluth pan wrúk serry, pan rúk drys y wor-hemmyr*, alas, to see the time when I made my lord angry, when I acted against his command. O.M. 352. *An Tás a néf a'n grúk of dhodho haval*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself. O.M. 878. *Ellas pñth yw dhym cusyl orth an dra-ma dhe wruthyl, tru govy pan y'n gruga*, alas, what counsel is there to me, to do respecting this thing? Oh, sad, when I did it. P.C. 1434. W. *gorugo, a orug*. Arm. *gra*. Ir. *rug*, † *ric*, † *rig*. Gael. *rug*. Scotch, *gar*.

GRUGIS, s. m. A girdle, a belt, a zone, a sash. Cornish Vocabulary, *cingulum* vel *zona* vel *cinctorium*. Llwyd, 4, 179, reads it *grygis*, and gives *grigiz* as the late form. W. *guregys*, † *gregys*. Arm. *gouriz*. Ir. *ercas, crios*, † *cris*. Gael. *crios*. Manx, *criss*. Sanse. *garh*, to enclose.

GRUGYER, s. f. A partridge. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yár, a sensaf edhyn hep pár, dhe vygyens dén war an beys*; *hós, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, brynny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vñdh hynny*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I consider birds without equal for food of man on the earth; duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, crows, and the eagle, further by me shall be named. O.M. 132. *Dhe'n Tás Dew yn múr enor, war y alter my a wor grugyer ték ha hag awcheyth*, to the Father God in and honour, upon his altar, I will put a partridge fair great tender. O.M. 1203. Comp. of *grug* or *grig*, heath, and *yár*, a hen; the name would be more strictly applicable, as in Welsh, to the grouse or heath-fowl. W. *grugiar*, pl. *grugieir*.

GRUPYE, v. a. To pierce. *Otté spern grisyl gyny, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynné a grup hys yn empynyon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines rough and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to the brains. P.C. 2120.

GRUSSE, v. a. He had done, or would have done. 3 pers. s. plup. of *gweréy*. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané*, one thing I know, if thou knewest it, would amuse thee. O.M. 152.

GRUSSEN, v. a. I had done, or would have done. 1 pers. sing. plup. of *gweréy*. *An pñth a wrén, my ny wodhyen, rág ny wyllyn*; *hag a quellén, my ny'n grussen, kyn fén ledhys*, the thing I did I knew not, for I did not see; and if I had seen, I would not have done it, though I had been killed. P.C. 3023. *Awos travyth ny wrussen vennytha dhe guhudhas*, for the sake of any thing I would never have accused thee. O.M. 163.

GRUSSENS, v. a. They had done, or would have done. 3 pers. pl. plup. of *gweréy*. *A Tás whék, gáf dhedhé y, rág ny wodhons yn teffry, py ngl a wróns, drók py da, hag a codhfons gredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they know not really, whether they do evil or good; and if they knew in truth, they would not have destroyed me. P.C. 2777. *Lemyn an toll re wrussens y a vynné dhe sreyé*, now the hole they had made they would that it should serve. M.C. 180.

GRUSSES, v. a. Thou hadst done, or wouldst have done. 2 pers. s. plup. of *gweréy*. *Beys vynytha y wharthes rág lowené, kepar yn beys ha duos dhe'n néf grusses yskynné*, for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy; as thou camest into the world, to heaven thou wouldst ascend. O.M. 156.

GRUSSONS, v. a. They made. 3 pers. pl. preter. of *gurey*. *Grussons cusyl nag o vās, rāg may fo Ihesus dys-wrŷs*, they took counsel (that) was not good, that Jesus should be undone. M.C. 31. *May whrussons cam dre-menē y vyllyk an prŷs*, that they did the evil transgression, they will curse the time. O.M. 337.

GRUSSOUCH, v. a. Ye made. 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gurey*. *A's wrussouch cam tremenē, cūth gweles y dhewedh fe*, ye did an evil transgression, a grief it was to see his end. R.D. 40. *Why a vŷdh aqyŷtys da rāk an ouor yn torma a wrussouch dhymmo pūr wŷr*, ye shall be well required, for the honour at this time (that) ye have done to me very truly. P.C. 312. *An pyl a wryssyuch*, the pit ye have made. O.M. 2792.

GRUSSYN, v. a. We had made. 1 pers. pl. pluperf. of *gurey*. *Māp dēn my re wrūk prennē, gans gōs ow colon, na fe nēp a wrussyn ny kylls*, mankind I have redeemed with the blood of my heart, that there may be no one (that) we have made lost. R.D. 2624.

GRUSSYS, v. a. Thou madest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *gurey*. *A out warnes drōk venen, wortō pan wrussys colē*, Oh, out upon thee wicked woman, when thou listenedst to him. O.M. 222. *Arluth pregoth ny a wra, kepar del wrussys pūp tra, nag ūs kēn Dew agesos*, Lord, we will preach, like as thou hast done everything, that there is not another God than thou. R.D. 2476.

GRUTHYL, v. a. To do, to make, to act. *Aban golstē worty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen*, because thou didst listen to her, and act against my prohibition. O.M. 270. *Dhe parathys scon ydh āf, rāg gruthyl ol bōdh dhe vrŷs*, to Paradise soon I will go, to do all the will of thy judgment. O.M. 340. *Reys yw dhym agy dhe lyst emlodh worth an antecryst, hag ef dhum gruthyl marow*, need is to me withiu the lists to fight against the antichrist, and he to put me to death. R.D. 225.

GRUYTH, s. m. Office, duty, service. *Pryce. A vynyn ryth, na luche vy nēs, na na wra gruyth na fo dhe lēs, ny dhueth an prŷs, er na gyllyf dhe'n nēf dhum Tās*, O woeful woman, touch me not nearer, nor do not make a greeting that is not for advantage; the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father. R.D. 876.

GRY, s. m. A cry, a call. A mutation of *cry*, qd. v.

GRYCHONEN, s. f. A spark. A contracted form of *grychonen*, of which the plural is *grychyon*, qd. v. *Ty a whŷth avel cauch guās; whŷth war gam vyngeans y'th glas, ny dryk grychonen yn fōk*, thou blowest like a dirty fellow; blow athwart, vengeance in thy maw, there remains not a spark in the forge. P.C. 2717. *W. gwerichonen*.

GRYES, v. a. He eried. A mutation of *cryes*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cryē*, qd. v. *Me a gries warnodho, rāk paynys pan na'n g-fo tyller dh'y pen*, I eried into him, for pains when he had not a place for his head. R.D. 268.

GRYGY, v. a. To believe. A mutation of *crygy*, qd. v. *Nēfrē ef dhe dhasserchy, me ny fynnaf y grygy, bew hedré vēn*, that he ever rose again, I will not believe it, as long as I may be alive. R.D. 1047. *Dhe grygy Thomas a dhuē*, to believe Thomas will come. R.D. 1219.

GRYGYANS, s. m. Belief, faith. A mutation of *crygyans*, qd. v. *Ha fusta sy dhe vreder yn luen grygyans*, and strengthen thou thy brethren in full belief. R.D. 1164. *Y grygyans pūp ol gwythcs, puppenagol a wharfō*,

his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1537.

GRYS, s. m. Strength, force, vehemency. A mutation of *crŷs*, id. qd. *creys*, qd. v. *Dūn ganso a dysympys, ha poyryn gans mūr a grŷs*, let us come with it immediately, and let us run with great strength. O.M. 2789. *Tynnouch ol gans mūr a grŷs*, pull ye all with great force. P.C. 2136.

GRYS, v. a. He will believe. A mutation of *crŷs*, 3 pers. s. fut., and 2 pers. s. imp. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wēdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fās; ha ny a grŷs yn pyrfeth aga vos gweel a vūr rās*, to me also the maimed, give thou strength to walk well; and I will believe perfectly that they are rods of great grace. O.M. 2011. *Nēp na grŷs ynnos goef, ny fŷdh sylhws*, who will not believe in thee, woe to him, he will not be saved. R.D. 757. *Cot yw dhe dhydhyow dhe gy, nahen na grŷs*, short are thy days to thee, think not otherwise. R.D. 2038.

GRYS, v. a. To shake, to quake. A mutation of *crŷs*, qd. v. *An houl ny gōlsē y lŷu, awos māp dēn dhe verwel, na corf dusserhy dhe vew, na dōr grŷs yn tyougel*, the sun would not have lost its hue, on account of a son of man dying; nor a body rise to life, nor the earth quake undoubtedly. P.C. 3086.

GRYSAF, v. a. I will believe. A mutation of *crysaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Awos lavarow trufyl, ny grysaf dhys; ty a fŷl gūl dhum crygy*, for the sake of vain words, I will not believe thee; thou wilt fail to make me believe. R.D. 1056.

GRYSO, v. a. He may believe. A mutation of *cryso*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *crysy*, qd. v. *Ha kekymmys a'n gwello, hag yno ef a gryso, bōs yaches dhodho yw reys*, and as many as may see it, and in him believe, need is that there be health to him. R.D. 1707.

GU, s. m. A lance, a spear, a javelin. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow a wyls vy dhe squerdŷē, a wrūk an gu ha'n kentrow, dhe kŷc precius dafolē*, are all thy wounds healed which I saw tearing thee? which the spear and the nails made, deforming thy precious flesh. R.D. 491. *Gans gu lym y a'n gwanas dre an golon*, with a sharp spear they pierced him through the heart. R.D. 1117. *Gans gu gwenys me a fue*, with a spear I was pierced. R.D. 2603. The same as *gew*, qd. v.

GU, s. m. Woe, grief, misery. Pl. *guow*. *Euch alemma, tormentors, dhe gerhas an gwās muscok; pūr wŷr ef an gevyth gu, pan dyfŷo yn ow goloc*, go hence, executioners, to fetch the crazy fellow; truly he shall have woe, when he comes into my sight. P.C. 963. *Syttyouch dalhennow yn cam, ha dūn ny tōth brās bŷs yn epscop Syr Cayfas yn gwēth a prŷs er y gu*, lay hold on the rogue, and let us come with him in great haste, even to bishop Sir Caiaphas, in a turn of time for his woe. P.C. 1130. *Why pryncys an dewolow, scon egeruch an porthow; py mar ny urcuch y fŷdh guow kyns tremenē*, ye princes of the devils, immediately open the gates; if ye do not, there shall be woes before passing. R.D. 99. Written also *gew*, qd. v. It enters into composition with pronouns, as *goef*, woe to him; *goey*, woe to me; *goy*, woe to them. *W. gwae*. Arm. *gwa*, † *goa*. Ir. † *fe*. Gr. *o'vāi*, *gōos*. Lat. *væ*. Sanse. *ghus*, fr. *ghu*, to ery.

GUAC, adj. Lying, false. † *Iwedhel guac*, a false story; pl. *huidhlow gowrigion*. Llwyd, 243. *Gúac*, a liar. 240. A late orthography of *gowec*, qd. v.

- GUAF, adj. Chaste. Corn. Voc. *castus*. Unknown elsewhere.
- GUHALECH, s. m. A peer, a satrap. Corn. Vocab. *satrapa*. This may be related either to W. *gwalch*, a hero; or *gweledig*, a prince.
- GUAILEN, s. f. A rod. *Guailen ruifanaid*, Cornish Vocabulary, *sceptrum*, a sceptre. An old form of *gwelen*, qd. v. Written also *guaylen*.
- GUAINTOIN, s. m. The spring. Cornish Vocabulary, *ver*. Llwyd, 170, gives *guainten*, as a later form. W. *gwanwyn*, † *guianwyn*, † *gualanwyn*, † *guayanuhin*, † *guaiannun*; the root being *guaint*, smart, vigorous. (Cf. Eng. *quaint*, *wanton*.) In Armoric the spring is called *nevez-amzer*, lit. new time. In Irish and Gaelic, *earrach*, which may be compared with Gr. *εἶς*. Lat. *ver*.
- GUAN, adj. Weak. Cornish Vocabulary, *debilis*. *Guan a scient*, encruminus, possessed with a devil; lit. weak of mind or knowledge. See *Gwan*.
- GUAR, s. m. The neck. Cornish Vocabulary, *collum*. See *Guar*.
- GUARAC, s. m. A charter, a patent. Cornish Vocabulary *diploma*, derived from *gware*, to bend; and it is a literal translation of *diploma*, a doubled, or bent document. For the same reason a bow was called *guarac*. See *Guarac*.
- GUAS, s. m. A servant. Corn. Vocab. *guas bathor far*, sollers. The Latin gives the equivalent only of *fur*, it should have been *nummularius servus sollers*, a clever coiner's servant. See *Gwás*.
- GWAV, s. m. Winter. A late form of *goyf*, qd. v., and is written by Llwyd, *gwáv*.
- GUAYLEN, s. A rod. Cornish Vocabulary, *virga*. Written also *guailen*, being the older form of *gwelen*, qd. v.
- GUBER, s. m. A reward, recompense, salary. † *Mír Dzhuán, medh e vester, ybma de gúber*, see John, said his master, here thy wages. Llwyd, 251. A later form of *gobyrr*, qd. v.
- GUBMAN, s. m. Sea tang, or wrack. Llwyd, 9, 42. A corrupt form of *gumman*, qd. v.
- GUDRA, v. a. To milk. Llwyd, 17. † *Buket gudra*, a milk pail. 95. † *Dhort gudra an debes ha'n gowr*, from milking the sheep and the goats. 240. W. *godro*. Arm. *gozro, góró*. Ir. *crúdh*. Cf. Sansc. *gotra*, a hurdle, or enclosure for kine; *gotrá*, a herd of kine.
- GUCCY, adj. Foolish. † *Henna ythrew trewath brás, ny dhe vones mar gucky, may 'threw kellys dhyn an plas*, that is a great pity, that we should be so foolish, that the place is lost to us. C.W. 74. *Me a'n to war ow ena, gucky ythos*, I will swear it on my soul, thou art foolish. C.W. 166. This is a late form of *gocy*, qd. v.
- GUDZH, s. m. Blood. Llwyd, 10, 54. † *Dylla gudzh*, to let blood. 120. A late corruption of *goys*, qd. v.
- GUDZHYGAN, s. f. A black pudding, a blood pudding. From the Welsh *gwacodogen*. Llwyd, 10. Arm. *gwadegen*.
- GUDH, s. f. A mole. *Gúdh dhár, gúdh dhaor*. Llwyd, 160, 241. *Pil gudhar*, a mole hill. 64. A later form of *gódh*, qd. v.
- GUDH, s. f. A goose. Llwyd, 43. A later form of *gódh*, or *gúydh*, qd. v.
- GUDHO, v. a. He may hide. A mutation of *cudho*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cudhé*, qd. v. *Rág lýf brás my a dhoro, a gudho ol an nôr beys, mýns dên ús yn beys may fo, kyns*

ós due an lýf, budhes, for I will bring a great flood, (that) may cover all the earth of the world, that all men that are in the world may be drowned before the end of the flood. O.M. 982.

- GUEDEU, s. f. A widow. Corn. Voc. *vidua*. The later form is *gwedho*, qd. v.
- GUEID, s. m. Work. Corn. Voc. *opus*. The old form of *gwyth*, qd. v.
- GUEIDVUR, s. m. A workman. *Gueidvur argans*, argentarius, a workman in silver. *Gueidvur cober*, erarius, a workman in copper. *Veidvur ti*, architectus, a builder. Corn. Vocab. Compounded of *gueid*, work, and *gour*, a man. This is the old form of *gwythor*, qd. v.
- GUEIN, s. f. A sheath, a scabbard. Corn. Voc. *vagina*. The old form of *gón*, qd. v. W. *gwain*. Arm. *gouin, gouhin*. Ir. *faigin*. Gael. *faigean*. Manx, *fine*. Lat. *vagina*. Fr. *gaine*. It. *guaina*.
- GUELI, s. m. A bed. Corn. Vocab. *lectum vel lectulum*. Written also *gwely*, qd. v.
- GUEN, s. f. A plain, a field. Corn. Voc. *campus*. The old form of *gwón*, qd. v.
- GUENENEN, s. f. A bee. Corn. Vocab. *apis*. Plural *guenen*. † *Ma leias gwrég lacka vel zeag, gwel gerres vel kommeres; ha ma leias bennen pokar an guenen, y vedn gweras degé tes dendle peth an bés*, there are many wives worse than grains, better left than taken; and there are many women like the bees, they will help men to get the wealth of the world. Pryce. Derived from *gwané*, to sting, or pierce. W. *gwenynnen*, plural, *gwenyn*. Arm. *gwenan, gwenanen*.
- GUENNOL, s. f. A swallow. Corn. Voc. *hirundo*. Llwyd, 65, derives *guennol*, as if *gwenwol*, white-belly, but *b* never changes into *n* in composition; I am more inclined to derive it from *gwen*, white, and *ol*, the rump. In late Cornish it was called † *tshycuc*, i. e. house euc-koo. W. *guennol*. Arm. *guenneli*. Ir. *ainleog*, † *faileag*, † *fannall*. Gael. *ainleag*. Manx, *gollan-geayee*.
- GUENOIN, s. m. Poison. *Gucnoin reial*, veneficus, a giver of poison, a poisoner. Corn. Voc. Llwyd, 171, writes the word *guenwyn*. W. *guenwyn*. Arm. *contamm*. Lat. *venenum*.
- GUENUUIT, adj. Sagacious, skilful. Corn. Voc. *sagax vel gnarus*. Llwyd, 143, writes it *guenwit*. Perhaps compounded of *gwen*, desirable, and *gwjdh*, knowledge.
- GUERET, s. m. The ground. Corn. Voc. *humus*. Llwyd, 66, *gweret*. The later form was *gwyrras*, qd. v. W. *gveryd*.
- GUERN, s. m. A mast. Corn. Voc. *malus*. See *Gwern*.
- GUERNEN, s. f. An alder tree. Corn. Voc. *alnus*. See *Gwernen*.
- GUESBEUIN, s. m. A primate. Corn. Vocab. *primas*. Llwyd, 128, reads the word *gueshevin*.
- GUEUS, s. f. The lips. Corn. Vocab. *labia*. Llwyd, 75, *gweus*. It is properly a lip. W. *gweus, gwevus*. Arm. *gweiz, gvez, geiz*. Ir. *pus*.
- GUHIEN, s. f. A wasp. Corn. Vocab. *vespa*. This word is unknown elsewhere. The equivalent in Welsh being *cacynen*. Arm. *gwezpeden*.
- GUHIT, s. f. A daughter-in-law. Corn. Vocab. *nurus*. This in later orthography would be as written by Llwyd, 101, *guhídh*. W. *gvaudh*. Arm. *gouhez, † guhedh*. Sansc. *vadhū*.

GUHUDHAS, v. a. To accuse. A mutation of *cuhudhas*, qd. v. *Awos travyth ny wrussen vennyth dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 164.

GUIAT, s. m. A web, cloth woven. Corn. Vocab. *tela*. The old form of *giad*, qd. v.

GUIBEDEN, s. f. A gnat. Corn. Vocab. *scinifes*. To be read *gwibeden*, Llwyd, 96. The latest form was *gwiban*, qd. v. W. *gwibedyn*, *gwiban*, † *groydbedyn*, pl. *gwibed*.

GUICGUR, s. m. A merchant. Corn. Vocab. *mercator* vel *negotiator*. This is written in the Ordinalia, *gwicor*, qd. v.

GUID, s. m. A vein. Corn. Vocab. *vena*. This in later orthography was written *gwyth*, qd. v.

GUIDEN, s. f. A collar. Corn. Voc. *cutulus*. As this is an unknown Latin term, I propose reading *catulus*, a collar, which are often made of twigs. The word would therefore be cognate with W. *guden*. Ir. *gad*, *gada*, *feith*. Gael. *gad*. Eng. *a with*. Sansc. *vēsta*, a reed.

GUIDEN, s. f. A tree. Corn. Vocab. *arbor*. The old form of *gwedhen*, qd. v.

GUIDTHIAT, s. m. A keeper. Corn. Voc. *custos*. The old form of *gwithias*, qd. v.

GUIL, s. f. A sail. Corn. Voc. *velum*. The older form of *goyl*, qd. v. W. *hūyl*, † *huil*. Arm. *gwél*, *gwil*. Ir. *seol*, † *sool*, † *fiol*. Gael. *seol*. Manx, *shiuaill*. Lat. *velum*. Germ. *segel*. Eng. *sail*.

GUIL, v. a. To do, to make. A later form of *gúl*, qd. v. Written by Llwyd, 41, 251, *gwíl*.

GUILAN, s. f. A kingfisher. Corn. Voc. *alcedo*. This is a wrong interpretation, as it properly means a gull. See *Gwilan*.

GUILLUA, s. f. A watch station. Corn. Vocab. *vigilia*. Comp. of *guilia*, the old form of *golyas*, to watch, and *ua*, a place. W. *gwylva*.

GUILSCHIN, s. m. A frog. Corn. Voc. *rana*. Written by Llwyd, 136, *gwilskin*, who also gives *kwilken*, as a late form. Borrowed probably from the old English *welkin*. *Wilky*, a toad or frog, is also found as an obsolete term.

GUILTER, s. m. A mastiff. Corn. Voc. *molossus*. This is probably the W. *gwylltiwr*, one who frightens.

GUIN, s. m. Wine. Corn. Vocab. *vinum*. *Guinfellet*, acetum, vinegar. See *Gwin*.

GUINBREN, s. m. A vine. Corn. Vocab. *vitis*. See *Gwinbren*.

GUINS, s. m. Wind. Corn. Vocab. *ventus*. The old form of *gwyns*, qd. v.

GUIRION, adj. True. Corn. Vocab. *verax*. See *Gwirion*.

GUIRLEVERIAT, s. m. A speaker of truth. Cornish Vocabulary, *veridicus*. Comp. of *guir*, or *gwir*, true, and † *leveriat*, a speaker. So † *gouleveriat*, a teller of lies, qd. v.

GUIRT, adj. Green, flourishing. Corn. Vocab. *viridis*. This must be read *gwirdh*, as written by Llwyd, 174. The late form was *gwér*, qd. v. W. *gwyrdh*, m., *gwerdh*, f. Arm. *gwer*. Ir. *fear*, *feur*, *fer*, † *urde*. Gael. *feur*. Lat. *viridis*. Sansc. *harit*, *hari*.

GUIS, s. f. An old sow that has had many pigs. *Pryce*. Corn. Voc. *scroffa*. W. *banwes*. Arm. *gwiz*, *gwéz*. Ir. *ceis*.

GUISC, s. f. Vesture, clothing, raiment. Corn. Vocab.

vestis vel *vestimentum* vel *indumentum*. W. *gwisg*, † *guisc*. Arm. *gwisc*. Ir. *cosc*. Gr. *ἔσθος*, *ἐσθῆς*. Lat. *vestis*. Goth. *wasti*. Germ. † *wad*. Eng. *weed*. Sansc. *vastis*, fr. *vas*, to cover, to clothe. See *Gwisc*.

GUISCTI, s. m. A wardrobe. Corn. Vocab. *vestiarium*. Comp. of *guisc*, clothes, and *ti*, a house.

GUISTEL, s. m. A hostage, a pledge, surety. Cornish Vocabulary, *obses*. W. *gwystyl*. Arm. *gwestl*, † *goestl*. Ir. *gustal*, *giall*, *geal*. Gael. *gustal*, *geall*. Manx, *gial*. Old Germ. *gisal*. Sansc. *visti*.

GUIT, s. m. Blood. Corn. Vocab. *sanguis*. This word read by Llwyd, 144, *güyd*, is the oldest form of *goys*, qd. v. W. *gwaed*, † *gwael*. Arm. *gwád*, *goad*, † *gwed*, † *goed*. Sansc. *vasis* tr.

GUIT, s. f. A goose. Corn. Vocab. *auca*. *Chelioc* *guir*, anser, a gander. The old form of *goydh*, qd. v.

GUIT, adj. Wild, savage. In *guitsil*. W. *gwydh*, † *guir*. Arm. *gwez*, *goez*. Ir. *fiadh*. Gael. *fiadhaich*. Manx, *feie*.

GUITFIL, s. m. A wild beast. Cornish Vocab. *fera*. Comp. of *guir*, wild, and *mil*, a beast. W. *gwýdhwil*.

GUL, v. a. To do, to make. *Arluth néf, roy dhym gúl da yn púp ober a wrellyn*, Lord of heaven givo me to do well in every work that I do. O.M. 444. *My re bred-yrys gúl prat, rág y wythé erbyn háf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 487. *Gwyn y rŷs pan ve gynys a allo gúl dhys servys*, happy is he that is born that may do thee service. O.M. 1477. *Pan rymnouch agis honon, wy a gŷll gŷll da dhedhé*, when ye will yourselves, ye may do good to them. M.C. 37. In construction it changes into *wil*, and *cŷl*. *Ny scon-nyaf yn nép maner a wŷl ol dhe voluneth*, I will not refuse in any manner to do all thy will. O.M. 1292. *Ha'y vós gans spern curunys, ha péb dhodho ow cŷll geyll*, and that he was with thorns crowned, and every one at him scoffing. M.C. 165.

GULAN, adj. Clean, pure. *Tan, resuf dheworthyf ve, ow degé ha'm offryn gulán*, take, receive from me my tithe and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *Rág colé orth un venen, gulán ef re gollas an plas*, by listening to a woman, clean he has lost the place. O.M. 920. *Ha gans toval ha lŷn gulán my a's séch ketteb onan*, and with a towel and clean linen I will dry them every one. P.C. 836. The same word as *glán*, qd. v.

GULAT, s. f. A region, a country, one's country. Corn. Vocab. *patria*. The old form of *gwlas*, qd. v. W. *gwlad*. Arm. *glád*, an estate.

GULEIT, s. m. Roast meat. Corn. Vocab. *arsura*. W. *golwyth*.

GÜLEN, v. a. To demand, to require. *Llwyd*, 124.

GULHY, v. a. To wash. *Llwyd*, 245. Generally written *golhy*, qd. v.

GULI, s. m. A wound. Pl. *gullyow*. *Pryce*. Generally written *goly*, qd. v.

GULLAN, s. f. A gull. *Llwyd*, 240. Pl. *gulles*. † *Mi rig gwelaz an karnow idzha an gullex ha'n idnen môr aral kíl y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks where the gulls and other sea birds make their nests. 245. See *Gwylan*.

GULLAS, s. m. The bottom. *Pryce*. Another form of *golas*, qd. v. *Tregullas*, the lower town.

GÜLOW, s. m. Light. † *Ha po therá Dzhúan en gwilli, therá tol en tál an tshci; ha ev a welaz gulow*, and when John was in bed, there was a hole in the top of the

- house; and he saw a light. *Llwyd*, 252. A later form of *golow*, qd. v.
- GUMMAN, s. m. Sea weed, or wrack. W. *gwyman*. Arm. *goemon*. Ir. *feamuin*. Gael. *feamain*. Manx, *famlagh*. Fr. *goemon*.
- GUMMYAS, s. m. Leave, permission. A mutation of *cummyas*, qd. v. *War an beys meystry, luen gummyas yma dhymmo*, power over the world, full permission there is to me. O.M. 410.
- GUN, s. m. A gown. ‡ *Ha genz hedna Dzhuan genz e golhan trohaz, der an tol, mēz a kein gūn an manah pīs pīr round*, and with that John with his knife cut, through the hole, out of the back of the monk's gown, a piece very round. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *gūn*. Ir. *gunna*, ‡ *fuan*. Gael. *gūn*. Manx, *goon*. Celtic, *guanacum*. Varro.
- GUN, s. f. A down, or common. Pl. *guniow*. *Llwyd*, 15. ‡ *Keow tshoy uūn*, hedges of the field in the Down. 242. Written also *gōn*, qd. v.
- GUN, s. f. A scabbard. *Llwyd*, 15, 169. Another form of *gōn*, id. qd. *guein*, qd. v.
- GUNDE, v. a. To crucify. *Pryce*. *Y fēdh othom annedhé dhe gundē māb dēn defry, may fo rēs un deydh a due gulhyl crows annedhé y*, there will be need of them to crucify the Son of Man, truly; that it may be necessary (on) a day that will come to make a cross out of them. O.M. 1950. This is not a Celtic word, and not to be found in the other dialects, but is borrowed from the obsolete English *gunde*, to break to pieces. (See Wright's Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English.)
- GUNITHIAT, s. m. A labourer. *Gunithiat creu*, agricola. Corn. Vocab. This is an old word derived from a verb, identical with W. *gwneyd*, *gwneuthur*, to make. Ir. *gnithim*, ‡ *gniu*, ‡ *dogniu*. Gael. *gnathaich*. Manx, *jan-noo*.
- GUR, s. m. A man, a male, a husband. Corn. Vocab. *vir*. *Gur gans grueg vel freg*, maritus, a husband; lit. a man with a wife. *Greg cans gur*, uxor, a wife; lit. a woman with a husband. *Gur priot*, sponsus, a bridegroom. *Gur iovenc*, adolescens, a young man. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *gour*, qd. v.
- GUR, s. m. An end, extremity. A mutation of *cur*, qd. v.
- GURBULLOG, adj. Mad, insane. Corn. Vocab. *insanus*. Comp. of *gur*, or *guor*, over, and *pullog*, *bullog*, the adjective of *pull*, = Welsh, *pŵyll*, reason, sense. W. *gorphwylllog*.
- GURCATH, s. m. A he cat, a tom cat. *Llwyd*, 241. Comp. of *gūr*, male, and *cāth*, a cat. W. *gwrcaeth*. Arm. *largaz*.
- GURCIMENNIS, s. m. A bidding, a charge, or command. *Llwyd*, 85. The same word as *gorhemynnad*, in a later form, qd. v. W. *gorchymyniad*.
- GURCHUER, s. m. The evening. *Llwyd*, 172. One of the various forms of *gurtherwer*, qd. v.
- GURHAL, s. m. A ship. *Lev gurhal*, a ship's rudder, *Llwyd*, 48, 97. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *gorhel*, qd. v.
- GURHEMIN, s. m. A command. *Gurhemin ruif*, edictum, a king's decree. Cornish Vocabulary. Another form of *gorhemynn*, qd. v.
- GURHHOG, s. m. A great grandfather's father. Corn. Vocab. *attavus*. This word, like *hengog* and *dipog*, appears to be compounded with *cog*. The Welsh has *caw*, m., *caves*, f., in a line of affinity descending: son or daughter of the fourth degree; *gorchaw*, *gorchawes*, of the fifth. (Zcuss.) The Welsh equivalent of *gurrhog* is *gorhendad*, and his father, *hengaw*, a great grandfather's grandfather.
- GURIS, s. m. A girdle, a belt, a sash. *Pryce*. Another form of *grugis*, qd. v.
- GUROW, adj. Male, of the male kind. ‡ *Della Dew a wrēs dēn en havalder e honnen, en havalder Dew e gwres ef, gurow ha benow ef a wrēs an gy*, so God made man in his own likeness, in the likeness of God created he them; male and female created he them. C.W. p. 192. This is a late form of *gurruid*, qd. v.
- GURRA, v. a. To place, to put, to set. *Llwyd*, 68. *War an fordh dyllas a lēs a ve gurris dhe ragdho*, on the road clothes abroad were placed before him. M.C. 29. *Gurris ve yn y golon yn delma gūl*, it was put in his heart to do thus. M.C. 89. Another form of *gorré*, or *gora*, qd. v.
- GURRIA, v. a. To worship, to adore. ‡ *An bobl rig urria*, the people did worship. *Llwyd*, 49. A late corruption of *gordhyé*, qd. v.
- GURRUID, s. m. A male. Cornish Vocabulary, *mas vel masculum*. This is the old form of *gorryth*, qd. v. W. *gurryn*, from *gur*, male, and *rhyw*, kind. Ir. *firean*. Gael. *firionn*. Manx, *fyrryn*.
- GURTHUHER, s. m. Evening. Corn. Vocab. *vespera*. This word variously written *gorthewar*, *gathewer*, *golhuar*, *godhihuar*, occurs in the two versions of the first chapter of Genesis. It is written by *Llwyd*, 172, *gūrchūer*. It seems to be compounded of *gurth*, id. qd. W. *gor*, *gordh*, intense, and W. *hūyr* or *ueher*, evening. The Welsh has also *echwydh*, and *godechwydh*.
- GURTHID, s. m. A spindule. Cornish Vocab. *gurrthil*, fusus. *Llwyd*, 62, writes the word *gurrthyd*. W. *gwerthyd*. Arm. *gwerzid*. Ir. *fearsad*, ‡ *fersaid*. Gael. *fearsaid*. Cf. Lat. *verto*, *verticillus*, *versatilis*. Med. Lat. *vertebrum*, *verteolus*.
- GURWEDHA, v. n. To lie down. *Llwyd*. Written also *gorwedha*, qd. v.
- GURYN, s. f. A crown. A mutation of *curyn*, qd. v.
- GURYN, v. a. To wring, to squeeze. *Me a'n dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dornow a'n gurnyn ua sowennuo*, I will hold him very tightly, and with my hands will squeeze him that he thrive not. P.C. 1132. Borrowed from the English.
- GURYS, s. m. Glass. *Pryce*. *Ollensy purys, a's guyskens a dhicempys adro dhodho ef mar myn; maga gwyn avel an gurnys, dyeth vyē bones reys queth a'n par-ma dhe iaudyn*, behold it ready; let him put it on immediately about him, if he will; as white as the glass, it were a pity to be given a cloth of this sort to the wilful man. P.C. 1790. *Llwyd*, 18, gives *gweder*, qd. v., as the Cornish for glass.
- GURYS, part. Made. To be read *gurrys*, qd. v.
- GUS, s. m. A wood. A mutation of *cūs*, qd. v.
- GUS, pr. adj. Your. An abbreviated form of *agus*, qd. v. ‡ *En metten pan a why sevel, why rez cawse dha guz tāt, ha guz damma wor aguz pedndorlīn*,—Bednath Dew, ha'n beduath war a vee, me a pidge dhu Dew, in the morning when you rise, you must say to your father, and

- your mother, on your knees.—The blessing of God, and a blessing upon me, I pray to God. *Pryce*.
- GUSCAS, s. m. Fellows. *Pryce*. Used in late Cornish as an irregular plural of *gwás*.
- GUSCENS, v. a. They slept. A mutation of *uscens*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *uscyc*. *Pylat a yrchys dhedhé monas dhé'n corf, ha gwythé tam na guskens*, Pilate charged them to go to the body, and be careful that they slept not a bit. M.C. 241.
- GUSCYS, s. m. A covert, a shelter. *Ny won vñth pe 'dh áf lcmyn, nymbus gwesc guskys na chy, ow holan ol dhe dymmyr rág moreth a wra terry*, I know not where I shall go now, there is not for me clothes, shelter, nor house; my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 356. W. *gwascawd, cysgod*. Arm. *gwascod*. Ir. *fosgadh, fásgad*. Gael. *fásgad*. Manx, *fastec*.
- GUSEL, v. a. To speak. A mutation of *usel*, id. qd. *cewsel*, qd. v. *Pylat yn ta a wodhyé y dhe gusel dre cnvy*, Pilate well knew that they spoke through envy. M.C. 127.
- GUSIGAN, s. f. A bladder. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *chwysigen*. Arm. *chwezigel*. Lat. *vesica*.
- GUSTLE, v. a. To associate, to confederate. *Ena Pylat pan glewas yn delma y dhe geusell, prederow a'n kemeras rák own y dhe leverell, ha dh'y uotyé drys an wlas a ogas hag a bell, may tessé tús gans nerth brás er y byn rag gusllé bell*, then Pilate when he heard them speak in this manner, thoughts seized him for fear they should tell, and publish it through the country near and far off, so that men should come with great strength against him to confederate long. M.C. 249. W. *gwystlo*, to pledge: *cysylltu*, to join.
- GUSTYTH, adj. Obedient, subject. *Yróf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, porpos, soumens, syllyes, ol dhym gustryth y a vñdh*, I give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmon, congers, all to me obedient they shall be. O.M. 137. *Rag ty dhe gola woty, ha tollé dhe bryes len, nefré gustryth dh'y gorty me a orden bós benen*, because thou hast hearkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse, ever obedient to her husband I ordain woman to be. O.M. 295. Written also *gostylth*, qd. v.
- GUSYL, s. f. Counsel, advice. A mutation of *cusyl*, qd. v. *A vrodor ow banneth dhys, rág dhe gusyl yw púr dha*, O brother, my blessing on thee, for thy counsel is very good. O.M. 1828. *Un gusyl da ha perfreyth dhym ty a rós*, a counsel good and perfect to me thou hast given. R.D. 2142.
- GUTHEL, s. m. Furniture. Corn. Voc. *supellax*. Read by *Llwyd*, 151, *gwadhel*. This is the Welsh *gwadhol*, a dower, or portion given with a wife upon marriage, and of which household furniture was an important part. Arm. *argoulou*.
- GUTHIOT, s. m. Corn. Corn. Vocab. *fer*, i. e. *far*. The last syllable is probably the same as *yd*, corn, qd. v.
- GUTHYL, v. a. To do, to make. *Yn medhens, mar om-wretyth cláff, gordhewyth te a'n prenewyth, awos guthyl wheyl mar scaff yn elhom dhyn mar fylyth; y worthebys ne vannaff aga guthyl, war ow fýdh*, say they if thou feignest thyself ill, assuredly thou shalt catch it, in respect of doing a work so light in need to us if thou wilt fail; he answered, I will not make them on my faith. M.C. 155. *Dús yn rák, yma dhym toul guthyl may fe dhe wós yeyn*, come forth, I have a tool that will make thy blood cool. P.C. 1622. In construction it changes into *cuthyl* and *wuthyl*. *Dhe Ihesus Cryst betegyns ow cuthyl drók ha belyny*, to Jesus Christ nevertheless doing hurt and villainy. M.C. 96. *An Edhewon ny wodhyé an prennyer py fñs keffis dhe wuthyl crows anedhé*, the Jews knew not the sticks where they would be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151.
- GUUER, s. m. A brook. Corn. Voc. *rivus*. An old form of *gover*, qd. v.
- GUW, s. m. A spear, a lance, a javelin. *Kerchyn Longys, an gwás dal, gaus guw dhc wané an gal yn y golon*, let us fetch Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. *Pan fo guw yn y dhulé*, when there is a spear in his hands. P.C. 2922. *Pan wyllys vy y wané dre an golon gans an guw*, when I saw him pierced through the heart with the spear. R.D. 432. The same word as *gew*, qd. v.
- GUYDH, s. f. A goose. *Llwyd*, 43, 241. This is the sound of the old form *guil*, as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, qd. v. *Celiog gúydh*, a gander. See *Goydh*.
- GUYLYS, s. m. Liquorice. Corn. Voc. *libestica*. Written also *goules*, qd. v.
- GUYN, adj. White. Corn. Voc. *albus*. See *Gwyn*.
- GUYRAF, s. m. Corn. Vocab. *fenum*. The old form of *gorra*, qd. v., which is found in the Ordinalia. W. *gwair*. Ir. *feur*, † *fēr*. Gael. *feur*. Manx, *faiyr*. Gr. *φωβή*. Lat. *herba*. Sansc. *harit*, verdure.
- GUYS, s. f. An old sow that has had pigs, more than once. *Llwyd*, 146, 241. See *Guis*.
- GWADN, adj. Weak. *Llwyd*, 76. A late corruption of *gwan*, qd. v.
- GWADNGYRTI, s. f. A concubine. *Llwyd*, 252.
- GWADHIEL, s. m. Furniture, household stuff. *Llwyd*, 158. See *Guthel*.
- GWAE, s. m. Woe, grief, misery. *Pryce*. The form found in the Ordinalia is *gu*, qd. v. W. *gwae*.
- GWAETH, adj. Worse. *Llwyd*, 243. More generally written *gwêth*, qd. v.
- GWAG, adj. Empty, hungry, vain, void, vacant, at leisure. *Ny wodhen rág ponvotter, py 'dh cen yn gwael py yn cós; ow holon gwák dyvotter, rum kymmer hag avel bós*, we know not, for trouble, whether we shall go into a field, or into a wood; my heart is become empty, and desire of food has seized me. O.M. 365. *Lemyn dyfretth ôf, ha gwák, púr wýr dres ol tús an beys*, now wretched I am, and empty, very truly above all men of the world. O.M. 593. † *Ha 'thera an noar heb roath ha gwág*, and the earth was without form and void. C.W. p. 189. † *Rag an Arleth na vedn sindzhy e dipeh, nêb es komeres e hanno en gwág*, for the Lord will not hold him sinless, who taketh his name in vain. *Pryce*. *Gwág*, at leisure, having nothing to do. *Llwyd*, 19. W. *gwág*. Arm. *gwág*. Ir. † *guag*, † *cuacca*, † *coca*. Gael. *caoch*, *fas*. Lat. *vacuus*.
- GWAG, s. m. A void, a vacuum; hunger. *Llwyd*, 57. Pl. *gwagion*, caves, cells, graves. "When the tinners hole into a piece of ground, which has been wrought before, though filled up again, they call it *holing in gwág*." *Pryce*. W. *gwág*.
- GWAIL, s. m. Stalks. *Awos henna ny wraf vry, na anothans y bñs voy me ny scettyaf gwail gala*, of that I will make no account, nor of them ever more will I set the

- stalks of straw. C.W. 98. This is the plural of *gwailen*, which is generally written *gwelen*, qd. v.
- GWAITH, s. m. A work, a deed. *Llwyd*, 108. Written also *gwŷth*, qd. v.
- GWAL, s. m. A wall. It is preserved in *Tregwal*, in Sennan, the walled Town. *Pryce*. W. *gwal*, *gwarwl*. Ir. *fal*, *bala*. Gael. *bala*. Manx, *balla*, *boal*, *boalley*, *vawl*, *voalley*. Gr. *εἰλαρ*. Lat. *vallum*, *vallus*. Lith. *wolus*. Germ. *wall*. Russ. *wal*. Eng. *wall*. Fr. *val*. Sanse. *valan*, *vallas*, fr. *val*, to cover, to maintain.
- GWALHT, s. m. The hair of the head, a bush of hair. *Pryce*. This is rather a Welsh word, but the old form *gols*, qd. v. is preserved in the Cornish Vocabulary. *Blew* was generally used in Coruwall, as *blew an pen*, the hair of the head.
- GWAN, adj. Weak, feeble, infirm, poor. *Arté Iudas ow trylé gwan wecor ny'n gevê pâr, ny ŷl dên vŷth amonylé nŷns a gollas yn chyffar*, again Judas turning, a weak trader, obtained not an equivalent; not any man can compute all (that) he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. *Galsaf coyth ha marthys gwan, dynnythys ew ow deweydh*, I am become old, and wondrous weak; my end is arrived. O.M. 855. *Yn crês an chy rês vyé kafus gyst crêf na vo gwan*, in the midst of the house it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2482. *Why a'n gwyllyth yn yer worth agas yuggé, ol tûs an beys, crêf ha gwan*, ye shall see him in the sky judging you, all the men of the world, strong and weak, P.C. 1334. *Pan welaf ow nâb mar wan, ow town kemys velny*, when I see my son so weak, bearing so much abuse. M.C. 166. W. *gwan*. Arm. *gwan*. Ir. *fann*. Gael. *fann*. Lat. *vanus*. Gr. *εὔνις*. Goth. *wans*. Germ. *wahn*. Lith. *wienas*. Eng. *wan*. Sanse. *vanda*.
- GWAN, s. f. A going through, or penetrating, a thrust, a stab, a priek; a sting. *Llwyd*, 41, 154, *gwân*. W. *gwân*.
- GWANAN, s. f. A bee. Pl. *gwcnyn*. *Llwyd*, 13, 15, 53. *Cawal gwanan*, a bee hive. A later form of *gwcnnen*, or *guenenen*, qd. v.
- GWANDER, s. m. Weakness, infirmity, debility. *Râg gwander war ben dowlyn hy a'n gwclas ow codhé*, for weakness on his knees she saw him falling. M.C. 171. *Râg dhodho ef na yllly dôn an grows râg gwander*, for he could not bear the cross on him for weakness. M.C. 173. *Râg gwander ef re codhas*, for weakness he has fallen. P.C. 2618. W. *gwander*. Arm. *gwander*.
- GWANDRE, v. a. To wander, to walk about. *Dên yonk whék, gwandrê a wrêth, me a'th pŷs, pŷw a whylyth, dhymmo lavar*, sweet young man, thou art walking about, I pray thee, whom seekest thou, tell me. R.D. 1639. *Me a'th pŷs, ke aberth yn pow dhe wandré un pols byan*, I pray thee, go within the country, to walk a little while. R.D. 1634. *Sterran gwandrê*, a planet, lit. a wandering star. *Llwyd*, 121. Borrowed from the English.
- GWANE, v. a. To thrust, to penetrate, to pierce, to stab, to stiek. Imp. *gwân*. Part. *gwaneyns*, *gwenys*, *gwynys*. *Gev a ve yn y dhevlê gans an Edhevon gorris, ha pen lym râg y wanê dhe golon Ihesus hynwys*, a spear was placed in his hands by the Jews, and a sharp end to pierce him to the heart of the mild Jesus. M.C. 217. *Dhê'n marreg worth y hanov y a yrchys may whanê*, to the soldier by his name they commanded that he should pierce. M.C. 218. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorris*, ha
- dyulef kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, and feet and hands bound, and pierced through his heart. P.C. 2376. *Kerchyn Longys an gwâs dal gans guw dhe wanê an gal yn y golon*, let us fete Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. *Gans gu lym y a'n gwanas, dre an golon may resas*, with a sharp spear they pierced him, so that it passed through the heart. R.D. 1117. *Gans nader ythof guanheys*, I am stung by a snake. O.M. 1756. *Doro dhe luef yn woly guynys may fuef dre an golon*, put thy hand in the wound where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1540. In later Cornish the infinitive was written *gwana*. *Dho gwana tardha*, to boro through. *Llwyd*, 117. W. *gwanu*. Arm. *gwana*. Ir. *guin*. Gael. *guin*. Sanse. *vâna*.
- GWANETH, s. m. Wheat. *Cayn, dhe chardge ge a vŷdh war kerch, barlys, ha gwaneth, dhe wethyll an dega leal*, Cain, thy charge shall be over oats, barley, and wheat, to make the true tithe. C.W. 78. *Bura gwaneth*, wheaten bread. W. *gwenith*; compounded of *gwen*, white, and *ith*, id. qd. *ŷd*, corn. Arm. *gwiniz*. (Ir. *cruithneachd*. Gael. *cruineachd*. Manx, *cornacht*.) The colour has given the name in other languages. White is in Sanse. *sveta*. Goth. *hveit*. O. II. Germ. *huiz*, *wiz*. Ang. Sax. *hwit*. Lith. *kwetŷs*. Heneo we find wheat called in Goth. *hwailei*. Lith. *kvecio*. Cf. also Slav. *shito*, and Gr. *σῖτος*.
- GWAR, s. f. The neck. Corn. Voe. *collum*. In Welsh *gwar* is the nape of the neck, which was called in Cornish *pol kîl*, and in Armoric, *choug ar chil*.
- GWARA, s. m. Wares, merchandize. *Yn chy Dew mars uas marchas, me a's chus yn mês pŷp gwâs, hag a tevl ag gwar*, if there is a market in God's house, I will drive them out, every fellow, and overturn their wares. P.C. 318. Borrowed from the English.
- GWARAC, s. m. That which is bent, a bow. *My ny dorraf bŷs vycken an acord ŷs lemyn gureys yntrê my ha lynneth dên, bŷs vynytha ef a veys: yn record yw token len, ow gwarak a fŷdh settyys yn ban yn creys an ebren, na allo bones terrys*, I will not break for ever the agreement that is now made between me and the race of man; for ever it shall be: in record my bow is a faithful sign, that shall be set up in the midst of the sky, that it may not be broken. O.M. 1244. This is the same word as *guarac*. (The root is *gwar*, generally written in Welsh *gŷyr*, bending. Arm. *gwâr*, *gour*.) W. *gwarog*, *gwarwy*, *guary*. Arm. *gwarek*, *goarek*.
- GWARDY, s. m. A playhouse, a theatre, a scene. *Llwyd*, 163. Comp. of *gwarê*, a play, and *ty*, a house. W. *chwareudy*.
- GWARE, s. m. A play, a dramatic exhibition, a comedy; sport, pastime, game. Written also *guary*. Pl. *gwar-iow*. *Ef a wra ow shyndy, mar clew vŷth agan gwary*, he will hurt me, if he shall hear of our sport. O.M. 2134. *An gwary yw dŷe lymmy*, the play is now ended. O.M. 2839. *Rum fay henna yw gwary da*, on my faith that is good game. P.C. 1375. *Dŷn yn râk gans an gwary*, let us come on with the play. P.C. 1388. *Ens pŷp ol war tuhê tre, an gwary yw dywydhys*, let all go home, the play is ended. P.C. 3238. *Kettel dhueth er agan pyn, ny gen bo whans gwariow*, when he came to meet us, we had no want of pastimes. R.D. 1330. "Gwary-mers signify "great plays;" by this name the rouds, or amphitheatres, wherein these Interludes

were represented, are called *Westward*; but the right name of these Interludes is *Gwaré-mirkl*, a miracle play." Pryce. W. *gware*, *chwareu*. Arm. *choari*. Ir. *gair*, *gaire*, joy, laughter. Gael. *gaire*.

GWARE, v. a. To play, to act in a play, to perform a comedy. Written also *guary*. Part. *guaryes*. *Dho gwaré*, to play. Lhwyd, 82. *An kéth jorna-ma ew dédh, dhe'n Tás Dew re bo grassyes, why a wellas leas matters gwarries, ha Creation oll an bñs*, this same day is a day, to God the Father be thanks, (that) ye have seen many matters acted, and the Creation of the whole world. C.W. 184. *Gwaré peliow*, to play at bowls. Pryce. W. *gware*, *chwareu*. Arm. *choari*.

GWARNYA, v. a. To warn, to give notice to, to caution. Part. *gwarnyys*, *gwarnys*. *Del rebechsé, ow nacha Du leun a rás, hag ef gwarnyys del vyé*, so he had sinned in denying God, full of grace, as he had been warned. M.C. 86. *Cryst worth an goyn a warnyas, dre onan bós treson guris*, Christ at the supper gave notice that treachery was done by one. M.C. 42. *Te a wodhyé dhe honon, pe dre gen rê vés gwarnys*, thou knewest thyself, or by some others thou wast warned. M.C. 101. *Me a dñue dh'agas gwarnyé*, I will come to warn you. P.C. 606. *Me a's gwarnyas*, I have warned you. P.C. 757. *Mar ny'n guarnyaf scon wharré*, if I will not warn him soon. P.C. 1968. *Me a's gwarn, youynk ha hén*, I warn ye, young and old. P.C. 2031. *My a wra dhe worhem-myn, hag a warn dhe vysterdens*, I will do thy command, and will warn the architects. O.M. 2416. From the English.

GWARHAS, s. m. The top or summit. *Guarhas ganow*, the palate, lit. the top of the mouth. Lhwyd, 111. A late form of *gwartha*, qd. v.

GWARRA, adj. Higher. *Gueal Gwarra*, the higher field, in Lambourne. Pryce.

GWARRHOG, s. m. Cattle of all kinds. Lhwyd, 115. A corrupt form of *gwarthee*, qd. v.

GWARROE, v. a. To cover. Pryce. W. *gwarthu*.

GWARTH, adj. High. Comp. *gwarthah*. Sup. *gwartha*. Pryce. W. *gwarth*.

GWARTHA, s. m. The top, or summit. *My a vyn lem-yn tylldyé gwartha an gorhyl gans queth, ha henna a ra greylhé na dheffo glaw aberveth*, I will now cover the top of the ark with a cloth, and this will keep that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1074. *A vyne gwarthé y ben war y gorf bñs yn y droys, squardhys oll o y grohen, hag ef cudhys yn y woyis*, from the very top of his head on his body to his feet, torn was all his skin, and he hid-den in his blood. M.C. 135. *A wartha*, from above, qd. v. W. *gwarthav*, † *gwartha*. Arm. *gorré*.

GWARTHEC, s. m. Cattle of all kinds, horned cattle. *Dñn aberveth desempys; agan gorhyl a wartha gans glaw ef a vñdh cudhys; merch, guarthee, môch ha deves, dreuch aberveth desempys*, let us come in immediately; our ark from above, with rain it will be covered; horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep, bring ye within forthwith. O.M. 1063. W. *gwarthee*. Ir. *ceathra*. Gael. † *ceathra*. Dr. Owen Pughe, in his Dictionary, derives it from *gwarth*, high, and defines it to be "what serves to cover, to make equivalent; a medium of exchange or traffic; and cattle being that medium amongst the Britons, the term came to imply the animals themselves in the aggregate."

GWAS, s. m. A youth, a servant, one of the common people, a mean person, a fellow, a rogue, a rascal. P.I. *gwesyon*, or *gvesion*. Llwyd, 242. *Kyrchouch dhe dré an guás, may hallo cané ellas, nefré yn twolgow tew*, bring ye homie the fellow, that he may sing 'alas' ever in thick darkness. O.M. 544. *Venytha ny dhóf a'n plen er na'n prenné an guás-na*, never will I come from the place until that fellow catches it. O.M. 2152. *Deuch yn rág yn kettep guás*, come forward, every fellow. P.C. 1350. *Máp an guás góf*, son of the smith fellow. P.C. 2479. *Efo harlot, tebel wás, woteveth lader vyé*, he was a vile man, a wicked fellow, at last a thief he was. M.C. 38. *Arrovour dhyunny yma, ha gvesyon stout yn tormu, a'n caché uskys*, arms enough to us there are, and stout fellows at this time, that will catch him quickly. P.C. 616. W. *gwás*, † *guas*; pl. *gweision*, † *gweisson*. Arm. *gwaz*, † *goas*. Ir. *gas*. Med. Lat. *vassus*, *vassalus*, *vassallus*.

GWASANAETH, s. m. Attendance, service, bondage, slavery. *Ythové an Arluth de Dew, nêb a's drôs dhe vés a'n tñr Mizraim, dhe vés a'n chy gwasanaeth*, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Pryce. W. *gwas-anaeth*. Arm. *gwazoniez*, † *goasonies*.

GWAYAH, v. a. To move, to crawl, to creep. *Ha'thera an noar hep composter, ha gwág, ha tewlder war bedgeth an downder, ha Sperry's Dew rig gwayah war bedgeth an dow-ow*, and the earth was without form and void, and darkness on the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God did move on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189. *Ha Dew lavaras, guréns an dowrow, dry rág por mear an tacklow gwayah és lón bewnas*, and God said let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that bear life. 191. *Ha Dew rig gwercy an puskas brás, ha kenefra tra bew és a gwayah*, and God made great fishes, and every thing living that moveth. 191. W. *chwypo*, *chwimio*. Arm. *finva*.

GWAYN, s. m. Gain, advantage. *May caffons y aga gwayn war Ihesus Cryst dh'y ladhé*, that they might find their advantage over Jesus Christ to kill him. M.C. 114. Borrowed from the Old French, *guain*. It. *guadagno*.

GWAYNIA, v. a. To gain, to procure. *Gwra, O maceyrn, an tacklow-na gen an gwella krevder el bós prederys an marthusyon aga termen, ha'n tacklow a vyn gwaynia klôs dhys rág nevra*, do, O king, those things which with the best strength may be thought the wonders of their time, and the things will gain glory to thee for ever. Pryce.

GWAYTHE, v. a. To work, to labour. Another form of *gwethel*, or *guthyl*, qd. v. W. *gweithio*.

GWAYTHY, v. a. To make worse, to worst, to damage, to break, to destroy. Derived from *gwayth*, id. qd. *gwêth*, worse. The verbal form is *fethy*, qd. v. W. *gwacthu*.

GWAYW, s. m. A spear, a lance, a javelin. *Hoch-wayu*, venabulum, a hog-spear. Corn. Voe. This is the old form of *gêw*, or *gu*, qd. v. W. *gwaew*.

GWEADER, s. m. A weaver. Lhwyd, 13, 240. † *Why lader gwader, lavarro' gús pader, ha ro man do higa an cáth*, you thief of a weaver, say your prayer, and give up to play the eat. Pryce. From *gwia*, to weave, qd. v. W. *gwecadur*, *gweandyr*. Arm. *gweer*. Ir. *figheadoir*. Gael. *figheadair*. Manx, *fiddier*.

GWEAL, s. m. A field. *An bestes, ha'n ohan, ha'n deivid-gyow oll yn gweall*, the beasts and the oxen, and all the

- sheep in the field. C.W. 78. The same word as *gwél*, qd. v.
- GWEAL**, v. a. He shall see. *Dew vâb yma dhym genys, tovs ydhyns dha denes; why oll a's gweall*, two sons there are to me born, and they are grown to men; you all see them. C.W. 78. *Gans dhc lagasow a lés, ty a weall pûb tra omma*, with thy eyes abroad thou wilt see every thing here. C.W. 52. A later mode of writing *gwél*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- GWEDEN**, adj. Weak. *Prycc*. A lato corruption of *gwan*.
- GWEDER**, s. m. Glass. *Llwyd*, 18, 175. W. *gwydyr*. Arm. *gwezz*, *gwer*. Lat. *vitrum*.
- GWEDNHOGIAN**, s. f. A wart. *Llwyd*, 172. A corrupt form of *gwennohen*. Arm. *gwenhaen*, *gwenanen*. W. *gwenan*, a blister under the skin.
- GWEDRAN**, s. m. A glass to drink with. *Gwedran a win*, a glass of wine. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *gwydryn*. Arm. *gweren*.
- GWEDH**, s. m. Trees. This is a plural aggregate, and is written also *gweydh*, and *gwydh*. *A lena y'n hombronk-gas uchel war ben un mendedh, ha dhodho y tysquedhas our, hag archans, gwels, ha gwédh*, from thence he led him high on top of a mountain, and to him he shewed gold, and silver, grass and trees. M.C. 16. *Hag yn tŷr gorhemmennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, and in the land I command that trees and plants grow. O.M. 28. (W. *gwydh*, †*guid*. Arm. *gwez*.) Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guil*, (see *Luvorch-guil*), which is the old form of *gwydh*, qd. v.
- GWEDH**, s. f. A form, shape, fashion. It is only found in the compound *gwnedh*, also, (qd. v.) which is the same as the W. *un wédh*, of the same form. W. *gwédh*. Arm. *giz*, kiz. Ir. *caidh*, *aidhe*, †*fuad*. Manx, *kiadd*. Gr. *éidos*. Lat. *visus*. Lith. *widas*. Russ. *wid*. Sanse. *vidhas*, fr. *vidh*, to distinguish.
- GWEDHEN**, s. f. A tree. Plural *gwédh*, *gweydh*. *Pûp gwedhen tefyns a'y sâf, ow tón hy frût, ha'y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 29. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nôth ol ŷns hep delyow*, on it there is a tree, high with many boughs, but they are all bare without leaves. O.M. 775. *Mŷr gwell orth an wedhen; mŷr pandra wylly ynny, kefrys gwrydhyow, ha scoren*, look better at the tree; look, what thou caust see in it, besides roots and branches. O.M. 800. In *Llwyd*'s time it was written *gvedhan*. †*Gvedhan lavalow*, an apple tree. 10. †*Gvedhan cnyfan*, a hazel tree. 51. W. *gwydhen*. Arm. *gwezen*.
- GWEDHO**, adj. Deprived, destitute, widowed, solitary. *Gûr gwedho*, a widower. *Gwrég wedho*, a widow. *Llwyd*, 174, 241. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *guedeu*, qd. v. W. *gvedhuc*. Arm. *goullô*. Ir. *feab*, †*fedhb*. Slav. *wedowa*. Gr. *éidos*. Lat. *viduus*. Sanse. *vidhas*, fr. *vidh*, to separate. Cf. also Sanse. *vidhavâ*, a widow, fr. *vi*, without, and *dhava*, a husband.
- GWEDHRA**, v. n. To wither. Part. *gwedrys*. *Llwyd*, 43, 60. This form is borrowed from the English. W. *gwidh*, withered.
- GWEEL**, s. m. Rods. A plural aggregate. Written also *gwél*, whence s. *gwelen*, a single rod. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mount Tabor gweel a rás*, he ordered me to fetch from mount Tabor the rods of grace. O.M. 1957.
- Arluth kêr, dhymmo gweres gans dhc weel yn nêp naner*, dear Lord, help me with thy rods in some way. O.M. 2006. *My a grŷs yn pyrfêth aga vos gweel a vûr rás*, I will believe perfectly that the yare rods of great grace. O.M. 2012. W. *gwail*. Arm. *gwial*. Gael. *faill*.
- GWEF**, interj. Woe to him. *Ha Ihesus a worthebys, a'm scudel dibbry a wra, gweff vŷth pan veva genys a dor y vam dh'en bŷs-ma*, and Jesus answered, he that eats from my dish, woe to him that ever he was born from his mother's womb to this world. M.C. 43. Another form of *gocf*, qd. v. In later times we find it used for *govy*. †*Ethlays, gweff pan vevê genys, ow terry gormenadow Dcw*, alas, woe to me that I was born, breaking the commandments of God. C.W. 76.
- GWEFF**, adj. Worthy, deserving. *A ow cows why a'n clewas, leverouch mar pŷth sawys; ol warbarth y a arwas, gweff yw dhe vonas ledhys*, ye heard him speaking, say if he shall be saved; altogether they cried out, he is deserving to be killed. M.C. 95. A various form of *gweye*, qd. v.
- GWEITHIUR**, s. m. A workman. This is *Llwyd*'s reading, 41, of *gweidur*, qd. v.
- GWEL**, s. m. A sight, a vision. *Arluth Ihesu, ro dhym an grâs par may feyff gweye, dhe gafos spas gynes hydheu yn nêp plâs, may bomê vu, ha gwél a'th fâs*, Lord Jesus, give me the grace, as I may be worthy to find occasion, with thee to-day, in some place, that I may have a view and sight of thy face. R.D. 842. *Ny berraf gwél ahanas*, I will not bear the sight of thee. C.W. 88. *Me a wolch scon ow dulê, a wél dhucuch kettep onan*, I will wash immediately my hands in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2500. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gressouch, otten-gy a wél ol dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I said. P.C. 2689. W. *gwél*. Arm. *gwél*.
- GWEL**, s. m. Rods. Plural aggregate, whence *gwelen*, a rod. Written also *gweel*, qd. v. *Ottê an gwél dheragon, glâs ow tevy*, see the rods before us, growing green. O.M. 1984. *An rê-ma yw gwél a rás*, these are rods of grace. O.M. 1985.
- GWEL**, s. m. A field. *Tŷr sêch yn gwél nag yn prâs mar kefyth yn gwŷr hep gov, yno gweel in-ta wheelas bôs dhêth ly ha dhêth kyngov*, dry land in field or meadow if truly thou wilt find without deceit, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1137. *Nyns ŷs yn gwél nag yn prâs tûs vev, saw uy, ny a greys*, there are not in field nor in meadow men living, except us, I believe. O.M. 1151. *Râg may feuchchyz sostoneys, euc dhc wonys gwél ha tón*, that ye may be maintained, go to till field and plain. O.M. 1164.
- GWELAS**, s. m. A sight, a vision, or seeing. *Llwyd*, 175. W. *gwelad*, *gweled*.
- GWELDZHOW**, s. m. A pair of shears. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *gwellaiv*, †*guillihim*. (Oxf. Gloss.) Arm. *gweltrê*, *gwentlê*, †*gwelêlê*. Sanse. *vil*, to cut, to divide. Gr. *ὀλλέω*, †*ἔλω*. Lat. *vello*. Goth. *vilwa*.
- GWELEN**, s. f. A rod, a yard, a man's yard. Written also *gwelan*, pl. *gwél* or *gweel*, and *gwelynny*. *Yn y lêff dhychow yn wédh gwelen wyn a ve gorris*, in his right hand also a white rod was put. M.C. 136. *Onon, gans an kêth welen yn luyff Cryst a ve gorris, a'n gwyssys lasche war an pen*, one with the same rod in the hand of Christ (that) was put, struck him a lash on the head.

M.C. 138. *Gwelen a pren a wrâf synsy*, a rod of wood I will hold. O.M. 1444. *Yn hanow Dew, ty môr glân, me a'th wjsk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1676. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen*, I see three rods. O.M. 1729. *Beneges re bo an Tâs a vynnas dysquedhes dhyn gwelynnny a gemmys râs*, blessed be the Father (that) would shew to us rods of so much grace. O.M. 1747. *Am lemyn dhe'n gwellynnny, a barth an Tâs veneges*, kiss now the rods, on the part of the blessed Father. O.M. 1791. *Gwelan meaus* also a yard measure. (So Welsh *llath*, a rod, a yard.) *Gwelan gôl*, the sail yard. *Llwyd*, 3. W. *gwialen*. Arm. *gwalen*.

GWELES, v. a. To see, to behold, to look upon. Written also *gwelas*. 3 pers. sing. fut. *gwêl*. Part. *gwelys*. *Ellas gwelcs an termyn, ow Arluth pan wrûk serry*, alas, to see the time, when my Lord was offended. O.M. 351. *My â dhe'n yet descenpys, may callaf gweles ken ta*, I will go to the gate immediately, that I may see further good. O.M. 794. *Cannas ôs, hep danger, nyns ûs fout yn nos gwelys*, thou art a messenger, without delay, there is not a fault in thee seen. O.M. 2293. *Na nyl oges nag yn pel, ny's gwelaſ ow trenygé*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over. O.M. 1142. *Pan welaſ ow mab mar wan*, when I see my son so weak. M.C. 166. *Ny fûf den dhodho bythqueth, na ny wyls kyns lymman y lye*, I was never a man to him, nor have I seen before now his form. P.C. 1239. *Mar a's gwêl, ef a vra môs dhe cudhé*, if he sees you, he will go to hide. P.C. 1003. *Mar ethuk yw dhe weles, may tyglyn an tebeles, pan y'n gwelons kettep pen*, so horrid it is to see, that the devils will wince, when they see it every head. P.C. 3046. *Fynythu hedré vryy, unma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 244. *A'n gwelesta a dhyragos, a dlesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him. R.D. 861. *Warbarth ol del y'n gwelsyn dhyragon ow cows worthyn*, all together as we have seen him before us speaking to us. R.D. 1210. *Iydhew, a tryckes yn trê, dhyragos ty a'n gwelése*, to-day, if thou hadst staid at home, before thee thou wouldst have seen him. R.D. 1382. *Ha kekennmys a'n gwello, hag yyno ef a gryssso, bôs yaches dhodho yw reys*, and whoever sees it, and believes in him, need is to him that he be healed. R.D. 1706. *Ef pan welaſ tam na yllly y dolla*, when he saw that he could not deceive him a jot. M.C. 13. *Y hwalsons oll a dro mar cassôns gôf yredy, onan y welsons eno*, they searched all about if they could find a smith readily, one they saw there. M.C. 154. *Pu yw nêb a wel-euch wy*, who is he whom ye see? M.C. 69. *Dh'y gour hy a dhanwonas a Cryst kepar del welsé*, to her husband she sent of Christ as she had seen. M.C. 123. *A na wylla ol mÿns ês orth dhe vlamyé*, seest thou not all that are blaming thee? M.C. 120. *Ow tevones wy a'm gwylvlyth heb nêb mar*, ye shall see me coming without any doubt. M.C. 93. *Yn aga herwylth ydê esê un marreg, Longis hyn-nys, dall o, ny wely banna*, in their company there was a soldier, named Longius, blind he was, he saw not a glimpse. M.C. 217. *Dall ên, ny welyn yn fâs, ow bôs mar vryl ow powé*, I was blind, I saw not well, that I was living so vile. M.C. 220. *Ihesus Cryst, del welsouch, a ve ledhys*, Jesus Christ, as ye saw, was killed. M.C. 255. *Own mûr a's kemeras râg an marthus re welsens*,

great fear seized them for the miraele they saw. M.C. 254. *Me a lever dhucuh deffry, pyw penag a'm gwellaſ vy, ef a wylfyth ow Thâs*, I tell you truly, whoever shall see me, he will see my Father. R.D. 2385. *Pûr wjfr y tue vyngeans tyn warnouch, man gweller a ver termyn*, very truly sharp vengeance will come upon you, as will be seen in a short time. P.C. 1940, 1963, 2200. Welsh, *gweled*. Arm. *gwelet*. Sanse. *vléks*. Old Irish, *† fell*, whence *† filí*, a seer, a prophet, a poet. Mod. Ir. *file*. Gael. *file*, *filidh*. W. *gweledyd*.

GWELHE, v. a. To shew. *Pandra yw henna dhyso; gwelhe ny ylyth dhymno pûr wjfr hep mar*, what is that to thee? thou art not able to shew him to me very truly without doubt. R.D. 1643. W. *gwylchu*, to appear.

GWELL, adj. Better. The irregular comparative of *da*, or *mâs*. Superl. *gwella*. *Bedhens gwerthys, ha bôs den râg y ranê dhe vohosogyon yn bÿs, gwella vya ys y seolyé*, let it be sold, and be for us to distribute it to the poor in the world, it would be better than to spill it. M.C. 36. *Râg gwella dewes ytteth wjfr nyns â yn agas ganow; yn pow-ma nyns ûs gwella gwÿn*, for any better drink of wine will not go into your mouth; in this country there is no better wine. O.M. 1912. *Dên yn bÿs-ma ny'n musyr gwella*, no man in this world will measure it better. O.M. 2514. *Gwel yw dhyn dôn*, it is better for us to bring. P.C. 2298. W. *gwella*. Arm. *gwella*. Cf. also Gr. *οὐλων*. Lat. *valens*, *validus*. Goth. *wailla*. Russ. *welu*. Germ. *wohl*. Eng. *well*. Sanse. *valitas*, from *val*, to uphold.

GWELLA, adj. The irregular superlative of *da*, or *mâs*. *Dre weres agan Dew ny, a nêf an Arluth gwella*, by the help of our God, the best Lord of heaven. O.M. 536. *Doro dhym an gwÿn gwella*, bring me the best wine. O.M. 1094. *Urry ow marrek gwella, my a vynsa dhe pÿsy, Uriaſ*, my best soldier, I would pray theo. O.M. 2139. Arm. *gwella*. In Welsh it is not used, *gorau* being the term employed.

GWELLA, v. a. To make better, to mend, to improve. *Gordhyans dhys ha lowenê! dhe Dâs kêr a erchys gwella dhe chêr*, worship to thee and joy! thy dear Father has commanded to better thy condition. P.C. 1050. *Duech dhym seon; par-ma allo ow colon gwella ow chêr*, come ye to me forthwith; so that my heart may better my condition. R.D. 2242. W. *gwella*. Arm. *gwellaat*.

GWELLS, s. m. Grass, herbs of all sorts; straw, litter. *A lena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh, ha dhodho y tysquedhas owr, hag archans, gwels, ha gwêdh*, from theuce he led him high on top of a mountain, and to him shewed gold and silver, grass, and trees. M.C. 16. *Sew olow ow thrÿys, lyskys, ny dÿf gwels na flour yn bÿs yn kêth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, follow thou the prints of my feet, burnt; no grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked. O.M. 713. *Gwrêns an noar dry râg gwells, ha losow, toan hâs*, let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs, yielding seed. M.C. p. 93. *† Ky guêr vel an gwelz*, as green as grass. *Llwyd*, 248. *Gwelz*, straw, id. 27. W. *gwella*.

GWELV, s. f. A lip. Pl. *gwelvans*. *Llwyd*, 7, 75. W. *gweryl*, *gwel*. Arm. *† gwel*. Ir. *giall*. Gael. *gial*. Fr. *gueule*. Eng. *gill*.

GWELVAN, v. n. To weep. *Llwyd*, 14. The common form in the Ordinalia is *olé*, qd. v. W. *gwyllo*, *wylo*.

- Arm. *gwela*. Ir. *guil*. Gael. *guil*. Manx, *gull*. Gr. *κλάω*. Lat. *fleo*.
- GWELY, s. m. A bed, a couch. Pl. *gwelyow*. (Llwyd, 242, writes it *gweliav*.) *Growedh yn gwely a hys, may hyllyf genes coské*, lie down in the bed at length, that I may sleep with thee. O.M. 2127. *Yn del-ma ef a'n dythgtyas, may cyn o y wely*, in this manner he treated him, that healthy was his bed. M.C. 235. It is written in the Cornish Vocab. *gueli*. W. *gwely*, † *gueli*. Arm. *gwelê*.
- GWEN, s. m. The anus. *Ellas na dhelleys a'm gwên dh'y lesky un luhesen ha crak taran*, alas that I did not discharge to burn him a flash of lightning, and a elap of thunder. R.D. 292. *Rum gwên*. R.D. 2084. *Tol ow gwên*. R.D. 2355.
- GWEN, adj. White. This is the feminine form of *gwyn*, which was used with nouns feminine, as *Trewen*, the white town. The rule was not always observed in Cornish, (see *Llwyd*, 243,) but in Welsh it continues indispensable. W. *gwen*, f. In Armoric, *gwen* is the only form for masculines and feminines.
- GWENAN, s. f. A blister, a small pock, a wen. *Llwyd*, 78, 132. W. *gwenan*. Arm. *gwenaen*. Ir. *faíne*. Gael. *foinne*.
- GWENAR, s. f. Venus, the goddess of love. *De gwenar*, dies Veneris, Friday. *Llwyd*, 54. (W. *dydh gwener*. Arm. *digwener*.) W. *gwener*. Arm. *gwener*. From the Latin, *Venera*.
- GWENGALA, s. m. September. *Mis gwen-gala*, the month of September. *Llwyd*, 148. In late Cornish it was corruptly sounded *miz-gwedd-gala*. Comp. of *gwen*, white, and *cala*, straw. Arm. *gwen gôlô*. The month is called in Welsh *medi*, which means also a reaping.
- GWENS, s. m. Wind. *Ll*. 153. *Yein kuer, tarcdnow, ha golowas, er, rew, gwens, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunders, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. Generally written *gwyns*, qd. v.
- GWENYN, s. m. Bees. *Llwyd*, 43. A plural aggregate, from which is formed the singular *gwenynen*, or as it is written in the Corn. Vocab. *guencnen*, qd. v. W. *gwenyn*. Arm. *gwenan*. The root is *gwané*, to sting.
- GWENYS, part. Pierced, stabbed, stung. *Yn pren crows bedhens gorrys, ha treys ha dyulef kelmys, ha gwenys dre an golon*, on the cross tree let him be put, hands and feet bound, and pierced through the heart. P.C. 2376. *Gans gu gwenys ha marow dre an golon me a fue*, with a spear pierced and killed through the heart I was. R.D. 2603. *Gwenys óv der an asow, ha'n séth gallas dredhof*, pierced I am through the ribs, and the arrow is gone through me. C.W. 114. *Gwenys* is the part. pass. of *gwané*, qd. v., and is also written *gwynys*, qd. v.
- GWER, adj. Green, verdant. ‡ *Delkio gwêr*, green leaves. *Llwyd*, 18, 61. A late form of *gwyrdh*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guirt*, qd. v.
- GWERAS, s. m. The ground, the earth. Written also *gwyrras*. *Ow thás pan ew e marow, me a vyn y an-clydhgas; dún alemma heb falladow, goryn an corf yn gweras, gans solemnyth ha cân: mës an dôr ew a ve gwerys, hag arta dh'e'n kéth gwyrras y fjádh trylys*, since my father is dead, I will bury him; let us come from hence without fail; let us put the body in the ground with solemnity and song: out of the earth he was made, and again to the same earth he shall be turned. C.W.
150. A later form of *gweret*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gueret*, qd. v.
- GWERCHES, s. f. A virgin. *Venytha me a grýs dhe vós a werches genys, Máp Dew, agan dysprynnyas*, for ever I believe thee to be born of a Virgin, Son of God, our Redeemer. P.C. 403. *Néb vyé a humthan der an Sperrys Sans, denethys a'n gwerches Vary*, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary. *Pryce*. It is also written in the Ordinalia, *gwyrrches*, qd. v.
- GWERDHOOR, s. m. A channel of water. *Warbarth ol gwecel Bchethlen, ha coys Penryn yn tycen, my a's re lemyn dheuch why, hag ol gwerdhour*, together all the field of Bohellan, and the wood of Penryn, wholly, I give them now to you, and all the water courses. O.M. 2591. Comp. of *gover*, a rivulet, and *dour*, water.
- GWERDHYA, v. a. To worship. *Rág henna y cóth dhymo gans colon púr aga gwerdhyas*, therefore it behooveth me with pure heart to worship them. C.W. 142. A later form of *gordhya*, qd. v.
- GWERDHYANS, s. m. Worship, glory. *Ha rág henna gwrén ny canu, yn gwerdhyans dh'e'n Tás omma*, and therefore let us sing, in worship to the Father here. C.W. 180. A late form of *gordhyans*, qd. v.
- GWEREN, s. f. A tankard. Arm. *gweren*. *Llwyd*, 5, derives the word from W. *gwirod*, liquor. It may however be formed like the Armoric, from *gwer*, glass.
- GWERES, s. m. A guarding against, assistance, help. Written also *gweras*. *May whello an debeles ow gweres menouch dhedhé*, that the wicked ones may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1850. *Reys yw dhych dry gweres gynef vy dh'y gweres*, need is to you to bring help with me to take him. P.C. 596. *Gwyn vjs ymo nêp a grýs, rák dhe weres yw parys dhe'th servygy yn bÿs-ma*, happy he that believes in him, for thy help is prepared for thy servants in this world. P.C. 2707. *An emprour rew danfonas a whylas yn pow gweras*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country. R.D. 1646. *Rág púp tra ol a fjádh da, dre weres agan Dew ny*, for every thing will be good, by the help of our God. O.M. 535. W. *gwared*. Arm. *gwarez*.
- GWERES, v. a. To assist, to help, to heal. *A Dhew a nêf, dhe pysy a lucn colon, gweres ny*, O God of heaven, I pray thee with full heart, help us. O.M. 1608. *Gweres dyrehans, my a'd bÿs, ow fysadow dres púp tra*, help thou quickly, I pray thee my prayers above every thing. O.M. 1829. *Dew an nêf, dre y versy, me a bÿs d'agan gweres*, the God of heaven, through his mercy, I pray to help us. O.M. 732. *My a's gweres, púp huny, mar mynnuyuch perfyth cressy*, I will help you, every one, if ye will believe perfectly. O.M. 2017. *H'ow gwereseuch, covethé, ow corré tumbyr yn ban*, and help me comrades, putting the timber up. O.M. 2478. *Tyr Maria, me a grýs, púr ylwys a'n gweresas, dear Mary, I believe very fortunately helped him*. M.C. 230. It changes in construction into *weres*, qd. v. *My a ura dhyso parow púp ár ol rág dhe weres*, I will make to thee an equal always to keep thee. O.M. 101. *A ow máp kêr, na portha wher, Dew a'th weres*, O my dear son, do not complain, God will help thee. O.M. 1358. *Dús a lena, ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mës gans mal, ha'th weresas Amalek*, come from thence, thou Gebal, put the tree outside with a will, and let Amalek help thee. O.M. 2781. W. *gwared*.

GWERES, s. m. A horse covering. *Pryce*. Perhaps connected with W. *gwerchyr*, a covering. Arm. *goulcher*.

GWERTHY, v. a. To sell. ‡ *Gwerhav an marh-na*, I will sell that horse. ‡ *Gwer an den an marh-na*, the man will sell that horse. ‡ *E ma'n den a gwerhy an marh*, the man is selling the horse. ‡ *E ryg gwerhy*, he did sell. *Mi ven gwerhy*, I will sell. ‡ *Mi a'i gwerha*, I will sell it. *Llwyd*, 246. ‡ *Gwerhez*, sold. A late form of *gwerthy*, qd. v.

GWERTHAS, s. f. A virgin. *Gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Cryst a ve mevyys, may fynnas dyyskynna yn gverhas ha bós genys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved, that he would descend into a virgin and be born. M.C. 4. *Du dre vertu an Tás dhyunny a dhytyas gveras, en mab dre y skyans brás, pan gemert kyc a werhas*, God by the virtue of the Father for us provided help, the Son by his great knowledge, when he took flesh of the virgin. M.C. 3. This is another form of *gwerches*, or *gwyrcches*, qd. v.

GWERN, s. f. An alder, an alder tree, a mast of a ship. Pl. *guernow*. *Goyl ha guern dhodho ordnys, may 'th ellé yn mäs a'n oläs, dhe un carn y fue tewlys, par may codhas yn ow bräs*, sail and mast (were) ordained for him, that he might go out of the country, to a rock he was cast, so that he fell into my judgment. R.D. 2311. *Yma peyk dhym provyces, ha lovanow püb ehan; deffrans sortow a wernow, yma parys pür effan*, there is pitch provided by me, and ropes of every kind; different sorts of masts are ready very plainly. C.W. 166. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guern*. W. *guern*. Ir. *fearn*, ‡ *fern*. Gael. *fearn*. Manx, *farney*. Anc. Gaul *vern*. Cf. *Vernodubrum*, the name of a river in Gaul, mentioned by Pliny, iij. 4. (W. *gwerndhwyr*.)

GWERNEN, s. f. An alder tree. *Llwyd*, 42, 241. Corn. Voc. *guernen*, alnus. W. *guernen*. Arm. *guernen*.

GWERNIC, adj. Marshy, swampy, moorish. Derived from *guern*, which, as in Welsh, signified also a swamp, or boggy ground, and gave the name to *alder trees*, as being properly *swamp trees*. Hence the names of places, *Guarnick*, and *Gwarnick*. W. *guernog*.

GWERRA, v. a. To sell. ‡ *Gorah ow thees dha'n fear, dha gwerra ludnow*, put my men to the fair to sell bullocks. *Pryce*. A late form of *gwerthé*.

GWERTHE, v. a. To sell, to vend. Part. pass. *gwerthys*. *Dhe'n Edhevon y ponyas y Arluth rág gwerthé*, to the Jews he ran to sell his Lord. M.C. 38. *Dremas yw ef lewn a rás, nêb re werthys, yn médh e*, exceedingly good is he, full of grace, whom I have sold, sayeth he. M.C. 103. *Fest yn créf me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthé*, very greatly I have sinned, selling Jesus to you. M.C. 104. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom ys-kereus*, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. *Lavar dhymmo, oma vy nép a' th werthas dhe'n Hudevon dhe ladhé*, tell me, am I he who hath sold thee to the Jews to kill thee? P.C. 755. *Gwerthens y hugk, dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, let him sell his cloak, to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 922. *Yma goon vrás dhymmo vy, me a's gwerth dheuch yredy, a dhek-warnugans sterlyn*, there is a large down to me, I will sell it to you now for thirty sterling. P.C. 1533. *Iudas fals a leverys, trehans dynar a voné, en box oll bedhens gwerthys, ha vós den rag y ranné*, the false Judas said, three hundred pence of money! let the box all

be sold, and be for us to share it. M.C. 36. Welsh, *gwerthu*. Arm. *gwerza*. Lat. *verbo*. Compare also the substantives; W. *gwerth*. Arm. *gwerz*. Ir. *feart*, ‡ *fert*. Gr. *ápetij*. Lat. *virtus*. Goth. *wairthi*. Germ. *werth*. Eng. *worth*. Sansc. *vartis*; from *var*, to prefer.

GWERWELS, s. m. Feeding ground, or pasture. *Llwyd*, 113. Comp. of *gwer*, green, and *gwels*, straw. It properly means *grass*, which in Welsh is *glaswellt*, and *gwellt glás*.

GWERYBY, v. a. To answer. *Cayn, dhymo, py ma Abel, ow gwerbybys uskys gwra*, Cain, where is Abel, do thou quickly answer me. C.W. 84. A late corruption of *gorthyby*, qd. v.

GWERYSON, s. m. Guerdon, reward. *Mar a kyl bones yacheys, ty a fydh dhe lyfreson, hag an our dhe weryson, neffré dhe vódh a vjdh gwrys*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty, and the gold thy reward; ever shall thy will be done. R.D. 1677. Formed from the word *guerdon*, according to the sense, but the form approaches near the French *guerison*, a cure.

GWESC, s. f. A covering, a garment, dress, a husk, a pod. Pl. *gwescas*. *Ny won vjth pe 'dh áf lemyyn, nymbus gwesc, guskys, na chy, ow holan ol dhe dymmyyn rág moreth a wra terry*, I know not where I shall go now, I have not clothes, shelter, nor house; my heart all in pieces for grief will break. O.M. 356. *Rág fowl gwesc ha gos-cotter, namna vyrrwyn rág anwos*, for want of clothes and shelter, I am almost dying with cold. O.M. 361. Written also *gwisc*, and in Cornish Vocabulary, *guisc*, qd. v.

GWESCA, v. a. To dress, to put on, to clothe, to wear. Part. *gwescys*. *An Princis esa yn pow gans Iudas a dhanwonas tús ven gweskis yn arwov kepar ha del éns dhe'n gás*, the princes that were in the country with Judas sent bold men, clothed in armour, just as if they were going to the battle. M.C. 64. *Adam, attoma dyllas, hag Eva, dh'ages quethé; fystenouch, bedhans gweskes*, Adam, behold here clothes, and Eve, to clothe you; make ye haste, let them be worn. C.W. 72. In *Llwyd's* time it was written *gwesga*. ‡ *Gwesgas*, worn. 248. See *Gwisgy*.

GWESCEL, v. a. To strike, to beat, to knock, to drive. *Rág henna war an chal hy gwescel genef yw mal, ha brewy hy esely*, therefore on the jaw to smite her the will is with me, and bruise her limbs. O.M. 2734. *Més mara keusys yn ta, ha'n gwirioneth y synsy, prág omgweskyth yn delma, nyng yw mernas belyny*, but if I have spoken well, and hold the truth, why dost thou strike me thus, it is not but abuse. M.C. 82. *Y a wiskis Cryst gans gwyn, uvel fól y a'n scornnyé, hag a'n gweska fest yn tyn, betegyns gér ny geusy*, they clothed Christ with white, like a fool they scorned him, and struck him very sharply, nevertheless he spoke not a word. M.C. 114. *Rág an spykis o garow, pan vóns gweskis dh'y sensy*, for the spikes were rough, when they were driven to hold him. M.C. 159. ‡ *Bedhes gwescys dhiueth, ken gweskal enweth, rág hedna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be struck twice, before striking once, for that is the best of all knowledge. *Llwyd*, 251. See *Gurysy*.

GWESION, s. m. Fellows, mean fellows. *Llwyd*, 242. *Saw nyns o torn da, danwon gwesion a'n par-ma gans arwov dhum kemeres*, but it was not a good turn, to send fellows like these with arms to tako me. P.C. 1299. Plural of *gwás*, qd. v.

GWESPER, s. m. Vespers, evening service, evening *Erbyn bonas henna guris nans o prŷs gvesper yn wlas*, against this was done, it was now the time of evening service in the country. M.C. 230. W. *gospes*. Arm. *gousper*, † *guesper*. Ir. *feascor*, † *fescor*. Gael. *feasgar*. Manx, *fastyr*, *asbyrt*. All from the Lat. *vesperus*. Gr. *εσπερος*.

GWESYS, v. a. To speak, to say. *Ytho migtern olesé, yn mēdh Pilat yn erna; gwyr re gwesys yredy, yn mēdh Cryst, migtern oma*, now art thou a king? says Pilate then; truth thou hast spoken truly, says Christ, a king I am. M.C. 102. If not a misprint for *gewsys*, it is the same as W. *gwedyd*.

GWET, v. a. Take thou care. *A bŷp kyndé edhen vās, yth worhel guet deu gorré*, of every kind of good birds, take care to put two in thy ark. O.M. 980. *Oll an edhyn ow nygē, guet copel may kemery*, of all the birds flying, be careful that thou take a couple. O.M. 1024. This is written also *gweyt*, and is to be read *gwēth*, being the 2 pers. s. imp. of *gwēthē*, qd. v.

GWETH, s. f. A course, a turn, or time. *Dŷn ny ganso toth brās bŷs yn epseop syr Cayfas yn gueth a prŷs er y gu*, let us come with him in great haste even to bishop Caiaphas, in a turn of time for his woe. P.C. 1130. *Teir gwēth*, thrice; *milgweth, milweth*, a thousand times; *deuweth*, twice; *sylgweth*, on a Sunday; *bisgweth*, ever. *Llwyd*, 162, 132. Written also *gwēth*, qd. v.

GWETH, s. m. A cloth, a garment. Generally written *gueth*, qd. v.

GWETH, adj. Worse. Used as the comparative of *drôc*. *An ioul ynnno re dresé, may 'dh o gwēth agis cronek*, the devil in him had dwelt, so that he was worse than a toad. M.C. 47. *Mar possé a'n neyll teneven, rāg y scôdh hy a'n grevyé, ha whāth a wre an pren, war dhel-lareh mar a'n gorré*, if he leaned on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him, and yet worse did the wood, if he laid it backwards. M.C. 205. *Ty a vŷdh mernans eales; gwēth ôs ys ky*, thou shalt have a hard death; thou art worse than a dog. R.D. 2026. It changes in construction to *wēth*. *Saw kyn fēns y morthclck, dhe wēth vydhons dhē'n cronek*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad. P.C. 2732. W. *gwæth*. Arm. *gwaz*. (Ir. *measa*, † *measa*.)

GWETHIA, adj. Worst. Used as the superlative of *drôc*. *Llwyd*, 243. *Dŷn ny ganso toth brās bŷs yn epseop syr Cayfas yn gwetha prŷs er y gu*, let us come with him in great haste, even to bishop sir Caiaphas, in the worse time to his woe. P.C. 1130. It is doubtful whether this is the correct rendering, as *yn gwēth a prŷs*, might mean in a turn of time. W. *gwæthav*. Arm. *gwasa*.

GWETHE, v. a. To make worse, to impair, to damage. *Duon agas lavarow, ha hyreth bōs Cryst marow, pŷr wŷr a ŷl ow gwēthē*, grief of your speeches, and sorrow that Christ is dead, very truly may hurt me. R.D. 1416. W. *gwæthu*.

GWETHE, v. a. To keep, to preserve. *Bōst a wrēns tyn ha deveth y'n gwethens worth y chen*, a boast they made firm and shameless, that they would keep him against his efforts. M.C. 242. *Oymment o a gymmys rās, may wethē corf heb pedry*, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without rotting. M.C. 235. Another form of *gwythē*, qd. v.

GWETHE, v. a. To work, to labour, to make, to do. *Gwethē godhyans aga meyn orth Ihesus a omganmē*, doing

worship they made wry their faces towards Jesus. M.C. 196. *Krēf yw gurydhyow an spedhes, may 'dhyw ow dynvreck terrys, wortē menouch ow quthē*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689. *Gwethē* is formed from *gwēth*, id. qd. *gwēth*, qd. v., a work or deed. W. *gweithio*.

GWETHYL, v. a. To do, to make. *Gans pēch pŷr wŷr an bŷs ew hagrys, ny allaf sparyn na moy heb gwethyl mernans, a ver spys, war pobcl oll menas ty*, with sin very truly the world is deformed, I can spare no more, without bringing death, in a short time, ou all the people but thee. C.W. 164. *Mara kŷll dheworth an da dhe wethyl drōk agan dry*, if he cau bring us from the good to do wrong. M.C. 21. Another form of *guthyl*, qd. v.

GWETHYN, adj. Weaved. *Yn scorŷis prenjer esē yn devlē an deu Edhow, hag yn fust kelmys dhedhē kerdyŷ gwethyn yn mesk cronow, may fōns hyblyth dhe gronkyé*, scourges of rods were in the hands of the two Jews, and fast bound to them cords weaved among thongs, that they might be pliant to beat him. M.C. 131. *Gwethyn* is a plural form, and the singular would be *gweth*, derived from *gwea*, id. qd. *gwia*, to weave.

GWEYL, s. m. A vision, a sight. *A weyl ol dhē'n arlythy, my a's pe dhyso wharé*, in the sight of all the lords, I will pay to thee forthwith. P.C. 1558. Another form of *gwēl*, qd. v.

GWEYL, v. a. To do, to make. † *Hy oar gweyl padu dah gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. † *Na dāl dēn gweyl breven war an treath*, men ought not to make houses on the sand. Pryce. *Cayn hag Abel, te a wōr, ornys ŷns dha Pownt Tabor dha weyl offren dehogall*, Cain and Abel, thou knowest, are ordered to Mount Tabor to make an offering truly. C.W. 90. Another form of *gŷl*, qd. v.

GWEYTYENS, v. a. Let them take care. *Saw gweyt-yens pŷp may tocko ganso lorch py eledhē da*, but let every one take care that he bring with him a staff or good sword. P.C. 942. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *gwēthē*, qd. v.

GWEYTYEUCH, v. a. Take ye care. *Me a dhue dh'agas gwarnyē, ha gweytuech bōs tŷs parys gans battys ha elydydhow*, I will come to warn you, and take ye care that men are ready with staves and sword. P.C. 607. *Gweytuech ol er agas fŷdh*, be ye all careful on your faith. R.D. 373. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gwēthē*, qd. v.

GWEYTH, v. a. Take thou care, be careful. *Lymmyn gor-guyth y garé, ha gweyth denater na vy*, now be thou careful to love him, and take care that thou art not unnatural. M.C. 139. *Gueyt bōs a rāg yn voward, ma na vy synsyt coward*, take care to be forward in advance, that thou be not held a coward. O.M. 2156. *Fystyn, ow duf whēk avy, gweyt an harlot na scapyo*, hasten my sweet captain mine, take care that the knave escape not. P.C. 990. This is the 2 pers. s. imp. of *gwēthē*, qd. v., *cy* being used to express the long vowel.

GWIA, v. a. To weave, to knit. *Llwyd*, 163. W. *gweu*. Arm. *gwau*. Ir. *figh*. Gael. *figh*. Manx, *fee*. Lat. *vico*. Eng. *weave*. Sanse. *ve*. (Gr. *ῥ-πιον*. Lith. *udis*, a texture.)

GIAD, s. m. A weaving, a knitting; a thing woven, or knitted. Corn. Voc. *guat*, tela. W. *gwauad*. Arm. *giwad*.

GIADDER, s. m. A weaver. Written also *gweiadder*, *Llwyd*, 163, and *gwecader*, qd. v.

GWIBAN, s. f. A fly, an insect. *Llwyd*, 71, 240. W. *gwiban*.

GWIC, s. f. A village; a cave, a bay, or creek of the sea. It is preserved in the names of *Gweek*, in Wendron, and the two *Gweecs*, in Mawgan. W. *gwīg*. Arm. *gwic*. Ir. *fích*. Gr. *oikos*. Lat. *vicus*. Germ. *wik*, *wih*. Sansc. *vaikas*, from *vic*, to occupy.

GWICGUR, s. m. A merchant, a dealer, or trader. Corn. Vocab. *guicgur*, mercator vel negotiator. Written also *guiccor*, pl. *guiccorion*. *Gwicur hén*, an old merchant. C.W. p. 193. *Arté Iudas ow trylê gwan wecor nyn gevê par, ny jl dêñ vñth amontyê mñns a gollas yn chyffar*, again Judas turning a poor trader did not get an equivalent, nor can any man reckon all he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. *Why gwycoryon, euch yn mës ydh esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, ye traders go out, ye are making a jest of God, and of his holy church*. P.C. 331. *Keuseuch lemman gwycoryon, del ouch why synsys gweryon, pendra geusys an dêñ-ma*, speak now, traders, as ye are esteemed true men, what did this man say. P.C. 1304. Comp. of *gwic*, and *gúr*, a man. W. *gwic-awr*, *gwicor*, a hawker, a pedlar; pl. *guicorion*.

GWIDN, adj. White, pale. ‡ *Codna gwidn*, a weasel, lit. white neck. (It is called *brownwen*, white breast, in Welsh.) ‡ *Hernan gwidn*, a white herring. *Llwyd*, 65, 111, 241. A late corruption of *guyn*, qd. v.

GWIDNAC, s. m. A whiting fish. *Llwyd*, 43. A late corruption of *gwynac*, qd. v.

GWIDRAN, s. m. A drinking glass. *Gwidran a win*, a glass of wine. *Pryce*. Written also *guedran*, qd. v.

GWIDHAL, s. m. An Irishman. Pl. *gwidhili*. *Llwyd*, 242. A later form was *godhal*, qd. v. W. *gwydhel*. Ir. *gaidheal*, † *gaedel*. Gael. *gaidheal*.

GWIDHEN, s. f. A tree. Written in Cornish Vocabulary, *guiden*. It is generally written in the Ordinalia, *gvedhen*, qd. v.

GWIDHENIC, adj. Abounding in wood, woody.

GWIHAN, s. f. A periwinkle. *Llwyd*, 13, 240. W. *gwichiad*. Ir. *fuechog*, *faochog*. Gael. *faoch*, *faochag*. Manx, *feochoig*.

GWILAN, s. f. A gull. *Llwyd*, 241. It is wrongly rendered in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guilan* alcedo, a kingfisher. W. *gwyllan*. Arm. *gwelan*. Ir. *faoilleán*, † *foilleán*. Gael. *faoilleán*, *aoilleán*. Manx, *foillan*. Fr. *goelan*.

GWILI, s. m. A bed. ‡ *Môs dho wili*, go to bed. *Llwyd*, 15, 231. ‡ *Lian gwili*, a sheet. 81. ‡ *Ha po'thera Jowan yn gwili*, and when John was in bed. 242. Written in Pryce's Vocabulary, *gwille*. *Gwille plêv*, a feather bed; *gwille cala*, a straw bed. Both are late forms of *gwely*, qd. v.

GWILLEIW, s. m. A beggar. *Llwyd*, 88. W. *gwiliad*, a vagrant.

GWIN, s. m. Wine. Corn. Vocab. *guin*, vinum; *guin fellet*, acetum. *Boller, fystyn hep lettyê, doro dhym an gwyn gwella*, butler, hasten without stopping, give me the best wine. O.M. 1904. *Râg gwell dewes vyteth wñn nyns â yn agas ganow; yn pow-ma nyns ús gwel gwñn*, for no better drink of wine will go into your mouth; in this country there is no better wine. O.M. drink thou a draught of spiced wine. O.M. 2294. *Mar ny gevyth mēdh py gwñn, ke dhe fenten dhe evê*, if thou

shalt not find mead or wine, go to the fountain to drink. O.M. 2435. *Gwedran a win*, a glass of wine. *Llwyd*, 242. W. *gwñn*, † *guin*. Arm. *gwñn*. Ir. *ñion*, † *ñin*. Gael. *ñion*. Manx, *feeyn*. Gr. *oivov*. Lat. *vinum*.

GWINBREN, s. m. A vine. Corn. Vocab. *guinbrén*, vitis, lit. a wine tree, being compounded of *gwñn*, and *prén*, a tree. W. *gwinwydhen*, *gwinien*. Arm. *gwinien*. Ir. *ñineamhain*, † *ñinnain*, † *ñine*. Gael. *ñionain*, † *ñionan*. Manx, *feeyney*.

GWINIC, adj. Boggy, swampy, fenney, marshy. From *gwñn*, a meadow.

GWINYS, part. Stung. *Llwyd*, 248. Written generally *gwynys*, qd. v.

GWINZAL, s. m. A fan for winnowing. *Llwyd*, 60. Derived fr. *gwyns*, wind. W. *gwyntyll*. Ir. *geidval*, *geothrean*, from *geoth*, wind. Gael. *beanlag*. Lat. *ventilo*, to fan, or winnow.

GWIR, adj. True. Corn. Vocab. *guir*, verus. Pl. *guirion*, *gueryon*. *Hen yw gwñr ef a galsê páp tra y dhysvul artê moy ys na fe*, this is true, he could destroy every thing, more than it was. R.D. 977. *Keuseuch lemman guyk-coryon, del ouch why synsys gueryon, pendra geusys an dêñ-ma*, speak now, traders, as ye are accounted true (men,) what said this man. P.C. 1305. *Yn mēdh Cryst, an kueff colon, páp wñr te re leveryth*, says Christ, the dear heart, very truly thou hast spoken. M.C. 100. *Gwñr vrês yw honna*, that is true decision. P.C. 515. *Rum fay, gwñr yw agas cows by my faith, your speech is true*. P.C. 1345. *Yw gwñr dhym a leveryth*, is it true (which) thou sayest to me? P.C. 1941. *Ýtho bedhyth mylyges, páp wñr drñs ol an bestes*, now thou shalt be cursed very truly above all the beasts. O.M. 312. *Ty a drñg nefrê, awos ol dhe wñr dhegê, yn tewolgow brás*, thou shalt dwell ever, notwithstanding all thy true tithe, in great darkness. O.M. 557. W. *gwñr*, † *guir*. Arm. *gwñr*, † *guir*. Ir. *ñior*, † *ñir*. Gael. *ñior*. Manx, *feer*. Gr. † *ñpos*. Lat. *verus*. Germ. *wahr*. Eng. *very*. Lith. *wi-ernas*. Russ. *wiernyi*. Sansc. *varyas*, excellent, from *var*, to prefer.

GWIR, s. m. That which is true, truth. *Arluth, gwñr a leversouch, y a gowsys yntredhê*, Lord, you have spoken the truth, they said amongst them. M.C. 50. *Osê máb Du, leun a rás, lemyñ gwñr lavar dhym*, art thou the son of God, full of grace? now tell us the truth. M.C. 100. *Onan ha try òn yn gwñr, en Tás, ha'n Map, ha'n Spyrys*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 3. *Godhfôs gwñr ol yredy, my a vyn môs dhyworthys*, knowing all the truth plainly, I will go from thee. O.M. 821. W. *gwñr*. Arm. *gwñr*.

GWIRAS, s. f. Liquor, wassail, drink. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwa; seches dhodho yma, ef a'n gevê drók wyras; ollensê gñef parys, bystol, eysel kymyskys, wassel mars ús seches brás*, it is not Elias (that) he called; he is thirsty, he has had bad liquor; behold it with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed; wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2975. W. *gwirawd*.

GWIRDER, s. m. Truth, verity, veracity. *My a wél tyrr gwelen, ny welys tekkê rum fay, bythqueth aban vêf genys; yn gwyrder an thyr gwelen yw dysgwydhys ha token a'n try person yn drynsys*, I see three rods, I never saw fairer, on my faith, since I was born; in truth, the three rods are a declaration and a token of the three persons in Trinity. O.M. 1752.

GWIRION, adj. Truly right, true, truth-telling, just, innocent. Corn. Voc. *guirion*, verax. *Nynsus den orth ow servyé, len a gwyryon, me a greys, yn ol an beys saw Noe, ha'y wrék, ha'y fleshes kefrys*, there is no man serving me, faithful and true, I believe, in all the world, but Noah, and his wife, and his children likewise. O.M. 930. *Pür wýr y tue vyngeans tyn, mar pýdh an gwyryon dyswrgs, warnouch, war agas flechys*, very truly, sharp vengeance will come, if the innocent he destroyed, upon you, upon your children. P.C. 1938. *A Dhu, aso why bylen, ow ladhé gwyryon hep kén, O God, ye are wretches, killing the innocent without cause*. P.C. 2625. *My a'n pýs a luen golon, yeches dhymmo a dhanfon, kepar del ós Dew gwyryon, ha mûr dhe rás*, I pray him with full heart, to send health to me, like as thou art true God, and great thy grace. R.D. 1717. W. *guirion*. Arm. *guirion*. Ir. *firinneuch*, † *firian*, † *firion*. Gael. *firinneuch*. Manx, *firrinach*.

GWIRIONETH, s. m. Truth, veracity. *Mar keus ken es gwyryoneth*, if he speak other than truth. P.C. 1461. *Lavar dhynny gwyryoneth, hep feyntys na falsury*, tell thou the truth to us, without deceit or falsehood. P.C. 1477. *Pür wyryoneth re geusys ahanaf, re'n gédh hedheu*, very truth thou hast spoken of me, by this day. P.C. 1587. *Me a worthyp dhys warré an gwyryoneth yredy*, I will answer thee presently the truth surely. P.C. 1974. Written also *gwyroneth*. *Lavar my dh'y bysy a leverel gwyroneth*, say that I beseech him to tell the truth. O.M. 702, 740. *My a lever gwyroneth*, I tell the truth. P.C. 735. W. *gwirionedh*. Arm. *gwirionez*. Ir. *firinne*. Gael. *firinn*. Manx, *firrinys*.

GWISC, s. f. A covering, a garment, dress; husk, pod. Corn. Vocab. *guisc*, vestis vel vestimentum vel indumentum. W. *guisg*, † *guisc*. See *Guisc*.

GWISCE, v. a. To put on, to clothe, to dress; to wear. Part. *guiscys*. *Y a wiske Cryst gans gwyn, avl fól y a'n scornýé*, they clad Christ with white, like a fool they scorned him. M.C. 114. *Kyng ys y vós alemma, yn gwyn ef a vjdh gwyskys*, before going hence, in white he shall be clothed. P.C. 1780. *Ottensy parys, a's gwyskens a dhesempys adro dhodho ef mar myn*, behold it ready, let him wear it immediately about him, if he will. P.C. 1788. *Hag yn gwyn ef re'n gwyscas*, and in white he has clothed him. P.C. 1844. *Aban yw y queth gwyskys*, since his cloth is put on. P.C. 2133. *Yn y dhyllas arté an harlot a vjdh gwyskys*, in his clothes again the knave shall be dressed. P.C. 2533. *Pilat, gynef nyns yw mēdh, awos gwyské an queth, a fuc yn kcrehyn Ihesu*, Pilate, I am not ashamed, because of of wearing the cloth, (that) was about Jesus. R.D. 1936. *Dyllas rúdh yn an codhfos, prák y's gwyskyth*, red clothes in our knowledge, why wearest thou them? R.D. 2549. W. *guisgaw*. Arm. *guiska*.

GWISCEL, v. a. To strike, to knock. † *Gwisco' an genter-ma ed eskaz vi*, knock this nail in my shoe. Llwyd, 230. See *Gwyskel*.

GWITH, s. m. A keeping, protection, care, caution. *A syre na blamyouch ny, a nynsesé alwheow warbarth yn ages guýth why ha dyen an darasow*, O sir, blame us not, were not the keys together in your keeping, and the doors secure. R.D. 651? † *Kemer wíth na rey gara an vor góth rag an vor nowedh*, take thou care that thou lovest

not the old way for the new way. Llwyd, 251. W. *cadw*.

GWITHE, v. a. To keep, to preserve, to guard. *Henna a ra gwythé, na dheffo glaw abervedh*, that will keep, that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1075. *My re brederys gúl prat, rág y wythé erbyn háf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 488. *Gwýth an gwelen-ma yn ta*, keep thou this rod well. O.M. 1461. *Banneth an Tás ragas bo, hag ef prest ragas gwytho venytha yn cosoleth*, the blessing of the Father be on thee, and may it always preserve thee for ever at rest. O.M. 1724. *Arluth an nēf, gwýth ow enef, rák púp drók tra*, Lord of heaven, guard my soul, from every evil thing. P.C. 263. *Cryst, mychtern an Yedhewon, na'n laddro an Cristenyon, gwythewch war pcyn*, Christ, King of the Jews, that the Christians steal him not, guard ye, under penalty. R.D. 366. *Me a'n gwýth, kyn tassorcho*, I will keep him, though he should rise again. R.D. 379. *Gwythens púp y teneuen*, let every one keep his side. R.D. 417. *Y gryggans púp ol gwythes, puppenagol a wharfo*, his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1537. *Dho gwitha*, to keep. Llwyd, 149. † *An dzhyi a kymeras an vor noweth, ha Dzhian a gwithas an vor góth*, they took the new way, and John kept the old way. 252. W. *cadw*. Ir. *coimhead*. Gael. *coimhead*. Manx, *caddey*. Sanse. *kad*.

GWITHES, s. m. A keeper, a guardian. Pl. *gwithysy*. *Nép ma'n ressys dhe welhé, dheworth henna govynné, (govyn e,) py úr fiýf vy y wythes*, he to whom thou gavest him to keep, ask him of that one, what time was I his keeper? O.M. 576. *Hag ordeynench gwythysy dh'aga aspyé vysy, war peyn brás, d'agé gwythé*, and appoint ye guards to watch them diligently, under great penalty, to keep them. O.M. 2038. *Mara pewaf, why a vjdh ow chyf privé gwythysy*, if I live, ye shall be my chief private guards. O.M. 2397. W. *ceidhead*. Ir. *coimheadaidhe, coimheuduigh*. Gael. *coimheadaiche*.

GWITHIAS, s. m. A keeper, a guardian. A later form of *gwithiad*, which in Corn. Voc. is written *guidthiat*, qd. v. *Adam del óf Dew a rás, bós gwythias a werontyaf dhys war paradys*, as I am a God of grace, to be a keeper I grant to thee over Paradise. O.M. 75. *Anodho mar 'dh é's preder, worth y wythyes govynné (govyn e,) of him if there is anxiety, ask him of his keeper*. O.M. 609. *Seth, ow máp, my a dhanfon dhe yet parathys yn scon, dhe Cherubyn, an gwythias*, Seth, my son, I will send to the gate of Paradise forthwith, to the Cherub, the guardian. O.M. 692.

GWLAS, s. f. A country, a region, a kingdom. *Tás a wrák púp gwlas, ha dén a pry*, Father, (that) hath made every country, and mau of earth. R.D. 309. *Adam, ke yn mēs a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vevé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 343. *Ty a fýdh púr tormot sad yn gwlas uffurn, del gresaf*, thou shalt have very sad torment in the region of hell, as I believe. O.M. 492. *Nyns yw ow gwlas a'n býs-ma, hag a pe hy, ow servons býth ny'm gassé, dhe'n Yedhewon ow gwerthé*; na'm bucs gwlas ynno deffry, my kingdom is not of this world, and if it were, my servants would never leave me, selling me to the Jews; my kingdom is not in it really. P.C. 2010. *Gwlas* is a later form of *gwlad*, which in the Cornish Vocabulary is written *gwlat*, qd. v. W. *gwlad*. Arm. *glád*.

GWLASCOR, s. f. A kingdom. *Dhe'n Crystynnyon ol adro, yntredhé gasaf ow rás, yn ow gwlasor may teffo bewuans neffré*, to the Christians all around, among them I leave my grace, in my kingdom that they may ever find life. R.D. 1585. *Pyw a ylla gy bones, pan yw mar rúdh dhe dhylls, yn gwlasor néf*, who canst thou be, when thy clothes are so red, in the kingdom of heaven? R.D. 2513. *Yma ow trylé deffry ol an wlasor a Iudi*, he is turning really all the country of Judæa. P.C. 1594. *Arluth Cryst me a'th pyssé a prydryr ahané, pan vysé yn dhe wlasor*, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou shalt be in thy kingdom. P.C. 2908.

GWLEZOW, s. m. Gads, wedges, such as tinners use. *Pryce*.

GWODHAS, v. a. To know. *Gwodhav, or me a vyn gwodhas*, I will know. *Gwidhi, or ti a wydhy*, thou shalt know. *Ev a wjr*, he will know. *May gwothfo ev*, that he may know. *Gwon, mi a won, or wi a wór*, I know. *Ti a wór*, thou knowest. *Ev a úr, ev a wjr*, he knoweth. *Ni a wydhen, or wodhen*, we know. *Gwedhoh, or hwi a wedhoh*, ye know. *Gwedhans*, they know. *Gwedhun, or my a wydhun*, I knew. *Ti a wydhy*, thou knewest. *Ev a wydhy*, he knew. *Ni a weddyn*, we did know. *Gwydheh, or hwi a wydheh*, ye did know. *Gwydhans*, and *gweians*, they did know. *Llwyd*, 247. This is the late form with its inflexions of the irr. verb *godhfos*, qd. v.

GWON, s. f. A field. *Me a gesul bós gansé prennys da gwon yn nép le rág an cladhva Crystunyon*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place, for the burial-place of Christians. P.C. 1544. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gucn*. *Gón, goon*, and *gun*, are also various forms, pl. *guniow*. W. *gwaen*, † *gwaun*, † *guoun*. Arm. *geun*, † *gueun*. Ir. *fonn*. Gael. *fonn*. Manx, *feayn*, *foain*. Lat. *fundus*. Germ. *fani*, *veen*. Gr. *πεδιον*. Sansc. *pattan*, fr. *pal*, to extend. Gr. *πετάω*, *πτενάω*. Lat. *pateo*, *pando*.

GWORHEMMEN, v. a. To command. Part. *gworhemminys*. *Llwyd*, 248. A late form of *gorhemmyn*, qd. v.

GWORHEMMYNIAS, s. m. A command. Pl. *gworhemmynadov*. This is formed from *gworhemmynad*, of which *gworhemmynias* is a later corruption. *Llwyd*, 242. See *Gorhemmynad*.

GWORRIA, v. a. To worship, to glorify. A later corruption of *gordhyé*, qd. v.

GWORYANS, s. m. Glory, renown. *Llwyd*, 63. A late corruption of *gordhyans*, qd. v.

GWOSÉ, prep. After. *Gwosé-ma*, henceforth, hereafter; corrupted in *Llwyd's* time into † *udzhema*. *Gwosé-na*, after that: † *udzhena*. *Gwosé* was also corrupted into *gwodzhi*. *Llwyd*, 249. The general form in construction is *wosé*, qd. v. W. *gwedi*, † *guetig*, † *gueti*. Arm. *goudé*. Ir. *feasda*. Gael. *feasd*. Sansc. *pas'c'at*.

GWRA, v. a. Do thou; he will do. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. future of *gwrcey*, qd. v. *Dysempys gwra y dhybry*, do thou eat it immediately. O.M. 208. *Ty dyjowl, gwra ow gorthyby*, thou devil, do answer me. O.M. 301. *Na wra na moy pecha*, do thou sin no more. M.C. 34. *Del won, yn un fystyné, me a's gwra*, as I know, in a hurry, I will make them. M.C. 158. It changes in construction into *gura*, and *wra*. *Rág dhe ladhé dén mar gura, ef a'n geryth scyth kemmys*, for if a

man will kill thee, he shall get it seven times as much. O.M. 598. *Ow holan ol dhe dymamyn rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all in pieces for grief will break. O.M. 358.

GWRADNAN, s. f. A wren. A corrupt form of *gweran-nan*, which is formed from the English. *Llwyd*, 9, 167, 240.

GWRAGEDH, s. m. Wives, women. *Kemer dhe wrék, ha'th flehas, k'aga gwragedh gor gansé*, take thy wife, and thy children, and put their wives with them. O.M. 976. *Deuch abervedh, ow flehys, k'ages gwragedh maga ta*, come in, my children, and your wives as well. C.W. 176. Plural of *gwrée*, or *grég*. *Gwragedh vohos-ugion*, poor women. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *gwragedh*, sing. *guraig*. Arm. *gragez*, sing. *grée*, or *gréc*.

GURAH, s. f. An old woman. *Llwyd*, 4, 43, 173, *gwráh*. W. *gwrách*. Arm. *grách*.

GWREANS, s. m. Work, workmanship, creation. *Me a wór, hag a leall grýs, gwreans Dew y vós hemma*, I know, and truly believe, the work of God to be this. C.W. 154. *Praga na wrela predery, y festu formys devery, der y wreans év omma*, why dost thou not consider, that thou wast formed by his workmanship here. C.W. 16. *Yn bñs-ma, rág dhe wreans, ty a berth gossyth-yans, ken na brodar*, in this world, for thy deed thou shalt bear punishment, though thou art a brother. C.W. 82. Written also *gwyrians*.

GWREAR, s. m. A maker, a creator. *Mear wordhyans dhys ow formys, ha gwréar a oll an bñs*, much glory to thee my former, and maker of all the world. C.W. 102. *Unpossyble nyug ew tra dha wréar oll an bñs-ma*, impossible is not a thing to the Creator of all this world. C.W. 172. *Mars ew bódh Dew y honyn, néb ew gwréar noer ha néf*, if it is the will of God himself, who is the maker of earth and heaven. C.W. 178. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tás ollgallusec, gwréar an néf, ha an noar*, I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. *Pryce*.

GWREC, s. f. A wife, woman. Written also *gwrég*; pl. *gwragedh*, qd. v. *Mýns a déf ynuo un geydh, my ha'u gwrék a wra dybry*, all that will grow in it, in one day I and my wife will eat. O.M. 386. *Ma yma lyes gwrék ha gour ow treylé dhodho touth da*, there are many a woman and mau turning to him in good haste. P.C. 559. *Ty dhe honan dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 346. *En debell wrék casadow*, the wicked wife of evil countenance. M.C. 159. *Gwrég wedhow*, a widow. *Llwyd*, 174. *Gwrég brederys*, a careful woman. *Prederys ew an wrég-na*, careful is that woman. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *grucy*, *greg*, and *frég*. W. *guraig*, † *gurehie*, in Oxford Glosses, † *grege*. Arm. *grég*. Ir. † *gruag*, † *frag*, † *frace*. Gael. † *gruag*. Lat. *virago*, *virgo*.

GWREDH, s. m. A root. Pl. *gwerdhiow*. Written also *gwreydh*, qd. v.

GWREDHAN, s. f. A single root, a root. *Llwyd*, 9, 136.

GWREDHAV, v. a. I will do. *Gwreháv vi*, or *mi wreháv*, *Llwyd*, 246. A late form of *gwráf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gwrcey*, qd. v.

GWREGE, v. a. To do, to make. *Dewsull-blegyow, pan esé yn mýsk y abestely, y wrég dhe ré anedhé mós dhe'n dré*, Palm Sunday, when he was among his apostles, he

caused some of them to go to the town. M.C. 27. Written also *gwrugé*, qd. v.

GWRELLÉ, v. a. To do, to make, to create. *A ban nag és a wodhfe dheuch parys a's gwréllé gwell*, since there is not (that) knows for you ready to make them better. M.C. 158. *Deuch genef, ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na wréllouch tros*, come with me, and follow me, see ye that ye make not a noise. M.C. 63. *An Edhewon yntredhé a rûg may wréllons terry aga nordhosow*, the Jews among them caused that they should break their thighs. M.C. 229. *Pûp ûr ol oberedh da, gwyn bîs kymmys a'n gwrello*, always good works, happy they as many as do them. O.M. 605. See also *Wréllô*, &c.

GWREIDHEN, s. f. A root. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *grueiten*, radix. Plural, *gwreidhew*. The form met with in the Ordinalia, is *gwyrdhyow*, qd. v. The late form of *gwreidhen* was *gwredhan*.

GWRES, s. m. Heat. W. *gwrës*, *grës*. Arm. *grouez*. Ir. *grís*, *gres*. Gael. *grís*. Sansc. *grís'ma*.

GWREY, v. a. To do, to make, to create. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *gwra*, qd. v. Part. pass. *gwerýs*. *Avcl Du y fedhyth gurýs*, like to God thou shalt be made. M.C. 6. *Me a'd wra arluth brás*, I will make thee a great lord. M.C. 16. *Te ny wodhus pandra 'râf dhys*, thou knowest not what I shall do to thee. M.C. 46. *Oll mýns ús ef a 'ra*, all that is he will do. M.C. 60. *Pyth yw an drók re wrussys*, what is the evil (that) thou hast done? M.C. 101. *Moycha dhodho drók a wre, hena redha an gwella gwás*, he that did most hurt to him was the best fellow. M.C. 112. *Hag ol drók sucl a wressé*, and all was wrong that he had done. M.C. 119. *Me ny wráf kentrow dhery*, I will not make nails for you. M.C. 155. *Lemyn an toll re wrussens*, but the hole they had made. M.C. 180. *Gonyys oll a wréns yn fast*, they all did labour fast. M.C. 202. *Hag a dhychow lader brás cregy a 'russons yn wêdh*, and on the right a great thief they did hang also. M.C. 186. *An gorhel gwerén dyscudhé*, the ark let us uncover. O.M. 1146. *Arhuth, hen yw re nobes, mar querén flóch vjth denythy*, Lord, this is too little, if we do any children produce. O.M. 390. *Gweréns Dew y vódh*, *ha'y vynnas*, let God do his will and his pleasure. O.M. 1153. *Gwreuch why trestyé yn y grás*, do ye trust in his grace. O.M. 1659. *Yn delma pan wressé*, in this manner when he had done. M.C. 48. *Pandra wréth*, what art thou doing? C.W. 64. *Prâg y wresta yn della*, why didst thou so? C.W. 64. *Omna ny wreuch trega*, here ye shall not dwell. C.W. 72. *Ow negysyow ydhev gurýs, par dell wrussouch dhyn orna*, my errands are performed as you did command me. C.W. 136. *Na wreuch terry an deffan*, do not ye break the prohibition. C.W. 156. *Pan wréssouch gwyll an lester*, when ye did make the vessel. C.W. 176. *Ges a wressans anodho*, a jest they made of it. C.W. 176. *Nêb na whytho, gréns funnyé gans y lappa*, he that does not blow, let him fan with his lap. P.C. 1243. See also *Wren*, *Wressen*, *Wrûk*, &c. The Cornish and Armorice have substituted *r* for *n*. W. *gunneud*, *guru*. Arm. *groaß*, *gréat*, (part.) Ir. *gnidh*, *gniu*, *dogniu*. Gael. *gnathaich*. Manx, *jan-noo*.

GWRIDNIAS, part. Pressed, squeezed. *Lhwyl*, 138. A late corruption of the part. of *guryñ*, qd. v.

GWRUGE, v. a. To do, to make. Preterite *gwrûg*, or *gwrâk*, a *wrûk*, a *wrûg*, and by contraction *rûk*, or *rûg*.

Ef a wrûk ow husullyé, frût annedhy may torren, he did advise me that I should break off fruit from it. O.M. 217. *Pan wrûg dres ow dyfen, fest yn tyn ef ru'm sorras*, when he acted against my prohibition, very grievously he provoked me. O.M. 423. *Er na vey's arla treyles a'n keth doer kyns a wrugaf*, until thou art again turned to the same earth (from which) I first made thee. C.W. 70. *Ow fryas kêr, ty a wrûg pûr dhroog ober*, my dear husband, thou hast done a very wicked act. C.W. 94. *Pan rûg dheuch ow holyé*, when I caused you to follow me. M.C. 50. *Nêb a'n grûk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rûk agan dyfen, aval na wréllon dybbry*, he (that) made me and my husband, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 182. *Ef a rûk agan dyfen*, he did forbid us. O.M. 182. See also *Wrûg*, and *Rûg*. W. *gorugo*; preterite, *gorug*, a *orug*. Arm. *gra*, make thou; *ra*, he made. Ir. *rug*, *ric*, *rig*. Gael. *rug*. Scotch, *gar*.

GWÉRUTHYL, v. a. To do, to make. *A meys ôf, ow pre-dyry pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am puzzled, thinking what I may do. O.M. 194. *Reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, very necessary it is to do it. O.M. 649. *Me a vyn môs alema, dhe wruthyl ow nygysow*, I will go hence, to do my errands. O.M. 1004. Written by Llwyd 245, 250, *gwyrythyl*, *gwrithil*, *g'rithil*.

GWRY, s. m. A seam. *Lemmyn Pilat, jecvody, cafus an bows-na hêp gwry ús y'lh kerehyn me a vyn*, now Pilate, I tell you, have that robe without seam, (that) is about thee, I will. R.D. 1921. W. *gweniad*; (*gwenio*, to sew; *ggruian*, in Oxford Glosses.) Arm. *grî*, *grouî*, a seam; *grîa*, to sew.

GWRYANS, s. m. Work, creation. *Deuch yn seon, may huth-thaho ow colon, agan gwryans nu'u bo mêdh*, come ye forthwith, that my heart may be exalted, that our work may not be a shame to me. R.D. 1877. Written also *gwercans*, qd. v., and derived from *gwercy*.

GWRYCHON, s. m. Sparks. *Hag a'lh whypp war an wolok, may whylly gwrychon ha môk, dhe dheu-lagas a dre dro*, and whip thee on the face, that thou wilt see sparks and smoke, round about thy eyes. P.C. 2101. A plural aggregate, of which the singular is *gwrychonen*, or by contraction *grychonen*, qd. v. W. *gweichion*.

GWRYDHYE, v. a. To take root, to be rooted. Part. *gwyrdhyys*. *Yn gordhyans dhe'n Tâs a nêf, my a vra agas plansé, ha tregouch dh'y ordenanns ef, gwyrdhyouch, ha tyvouch arté*, in worship to the Father of heaven, I do plant ye; and dwell ye in his ordiuance; take ye root, and grow again. O.M. 1894. *Yma tru varth wharv-dhys haneth, an keth gwêl-ma yn dôr y môns ol gwerydhyys, ha'n thjyr dhe onan yw unyys*, there is a wondrous thing happened to night; these same rods in the earth they are all rooted, and the three joined in one. O.M. 2084. W. *gwereidhio*. Arm. *grisienna*, *grouienna*, *grienna*.

GWRYDHYOW, s. m. Roots. *Krêf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may 'thyw ow dywreth terry's, worté menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 687. *Ha war voles pan vyrys, my a welas hy gwrydhyow bîs yn yffarn dywenys*, and on the bottom when I looked, I saw its roots even into hell descending. O.M. 782. *Mjyr gwel orth an wedhen, mjyr pandra wyllly ynnny, kefrys gwerydhyow ha scoren*, look better at the tree, look, what dost thou

- see in it, also at the roots and branches. O.M. 802. *Gwrydhyow* is formed from a sing. *gwrydth*, whence also *gwrydheu*, a single root. W. *gwraiddh*, pl. *gwreiddhion*; *wreiddhyn*, a single root. Arm. *grisien*, *gourien*, *grouien*, *grien*; pl. *grisiou*, *grisiennou*. Irish, *freamh*. Gael. *freamh*. Manx, *fraue*. Gr. *πίσα*. Lat. *radix*. Germ. *kraut*, *†reute*. Eng. root. Sanse. *radas*, a point; from *rad*, to penetrate.
- GWRYTH, s. m. Service. *Rák henna dhe'n bŷs y tuyth*, *rág dôn dustiny ha gwryth dhe'n lendury yn pŷp prŷs*, for that I came to this world, to bear testimony and service to the truth at all times. P.C. 2024.
- GWYDN, adj. White. *Llwyd*, 10. A late corruption of *gwyn*, qd. v.
- GWYDNAC, s. m. A whiting fish. *Llwyd*, 10. A later form of *gwynnee*, qd. v.
- GWYDH, s. m. Trees, shrubs. *†Ha an noar a drôs rág gwels*, *ha'n losow rág dascor hás warler e eunda*, *ha an gwéjdh tón avalow*, *ha go hás etta go honnen*, *warler go hunda*, and the earth brought forth grass, and the herb did yield seed after its kind, and trees bearing fruits, whose seed is in themselves, after their kind. C.W. p. 199. This in the old orthography would be *guil*, and thus we find it written in the Cornish Vocabulary. See *Guilsil*, and *Luworeh-guil*, which *Llwyd*, 174, writes *lyworeh gwéjdh*. W. *gwéjdh*, *†guil*. Arm. *gwez*. See *Gwédh*.
- GWYDH, adj. High, conspicuous. Pryce gives this as a Cornish word, but I believe without authority.
- GWYDHEN, s. f. A tree, a single tree. Generally written *gvedhen*, qd. v.
- GWYLFYM, v. a. I shall see. *Llwyd*, 246, gives this form as the 2 fut. of *gweles*. *Mar gwylfym*, if I shall see. *Mar gwylfydh*, if thou shalt see. *Mar gwyllyf e*, if he shall see. *Mar gwylfon*, if we shall see. *Mar gwelfo*, if ye shall see. *Mar gwylfyns*, if they shall see.
- GWYLL, v. a. To do, to make. *Rág dha garenga lém-yn me a vyn gwyll Paradys*, for thy love now I will make Paradise. C.W. 28. *Ahanas twaf asan*, *hag a honna me a vyn gwyll dhys pryas*, from theo I will draw a rib, and of it I will make for thee a wife. C.W. 30. *Perth cōv dhe gwithé sans an dŷdh Sabbath*; *weh dydh-iow te wra whél*, *hag a wra mŷns é's dhys dhe wŷll*, remember to keep holy the Sabbath day; six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do. Pryce. This is a late form of *gŷl*, qd. v.
- GWYLLLOUCH, v. a. Ye shall see, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*. *Arluth worth an gwás myrouch*; *me a grŷs pan y'n gwyllouch dhyragoch why*, *dhodho ny ylleuch gŷl drók*, *hadré ve y gys golok*, Lord, look ye at the fellow; I believe, when you see him before you, you will not be able to do him harm while he is in your sight. R.D. 1912.
- GWYLLS, adj. Wild, savage. *Dhe'n edhya gwyls rág nyethy tellryow esu parys*, *dhe Gryst y ben py sensy tyller vŷth nŷny o keffys*, to the wild birds to nestle places were ready, to Christ his head to hold never a place was found. M.C. 206. *Gans lŷf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dŷs gwyls na dōf*, with flood I will never destroy mankind, wild nor tame. O.M. 1254. *Me a vyn mōs dhe wandra*, *bestas gwyls dhe aspea*, *hag a vyn gans ow sŷthow ladha part anodhans y*, I will go to wander, to look for wild beasts, and I will with mine arrows kill

some of them. C.W. 108. W. *gwylt*, *†guilt*. Ir. *geilt*, *faol*. Gael. *†geilt*, *†faol*.

GWYLLY, v. a. Thou shalt see. 2 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Ha nar scon del y'n gwylly*, *ef a'th saw hep ken yly ol a'th elevs yn tyen*, and as soon as thou shalt see him, he will heal thee, without other remedy of all thy malady entirely. R.D. 1694.

GWYLLYF, v. a. I may see. 1 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Drewh e dhywmo m'a'n gwyllyf*, *marow vŷdh pan y'n kyffŷf a dhesempys*, bring ye him to me that I may see him; he shall die immediately, when I get him. R.D. 1776.

GWYLSYN, v. a. We saw. 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Ny gen bo whans gwariow*, *a lés ol y wolŷow a-dhyragon pan gwylsyn*, we had no desire of pastimes, all his wounds disclosed when we saw before us. R.D. 1332.

GWYLVYTH, v. a. He shall see. 3 pers. sing. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Ha deydth brues dheuch ef a dhue*, *ha why a'n gwyllyth yn yer worth agas yuggé*, and the day of judgment he will come to you, and ye shall see him in the sky judging you. P.C. 1332. *Ef a sêf dhe pen try dēdh*, *ha henna ny a'n gwyllyth gans dew lagas*, he will rise at the end of three days, and we shall see him with (our) eyes. R.D. 53.

GWYLY, s. m. A bed, a couch. *Dues, ow howethes Eva*, *grovedth yn gwily a hŷs*, my companion Eve, lie in bed at length. O.M. 653. *El a'n leverys dedhy haneth ha hy yn gwily*, *pŷr dhyfun*, *mŷns re geusys*, an angel said it to her this night, and she in bed quite awake; he said the whole. P.C. 2203. This is another form of *gwely*, qd. v.

GWYLYS, v. a. I have seen. 1 pers. s. preter. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Rák an kéth dēn-ma bythqueth ny'n serŷys war ow ené*, *na, rum fay*, *my ny'n gwyls*, for this same man never have I served, upon my soul, nor by my faith, have I seen him. P.C. 1286. *An elledh omma yw gwyn*, *avel an houl pan dhyrchyn*, *yn ken tŷn ny's gwyls whēth*, the angels here are white, like the sun when it shines, in other colour I have not seen them. R.D. 2534.

GWYLYS, part. Seen. Part. pass. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Spyrys a wevnans ymo*, *wynytha na vo gwyls*, that the spirit of life in it never more shall be seen. O.M. 986.

GWYN, adj. White, fair, pleasant, glorious, blessed. *I beyn o mar gréf ha tyn*, *eaman na yllly bewé*, *hŷb dascor y eneff gwyn*, *bythqueth yn lân reverseé*, his pain was so strong and sharp, so that he could not live without yielding his glorious soul, (that) had ever lived pure. M.C. 204. *Un flók yonk*, *gwyn y dhyllas*, *eyll o*, *ha y ny wodhyens*, a young child, white his apparel, an angel he was, and they knew it not. M.C. 254. *Mōs dhe wolŷy ow dulé a dhesempys me a vyn omma yn dour*, *may fōns y gwyn ha glán low a vōstethes*, go to wash my hands immediately I will here in the water that they may be white and clean enough from dirt. R.D. 2205. In construction it changes into *wyn*, and *why*. *I vau whék*, *Marya wyn*, *pŷb ŷr fystené a wre*, his sweet mother, blessed Mary, every hour made haste. M.C. 171. *Ef a vŷdh aneledhys yn le na fue dēn bythqueth*, *yn alabauster grŷys*; *ragof y fue ordŷnys maga whyn avel an lēth*, he shall be buried in a place where never man was, ent in alabaster; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. *Gwyn* with *bŷs* is used, as in Welsh, to ex-

- press a happy state, as *gwyn ow bŷs*, happy I. (W. *gwyn fy mŷd*.) See *Bŷs*. The feminine form of *gwyn* was *gwen*, qd. v. W. *gwyn*, m., *gwen*, f. Arm. *gwen*. Irish, *fionn*, *finn*, + *fin*, + *find*, *ban*. Gael. *fionn*, *ban*. Manx, *ben*. Ane. Gaulish, *vind*. (Cf. *Vindobona*, *Vindonissa*.) Sansc. *pāndu*.
- GWYN, s. m. White, a white colour, that which is fair or white. *I a wyskis-Cryst gans gwyn, avel fŷl y a'n scornŷe*, they clothed Christ with white, like a fool they scorned him. M.C. 114. *Kyng ys y vŷs alemna, yn gwyn ef a vŷdh gwyskys*, before his going hence, in white he shall be clothed. P.C. 1780. *Hag yn gwyn ef re'n gwyskas*, and in white he has clothed him. P.C. 1844. W. *gwynu*. Arm. *gwen*.
- GWYNNA, v. a. To make white, to whiten. *Iosep dhe Grist a wynnas y arrow, ha'y dheffrech whêk, yn vaner del yn whas, hag a's ystynnas pŷr dêk*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs, and his sweet arms, in manner as was usual, and stretched them out very fairly. M.C. 233. W. *gwynnu*. Arm. *gwenna*.
- GWYNNEC, s. f. A whitening fish. In late Cornish corrupted into *gwyndae*. W. *gwyniad*. Arm. *gwennek*, *gwennek*. Ir. *fuineog*. Gael. *fionnag*.
- GWYNS, s. m. Wind. *Dour ha lŷr, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl, ha loer, ha steyr kyffrys*, water and earth, and fire and wind, sun, and moon, and stars likewise. M.C. 211. *Gurŷs da vyê eafus tân, râk marthys yeyn yw an gwyns*, it would be well done to have a fire, for wondrous cold is the wind. P.C. 1215. *Euch tenneuch a dhysempys y goyl yn ban, may hallo mŷs gans an gwyns*, go ye, draw immediately her sail up, that she may go with the wind. R.D. 2292. *Gwyns adro*, a whirlwind. W. *gwynt*. Arm. *gwent*. Ir. *gaoth*. Gael. *gaoth*. Gr. ἀήτος. Lat. *ventus*. Goth. winds. Lith. *wėsis*. Sansc. *vāta*, *vahanta*; from *vah*, to go.
- GWYNYS, part. Pierced. Part. pass. of *gwanê*, qd. v. *A Thomas, doru dhe luef yn woly gwynys may fuef dre an golon*, O Thomas, put thy hand into the wound where I was pierced through the heart. R.D. 1540.
- GWYRCHES, s. f. A virgin, a maid. *Onan yw an Tās a nêf, arall, Cryst y un vaue ef, a vŷdh a vyrehas genys*, one is the Father of heaven, another, Christ his one Son, who shall be of a virgin born. O.M. 2663. Written also *gwerches*, qd. v., and *gwyrrhes*. *Bynyges re bo an prŷs, may fê a venen genys, an wyrrhes kêr Maria*, blessed be the time that he was born of woman, the dear Virgiu Mary. R.D. 154. W. *gwyryv*. Arm. *gwerch*, *gwerchez*, + *gwerches*. Irish, + *gearait*, + *gerait*, (*geirreac*, a girl.) Lat. *virgo*. Sansc. *virada*.
- GWYRRAS, s. m. The ground, earth. *Mês a'n dôr ev a ve gwerŷs, hag arta dhe'n kêth gwyrras y fŷdh trylhes*, out of the earth he was made, and again to the same earth he shall be turned. C.W. 160. This is a later form of *gwered*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gueret*, qd. v. W. *gwyryd*.
- GWYRTHY, v. a. To sell. *Mas lemmyn rŷs yw porris batayles kyns ys coské, a'n geffo pows, a's gwyrrthyns, ha dhodho pernas cledhé*, but now it is very necessary to battle rather than sleep, he that has a coat, let him sell it, and buy for him a sword. M.C. 51. *Pyth yw an ethom vyê an onymet kêr y skullyê, ef a galsê bŷs gwyrrthys a try cans dyner ha moy*, what is the need to spill the precious ointment? it might have been sold for

- three hundred pence and more. P.C. 535. *Ow eorf yw, re'n offeren, gwyrrthys, lydhys yn grows pren*, my body it is, by the mass, sold, killed on the cross tree. P.C. 766. *Me re peches marthys trŷs, gwyr gŷs Dew pan y'n gwyrrthys*, I have sinned wondrous sadly, the true blood of God, when I sold it. P.C. 1507. Another form of *gwerthy*, qd. v.
- GWYSCCEL, v. a. To beat, to strike. Participle, *gwyscys*. *Dew a erchys dhys, Moyses, dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwysskel an mŷr gynsy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, to take thy rod, and to strike the sea with it. O.M. 1665. *Arluth, lavar dyssempys dhynny, mars yw bŷdh dhe vreys my dhe wyskel gans cledhé nêp ŷs worth dhe dalhennê*, Lord, say immediately to us, if it is the wish of thy judgment, that I striko with the sword him that is seizing thee. P.C. 1140. *Gans queth me a vyn eudhé y fās, hag onan a'n gwŷsk; yn ŷr-na, ef dysmegys py gansê y fue gwyskys*, with a cloth I will cover his face and one shall strike him; in that hour let him declare, by whom he was struck. P.C. 1371. *Yn hanow Dew, ty mŷr glân, me a'th wŷsk gans ow gwelan*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I will strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1676. *Pan vo gwyskys an bugel, y fy an deves a bel, hag ol an stok a dhybarth*, when the shepherd is smitten, the sheep will flee far, and the flock will separate. P.C. 893. *Y eudhé scon me a wra; gwyskys lemmyn nêp cowyth, may hallo ef dysmaggy pyw a'n gwyskys, a'n barth elêdh*, I will presently cover him; let some comrade now strike, that he may shew who struck him on the left side. P.C. 1377. *Gans pŷb colmen may'th ellê, pan wyskens, yn mēs an crow*, with every knot that the blood might come out, when they struck. M.C. 131. W. *gwasgu*. Arm. *gwasea*. Irish, *faisc*. Gael. *faisc*. Manx, *faaste*.
- GWYTH, s. m. Aet, or motion; work. *Ow ham wŷth brās, gâf dhym a Tās dre dhe vertu*, my great evil deed forgive me, O Father, by thy virtue. P.C. 3029. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *gweid*, opns. W. *gwaith*, + *gweith*. Ir. + *fecht*. Lat. *factum*.
- GWYTH, s. f. Course, turn, or time. *Tressê gwŷth, hag ef yn cren, y pesys, Du dylŷr vy*, the third time, and he trembling prayed, God deliver me. M.C. 57. *Pypm mŷll strekis, del iové, ha peder gwŷth cans golhy*, five thousand strokes, so they were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. *Go-vy vŷth pan ŷth dhodho, pan ôf fythys dhyworto ter-gwŷth lydhew*, woe is me, that I ever went to him, when I am worsted by him three times to-day. P.C. 147. *Saw râk Peder caradow, lŷes gwŷth me re besys*, but for beloved Peter, many times I have prayed. P.C. 884. Written also *gwêth*, and *gweyth*. W. *gwaith*, + *gweith*. Arm. *gwech*, *gwez*, + *guez*, + *gueiz*. Ir. *feacht*, + *fect*, *faoi*, *fa*. Gael. *fâth*, *fa*. Lat. *vice*. Goth. *wiko*. Russ. *wick*. Germ. *woche*. Eng. *week*. Sansc. *vīcis*, fr. *vic*, to remove.
- GWYTH, s. m. A vein. Pl. *gwythy*. *Neb a vyvna a yllŷ nevera oll y yscren, hay skennys kŷc ha gwythy pan esa yn crows pren*, whosoever would might number all his bones, his sinews, flesh, and veins, when he was on the cross-tree. M.C. 183. This is written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guid*, qd. v., and for the singular, *gôth* was also used, qd. v. W. *gwŷth*, *gwythen*, *gwythien*, + *guithenn*. Arm. *gwazen*, *gwazien*. Ir. *feith*. Gael. *feith*.
- GWYTHOR, s. m. A workman, a worker. Pl. *gwythor-*

yon. Syr, arluth whék, mâr y rás, yma ow conys dhyu-why chyf gwythoryon ol an gulás, a wodher dhe dysmegy, Sire, sweet lord, of much grace, there are working for you all the chief workmen of the land who can be mentioned. O.M. 2331. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *guciduor*. W. *gweithiwr*. "Marium plerique Mamurium, nonnulli Veeturiun, opificem utpote ferrarium, nuneuparunt." Trebell. Poll. quoted by Zeuss, 180.

GWYTHRES, s. f. Action, deed, fact, work. *Ihesus Cryst a leveryys y vós scrifys yn lyfrow yn pûb gwythres y cólh dhys gordhyé dhe Dhu, ha'y hanow*, Jesus Christ said that it is written in books, in every action it behoveth thee to worship God, and his name. M.C. 17. *A Dás del ón dhe wythres, a bol hag a llyys formys*, O Father, as we are thy work, made of clay and mire. O.M. 1069. W. *gweithred*.

GWYTHY, v. a. To work, to labour. Part. *gwythys*. *Out warnouch, a dhew adla, pendra wreuch ow repryfa, ha my omma yn ow hel; y a vjdh gwythys cales, hedré vyny yn ow gulás*, out upon you, O two knaves, why do ye reprove me, and I here in my hall? they shall be hard worked, as long as they are in my kingdom. O.M. 1502. W. *gweithio*.

GWYW, adj. Apt, fit, proper, due, deserving, worthy. *Nep a rella yn ketella, mernans yw gwyn dh'y vody*, whoever will act in that way, death is due to his body. O.M. 2242. *Gwyn yw yn lén dhe serwyé*, it is worth while to serve thee faithfully. O.M. 2601. *Gwyn bjs a allo bós gwyn lén dhe'th gordhyé*, happy he that can be worthy faithfully to worship thee. P.C. 284. *Yn pren crows grueth y worré, del yw e gwyn dyougol*, on the cross-tree do ye put him, as he is deserving truly. P.C. 2358. W. *gwin, wiv*. Arm. † *guiv*, † *uiu*. Irish, *fiu*. Gael. *fiu*. Manx, *feeu*.

GY, s. m. Water, a river, a brook. It is preserved in the names of places, as *Bosworgy*, the house on the river. It is the same as the Welsh *gŵy*, which occurs so frequently in the names of rivers in Wales, as *Conwy*, *Elwy*, *Mynwy*, *Ogwy*, *Disynwy*, &c. W. *gŵy*; *gŵysg*, *ŵysg*, † *uise*, a stream. Arm. *gwaz*, *oaz*. Irish, *gais*, *uisge*. Gael. *gais*, *uisge*. Manx, *ushley*. Sanse. *g'as'*, to flow.

GY, s. m. A house. *Lemyn Noy y'th worhel ke, ty hag ol meyny dhe gy, now Noah, go into the ark, thou and all within thy house*. O.M. 1018. *Kerch y dhe gy, mar mynnyth*, bring them to the house, if thou wilt. P.C. 2282. *Dún yn kerch gans an prysnes; ke dhe gy, kerch y yn mës, mós alemma ma hyllyn*, let us come away with the prisoners; go to the house, bring them out, that we may go hence. P.C. 2290. *A-gy*, in the house. *Gy* is the secondary mutation of *chy*, qd. v., and is the only instance in the Corn. Language. This mutation is quite unknown to Welsh and Armoric, but there is an exact parallel in Manx, as *chiarn*, a lord, *nyn jiarn*, our lord. In both cases *ch* is a corruption of *t*.

GY, pron. subs. Thou, thee. *Me a lever ow máp dhys, Dew dhymmo vy a erchys, may fydhé gy offrynnys dhodho ef war an alter*, I tell thee my son, God hath commanded me that thou be offered to him upon the altar. O.M. 1327. *Ha dhyso gy ydhest bennces lour*, and to thee there were women enough. O.M. 2246. *Dreys púp huny púr wjyr ós gy bymyges*, above every one very truly thou

art blessed. P.C. 417. *Saw dhe vódh dhe gy Arluth bedhens gwerjys yn púp termyn*, but thy will to thee, Lord, be it done at every time. P.C. 1039. *Ogé gy, a conwyth da, onan a dús an dén-ma*, art thou, O good fellow, one of the people of this man? P.C. 1234. *Ahanas gy un demma my ny sensaf yn torma*, of thee one halfpenny I do not hold at this time. P.C. 2263. *Me a vyn degy adro, ha dhe worré gy dhe'n fo, a dhesempys*, I will eary round, and put thee to flight immediately. P.C. 2314. *Gy* is another form of *sy*, and both corruptions of *ty*, or *ti*, qd. v.

GY, pron. subs. Ye, you. *Ow mchyon, my a gy peys, yn mës whéth dylleuch tryssé, mar kiff tjr sjch, me a greys, dynny ny dhewhel arté*, my sons, I pray you, send out yet a third; if it shall find dry land, I believe it will not return to us again. O.M. 1129. A later form of *chwi*, and agrees exactly with the Manx, *jee*, as *bee-jee*, be ye; *jean-jee*, do ye, &c.

GY, pron. subs. They, them. † *Ha gwréns an gy bós rág lavasow, ha rág termeniow, ha rág journiow, ha rág bledhen-iow*, and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. C.W. p. 190. † *Ha Dew rig go benigas an gy*, and God did bless them. 192. † *Gava do ny agan cammow, pokara ny gava an gy nêb és camma warbyn ny*, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. Pryce. Llwyd, 244, 252, writes the word phonetically, *dzhei*; as *mêdh an dzhei*, say they. This is a later form; *y* being always used in the Ordinalia.

GYBEDDERN, s. m. A beetle, or mallet. Llwyd, 84.]

GYBMAR, v. a. Take thou. A late corruption of *gymmer*, a mutation of *cymmer*, qd. v.

GYC, s. m. Flesh. See *Gic*.

GYC, s. m. Noise. † *Sottall lower óv, me a greys; hag a vyn mós, heb gwill gyc, yn wedhan púr smoth heb mycke, avel call wheak assynes*, I am subtle enough, I believe; and I will go, without making a noise, into the tree very smoothly without discovery, like a sweet angel adorned. C.W. 40.

GYDREVA, adv. The third day hence. Llwyd, 249. This seems to be a corrupted compound from *gydh*, day, and *treva*, third. W. *tradwy*. Gr. *τη τρίτη*.

GYDH, s. m. A day. *Pan o púr holerch an gydh, y tefenas un marrek*, when the day was far on, there awoke a soldier. M.C. 244. *Yn kéth gydh-na púr avar, ha'n houl nowydh drehevys*, on that same day very early, and the sun newly risen. M.C. 252. *Gwyn veyz ha quellen an gydh*, happy I, should I see the day. O.M. 1013. A corruption of *dgydh*, qd. v.

GYDHAS, s. m. Judgment. Llwyd, 74. A contracted form of *gyhudhas*, a mutation of *cyhudhas*, or *cuhudhas*, qd. v.

GYDHIHWAR, s. m. The evening. Llwyd, 52, 65. † *Mi vedn gyz gwelaz arta gydhihwar*, I will see you again in the evening. 244. One of the various forms of *godhihwar*, or *gurthuwer*, qd. v.

GYE, v. a. To spear, to pierce with a lance. *Pan fo guw yn y dhulé, me a hyrch dhodho hertyé, hag a'n gyewn dh'y golon*, when there is a spear in his hands, I will enjoin him to thrust, and he shall pierce him right to the heart. P.C. 2234. Formed from *guw*, a spear.

GYF, v. a. He shall have. A mutation of *chyf*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cafós*, qd. v. *Efa gýf yn Araby, yn mount Tabor, gwelynnny a plansas Moyses, hep mar*, he will find

in Arabia, in Mount Tabor, rods which Moses planted, without doubt. O.M. 1930. *Ena why a gŷf asen hag ebel yn un golmen*, there ye shall find an ass and foal in a halter. P.C. 176. *Ny gŷf medhek a'n sawya*, he finds not a leech (that) can cure him. R.D. 1648.

GYFFE, v. a. He may have. A mutation of *cyffé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Warnedhy pren be tewlys, ol an bows pyw a'n gyffé*, on it a lot was east, all the coat who should have. M.C.190. *Gyffé* is another form, qd.v.

GYFFY, v. a. Thou shalt have. A mutation of *cyffy*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Fystyn ow dŷf'whék a vy, gweyl an harlot na scapyo; drok handlé, del om kyry, pan gyffy dalhen ynno*, hasten, my sweet captain mine, take care that the knave escapes not; handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou shalt have hold in him. P.C. 992.

GYFYANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. *Rág y servonuth yn nép plás nys tefyth fout a gyffians*, for his servants in no place will there be a want of pardon. O.M. 1808. *A'y gyffians ny rôf bram*, for his forgiveness I care not a jot. P.C. 2779. *Pedar, gyffians ty a'vjdh, rák dhe addrek yw perfyth*, Peter, pardon thou shalt have, for thy repentance is perfect. R.D. 1159. *Páp crystyon ol yn wédh a vynno pygy gyffians, y's kyrhaf gans ow el-edh*, every Christian also (that) will pray for pardon, I will bring them with my angels. R.D. 1576. From *gafé*, to forgive.

GYFYE, v. a. He would have. A mutation of *cyfyé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Nyn gyfyé den gallos dhé'n mernans y worré ef; ragon y fynnes nuerwel ha mós yn bédh*, man would not have power to put him to death; for us he would die, and go into the grave. R.D. 966. Another form of *gyffé*, qd. v.

GYFYN, v. a. I did have. A mutation of *cyfyn*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of *cafes*, qd. v. *Yn y worthyp ny gyfyn fout vjth ol yn nép ternyn, kén dh'y ladhé*, in his answer I did not find any fault at all at any time, cause to kill him. R.D. 1850.

GYFYS, part. Pardon, forgiven. *Ha rák henna, war-barth, ol y fechas gwán dedhy hy y fcydh gyfys*, and for that, together all her sins clean to her shall be forgiven. P.C. 529. Part. pass. of *gafé*, qd. v.

GYGEL, s. m. A distaff. See *Gigel*.

GYHYDHA, v. a. To accuse. A mutation of *cyhydha*, or *cuhudha*, qd. v.

GYHYDHAS, s. m. Judgment. A mutation of *cyhudhas*, or *cuhudhas*, qd. v.

GYL, v. a. He shall be able. 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v. *Why a gŷf bohosugyon páp ár warnoch ow carné; pan vynnoch agas honon, why a gŷl gŷl da dhedhé*, ye will have the poor always on you calling; when ye will yourselves, ye may do good to them. P.C. 546. *A gŷl, Thomas, fest yn ta; máp Dew dasserhy a vra pan y rŷnno*, Thomas, very well it may be; the Son of God will rise when he pleases. R.D. 941. It changes in construction to *gŷl*, qd. v.

GYLE, s. m. A companion. See *Gilé*.

GYLL, v. a. He will lose. A mutation of *cyll*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cyllly*, qd. v.

GYLLY, v. a. To lose. A mutation of *cyllly*, qd. v. *Pan rúk drys y worhemmyn, ow ertech grúk dhe gylly*, when I acted against his command, it caused me to lose my heritage. O.M. 354.

GYLLY, v. n. To go, to become. Part. *gyllys*. *Whéth ow cufyon dyfinouch, ha kës-colon ol pesonch na gyllouch yn temptacion*, again my dears, awake, and with one heart all pray, that ye enter not into temptation. P.C. 1077. *Ny dhueth an prŷs, er na gyllyf dhé'n nép dhum tás, may tewhyllf arté dhum gwélás*, the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father, that I may return again to my country. R.D. 878. *An él dhyn a leverys worth an bédh, y vós yn ban dasserchys, ha dhe nép golow gyllys gans mâr cledh*, the angel said to us at the tomb, that he was risen up, and to the bright heaven gone with many angels. R.D. 1065. *Yma dhymmo vy dnon, gyllys lem-myn y'm colon*, there is sorrow to me, gone now into my heart. R.D. 2247. The preterite is *gallas*; other tenses are *galsof*, *galsé*, *galsons*, qd. v.

GYLLYF, v. n. I may be able. 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v. *Me a'n herth gwell ha gyllyf, na vlamyouch vy kyn fyllyf, rák dal ôf, ny welaf man*, I will thrust it the best I can; blame me not, though I should fail, for I am blind, I see not at all. P.C. 3012. W. *gallywv*.

GYLM, v. a. He will bind. A mutation of *cylm*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cylmy*. *Me a gylm an nŷl wharré; otté ow locan gyné rág y gylmy. Ha me a gylm y gylé, alenna kyns tremené*, I will bind the one soon; behold my rope with me to bind him. And I will bind the other, before passing from hence. P.C. 2785.

GYLMY, v. a. To bind. A mutation of *cylmy*, qd. v.

GYLSEN, v. a. We lost. A mutation of *cylsen*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *cyllly*, qd. v. *Nang ew mër a for pár wŷr, aban gylsen sight an tŷr*, it is now much of way very truly, since we lost sight of the land. C.W. 178.

GYLVAN, s. m. A sparrow. *Gylvan gé*, a hedge-sparrow. *Llwyd*, 53, 114, 240. A later form of *golvan*, qd. v.

GYLVINAC, s. m. A curlew. *Llwyd*, 240, 241. So called from W. *gylvin*, a beak. W. *gylvinhir*, a curlew. Gael. *guilbinn*, *guilbneach*, *guilbirneach*. Irish, *filbin*, a lapwing.

GYLWEL, v. a. To call. *My a'th pŷs, gynes mar plék, war Iovyn gylwel mercy*, I pray thee, if it pleases thee, on Jove to call mercy. P.C. 1897. *Uthyk mŷr gw dhe areth, leman worthagan gylwel*, very horrid is thy speech, now calling us. P.C. 955. *En Tás a nép ym gylweyr*, the Father of heaven I am called. O.M. 1. (W. *geheir*.) *Hag ynno lucs trygva, romes y a vjdth gylweys*, and in it many dwellings, rooms they shall be called. O.M. 952. *Yowynk ha lous, kyn fo tollys dre y dennos, mercy gylweys*, young and grey, though he may be deceived by his witchery, let him call for mercy. P.C. 20. *Y'n gylweys máp Dew, yn prôf ahanaf may portho côf, pan dŷffé dh'y wlascor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he might bear remembrance of me, when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 271. *Páb onan ol a gylwys, Arluth Du, yw ne henna*, every one of them all cried out, Lord God, am I he? M.C. 43. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwea*, it is not Elias (whom) he called. P.C. 2973. Another form of *gelwel*, qd. v.

GYLYWA, v. a. To shine. *Dho gylwva*. *Llwyd*, 62. The same as *golowa*, qd. v.

GYMERES, v. a. A mutation of *cymeres*, qd. v.

GYMMYN, v. a. He shall commend. A mutation of *cymmyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *cymmyny*, qd. v. *A Dás yn-tré dhe dhuclé my a gymmyn ow ené, gwythé ef rág tarofvan*,

- O Father, into thy hands I commend my soul, preserve it from terrors. O.M. 2363.
- GYMMYS, adj. So much. A mutation of *eymmys*, qd. v. *Pûr vysi a veydh dhedhé, ha dhe gymmys a ve gwrys*, very hard it shall be for them, and for as much as has been done. O.M. 336. *Ha gweles yn bledhen hŷr, py gymmys hŷs may teffo*, and see in a long year, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2104.
- GYN, s. m. A back. *An mŷl dyaul re dorrow mellow y gyn*, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back. P.C. 2619. A contracted form of *geyn*, a mutation of *ceyn*, or *cein*, qd. v.
- GYN, pron. adj. Our. *Dho gyn honyn*, to ourselves *Llwyd*, 244. An abbreviated form of *agyn*, or *agan* qd. v.
- GYN, prep. With. Used only in composition, as *gyné*, *gynen*, &c.
- GYNDAN; s. m. Debt. A mutation of *cyndan*, qd. v. † *Ny vedn e neura dós vés a gyndan*, he will never get out of debt. *Llwyd*, 230.
- GYNE, pron. prep. With me. *Drók yw gyné, na venta cammen trylé yn maner ték*, I am sorry that thou wilt not turn thy way in a fair manner. P.C. 1292. *Otté try pren gyné vy*, behold three lots with me. P.C. 2849. An abbreviated form of *gynef*, and is also written *gené*.
- GYNEF, pron. prep. With me. *Yma gynef flowerys ték*, I have fair flowers. P.C. 258. *Gynef yma fardhel pûr dha, war ow keyn*, I have a very good burden on my back. O.M. 1616. *Duech gynef warbarth ol, me agas peys*, come with me together all, I pray you. R.D. 2307. Comp. of *gyn*, id. qd. *gan*, or *gans*, and me. Written also *genef*, qd. v.
- GYNEN, pron. prep. With us. *Hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffré trystyns ny gen bŷdh*, whilst thou wilt be in the world with us, we shall never have sorrow. P.C. 730. *Rŷs yw dheuch whêth, bŷs ma fo gwrys an dywedh, gynen lafuryé*, ye must yet, until the end be accomplished, labour with us. P.C. 1831. Written also *genen*, qd. v.
- GYNES, pron. prep. With thee. *My â gyns yn lowen*, I will go with thee gladly. P.C. 191. *Dyswé dhym nép reson a'th tyskes omma dyson*, may hyllyn gyns dysky, shew to me some reason of thy teaching here quietly, that we may learn with thee. P.C. 1250. Written also *genes*, qd. v.
- GYNES, v. a. To sow, to plant. *Llwyd*, 149. Another form of *gonys*, qd. v.
- GYNNADAR, s. m. A sower, a seedsman. *Llwyd*, 148, 240.
- GYNOUCH, pron. prep. With ye, or you. *Yn lowen gynouch my â*, joyfully I will go with you. P.C. 1835. Written also *gynouch*. *Ytho gyneuch me a trŷk, y ges bŷdh ioy na dhyffyk, deuch lavaraf*, now with you I will stay, you shall have joy (that) will not fail, I say to you. R.D. 1309. These are various forms of *genouch*, qd. v.
- GYNS, adv. Before. A mutation of *cyns*, qd. v. *Mar ny vŷdh Pilat marow dhe gyns, ny won pyth a wráf*, if Pilate be not dead before, I know not what I shall do. R.D. 1843.
- GYNSY, pron. prep. With her, or it. (*Gans-hy*.) *Dew a erchys dhys Moyses dhe welen y kemeres, ha gweyskel an môr gynsy*, God has commanded thee Moses, thy rod to take, and strike the sea with it. O.M. 1665. *Gallas*
- hy gobyr gynsy, ha servys yw del gothé*, her reward is gone with her, and she is served as she ought. O.M. 2764. Welsh, *gandhi*, † *genthi*, † *kenthy*, † *genti*. Arm. *gant-hi*, † *gant*, † *ganty*.
- GYNS, part. Born. *Yn wedhen me a welas yn ban uhel worth scoren flôch byan nowydh gynys*, in the tree I saw high on a branch, a little child newly born. O.M. 806. *Yn wêdh ol rág agan lês, y fue gynys a wyrhes kër Maria*, also all for our advantage, he was born of the virgin dear Mary. R.D. 1199. This is the same as *genys*, part. of *geny*, qd. v.
- GYNZHANS, pron. prep. With them. *Llwyd*, 244. Though this form is not found in the Ordinalia, *gansé* being always used, it agrees nearer with the W. *gandhynt*.
- GYRGYRIC, s. f. A partridge. *Llwyd*, 5, 117, 241, derives this from *cor-yâr*, a dwarf-hen. It occurs only in late Cornish, and more probably is a corruption of the older term *grugyer*, qd. v.
- GYRHAS, v. a. To fetch, to bring. A mutation of *cyrhas*, qd. v. *Dûn dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron, avel mychtern yn y se*, let us go to fetch Solomon, and let us put him in his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 2371. *Heil Artuth, me re gyrhas dhys dhe dré mab Adam, a fals huder, may hallo genen tregé*, hail, Lord, I have fetched home to thee the son of Adam, the false deceiver, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 564.
- GYRYN, s. f. A crown. † *Tan gyryn*, to the crown. *Llwyd*, 249. A mutation of *cyryn*, or *cyrin*, qd. v.
- GYS, pron. adj. Your. *Euch, gonecheuch termyn hŷr, powes ny gys bŷdh nép preys*, go ye, labour for a long term; rest ye shall not have at any time. O.M. 1222. *Euch lemmyn yn paradis kepar del y gys prynnys marthys yn tyn*, go ye now into Paradise, like as I have redeemed ye, wondrous painfully. R.D. 180. † *Huei el dendel gyz bownas ybma*, ye may get your living here. *Llwyd*, 251. † *Mi vedn gyz gwelas arta gydhliwar*, I will see you again in the evening. 344. † *Ew hodka gyz hôr hwei*, is that your sister? 244. *Gys* is an abbreviated form of *agys*, qd. v. In later Cornish it was contracted into 'z, as † *an lydrow adro'z garrow*, the stockings on your legs. † *An esgizow adro'z treiz*, the shoes on your feet. † *An manak adro'z dorn*, the glove on your hand. *Llwyd*, 250.
- GYSENZIL, v. a. To lay. *Llwyd*, 245.
- GYSIGAN, s. f. A bladder. *Llwyd*, 25, 172, writes it *gyzigan*. W. *chwysigen*. Arm. *chouezigen*, *chouezigel*. Lat. *vesica*.
- GYSEUCH, v. a. Ye left, or have left. *Syr Pilat dhys lowené, corf Cryst, a gysseuch gyné, yn bédh gallas*, Sir Pilate, joy to thee, tho body of Christ, (which) you left with me, is gone to the tomb. R.D. 38. 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gasé*, qd. v.
- GYSSYS, v. a. Thou leftest, or hast left. *A Tás, ôs ow Dew kër, prâg y'm gyssys tuch dheworthys yn nêb maner*, O Father, thou art my dear God, why hast thou left me a moment from thee in any manner? P.C. 2957. 2 pers. sing. preterite of *gasé*, qd. v.
- GYST, s. m. A joist, a beam. Pl. *gystys*. *Yn crês an chy rês vyé kafus gŷst crêf na vo gwan*, in the midst of tho house it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it may not be weak. O.M. 2482. *Saw leveruch*

dhym defry, pren dhē gŷst ple kefyn ny, a vo compes avel sheft, but tell ye me seriously, a tree for the beam where shall we find, which may be straight like a shaft. O.M. 2492. *Lemyn dreheveuch an gŷst, yw gwrys crows, war duscodh Cryst, dh'y dôn dhe drê, now lift ye the beam, (that) is made a cross, on the shoulders of Christ, to carry it home.* P.C. 2584. *Sytteuch gystys worth an yet*, put ye beams against the gate. P.C. 3067. Written also *jyst*, qd. v. W. *dist.* Gael. *dist.* Scot. *geist, gest.*

GYTHEFFIA, v. a. To propose, to offer. *Lhwyd*, 102, *gytheffias*, offered. *Gytheffys dhyu'*, offered to you. 242. † *Rag dout na vedho na mwi gytheffiaz dhyu', rhag an dzhodhma*, lest there be no more offered to you this day. 250.

GYVYANS, s. m. Forgiveness, pardon. *Ol mēns trespas a wrugē, dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, a mennē gelwel gyvyans*, all the evil he has done, to him I would forgive it, if he would ask pardon. P.C. 1816. This is another form of *gyfyans*, qd. v.

GYW, adj. Deserving, worthy, able. *Râg own y a gan-gyes lyw, râg gwander y a godhas, yn trevylh y nyng êns gyw dhe wethyl dris y vynnas*, for fear they changed colour, for weakness they fell, in nothing were they able to act beyond his will. M.C. 68. *Ha Pilat dhe war breder a leverys dhe Ihesu; ol an dūs-ua a lever dhe vōs cregis te yw gyw*, and Pilate presently said to Jesus; all these men say that thou art deserving to be hanged. M.C. 129. *I feynys o brās ha crēf yn ioy dhe-dhy trylys yw, râg migternas yw yn nēf, dhe vōs gordhyys hy yw gyw*, her pains (that) were great and strong are turned into joy for her, for she is queen in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy. M.C. 226. Another form of *gwypw*, qd. v.

H.

THIS letter, sounded as in English, is not only an aspiration, but a distinct letter, and has two separate offices. First, it is employed to aspirate initial vowels after certain words preceeding:—thus *gallaf*, I am able; *ny allaf*, I am not able; *may hallaf*, that I may be able. *Gallouch*, ye are able; *ny allouch*, ye are not able; *may hallouch*, that ye may be able. Secondly: in Cornish *h* is frequently used as a substitute for the guttural *ch*:—thus *whēh* for *chwēch*, six; *marh* for *march*, a horse; *golhy* for *golchy*, to wash; *dh'y huhudha*, for *dh'y chuhudha*, to accuse her; *yn y holon* for *yn y cholon*, in her heart. Cf. Gr. *χῆμα*, *χῆς*, with the Lat. *hēmis*, *hēri*.

HA, conj. And. Before a vowel *hag*. *Tās ha mab*, father and son. *Dēn hag aneval*, man and beast. It is used with *kepar*, like, as, when it has no equivalent in English: thus, *kepar ha dew*, like a god. O.M. 290. *Kepar hag ōn*, like as we are. O.M. 894. *Kepar ha my*, like me. O.M. 2350. *Kepar ha del leverys*, as I said. P.C. 2690. *Gwell ha gyllyf*, the best I can. P.C. 3012. *Kepar ha me a welas*, as I saw. R.D. 1076. It is often found joined with other words, as *han*, (*ha-an*) and the; *hath*, (*ha-ath*) and thy; *hay*, and his; *hammy*, and me. It is sometimes found written *a*. W. *a, ag*

ac, † *ha*, † *hac*. Arm. *ha, hag*. Ir. *acus, agus*. Gael. *agus*. Manx. *as*. Lat. *ac*.

HA, interj. Ah, alas. *Pryce*.

HABADIN, s. m. Bondage, slavery. *Me yw an Arluth dhy Dew, nēb a's drōs dhe vēs a'n tŷr Mitzraim, dhe vēs a'n chy habadin*, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. *Pryce*.

HABAL, adj. Apt, fit. *Pryce*.

HABLYS, s. m. Preparation. *Deyow hablys*, the Thursday of preparation. Maundy Thursday. *An dŷdh o deyow hablys, may fennē Ihesus sopyē gans an rē yn y servys war an bŷs re dhewessē*, the day was the Thursday of preparation, that Jesus would sup with those in his service on the world (whom) he had chosen. M.C. 41. Written also *hamlos*. *Kerch a'n fentēn dhym dour clēr dhe dhygtyē bōs dhynny ny erbyn soper, kepar del yw an vaner duyow hamlos*, fetch clear water for me from the fountain, to prepare food to us for supper, like as it is the custom on Thursday of the preparation. P.C. 654. W. *dydh iau cablyd*. Arm. *iaou-gamblid, iaou-amblid*. In W. *cablyd* means blaspheming, and maundy may be derived from the old English, *maund*, or *maunder*, to murmur. In Med. Lat. *capitilavium* is the name of Palm Sunday; and metaphorically a *chiding*, or *castigation*. Cf. old Irish, *caplat, caplait*.

HABLYTH, adj. Pliant. *Pryce*. Incorrectly for *hyblyth*, qd. v.

IIACRA, adj. More or most foul. This is both the comparative and superlative of *hager*, and is generally written in the Ordinalia, *hacré*. *Yn della mar a wchyrfeth, mŷl wēth a vŷdh an dywedh, ha hakré es an dalleth*, if it happen so, a thousand (times) worse will be the end, and more odious than the beginning. R.D. 350. *An hacré mernans a vo, me a vyn ordyne dhodho* the most cruel death that may be, I will ordain for him. R.D. 2005. *Byneges re by, dhē'n harlot pan fynsys ry an hakré mernans yn beys; rāk hacré mernans cys em-ladhē y honan ny gaffē dēn, my a grŷs*, blessed be thou, to the villain when thou wouldst give the cruelest death in the world; for a more cruel death than to kill himself no man may find, I believe. R.D. 2071.

IIACTER, s. m. Deformity. *Oll dha splendor, ha'th tec-ter, y trayl scon dhy's dha hacter, ha mēr uthec byllen*, all thy splendour, and thy beauty shall be turned immediately to deformity, and most ugly foulness. C.W. 22. A contracted form of *hacder*, the abstract substantive of *hager*.

IIAD, comp. pron. And thy, (*ha-ad*.) *Dhe dhwylth awos pleggē, râg haneth me re welas y to vnions had ladhē*, thou shalt promise on account of pleasing (me,) for to-night I have seen that vengeance would come and slay thee. M.C. 123.

HAF, s. m. Summer. Corn. Voe. *estas*. *Páp gwedhen tefyns a'y sâf, ow tōn hy frūt ha'y delyow, ha'n losowys erbyn hâf degyns hās yn crberow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. *My re bredyrys gŷl prat, râg y wythē erbyn hâf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 488. *Tormentores, dhymmo deuch, py vyngcans ha geuch why agas bŷdh kyns dōs hâf*, executioners, come to

me, or surely vengeance ye shall have before summer comes. R.D. 1763. In later Cornish it was pronounced *háv*, as in Welsh. (Ll. 41.) *Ha fruites war búb gwedhan y teyf gwáf ha háv keffrys*, and fruits on every tree shall grow wiuter and summer likewise. C.W. 28. W. *háv*, *†ham*. Arm. *han*, *hanv*, *†háf*. Ir. *samh*, *samhradh*. Gael. *samh*, *samhradh*. Manx, *sourey*.

HAG, conj. And. Used before vowels, as *ha*, (qd. v.) is before consonants.

HAGEN, adv. But, but yet, notwithstanding. *Llwyd*, 172. W. *hagen*. "Tebyg yw genyv i hagen, it appears likely to me nevertheless." (Mabin. j. 259.) Arm. *hagon*, *hogen*. Ir. *ceana*, *acht ceana*. Gael. *ceana*, *a cheana*.

HAGENZOL, adv. And also, furthermore, moreover. *Llwyd*, 135, 249.

HAGER, adj. Ugly, deformed, rough, foul, evil, naughty, fierce, cruel. Comp. *hacrah*. Sup. *hacra*. *Hag y ce dhè ben dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly mouths. M.C. 196. *Yma ow legensyvé hager gowes, war ow fêdh*, there is coming down a fierce shower, on my faith. O.M. 1080. *Gorv vjth råk edregé, bós nar hager ow gorfen*, woe to me ever for sorrows, that my end should be so cruel. P.C. 1530. *Hager avel hag avel tég*, foul weather and fine weather. *Pryce*. *Hager oberow*, evil deeds. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *hagyr*, *hagr*. Arm. *hacr*. Eng. *haggard*.

HAGRY, v. a. To make ugly, or unseemly; to defile. Part. *hagrys*. *Noy, mar lenwys ew an bjs lemyn a skere-wynsy, may 'thew dewedh dewethys unna a gjfk pûp hynyth; gans péch pûr wjtr ew hagrys, ny allaf sparya na moy*, Noah, so full is the world now of wickedness, that an end is come in it of flesh of every kind; with sin very truly it is defiled, I can forbear no more. C.W. 164. W. *hagru*. Arm. *hacraat*.

HAI, pron. subs. She. *Llwyd*, 56, 67, 244, thus writes *hi*, or *hy*, qd. v.

HAIL, adj. Generous, liberal, bountiful. Corn. Vocab. *largus*. W. *hael*, *†hail*, *†hel*. Arm. *heal*, *hel*, *†hail*, *†hael*. Ir. *fail*, *fial*. Gael. *fial*. Manx, *feoil*.

HAIN, comp. pron. And our. *Llwyd*, 244. Comp. of *ha*, and, and *ein*, our, which is the Welsh form, the Cornish being *agan*.

HAIZ, s. m. Barley. *Pryce*. W. *haidh*. Arm. *heiz*.

HAL, s. m. A salt marsh, a moor. Plural, *hallow*. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whelthys gans y venym, ow coské yn haus yn hál*, Oh, sad, sad! I am hurt by a black toad, and blown by his venom, sleeping down in the moor. O.M. 1780. *Neffré na wrello dybry, lemyn fleryé ha peddry, kepar ha seym py tyys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train oil, or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2708. It enters into the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Penhale*, *Penhallow*. So also *Pennal*, in Merioneth. W. *hál*. Arm. *hál*.

HAL, s. m. A hill. Pl. *halow*. *Hál bian*, a little hill. *Llwyd*, 172. *† An lyzián bian gen i'ar nedhez, ez a tivi en an halow net, ez kreiez Plêth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk, (which) grows on our hills is called *Plêth Maria*. 245. A late form of *all*, or *als*, qd. v.

HALAN, s. m. The calends. *Dew halan gwáv*, All Saints' day, lit. the calends of winter. *Llwyd*, 45. W. *dydh calan gauav*. *Halan* is a mutation of *calan*, qd. v.

HALLAF, v. a. I shall be able. A mutation of *gallaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v. *Ny geuysyth, råk ny w-dhas bós grontys dhym gallos brás hedhew may hallaf dywys*, thou dost not speak, for thou knowest not that there is granted to me great power, this day that I may choose. P.C. 2183.

HALLAN, v. a. I may be able. A mutation of *gallan*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Alemma råk ny'm bjdth creys, gon dhe wjtr lour, ny welaf vy ydth hallan sawyé ow bew-nans, mars dre mûr our*, henceforth there will be no peace for me, I know well enough; I do not see that I can save my life, unless by much gold. R.D. 1962. *Dóg vy besyn dhodha, may hallan ve attendya pan vaner lew ythewa*, lead me to it, that I may see what manner of lion it is. C.W. 114. It is also the 1 pers. pl. *Myn-strells, growch dheny peba, may hallan warbarth downssya*, minstrels, do ye pipe to us, that we may together dance. C.W. 184.

HALLE, v. a. He might be able. A mutation of *gallé*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*. *Dheworté un lam bechan ydth êth, pesy may hallé*, from them a little space he went, that he might pray. M.C. 53. *Yn della ef a vynné, may hallé dre baynys brás merwel råk dhe gersé*, so he would, that he might with great pains die for thy love. M.C. 70.

HALLER, v. pass. It is possible. A mutation of *galler*, 3 pers. s. pres. passive. *Yma onen dheuch parys, a avans pûr ha fÿn gwrjys; my a's gor adro dhodho, may haller goros dhe wjtr, ha gweles yn bledhen hÿr py gymmys hÿs may teffo*, here is one ready for you, of silver pure, and fine made; I will put it round it, that it may be known truly, and seen in a long year, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2102. *Me a'n kelm, hag a cach an cercot vrás dhe vés ús adro dhodho, may haller ry yfle gras*, I will bind him, and snatch the large surcoat away, (which) is about him, that it may be possible to give an evil grace. P.C. 2076.

HALLO, v. a. He may be able. A mutation of *gallo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gally*. *Dh'y teller kyns éns arté, Noc gonys may hallo*, to its former place let it go again, that Noah may till (the ground.) O.M. 1096. *Dûn dhe gyr-has Salamon, ha goryn ef yn y dron avel mychtern yn y se, may hallo vós kerenys*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and let us place him on his throne, like a king in his seat, that he may be crowned. O.M. 2374.

HALLONS, v. a. They may, or might be able. A mutation of *gallons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *gally*. *Ol an beys a rós dhedhé, may hallons ynno bewé, h'aga flechys vyn-ytha a dheffo anedhé y*, all the world he gave to them, that they might in it live, and their children afterwards (that) should come from them. O.M. 2832. *Ar-luth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bós golhys aga trÿs yn kettep pol*, Lord, there is water warmed enough, that may be washed their feet every one. P.C. 840. *An prysners kettep onan drewhy yn råk dyssemppys may hallons bones brugys*, the prisoners every one bring ye forth immediately, that they may be judged. P.C. 2234.

HALLOUCH, v. a. Ye shall be able. A mutation of *gallouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thús may hallouch mós dh'y asedh*, watch ye and pray my Father that ye may be able to go to his seat. M.C. 52. *Deuch genwff, ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na rell-*

ouch trôs, ha me a ra dhe Crist anné, may hallouch y aswonvos, come ye with me, and follow me, see that ye make not a noise, and I will kiss Christ, that ye may be able to know him. M.C. 63.

HALLOIN, s. m. Salt. Cornish Vocabulary, *sal*, where it is also written *halein*. In late Cornish it was pronounced *halan*, and *holan*. Welsh, *halen*. Arm. *halen*, *holen*, *choulen*. Ir. *salann*. Gael. *salann*. Manx, *sollan*. Lat. *sal*. Gr. ἅλας, ἅλας. Goth. *salt*. Lett. *sahls*. Slav. *solu*. Eng. *salt*.

HALLOINER, s. m. A salt-maker, a salter. Corn. Voc. *salinator*. Welsh, *halenwr*. Arm. *halenour*, *holenner*, *choalennor*. Irish, *salanoir*.

HALSAN, v. a. I should be able. A mutation of *galsan*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *gally*. *Yn er na re sent deffry ydh halsan rowlya pûr gay, ha bôs statchy dhom dewys*, then by the saints truly I should be able to rule very gaily, and be stately in my godhead. C.W. 46. *My hall, Sera, dheuch granty, a callen dôs dhe'n pryck-na, ydh halsan bôs pûr very*, I may, Sir, to you grant, if I could come to that degree, I should be very merry. C.W. 44.

HAM, adj. Wrong. *Ow ham wîth brâs, gâf dhym, a Tâs, dre dhe vertu*, my great evil deed forgive me, O Father, by thy virtue. P.C. 3029. The regular aspirate mutation of *cam*, qd. v.

HAM, comp. pron. And my. *My ham gwrêk ham flôch byhan*, me and my wife and my little child. O.M. 397. Comp. of *ha* and *am*; it may be written for distinction *ha'm*, though not so marked in the Ordinalia.

HAMBROKKYA, v. a. To wash. *Llwyd*, 77.

HAMLOS, s. m. Preparation. *Duyow hamlos*, Maundy Thursday. *Kepar del yw an vaner duyow hamlos*, like as it is the custom on Maundy Thursday. P.C. 654. Written also *hablys*, qd. v.

HAMMY, comp. pron. And me. (*Ha-my*.) *Aban vynnyth pûp huny ladhé ol an nôr vîs-ma, saw unsel ow tûs hammy, ladh ny gansé maga ta*, since thou wilt kill every one who is on the earth of this world, save only my people and me, kill us with them as well. O.M. 971.

HAN, s. m. A song. *Râg henna my a's temptyas dhe behé, may fe ellas aga hân kepar ha my*, for that I tempted them to sin, that "alas" might be their song like as mine. O.M. 310. The regular aspirate form of *cân*, qd. v.

HAN, comp. art. And the. (*Ha-an*.) For distinction this may be written *ha'n*.

HANADZHAN, s. m. A sigh. (*Ll. 8, 159*.) W. *ochenaid*, *uchenaid*. Arm. *huanat*, *chuanat*. Ir. *eagnach*, *osnadh*. Gael. *osnag*, *osnad*, *uchanaich*. Manx, *osnee*. Sansc. *us'na*.

HANAF, s. m. A drinking-cup. Corn. Vocab. *hanapus*. *Llwyd*, 33, 45, gives *hanath* as the late form. Arm. *hanap*, *hanaf*, a measure for grains and liquids. Med. Lat. *hanafas*, *hanapus*. Fr. *hanap*. Eng. *hanaper*, *humper*.

HANDERU, s. m. A cousin german. *Pryce*. W. *cevn-der*, *cevn-derw*, *†ceintiru*, pl. in Oxford Glosses. Arm. *cevderv*, *cenderv*.

HANETH, adv. This night, to-night. *Pý le y'n gevyth ef chy, râg yn nôs haneth dybry bôs Pask omma ef a vyn*, where shall he find a house? for in this night, eat the Passover meal here he will. P.C. 671. *El a'n leveryd dedhy haneth, ha hy yn gwyly pûr dhyfun, mýns re geusys*, an angel said it to her this night, and she in bed quite

awake, all that I have said. P.C. 2203. *Ple ma haneth a wor den vîth*, where is there to-night any man who knows? R.D. 849. W. *heno*, *†henoid*. Arm. *henoz*. Ir. *a-nocht*, *†innocht*. Gael. *a-nòchd*. Manx, *nocht*. Lat. *hâc nocte*.

HANEU, s. f. A sow. *Llwyd*, 159, 241. An erroneous reading of *baneu*, qd. v.

HANIC, adj. Summerly. *Pryce*.

HANOW, s. m. A name. Pl. *hynwryn*, *henwryn*. *Ke yn râk, del y'm kyrry, yn hanow Dew awartha*, go before, as thou lovest me, in the name of God above. O.M. 538. *Pý hanow y fyddh gylwys*, what name shall he be called? O.M. 676. *Me a'th pýs gans dhe ganow, lavar dhymmo dhe hanow*, I pray thee with thy mouth, tell me thy name. R.D. 233. *Pý hanow ôs benen vâs*, what name art thou, good woman? R.D. 1697. *Ow hanow yw ver-nona*, my name is Veronica. R.D. 1703. *Agâ hynwryn y a vîdh an houl, ha'n lôr, ha'n steryan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 35. *Ro dhodhans aga henwryn*, give them their names. C.W. 30. Written also *anow*, qd. v. W. *henw*, *enw*. Arm. *hanô*, *†hanu*. Irish, *ainm*, *ainm*. Gael. *ainm*. Manx, *enm*. Gr. ὄνομα. Lat. *nomen*.

HANS, s. m. A hundred. *Try hans cevelyn da an lester a vîdh a hîs*, three hundred cubits good the ship shall be in length. O.M. 955. The regular aspirate mutation of *cans* after *try*. So W. *tri chant*.

HANTER, s. m. A half, a moiety. *Gansé y a'n hom-bronkyas yn prîs hanter nôs*, with them they led him at the season of midnight. M.C. 76. *Try hans kevelyn da an lester a vîdh a hîs, ha hanter cans kevelyn yn-wêdh ty a wra y lês*, three hundred cubits good the vessel shall be in length, and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 957. *Yn della hy a begyas bys hanter dîdh yredy*, so it ceased till mid-day surely. M.C. 201. *Myrcuch worth an vorvoran, hanter pýsk ha hanter den*, look ye at the mermaid, half fish and half man. P.C. 2404. *Wosé try deydh ha hanter*, after three days and a half. R.D. 226. W. *hanner*, *†hanther*. Arm. *hanter*.

HANWAF, v. a. I will name. 1 pers. s. fut. of *henwel*, qd. v. *Lemyyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pûr dhe vygyens den war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I esteem birds without equal for food of man in the world. O.M. 129. *Ythanwaf (ydh-hanwaf) bûch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow, dhe vâp den râg ymweres*, I name cow and bull, and horse, (which) is a beast without equal, for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 123.

HANYS, pron. prep. From thee. *Mester da, der dha gymmys, me a wêl un lodn pûr vrâs hanys yn bush ow platya*, good master, by thy leave, I see a very great bullock from thee in the bush couching. C.W. 112. This is not the common form, which is *ahanas*, qd. v. W. *hanot*. The root is *han*, from, or out of.

HAR, s. m. Slaughter. *Llwyd*, 45, 65, *hâr*. Another form of *ar*, qd. v.

HARDLYCH, adv. Closely. *Pan fue an purpur war skwyth kychys dhe vês gans dyw dhorn, worto y glynes hardlych ran a'n kîc bîs yn ascorn*, when the purple was on a sudden snatched away with two hands, to it there stuck closely a piece of the flesh even to the bone. R.D. 2597. Ang. Sax. *heardlice*. Eng. *hardly*.

HARDH, adj. Strong, bold, close. *Ha me a wŷth hardh na fe dŷn fŷth ol anedh  dhe w l dhe Dheu sacrifyth*, and I will take good care that there be not any man of them to make sacrifice to God. O.M. 1517. *My a's gw th gans m r enour na vo hardh d n yn b s-ma, kyn fe mychtern py emprour, aga gorra alemma*, I will keep them with great honour, that there be no strong man in this world, though he be king or emperor, to take them hence. O.M. 2054. *Yn della ydh  l codha a t s warnan yn torma, na f n hardh dh' aga gw yth *, so the people may fall upon us at that time, that we may not be able to keep them. P.C. 2297. *P r hardh d n dhodho wharr , gorr n ef yn b dh art *; *du yw y l w*, very boldly let us come to him soon, let us put him in the grave again; black is his hue. R.D. 2099. W. *hardh*. Arm. *harz*.

HARENGA, s. m. Love, affection. A mutation of *car-eng*, qd. v.

HARFEL, s. m. A viol. Corn. Voe. *fiala*. From the Latin, *harpa*.

HARFELLOR, s. m. A fiddler. Corn. Vocab. *fidicen*; where a female fiddler is called *fellores*, *fidicina*.

HARHA, v. a. To bark, to cry out at one, to bay like a dog. *Llwyd*, 34, 77. Another form of *harthy*, qd. v.

HARLOT, s. m. A vile man, a rogue, a villain: used as a term of reproach. *Ef o harlot, tebel w s, wotewedh lader eye*, he was a vile man, a wicked fellow, at last a thief he was. M.C. 38. *Ha dhe Iesu y honon an harlot a lewrys*, and to Jesus himself the scoundrel said. M.C. 81. *Avel harlot ow lordy *, lording it like a rogue. O.M. 901. *An harlot br s*, the great villain. O.M. 907. This is the frequent meaning of the word in old English; (see Chaucer,) and its original meaning was a bold stripling, a servant, or a hoiden, which shews that it was borrowed from the W. *herlod*, a stripling.

HARLUTRY, s. m. Corruption, rottenness. *An m r br s yn cut termyn adro dhom t r a b dh dreys, r g y wetha p r el n orth harlutry prest p b preys*, the great sea in a short time about my earth shall be brought, to keep it very clean from corruption at all times. C.W. 8.

HARLYTH, adv. Exactly. *Ott v  musurys da, d n yn b s ny'n musyr gwel*; *harlyth my a'n trehy onma, hag ewn  gans ol dhe nel*, behold it well measured; no man in the world will measure it better; I will cut it exactly here, and adjust it with all thy strength. O.M. 2512.

HAROW, adj. Rough, rugged, sharp, severe. *Suel a vynno b s sylwys golsoyens ow lavarow, a Ihesu del ve helheys war an b s avel carow, rag n menouch rebekis ha dyspresys yn harow*, whosoever would be saved, let him hearken to my words, of Jesus how he was hunted on the world like a deer; for us often reproached and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. A mutation of *garow*, qd. v.

HAROW, interj. Sad! alas! *Out, out, harow, harow, mar ny v dh Pilat marow, dhe g ns ny won p th a wraf*, out, out, alas, alas! if Pilato be not slain, I know not what rather I shall do. R.D. 1841. W. *haro*.

HARTHY, v. a. To bark, to cry out, to bay like a dog. *Llwyd*, 13, 29. W. *arthu*, *cyvarth*. Arm. *harza*. Gael. *comhart*.

HAS, s. m. Seed. *P p gwedhen tefyns a'y s f, ow t n hy fr t ha'y del w, ha'n losowys, erbyn h f, deg ns h s yn erberow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves, and let the plants against summer

produce seed in gardens. O.M. 32. *War b p fr t, losow ha h s, a vo ynny hy tewys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, that may be grown in it. O.M. 77. *Ol a'n edh n ow nyg  gwet copel may kemery, anedh  dhe sawy  h s*, of all the birds flying, be careful that thou take a couple, to save seed from them. O.M. 1025. *Me yw mychtern re wruk c s, ol r g dry Adam ha'y h s a tebel scuth*, I am a king that has suffered, all to bring Adam and his seed from evil plight. R.D. 2518. W. *h d*. Arm. *h d*. Lat. *satus*, *satio*. Goth. *seths*. Germ. *saat*. Eng. *seed*. Sanse. *s tis*, from *su*, to produce.

HAS, v. a. He will leave. A mutation of *g s*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gas *. *A ow m p k r, na porth a wher, Dew a'th weres*; *ef Dew a r s a'n covath ny h s*, O my dear son, do not complain; he a God of grace will not leave thee from remembrance. O.M. 1359.

HASSAF, v. a. I will leave. A mutation of *gasaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gas *. *Dhe v p Ysac a geryth, y offrynn  reys yw dhys, war venedh a dhysqedhaf dhysso gy, del lavaraf, a'n covath b th ny hassaf, mar qur th dh m an sacryffys*, thy son Isaac whom thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him upon a mountain which I shall shew to thee, as I say, from remembrance I will not leave thee, if thou wilt make to me the sacrifice. O.M. 1283.

HAT, s. m. A hat. *Llwyd*, 62, observes that *debr dour*, (i. e. *sella pluvialis*) which some use, seems a late invented word. W. *het*, *hetan*. Ir. *hata*. It is not a Celtic term, but Teutonic. Ang. Sax. *h t*. Germ. *hut*. The primary meaning is a cover; whence a thimble is called in German, *finger-hut*.

HATH, comp. pron. And thy. (*Ha-ath*.) *Attebres, ty ha'th w rty, a'n w dhen ha'y avalow*, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits. O.M. 175. *Ha ny ow t s a le-na, my ha'th vam kekyffrys*, and we coming from that place, I and thy mother also. O.M. 715. W. *ath*, *a'th*.

HAUNSEL, s. m. Breakfast. *Llwyd*, 17. *Gw g  v, ra ve gawas haunsel*, I am hungry, shall I have breakfast? *Pr ce*. Borrowed from the English, *handsel*.

HAUS, adv. Downwards, down. *Ellas, och, tru, tru, shynd ys  f gans cronek du, whethys gans y venyn, ow cosk  yn haus yn h l*, alas, Oh, sad, sad, I am hurt by a black toad, and blown by his venom, sleeping down in the moor. O.M. 1780. ‡ *In hauz*. (*Llwyd*, 248.) W. *yn  s*.

HAV, s. m. Summer. *Ha frutes war b b gwedhan y teyf, gw v ha h v keffrys*, and fruits upon every tree shall grow, winter and summer alike. C.W. 28. A later form of *h f*, qd. v.

HAVAL, adj. Like; similar, resembling. Super. *havalla*. *Ny a'd wra ty dh n a bry, haval d'agan face whar *, we make thee man of clay, like to our face presently. O.M. 60. *Ow formy  t k ha dyblans, ty r m gr k p r havel dhys*, forming mo fair and bright, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 88. *An T s a n f a'n gr k ef dhodho haval*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself. O.M. 878. W. *haval*. Arm. *hevel*, *henvel*, *hanval*, *hanoual*. Ir. *samhail*, *amhail*, † *samal*, † *amal*. Gael. *samhail*. Manx. *oil*. Gr. * μαλός*. Lat. *similis*. Sanse. *sama*. Goth. *sama*. Slav. *samu*. Eng. *same*.

HAVALDER, s. m. Likeness, similitude, resemblance. Pl. *haval-drow*. *Ha Dew laveras, gerro ny geel d n en gan*

havalder, warlér agan havalder, and God said let us make man in our own image, after our likeness. C.W. p. 192. *Te nyn wra dhys honon havalder trehys vjth, na havalder a travyth és yn uéf a wartha*, thou shalt not make to thyself the likeness of any things, nor the likeness of any thing in heaven above. Pryce. *Ha guréns an gy bós rág havalldrow, ha rág termeniow, ha rág journiow, ha rág bledheniow*, and let them be for likenesses, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. C.W. p. 190.

HAW, comp. pron. And my. (*Ha-ow*.) *Púr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas, ow lahys, ha'w lavarow*, very openly and in light I spake my doctrine, my laws, and my words. M.C. 79. *Rág omsawya ow honyn, keffrys ow gurék ha'w fleyhs, an lester a vjdh genyn*, to save myself, also my wife, and my children, the vessel shall be with us. C.W. 172.

HAWLSONS, v. a. They shouted. *Pylat arté a gowsas, a Ihesus pjth a vjdh guris; y hawlsons gans golon vrás dhe'n mernaus bedhens gorris*; Pilate, again said, "With Jesus what shall be done?" they shouted with great heart, "let him be put to the death!" M.C. 126. *Y hawlsons gans moy colon, bedhens ef yn crows ledhys*, they exclaimed with greater heart, let him be slain on a cross. M.C. 128. This is the 3 pers. pl. preterite of *helwy*, qd. v.

HAWZ, s. f. A duck. Pryce gives this as the late form of *hós*, qd. v. Pl. *higi*. See also Llwyd, 241.

HAYS, s. m. Seed. A late orthography of *hás*, qd. v.

HE, s. m. The skin. Corn. Voc. *cutis*. W. *hiv*.

HE, adv. Easily. It is used in the three British dialects as a prefix in composition, to denote feasibility. Thus, *hegar*, amiable; *hewel*, visible. It is also written *ho*, as in *hogil*, feasible; and *hy*, as in *hyblyth*, pliant. W. *hygar*, † *hegar*; *hynwel*; † *hewel*; *hyblyg*, † *heblig*. Arm. *hegar*. It is analogous to *εὔ* in Greek, as *εὐπλεκτης*. W. *hyblyg*; *εὐβουλος*, W. *hybwyll*. In old Irish, the form was † *so*, † *su*. Gael. *so*. Sansc. *su*.

HIEB, prep. Without, destitute, or void of. *Máb dén heb ken ys bara, nyn gevas oll y vewnas*, the Son of Man without other than bread hath not taken all his life. M.C. 12. *Gwás, te a dhék an grows heb wov*, fellow, thou shalt bear the cross without a lie. M.C. 174. Written equally common *hep*. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 236. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nóth ol fñs hep dylh-ow*, on it there is a tree, high with many a branch, but they are all bare without leaves. O.M. 777. W. *heb*, † *hep*. Arm. *heb*, *hep*. Ir. † *sech*. Gr. *ἐκός*. Lat. *secus*. Zend, *haca*.

HEBFORD, adj. Without a road. Corn. Vocab. *inviam*. Comp. of *heb*, without, and *ford*, or *fordh*, a road.

HEBMA, pron. adj. This. † *Rág hedna me a wra, bynytha wosa hebma, yn eborn y fjdth gwelys an gabm dhavas yn tefry*, for that I will cause, ever after this, in the sky that there shall be seen the rainbow manifestly. C.W. 182. A late corruption of *hemma*, qd. v.

HEBRENCIAT, s. m. A leader. *Hebrenciat lui*, dux, a captain: *hebrenciat plui*, presbyter, an elder, lit. "the leader of a parish." Corn. Voe. (*ch* for *k*.) W. *hebryngiad*. Arm. *ambrouger*. The verbal form in the Ordinalia is *hembronc*, qd. v.

HECCA, s. m. Richard, Diek. A man's name. Pryce.

HECHEN, s. m. A tribe, family, kind, sort. *Me a'n clewas ow tyffen na vo reys, awos hechen, trubùt vjth dhe*

syr Cesar, I heard him forbidding that there be given, for any consideration, any tribute to sir Cesar. P.C. 1574. Variouslly written *hehen*, *echen*, *ehen*, qd. v.

HED, s. m. Length, longitude. Llwyd, 231. The old form of *hês*, or *hjs*, qd. v. W. *hjd*, † *hil*, and provincially in Wales, *feed*. Arm. *hêd*. Ir. *fad*, *feadh*, † *fot*. Gael. *fad*. Manx, *fud*.

HED, pron. adj. That, that same. *Hêd* is an abbreviated form of *hedda*, and only occurs in late Cornish. † *Hêd yw*, that is. Llwyd, 232.

HEDDA, pron. adj. That, that same. A further corruption of *hedna*, as this is of *henna*. Llwyd, 10, 73, 244. † *Udzha hedda*, afterward. 124.

HEDNA, pron. adj. That, that same. A corruption of *henna*, qd. v. † *Bedhez gvesgyz dhiweth, ken gveskal enweth, rág hedna yw an gwella point a skians oll*, be struck twice before striking once, for that is the best point of wit of all. Llwyd, 251.

HEDRA, s. m. October, the month of October. Llwyd, 10, 105. W. *hydrer*, the ingathering, harvest, autumn, October; so defined by Dr. Owen Pughe, who derives the word from *hyd*, to, and *trêr*, town, home. Dr. Davies derives it from *hydhrêr*, the belling of deer, the rutting season, October; and this agrees with the Armoric, *hérê*, *hezré*.

HEDRE, conj. Whilst, as long as. *Yth whjys lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bjs yth worfen, spern ha spedhes ow tevy, hedré vy may fo anken*, in thy sweat thou shalt labour to eat, even to thy end, thorn and briars growing, as long as thou mayst be until death be. O.M. 276. *Fyn-ytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 243. *Y a vjdh gwythys calas, hedré vñs y yn ow gwlas*, they shall be hard worked, as long as they are in my kingdom. O.M. 1503. *Hedré vñm ow procdery, yn glass-zygon gesouch y aga thjfr dhe wrowedhé*, while I am considering, leave them on the sword the three to lie. O.M. 2035. W. *hjd-tra*. Arm. *endra*.

HEDH, adj. Feasible, easy, free from difficulty. Llwyd, 58. W. *hawdh*, *hêdh*. Arm. *eaz*, *acz*. Ir. *sith*. Gael. *sith*.

HEDII, s. m. Tranquillity, peace. W. *hêdh*, † *hed*. Arm. *eaz*. Ir. *sith*, † *sîd*. Gael. *sith*. Manx, *shee*.

HEDHWH, s. m. Peace, quietness, tranquillity. *Tég yw hedhwech*, fair is peace. Motto of the family of Noye. Pryce. W. *hedhwech*.

HEDHY, v. a. To stretch out, to reach at, to reach, to fetch. Written also *hedhes*. *Stôp an wedhen trocha'n dôr, may hyllyf aga hedhes*, bend the tree towards the ground, that I may reach them. O.M. 202. *Heddh ow bool dhymmo touth ta, reach me my axe quickly*. O.M. 1001. *Gwyn veys ha quellen an gjdth, may fe yrhys dhym hedhy*, gladly I would see the day, that it is enjoined me to reach. O.M. 1014. *Hêdh e dhe'n dôr, my a'd pjs, soon ef a vjdh amendyys*, reach it to the ground, I pray thee, soon it shall be amended. O.M. 2521. *Cowethê, hedheuch eunys, ha me a whjth gans nair greys, may tewé an tân wharré, comrades, reach ye wood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon*. P.C. 1219. *Hedhouch cercot a baly, reach ye a surecoat of satin*. P.C. 1784. *Ha why tynneuch agas try, bjs may hedho dhe'n tol*, and pull ye three, until it reaches to the hole. P.C. 2764. *Y fyllly moy ys tresheys, dhe'n toll guris hy na hedhé*, it failed more than a foot length, to

the hole made that it reached not. M.C. 180. *Yn spong orth gwelen fast dhe Grist hy a ve hedhys*, in a sponge on a rod quickly to Christ (it) was reached. M.C. 202. *‡E ryg hedhas rāg e vrēh*, he stretched forth his arm. Llwyd, 250. This is derived from *hēd*, length. Welsh, *hydu*, (2 pers. imp. *hwda*, pl. *hwdiuch*.) Arm. *heda*.

HEDHY, v. a. To make peace, to cause quiet, to tranquillize, to be at peace, to rest, to cease, to stop. *Orden dhēth tīs hy knoukyé gans meyn, na hedhens nefré erna varwa eredy*, order thy people to beat her with stones that they never stop until she die quite. O.M. 2677. *Ha gans mynn gwreuch hy knoukyé, erna wrello tremené; venytha na wreuch hedhy*, and with stones do ye beat her, until she die; never do ye stop. O.M. 2696. *Na hedhyn, rāg yma war agan toul knoukyé fast bīs may feyn squcyth*, we will not stop, for it is on our design to strike hard until we be weary. O.M. 2697. *May fo gōs y vlew-ennow, ha'y corf ol kyns ys hedhy*, that his hairs may be bloody, and his body all before leaving off. P.C. 2096. Derived from *hēdh*, peace. W. *hedhu*.

HEDHYW, adv. To day, this day. *Hedhyw me a dhesyr dre ow grath dalleth an beys*, this day I desire by my grace to begin the world. O.M. 5. *Hedhyw yw an whefes dīdh aban dalletheys gonys*, this is the sixth day since I began to work. O.M. 49. It is written as often *hedhew*. *Pūr wyryoneth re gweys ahanaf, rē'n gēdh hedhew*, very truth thou hast spoken of me, hy this day. P.C. 1588. *Ioy dheuch guthyl da hedhew*, joy to ye to do well to-day. R.D. 825. *Hydhew, hīhu, hīhou, hīhyou*, are other various forms. In the Corn. Voc. it is written *hedheu*, *hodie*. Welsh, *hedhyn*, *hedhi*, † *hediv*. Arm. *hizio*, *hisio*, *hirio*, † *endez*, (answering to the late Cornish form † *yn dzhedh*, Llwyd, 65.) Ir. *aniudh*, † *indiv*, † *hindiu*. Gael. *an diugh*. Manx, *jiu*. Lat. *hodie*, (*hoc die*.)

HEER, adj. Long. This is the English pronunciation of *hir*, qd. v.

HEGAR, adj. Amiable, lovely, pleasing. *Artē Iudas ow trylē, gwan wecor nyn gevē par, ny ŷl dēn vŷth amontyē mīns a gollas yn chyffar*, worth Ihesu of a feclē, kepar ha pan ve hegar; yn dewedh ny acordyē y golon gans y lavar, again Judas turning; a weak trader (that) found not an equivalent, nor can any man compute how much he lost in the bargain; Jesus he flattered, as when he was amiable; in the end his heart accorded not with his word. M.C. 40. Compounded of the prefix *he*, and *cary*, to love. W. *hygar*, † *hegar*. Arm. *hegar*, † *hocar*. Gaul. *su-caros*.

HEHEN, s. m. Kind, sort, particular, effort. *Saw ma ny ŷl bōs na hen, dhe vōdh prest yn pūp hehen y goulennvel yw ow whans*, but if it cannot be otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1091. *Yn dyspyt dh'aga hehen*, in spite of their efforts. P.C. 2527. *Me ā geneuch yn lowen, mar callen guthyl hehen a socor nag a servys*, I will go with you gladly, if I can do any sort of help or of service. P.C. 3007. *Pūb hehen*, every one. Llwyd, 244. Various written *hechen*, *echen*, *ehen*, qd. v.

HEIN, s. m. The hack. A mutation of *ecin*, qd. v. *Mester whēk, dhys lowynē, ottē an asen genē, ha'n ebēl dhyso keffrys; war y heyn, rāg dhe eysyē, dylas me a vyn lesē; yskyn yn ban mars yw prīs*, sweet master, joy to thee! behold the ass with me, and the foal for thee also; on her hack to ease thee, clothes I will spread; mount up if it is time. P.C. 220. *Asgarn an hein*, spina dorsī, the back bone. Llwyd, 153.

HEIRNIOR, s. m. A workman in iron, a blacksmith. Corn. Voc. *ferrarius*. W. *haiarnwr*. Arm. *houarnour*. See *Hoern*.

HEL, s. m. A hall. Corn. Voc. *aula*. *Pendra wreuch ow repryfa, ha my omma yn ow hel*, what do ye reproving me, and I here in my hall. O.M. 1501. *Rōf dhys ow thour, hel ha chammour*, I give thee my tower, hall, and chamber. O.M. 2410. *Ottē dynnythys an gwās omma gynen bīs y'th hel*, behold the fellow come here with us, even to thy hall. P.C. 1203. *Welcom Cayfas, ty hag ol dhe gowethē y'm hel*, welcome Caiaphas, ihou and all thy compauions in my hall. P.C. 1581. From the English. Ir. *all, halla*. Ang. Sax. *sel*. Fr. *salle*.

HEL, adv. Slow, tardy. *Abel, pe festē mar bel, ny gothē dhys bones hel, ow mones dhē'n sacrefys*, Abel, where hast thou heen so long? thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 461.

HELHIA, v. a. To hunt, to drive, to pursue. *Gans an ēl yn pūr dhefry, my ha'm gwrēk rāg gūl foly, helhys war-barth a fuen ny yn mēs scon a paradys*, by the angel in very earnest, I and my wifo for doing folly driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 709. *Suel a vynno bōs sylwys, golsowens ow lavarow, a Ihesu del ve helheys war an bīs avel carow*, whosoever would he saved, let him hearken to my words, of Jesus, how he was hunted on the world like a deer. M.C. 2. Another form is *hella*, qd. v. W. *hela*, † *helgha*, in Oxford Glosses. Irish, *sealg*, † *selg*. Gael. *scalg*. Manx, *shely*. Heb. *shalach*. Cf. the name of British trihe, Σελγοῦαι.

HELHIAT, s. m. A pursuer, a persecutor. Corn. Voc. *persecutor*. W. *helydh*.

HEHWUR, s. m. A hunter. Corn. Voc. *venator*. Comp. of *helhia*, and *gour*, a man. In late Cornish it was written *hellier*. *Helhiat*, written by Llwyd, 119, *heliad*, is another form of the agent. W. *helier*. Ir. *scalgaire*. Gael. *sealgair*. Manx, *selgeyr*. Old Celtic, Σελγοῦαι.

HELIGEN, s. f. A willow. Cornish Vocah. *salix*. Pl. *helic*. In late Cornish it was written and pronounced *helagan*, *helak*, *hellik*, Llwyd, 16, 143. *Heligan*, a place of willows, is the name of a place in Cornwall as it is of a parish in Flintshire, *Helygen*, or *Halkin*. *Penhelyg*, the head of the willows, is also a common name of places in Wales and Cornwall. W. *helygen*, pl. *helyg*. Arm. *hallegen*, pl. *halec*. Ir. *saileog*, *seileach*. Gael. *seileach*. Manx, *sheillach*. Lat. *salix*. Ang. Sax. *welig*. Eng. willow.

HELLA, v. a. To hunt, to chase, to drive out. *Dewn warbarth, an naw order, hellyn yn mēs Lucyfer a dhesempys mēs a'n nēf*, let us come together, the niue orders, let us chase Lucifer immediately out of heaven. C.W. 22. *Wonethans, mīns ēs yn nēf gwrēn yn kerth y hellyē eff dhe effarn, dhe dewolgow*, let them work, all that are in heaven, let us chase him away to hell to darkness. C.W. 24. *Mchal, yskydniow, cal splan, hellouch Adam gans cledha dān, ha'y wrēg mēs a Baradys*, Michael, descend, angel bright, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise. C.W. 70. *Aban omma towles dychles, hag a Paradys hellys, me a vyn dhalleth palas, rāg gawas boos dhymo ve ha dhom fchys, ha dylas*, since I am thrown out of happiness, and from Paradise hunted, I will begin to dig, to get meat for me and my children, and clothes. C.W. 76. Another form of *helhia*, qd. v. W. *hela*.

HELLIER, s. m. A hunter, a huntsman. Pryce. Another form of *helhwur*, qd. v.

HELLYN, v. a. We may. A mutation of *gellyn*. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *gally*. *Lemyn*, *Eva*, *ow fryas*, *henna ytho dhc folly gy*, *râg henna paynes pâr vrâs yma ornes ragan ny*, *may hellyn kyny dredha*, now, Eve, my spouse, that was thy folly, for very great pains are ordained for us, that we may lament for it. C.W. 74. Another form of *hyllyn*, qd. v.

HELLYRCHY, v. a. To hunt, to pursue, to persecute. *Assevyé plygadov genef gruthyl bôdh dhe vrîs*, a callen *hep kelladow*, *ha dout ov vós hellyrchys*, it would be agreeable to me to do the will of thy mind, if I could without losses, and fear of my being persecuted. O.M. 2118.

HELWY, v. a. To halloo, to cry out, to shout. *Y helwys a leun golon*, *gans mâr ioy ha lowené*, *yn hanow Du yntredhon benegas yw nêb a dhe*, they cried from a full heart, with much joy and gladness; in the name of God blessed is he that cometh amongst us. M.C. 20. *Y helwys en Edhevon*, *bedhens ef yn crows gorris*; *yn mêdh Pylat me ny won reson prâg y fjîdh dampnys*; *y hawl-sous gans moy colon*, *bedhens ef yn crows ledhys*, the Jews cried, let him be put on a cross; said Pilate, I know no reason why he should be condemned; they shouted with greater heart, let him be slain on a cross. M.C. 128. Written also *hyhwy*, qd. v.

HEM, pron. dem. This. *Gweyr a gewsyth*, *icvody*; *hem yw marth hep falladow*, *râk an darasoiv deffry dyen ol yns ha'n fosow*, truth thou sayest, I tell you; this is a miracle without fail, for the doors indeed are all entire and the walls. R.D. 654. An abbreviated form, before a vowel, of *hemma*.

HEMBRYNCY, v. a. To lead, to conduct, to bring, to convey. *Ow arluth kêr cîf colon*, *pyw ytho a's hembronk dh'y*, *mar ny wrâf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, my dear lord of heart-loved, who is it then (that) will lead them to it? if I do not nor Aaron lead them ever. O.M. 1874. *Yn cwn fôrth dh'y may 'dh yllyn*, *may feen hembrynky*, *pesyn en Tâs Dew*, *luen a vercy*, in the right road to it that we may go, that we may be led, we will pray the Father God, full of mercy. O.M. 1973. *Cow-ethé*, *dhym lavereuch yn scon prâg ydh hembrenkych ow enevalles dhe vês*, comrades, tell me directly why are ye leading my animals away. P.C. 204. *Danvon tûs dh'y aspyé*, *mar a'n kefons yn ncp chy*, *ha'n kelnays treys ha dulé*, *ha'n hembrynky*, *bîs dhynny*, send thou men to watch him; if they find him in any house, let them bind him feet and hands, and bring him to us. P.C. 584. *Hembrynkeuch an harlot gwâs*, bring ye the knave fellow. P.C. 1195. *Syngys nâr ôn dhe Iudas*, *râk ef a'm hembroncas pâr compys bîs yn losel*, much beholden we are to Judas, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1205. Written also *hombroney*, qd. v. (See *Hembrenciad*.) W. *hebrwng*. Arm. *ambrouc*.

HEMERES, v. a. To take, to capture. A mutation of *emeres*, qd. v. *Tûs îs dhym ow lewonas*, *yw gans ow thraytor dyskis*, *futel dôns dh'ow hemeres*, *ha del vedhaff hombronkis*, folk are coming to me, (that) are by my betrayer taught, how they should come to take me, and how I may be led. M.C. 61.

HEMMA, pron. dem. This, this here. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma*, the will of God is this. O.M. 873. *Tan heuma*, *gor gansé y*, *ha henna yw pysweré*, take this, put it with them, and that is the fourth. P.C. 2850.

Na gymer hemma gorgys, *râk an arluth a gewsys hydheu worthyn yn geidh splan*, take thou not this distrust, for the Lord spoke to us to-day in bright day. R.D. 1501. *Hemma yw deaul ymskemunys*, this is a devil accursed. R.D. 2088. *Râk me a dîp bôs hemma an kêth mâr êth alemma*, *yw mychtern a lowené*, for I think this is the same son (who) went hence who is the king of joy. R.D. 2508. The fem. form is *homma*, qd. v. *Hemma* is an euphonic form of *hen-ma*, comp. of *hen*, this, and *yma*, here. W. *hwn-yma*. Arm. *he-man*.

HEN, pron. dem. This. *Hen yw dîdh a bowesva dhe pûp dêu a vo sylwys*; *yn dysgydhyens a henna ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved; in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 145. *Arluth*, *hen yw re nebes*, Lord, this is too little. O.M. 389. *Wogé hen-ma ty a wêl mâr Dew owdh cshedé a barth dyow dhe'n Tâs Dew*, *arluth huhel*, after this thou shalt see the Son of God, sitting on the right hand of Father God, Lord on high. P.C. 1327. *Hen yw agan cryggans*, this is our belief. R.D. 954. *Hen yw gwîr*, this is true. R.D. 977. *Me a glewas leverel an arlont y dhe denné war y ben gans kymnys nell*, *ma'têth an dreyn ha cropyé dhen empynyon*, *dre an tell*; *henno (hen-o)* *payn a vûr bytê csa Crîst ow codhevel*, I heard say that they drew the garland on his head with so much strength that the thorns went and pierced to the brains through the holes; this was pain of great pity (which) Christ was enduring. M.C. 134. The feminine form is *hon*, qd. v. W. *hwn*, m., *hon*, f. Arm. *hen*. Ir. *sin*, † *sin*. Gael. so. Manx, *shoh*.

HEN, adj. Old, ancient, antique. *Ol ny a pîs*, *yowynk ha hên*, *wur Dhu pûp prîs mercy gan kêr*, *may fên gwylthys râk an bylen*, *hag ol sylwys*, *trank heb gorfen*, all we pray, young and old, to God always mercy with pity, that we may be preserved from the evil one, and all saved, time without end. P.C. 39. *Me a's gwarn*, *yowynk ha hên*, *my ny gafst yno kêr may cothfo dhym y dampné*, I warn ye, young and old, I find not in him a cause that it is incumbent on me to condemn him. P.C. 2031. W. *hên*. Arm. *hên*. Ir. *scan*. Gael. *seann*. Manx, *shenn*. Ane. Gaul. *seno*. (Seno-magus, Oldfield.) Gr. *ἐνν*. Lat. *senex*, *senis*. Goth. *sineigs*, *sinista*. Lith. *senas*. Zend, *hana*. Sansc. *sanas*, exhausted, fr. *sâi*, to fail. O.H. Germ. *sini-scalc*. Eng. *senec-schal*.

HEN, adj. Other. The aspirate mutation of *cen*, qd. v. *Saw ma ny gl bôs na hen*, *dhe rôdh prest yn pûp hehen y goulennel yw ow whans*, but if it may not be otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1090. *Henno ay anvodh*, *ny wrêns y na hen scyle*, *lymyn sywyé aga bôdh*, this was against his will, they made no other ground, but followed their will. M.C. 175.

HENBIDIAT, adj. Sparing. Corn. Voc. *parcus*. Zeuss derives it from the same root as *ped*, in Welsh, *arbed*, *arbedu*, to spare, with the intensive particle *hen*, or *en*. Lhwyd, 113, reads it *henbidhial*.

HENDAS, s. m. A grandfather. Pl. *hendasow*. *Whâth ken-thev ow hendas Cayn pâr drôk dêu accomplys*, *me a'n kymar yn dysdawn*, *mar ny vedhaf ve prevys whâth mâr lacka*, yet although my grandsire Cain is a very bad man enough accounted, I take it in disdain, if I shall not be proved yet much worse. C.W. 106. *Ha'm hendas Cayn whâth ew bew*, *yn defyth yn mîysk bestes yma ef prest ow pewa*, and my grandsire Cain is yet alive, in

the desert among beasts he is now living. C.W. 108. A later form of *hendad*, or as writteu in the Cornish Vocabulary, *hendat*, avus. Compounded of *hén*, old, and *tás*, a father. *Gans crehen an bestes-na me a wa dyllas dhymo, par del wrúg ow hendasow*, with the skins of these beasts I will make clothes for myself, so as my ancestors did. C.W. 108. W. *hendad*, † *hendat*. A grandfather is also called in Welsh, *taid*, and *tád cu*; and in Armoric, *tád coz*, an old father.

HENATH, s. m. A proceed, generation. *Rág me an Arluth dhy Dew yw Dew a sor, hag a dry pehasow an tasow war an fleshes bjs an tressa, ha'n peswerra henath, neb ma na ello perthy ve*, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and will bring the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that do not honour me. *Pryce*. W. *hanaeth*, fr. *hanu*, to be descended from, or proceed.

HENGOG, s. m. A great great grandfather, a grandfather's father, or ancestor in the fourth degree. Cornish Vocabulary, *abavus*. *A soweth, gweles an prjs, Cayn ow hengyk ew narow; ragdha le a vjdh ledhys, a fals lader casadow*, ah, alas, to see the time, Cain my progenitor is dead! for this thou shalt be slain, O false hateful thief. C.W. 122. Comp. of *hén*, old, and *cóg*. This latter is peculiar to Cornish, and appears to be contained in the compounds *dihog*, and *gurrhog*. The W. has *caw*, m. *cawes*, f. in a line of affinity descending; a descendant of the fourth degree; *gorchaw*, *gorchawes*, of the fifth, and *hengaw*, *hengawes*, of the sixth. The Welsh equivalent of *hengog* is *hendaid*, and in Armoric, *tád-iou*.

HENNA, pron. dem. The one there, that one, that. *Arluth Du, y a armas, pu a jl henna bonas*, Lord God they cried, who can that one be? M.C. 42. *Mar a tybbryth a henna, yw hynwys pren a skyens, yn mäs alemma ty á*, if thou wilt eat of that, (which) is called the tree of knowledge, out of this place thou shalt go. O.M. 81. *Yn dysquydhys a henna ny a bowes desempys*, in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 147. *Y volungeth yw henna*, his will is that. O.M. 2352. *Arluth, leverel dym gura, mars of vy an keth henna*, Lord, do thou tell me, if I am that same. P.C. 742. *Gans henna*, therewith. *Rag henna*, therefore. Comp. of *hen*, this, and *yna*, there. The feminine form is *honna*, qd. v. W. *hwn-yna*, *hynna*. Arm. *hen-nez*.

HENROSA, v. a. To dream. *Púr wjr me a henrosas, ha war ow kyn a'n clewas yn mäs a'n bédh ow sevel; mars yw dyenkys ellas, rák me a wél an mên brás war glan an bédh fest huhel*, very truly I have dreamed, and on my back I heard him out of the tomb rising; if he is escaped, alas! for I see the great stone on the side of the tomb very high. R.D. 517. Formed from *henros*, or *hunrus*, a dream, qd. v.

HENS, adv. Before. A mutation of *cens*, qd. v. † *Ha po ti ha dha wrág an moiha lúan warbarh; nenna greu' terhi an dezan ha na hens*, and when thou and thy wife are most merry together; then do ye break the eake, and not before. *Lhwjd*, 252.

HENWEL, v. a. To name, to nominate, to call. Part. *henwys*, *hynwys*. *A Dás, ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn a'm kjk ha corf o par may fo ow howethes; ny a's henow vyrago*, O Father, thou hast brought to me (what) was a bone of my flesh and body, so that it might be my

companion; I will name her Virago. O.M. 115. *Dréfen un wjth dhe henwel, lydhys of páir dhyogel*, because of one naming thee, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2724. *A glewsyuch why cowethé del ugy an rgl horé ow thenwel (owdh-henwel) an pyth na vjdh*, heard ye comrades, how the vile strumpet is calling the thing that exists not? O.M. 2729. *Ydh henwaf beuch, ha tarow, oll an chattel debarow, aga henwyn kemcrans*, I will name them cow and bull, all the cattle feeding, let them take their names. C.W. 30. *Ryp crows Ihesus ydh esé un dén henwys Sentury*, by the cross of Jesus there was a man named Sentury. M.C. 208. *Yn aga herweydh ydh esé un marreg Longis hynwys*, in their party there was a soldier named Longius. M.C. 217. *Ha Dew a henwys an golow dédh*, and God called the light day. C.W. p. 189. *Kepar ha del ambosas, ny hynwys dhym saw Pedar*, like as he promised, he named to me none but Peter. R.D. 916. *Henwa*, namo thou; *henwassis vi*, I had been called; *henwir vi*, I shall be called; *henwer vi*, let me be called. 247. Formed from *hanow*, a name. *Lhwjd*, 247. W. *henwi*. Arm. *henvel*, *hanvel*, *hanoucin*.

HENWYN, s. m. Names. *Ydh henwaf beuch, ha tarow, oll an chattel debarow, aga henwyn kemcrans*, I will name the cow and bull, all the cattle feeding, their names let them take. C.W. 30. The plural of *hanow*, qd. v., and is also written *hynwyn*, qd. v.

HEPAR, adj. Without equal, unequalled, incomparable. *Me a grjs a lavassen scon war ow breuth y'n latthen, rák me a lever dheuch, an corf hepar, renothas, ef re dhus-uruk*, I believe we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him; for I tell you, the incomparable body, by my father, he has destroyed. R.D. 1839. Comp. of *hep*, without, and *pár*, an equal.

HEPCOR, v. a. To renounce, to lay aside, to dispense with. *Pan wréth hepcor an bevnans hep guthyl na moy cheyson, a húch an eladh ha'n sêns ty a dhue dhe nêf dhum tron*, when thou shalt put away life, without doing any more occasion, above the angels and saints, thou shalt come to heaven to my throne. R.D. 459. *Ha maga fuer drók deffry mones dhe hepcor an ioy bjth na dhyfyk*, and as it would be an evil indeed to go to reject the joy (that) will never fail. R.D. 1433. *An carna (caru-na) a ygoras, del o destnys dhodho ef, rák pár wjr ydh hepcoras dre y ober glascor nêf*, that rock opened, as it was fated for him, for very truly he renounced by his work the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2337. W. *hepcor*.

HEPMAR, adv. Without doubt, doubtless. Written also *hemmar*. *Lhwjd*, 248.

HEPPAROW, adj. Without equals, incomparable. *Il*. 232. It is properly a combination of the two words, *hep*, without, and *parow*, pl. of *pár*, an equal.

HERCH, v. a. He will command. 3 pers. s. fut. of *archa*, qd. v. *Arluth, why a herch dhodho an queth dysky dhyworto, hep na moy gér*, Lord, you shall command him to take off the cloth from him, without any further word. R.D. 1947.

HERDHYA, v. a. To thrust, to push. Written also *herdhyé*. *Mam Ihesus, Marya wyn, herdhya an gyw pan velas yn y mab yn tynnewyn, dre an golon may resas*, the mother of Jesus, Mary blessed, when she saw the spear thrust in her son in the side, through the heart that it passed. M.C. 221. *Pan fo guw yn y dhulé, me a hyrch dhodho hertyé, hag a'n gy ewn dh'y golon*, when there is

- a spear in his hands, I will enjoin him to thrust, and to pierce him right to his heart. P.C. 2923. *Tan, syms y'th dorn an giv-na, ha herdhyé gans nerth yn ban*, take, hold in thy hand that spear, and thrust it with force upwards. P.C. 3011. *Me a'n herdh gwel ha gyllhyf*, I will thrust it the best I can. P.C. 3012. *Gwreuch y herdhyé aperfeth*, do ye push it in. R.D. 2286. *Lemmyn herdhucuch hy dhe vës*, now push ye her out. R.D. 2295. W. *hyrdhu, hyrdhio*.
- HERENSE, s. m. Love, affection. A mutation of *cerensé*, qd. v. *Aban na vynata cressy, ty a kyl ow herensé*; *vyn-ytha hedré vpyvy, umma ny'm gwelytharté*, since thou wilt not believe, thou shalt lose my love; ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 242.
- HERN, s. m. Iron. *Ellas, och, tru, yn ow calon asyw bern, pan welaf ow máp Ihesu adro dh'y pen curyn spern*; *treys ha dywlef a púp tu fast tackyes gans gentrow hern*, alas! oh, sad! in my heart there is sorrow, when I see my son Jesus, about his head a crown of thorns; feet and hands on every side, fast fixed with nails of iron. P.C. 2938. A contracted form of *hoern*, qd. v.
- HERNAN, s. f. A pilehard. Pl. *hêrn*. *Hernan gwyn, a herring*. *Llwyd*, 33, 65, 240. ‡ *Pan a priz rág hêrn*, what price for pilehards? *Pryce*. This is borrowed from the English *herring*; which is called in W. *penwag*, *ysgadan*. Ir. *sgadan*, † *scatan*. Gael. *sgadan*. Manx, *scaddan*. O.H. Germ. *schade*. Eng. *shad*. Sausc. *skad*, to bound.
- HERNIA, v. a. To iron, to shoe horses. ‡ *Whelas poble tha trehé ithen*; *mós dh'au gów dha hernia an verh*, seek people to cut furze; go to the smith to shoe the horses. *Pryce*. Another form is *urcnyé*, qd. v.
- HERWYDII, s. m. Agency, power, company. *Gwŷth an gwelen-ma yn ta*; *hedré vo yn dhe herwydh, fythys neffré ny vedhyth*, keep this rod well; as long as it is in thy power, thou shalt never be overcome. O.M. 1464. *Yn aga herwydh ydh esé un marreg Longis hynwys*, in their company there was a soldier named Longius. M.C. 217. It is frequently used, as in Welsh, as a preposition; in respect of, according to. *Herwydh y volungeth ef, ow máp, y fyddh gwrŷs*, according to his will, my son, it will be done. O.M. 1320. *Herwydh dhe groth, na'm byma peyn yn gorfén*, according to thy grace, let there be not to me punishment to the end. O.M. 2253. *Dýdh brues y wréch ysedhé ol an bŷs-ma rák iuggé púp ol herwydh y ober*, the day of judgment ye shall sit to judge all this world, every one according to his work. P.C. 816. *Ytho why kemercuch e, ha herwydh agas laka, gwréch y iuggyé*, now take ye him, and according to your law, do ye judge him. P.C. 1978. W. *herwydh*, † *herwyd*, † *erguid*. Arm. *hervez*, † *heruez*. Ir. † *archuit*. Its component parts must be W. *ar* on, and *gwydh*, presence.
- HIES, s. m. Longitude, length of place or time, duration. *Arluth cûf, ol henna gulán, try hês ow fâl mar a'm be, my ha'm gwrék ha'm flóch byhan bysy vŷdh dhe sostené*, dear Lord, all that entirely, if I have three lengths of my spade, me and my wife, and my little child, it will be hard to support. O.M. 396. *Mar callo trylyé dhe hês lavar Crist pan vo clewys*, that he might turn at length the word of Christ when it was heard. M.C. 109. Written also *heys*, and *hŷs*, qd. v.
- HIES, s. f. A swarm. Written by Llwyd, 14, 28, *hez*, as

- the late pronunciation. Welsh, *haid*. Arm. *héd*. Ir. *saith*. Gael. *sgaath*.
- HESCEN, s. f. A bulrush, a sedge, a reed. Corn. Voc. *heschen*, *canna vel arundo*. The word is preserved in the names of *Penesken*, a place in Ruanlanihorn; *Goon hoskin*, in St. Enoder; and *Goon hoskyn*, in St. Peran Sabulo. W. *hesgen*, pl. *hêsg*, † *seccand*. Arm. *hescen*, pl. *hêsc*. Ir. *seisg*. Gael. † *seasg*.
- HESP, s. m. A lock. Corn. Vocab. *sera*. W. *hespen*. Eng. *hasp*.
- HETHEN, s. f. A bird. Corn. Vocab. *avis vel volatile*. See *Edhen*.
- HETHEU, adv. To-day. Corn. Voc. *hodie*. See *Hedhyc*.
- HEUL, s. m. The sun. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *heuul*, sol. The orthography in the Ordinalia is *houl*, qd. v. W. *haul*, † *heul*. Arm. *heol*. Ir. † *soil*. Gr. ἥλιος, *seîr*, *seîrios*. Lat. sol, *sirius*. Goth. *sauil*. Lith. *saulé*. Sansc. *sûris*, *sûryas*, fr. *sur*, to shine.
- HEVEL, adj. Similar, like. Comp. of *he*, and *mal*, similar. It is generally written *haval*, and *avel*, qd. v.
- HEVELEP, adj. Like, similar, equal. Used also as a substantive. Likeness, similitude. *Ty re dhysurug eredy hevelep dhom face vy, Urry, nép o marrek lén*, thou hast destroyed verily the likeness to my face, Uriah, who was a trusty knight. O.M. 2337. Written also *hyvelep*, qd. v. W. *cyfelyb*. Arm. *hevelep*.
- HEVELEPTER, s. m. Likeness, similitude. *Pryce*.
- HEVELES, s. m. Likeness. *Pryce*. W. *heveliud*.
- HEVIS, s. m. A shirt, a smock, a jacket. Corn. Vocab. *colobium*. Written by Llwyd, 4, 33, 45, *hevez*. ‡ *An hevez adro y gein*, the shirt on his back. 250. W. *hevys*. Arm. *hiviz*. Ir. † *caimisc*. Gael. *caimis*. All from the Latin, *camissa*. Fr. *chemise*.
- HEWEL, adj. Easily seen, visible, conspicuous. Generally used as a verb impersonal. *Ty a hewel muskegys*, thou seemest crazed. O.M. 1151. *Del hevel dhyyny, omma ny fydhyn gesys yn erés*, as it appears to us, here we shall not be left in peace. O.M. 1605. *Del hewel dhymmo púr wŷr hon yw cusyl da*, as it appears to me, very truly this is good advice. O.M. 2266. *Gonys a wreuch púr eysy dhym del hevel*, you work very diligently as it appears to me. O.M. 2449. *By ny hewel drc lacha, y cólth dhodho bós dampnys*, it never appears by law, that he ought to be condemned. P.C. 2383. *Bós y sercont nag ós gwyw, da ydh hewel*, to be his servant thou art not worthy, it appears well. R.D. 1006. Comp. of *he*, easily, and *gwél*, sight. W. *hywel*, † *hevel*, † *higuél*. Arm. *hoel*, a man's name.
- HEWIL, adj. Watchful, vigilant. Corn. Vocab. *hevuil*, vigil; *hich hevuil*, pervigil. Comp. of *he*, easily, and *gwilio*, to watch. W. *hywyl*, † *heuil*.
- HEYN, s. m. The back. See *Hein*.
- HEYS, s. m. Longitude, length of place or time, duration, while. *Heys Crist y a gemeras a'n neyl lef bys yn yben*, worth an lés y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kên, the length of Christ they took from the one hand even to the other, on the breadth they bored two holes in the cross without pity. M.C. 178. *Corf Ihesus Crist yntredhé dhe'n logell a ve degys, hag a heys dhe wrowedhé yyno cf a ve gesys*, the body of Jesus Christ, between them to the coffin was brought, and at length to lie there it was left. M.C. 233. *Try heys dhe bál*, three lengths of thy spade. O.M. 392. *Heys ol ow crochen*

- scorggyys*, all the lengths of my skin scourged. R.D. 2538. Written also *hēs*, and *hŷs*, qd. v.
- HI, pron. subs. She, her, it. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *hy*, which is also the orthography of the possessive, but easily determined by the context. *Dh'y gour hy a dhanvonas a Crist kepar del welsé*, to her husband she sent, of Christ as she had seen. M.C. 123. *Pan o an kentrow lemmys, hy a's dūk dh'en Edhewon*, when the nails were sharpened, she carried them to the Jews. M.C. 160. *Y bows y honon gorris a dro dhodho hy a re*, his own coat put about him it was. M.C. 161. *Ottensy umma, ry hanow dhedhy hy gwra*, behold her here, do thou give a name to her. O.M. 103. *Aban golsté werty hy*, since thou hearkenedst to her. O.M. 269. *Euch wharé dh'aga scyssé, kyns hy bós nós*, go at once to possess them, before it be night. O.M. 2769. *Nyns yw ow gwlds a'n bŷs-ma, hag a pe hy, ow servons bŷth ny'm gussé*, my kingdom is not of this world, and if it were, my servants would never have left me. P.C. 2011. In the two following examples, which are common British idioms, the first *hy* is the possessive, and the latter the substantive. *Nefré gustyth dh'y gorty ne a orden bós benen, may mohchaho hy huth hy*, ever obedient to her husband I ordain woman to be, that her affliction may be increased. O.M. 297. *Rŷs ew dhym keusel defry orth ow gurék kyns mós a dré; mars ellen hep cows orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, I must speak really to my wife before going from home; if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. W. *hi*. Arm. *hi*, *ez*. Ir. *si*, *hi*, *i*. Gael. *si*, *i*. Manx, *ee*. Goth. *hi*. Gr. *ἡ*. Lat. *ea*. Sansc. *é*, *é'sa*.
- HICH, adv. Very. *Hich heuul*, pervigil, very watchful. Corn. Vocab. *Hich* is an intensive particle. W. *uch*. Arm. *uch*, *us*, *uz*, *† ut*, *† ud*. Ir. *os*, *ois*, *† uas*, *† suas*, *† soos*. Gael. *os*, *suas*, *† uchd*. Manx, *hcoose*, *seose*. Germ. *hoch*. Sansc. *ut*.
- HIDHEW, adv. To-day. *Hidhew gwra gans skians fŷr*, to-day with prudence act thou well. Pryce. Llwyd, 65, 249, 251, writes the word *hidhū*; both being various forms of *hedhŷw*, qd. v.
- HIG, s. m. A hook, or crook. Llwyd, 176, who also writes it *ig*, qd. v. W. *hic*, *higell*. Arm. *higen*, *igen*.
- HIGA, v. a. To play at a game. *† Why lader gweader, lavarro' guz pader, ha ro man do higa an gāth; gra owna guz furu, hidhow, po avorow, ha why ell bōz dean dah whāth*, you thief of a weaver, say your prayer, and give up to play the cat; do mend your ways, to-day or to-morrow, and you may be a good man yet. Pryce's Cornish Rhymes. W. *hiciaw*.
- HILLIV, v. a. I may be able. Llwyd, 247. A later form of *hyllŷf*, qd. v.
- HILWY, v. a. To halloo, to shout, to cry loudly. Written also *helwy*, and *hylwy*, qd. v.
- HINS, s. f. A way, a course, a career, a journey. It occurs in the compounds *camhinsic*, and *eunhinsic*, qd. v. W. *hynl*, *† hint*. Arm. *hent*. Ir. *sead*, *† set*, *† innleach*. Gael. *ionad*. Goth. *sinths*.
- HINWYS, part. Named. Llwyd, 248. Written also *hynwys*, qd. v.
- HIR, adj. Long, tall, prolix, tedious, dilatory. Corn. Vocab. *longus*. Comp. *hirra*, (*hírré*.) Superl. *hirra*, (*hírré*.) *Pandra yw dhe nŷgys, mar hŷr fordh dōs may fŷnsys*, what is thy errand, that thou wouldst come so long a way? O.M. 734. *My a welas yn paradys fenten rās, ha warnydhy un wedhen, hŷr gaus mŷr a scorennow*, I saw in Paradise a fountain of grace, and over it a tree, tall, with many boughs. O.M. 839. *Kymmer dyso ow enef, rāg hŷr lour ew ow bewnans*, take my soul to thee, for long enough is my life. O.M. 848. *Yn dōr my a vyn palas tol, may fo ynno cudkys, ha'y wŷl hŷr ha doun ragdho*, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it, and make it long and deep for him. O.M. 867. *Gans squyr compes, ha scannt lyn, na vo hŷrré esumsyn, na vŷth colla war nŷp cor*, with straight square, and scant line, that it may be not longer, I undertake, nor any shorter in any way. O.M. 2511. W. *hŷr*. Arm. *hŷr*. Ir. *sior*, *† sir*. Gael. *sior*. Lat. *serus*. Sansc. *c'ira*.
- HIRENATH, s. m. A length of time, a long time, duration. *Hirenath bew ōv yn bŷs-ma, may 'dh ōv squyth a lavyr brās és dhymo pŷb nós ha dŷdh*, a length of time I have lived in this world, that I am weary with the great labour (that) is to me every night and day. C.W. 126. W. *hiriant*. Arm. *hirnez*.
- HIREDH, s. m. Longing, an earnest desire, regretting, regret. *Saw bytegyns, pan y'th welaf, bōs hep hyreth my ny allaf*, but nevertheless, when I see thee, to be without yearning I am not able. P.C. 3176. *Yma dhymmo hyreth tyn yn ow colon pŷp termyn, ha morethek*, there is to me sharp longing in my heart always, and sorrowful. R.D. 747. *Rāk hyreth galsaf pŷr clāf*, for longing I am become very ill. R.D. 775. *Ydh esen dre hyreth war dhe lerch owdh ymwedhé*, we were through great longing after thee pining. R.D. 1169. W. *hiraeth*. Arm. *hirrez*.
- HIRGERNIAD, s. m. A blower of the long horn, a trumpeter. Llwyd, 167. Formed regularly from *hirgorn*.
- HIRGORN, s. m. A trumpet. Corn. Voc. *tuba*. *Bardh hirgorn*, tubicen, a trumpeter. Comp. of *hŷr*, long, and *corn*, a horn.
- HISOMMET, s. m. A bat. Corn. Voc. *hihsomet*, vespertilio. This may possibly be a wrong reading of a word connected with the Welsh term *ysllum*. The common name of a bat in Cornish was *asgelly-grohen*, leather wings, qd. v.
- HITADVER, s. m. The harvest. Corn. Vocab. *mēssis*. Comp. of *hit*, the old form of *ŷs*, corn, and *adver*, restoration. W. *hadadver*, from *hād*, seed, and *adver*.
- HIVIN, s. m. Yew, a yew tree. Corn. Voc. *taxus*. W. *yw*, *ywen*, *† eu*. Arm. *ivin*, *ivinen*. Ir. *iubhar*, *ibhar*, *iōdha*, *† ibar*, *† eo*. Gael. *iubhar*. O.H.G. *īwa*. N.H.G. *eiben-baun*. Eng. *yew*. Fr. *if*. Span. Port. *iva*.
- HLO, s. m. A child. This word is given by Llwyd, as a mutation of *flō*, or *flōh*; but there is no trace of *f* being a mutable letter in the earlier Cornish of the Ordinalia. *Gen hlō*, with a child; *an hlō-na*, that child. *A'n hlōh*, of the child; *dh'an hlō*, to the child. 230, 242.
- HO, adv. Feasibly, easily. Another form of *he*, or *hy*, qd. v.
- HOALEA, v. a. To weep, to lament, to bewail. Llwyd, 60. A later form of *gwelvan*, or *olē*, qd. v. W. *gwylo*. Arm. *gwela*. Ir. *guil*. Gael. *guil*. Manx, *gull*. Gr. *κλαίω*. Lat. *fleo*.
- HOAR, s. f. A sister. Llwyd, 15. Written also *hoer*, qd. v.
- HOCYE, v. a. To delay, to be dilatory. *Torré yn ow*

- fcryl vy hep hokyé*, break it off at my risk without delaying. O.M. 198. *Ha why dreheuech ybeyn, may far-wé an dheu ylen, quyk hep hokyé bedhens gwrjys*, and do ye raise the other, that the two villains may die, quick without delaying let it be done. P.C. 2828. *Me a'n kerch dheuech hep hokyé*, I will fetch him to you without delaying. R.D. 1891.
- HOCH, s. m. A pig, a hog. Corn. Vocab. *porcus*. W. *hwch*, f., a sow. Arm. *houch*, *hoch*, m., a hog. Gr. *ῥῆς*. Lat. *sus*. Germ. *sau*. Eng. *sow*. Sansc. *sūs*, produced, *sūkara*s, a pig; from *sū*, to produce, to be prolific.
- HOCHWAYU, s. m. A hog-spear. Corn. Vocab. *hoch-vuyu*, venabulum. Comp. of *hōch*, and *gwayu*, id. qd. *gwa*, a spear, qd. v. W. *hwchwaew*.
- HODDA, pron. adj. That there, that. ‡ *Ew hodda gyz hōr hwei*, is that your sister? *Llwyd*, 67, 244. ‡ *Hodda nag ew vās*, that (woman) is not good. *Pryce's Vocab.* This is a further corruption of *hodna*, as that is of *hon-na*, qd. v.
- HODNA, s. m. A neck. A mutation of *codna*, qd. v. *Ter i hodna*, about her neck. *Llwyd*, 230, 249.
- HOEDEN, s. f. A romp, a hoiden. *Pryce*. W. *hoeden*.
- HOER, s. f. A sister. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *wuir*, soror. *Calmana ow hoer fysten, gās ny dhe vōs a le-ma, par del osta ow fryas, ha'w hoer, abarth mam ha tās*, Calmana, my sister, hasten, let us be gone from hence; as thou art my spouse, and my sister, on the side of mother and father. C.W. 96. In late Cornish it was contracted into *hōr*. W. *chwaer*, † *chwior*; prov. *hwaer*. Arm. *choar*. Ir. *suir*. Gael. *piuthar* (*piuar*.) Manx, *shuyr*. Gr. *κἀσος*. Lat. *soror*. Goth. *svistar*. O.H.G. *suestar*. Germ. *schwester*. Lith. *sesser*. Sel. *sestra*. Zend, *khauhar*. Pers. *khuaheer*. Sansc. *swasar*, fr. *sū*, to produce.
- HOERN, s. m. Iron. *Ebil hoern*, elavus, a nail; *gevel hoern*, muncetorium, snuffers; lit. iron pincers; *padel hoern*, sartago, a frying pan; lit. an iron pan. Coru. Vocab. In the Ordinalia it is written *hōrn*, and *hern*, qd. v. W. *haiarn*. Arm. *houarn*, † *haiarn*, † *hoiarn*. Ir. *iarnun*. Gael. *iarnun*. Manx, *iaarn*. Germ. *isarn*. Eng. *iron*.
- HOET, s. f. A duck. Corn. Vocab. *aneta*. *Celioc hoet*, a drake. The later form was *hōs*, qd. v. W. *hwjad*. Arm. *houad*, *houed*. Gr. *ῥῆς*, *ῥῆος*.
- HOGEN, adj. Mean, vile, evil; mortal. *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, myhygé a wráf defry an nōr y'th whythres hogen*, since thou hearkeuedst unto her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 272. *Ow blonogath yw henna, may tockans omma pūr splan frutes dhom bōdh, rāg maga seyl a dheyy bevnans hogan*, that is my will, that they produce here very fine fruits to my will, to feed those that bear a mortal life. C.W. 8.
- HOGEN, s. f. A pork pasty. *Pryce*.
- HOGUL, adj. Feasible, easy. *Ellas vīgh pan rāk colé mar hogul worth ow eskar; kemys drūk ūs ow codhé ha dewedhes hag avar*, alas, that I ever listened so readily to my enemy; so much evil is falling, both late and early. O.M. 627. Comp. of *ho*, id. qd. *he* and *hy*, feasibly, and *gūl*, to do.
- HOH, s. f. A sow. *Hōh vedho*, a drunken sow. *Llwyd*, 241, 242. A later form of *hōch*, qd. v., and it agrees in meaning with the Welsh.
- HOI, pron. subs. They. *Henwer hoi*, let them be named. *Llwyd*, 247. This pronoun in the Ordinalia is invariably written *y*, qd. v. W. *hwy*, *hwynt*, † *wy*, † *wynt*. Arm. *hi*, † *y*. Ir. *siad*, *iad*, † *c*. Gael. *iad*. Manx, *ad*. Gr. *οἱ*. Lat. *hi*, *ii*.
- HOL, adj. All. *Mōs dhē'n mcnydh me a vyn, ha geyl an dega lemyn, ha lesky hol-ma pūr glān*, I will go to the mountain, and make the tithe now, and burn all this very clean. C.W. 80. Generally written *oll*, or *ol*, qd. v. W. *holl*, *oll*. Arm. *holl*, *oll*.
- HOLAN, s. m. Salt. *Llwyd*, 15, 143. A late form of *halen*, or *haloin*, qd. v. W. *halen*. Arm. *halon*, *holan*.
- HOLAN, s. f. A heart. *Ow holan ol dhe dymyn rāg moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 359. More generally written *holon*, qd. v.
- HOLERCH, adv. Latc. *Pan o pur holereh an gūdh, y tefenas un marrek, del dēth a'n nēf war y fūdh ef a welas golow tēk*, when the war was far advanced, there awoke a soldier, as it came from heaven on his face he saw a fair light. M.C. 244. Comp. of *ho*, feasibly, and *lerch*, a footstep.
- HOLHAS, v. a. He washed. A mutation of *golhas*, 3 pers. sing. preterite of *golhy*, qd. v. *Whēth aban dhuthé y'th chy, golhy ow treys ny hyrsys, homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas yn surredy*, yet since I came into thy house, to wash my feet thou hast not offered; this one with tears even has washed them surely. P.C. 520.
- HOLLAN, s. m. A knife. A mutation of *collan*, qd. v. *Rāk ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wān*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2043. *Llwyd*, 253, writes it *holhan*.
- HOLON, s. f. A heart. The regular aspirate mutation of *colon*, qd. v., *h* being substituted for *ch*. *Ow hōlon gēr caradow*, my dear beloved heart. O.M. 2135. *Mars ellen hep cows orty, hy holon hy a tōrsé*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. *Ha resys gois hy holon*, and the blood of her heart is run out. O.M. 2748. *Dh'agas prennē me a rōs gōs ow holon*, to purchase you I gave the blood of my heart. R.D. 166.
- HOLYE, v. a. To come after, to follow. *Aban rūg dheuech ow hōlyé*, since I caused you to follow me. M.C. 50. *Pedyr, Androw, ha Iowan, yn mēdh Crist, deuch holyouch ve bōys yn menedh*, Peter, Andrew, and John, says Christ, come follow me even to the mount. M.C. 53. *Deuch geneff, ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na rellouch trōs*, come ye, and follow me, know that ye make not a noise. M.C. 63. *Saw Pedyr Crist a holyas abell avel un ownek, dhe dyller an prins Annas*, but Peter followed Christ far off like a coward, to the place of prince Annas. M.C. 77. *Benenas prest a holyas Ihesu Crist yn un garmē; Ihesu worté a veras, hag a leveris dhedhē*, women close followed Jesus Christ bewailing; Jesus looked on them, and said to them. M.C. 168. The root is *ōl*, a trace, or footstep. W. *oli*. Arm. *heulia*.
- HOMBRONCY, v. a. To lead, to conduct, to bring, to convey. *A lena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh*, from thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *Iudas ēth yn y negis, en ioul yw e'n hombronky*, Judas went on his errand, the devil it was (that) guided him. M.C. 62. *Ihesus a ve hombronkys, ha war y lyrch*

mûr a lu, Jesus was led forth, and after him a great crowd. M.C. 163. Written also *hembyrney*, qd. v., both forms being later than *hebrency*, as preserved in the substantive *hebrenciat*, qd. v.

HOMMA, pron. subs. This female here, this one, this. *Dew teka wêl yw homma, goef a gollas an wlas*, God, the most fair sight is this, unhappy he (that) lost the country. O.M. 753. *Golhy ow treys ny hyrsys, homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas yn surredy*, to wash my feet thou hast not offered, this (woman) with tears even has washed them surely. P.C. 519. *Rum fey, homma yw cusyl da*, by my faith, this is good advice. P.C. 1549. Comp. of *hon*, this, and *ma*, here. W. *hon-yma*. Arm. *hou-man*.

HION, pron. snbs. This female, this. Used with substantives feminine, as *hen* is with masculines. *Llwyd*, 232. *Rum fey, hon yw cusyl ffyn*, by my faith, this is fine advice. O.M. 2041. *Benneth an Tâs Dew re'th fo; râg sâr, del hevel dhymmo, pûr wjfr hon yw cusyl da*, the blessing of God the Father be on thee; for surely, as it appears to me, very truly this is good advice. O.M. 2267. W. *hon*.

HIONAN, s. m. Self, one's own person, the same person or thing. Used with pronouns possessive, as *self* is in English. Written indiscriminately *honon*, and *hony*. *My a yun môs ow honan war an pynakyl yn ban dhe yse-dhé*, I will go myself upon the pinnacle above to sit. P.C. 87. *Râk ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wân*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2042. *Godhaf dhe vrûs dhe honan*, suffer thine own judgment. O.M. 2248. *Adam ke yn mës a'n wlas, troha ken pow dhe vevé, ty dhe honyn dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, and thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 345. *Nyns yw da bones un dén y honan, heb cowyth py cowethes*, it is not good that a man should be by himself, without a male or female companion. O.M. 94. *An rê-ma yw oberys, del vynsyn agan honan*, these are wrought, as we would ourselves. O.M. 16. *Pan vynnôch agas honon, why a gyl gyl da dhedhé*, when ye will yourselves, ye can do good to them. P.C. 545. *Gwêll yw dhyrchy why mones ages honan dh'e'n dhev vav*, it is better for you to go yourself to the two lads. R.D. 642. W. *hûn, hunan*; plural, *hunain*. Arm. *unan*, † *human*. Irish, *fein*, *hein*, † *fesine*. Gael. *fein*, *hein*. Manx, *heue*.

HONNA, pron. subs. That female there, that one, that. Used with feminines, as *henna* is with masculines. *Dhymmo vy why a rós gwrêk, honna yw ol dhe vlamyé*, to me you gave a wife, she is all to blame. O.M. 266. *Gwrén un alter ték ha da, may hyllyn sacryfyé dhodho war an keth honna*, let us make an altar fair and good, that we may sacrifice to him upon that same. O.M. 1172. *My a vjfr seon orth honna*, I will look immediately at that. O.M. 1251. *Gwjr vrês yw honna*, that is a true decision. P.C. 515. *Del levaraf yn tor-ma, honnu yw an fordh wella*, as I say at this time, that is the best way. R.D. 582. Comp. of *hon*, this, and *na*, there. W. *hon-yna, honna*. Arm. *houn-nez*.

HONWA, v. a. To name, to call. *Llwyd*, 43. A later form of *henwel*, qd. v.

HONYs, part. Named. *Cherubyn, an uchella ty a vjdh, dôs a râg uskys*; *Seraphyn inwedh honys*, Cherubyn, the

highest thou shalt be, come forth quickly; *Seraphyn* likewise named. C.W. 4. Probably a contracted form of *honwys*, part. of *honwa*.

HOR, s. m. A ram. Pl. *hyrroz*. † *Hor diu*, a black ram; † *hyrroz dyon*, black rams. *Llwyd*, 243. A late abbreviated form of *hordh*, qd. v.

HOR, s. f. A sister. *Dhe'th hôr*, to thy sister. † *Yw an vôz-na agys hôr*, is that maid your sister? *Llwyd*, 232, 246. A contracted form of *hoer*, qd. v.

HORDH, s. m. A ram. Corn. Voc. *aries*. In late Cornish this was abbreviated into *hor*, pl. *hyrroz*. Welsh, *hwrdh*, pl. *hyrdhod*. Arm. *tourz*, pl. *tourzed*, † *urz*. *Myharen* is also a ram in Welsh. Manx, *heurin*, a he-goat.

HORF, s. m. A body. A mutation of *corf*, qd. v. *Ow horf a ve yw henma*, this is my body. M.C. 44. (W. *vy nghorf i yw hwn yma*.)

HORN, s. m. Iron. *Knouk an hôrn tys ha las*, strike the iron, tick-a-tack. P.C. 2719. *Yn trok a hôrn crêf, yn dour Tyber ef a sêf*, in a box of strong iron, in the water of Tiber he shall stay. R.D. 2135. *Yn dour Tyber ef a fue yn geler hôrn gorrys down*, in the water of Tiber he was in a coffin of iron put deep. R.D. 2320. A contracted form of *hoern*, qd. v.

HORVEN, s. f. A prop, a support. Pl. *horvenow*. *Nans yw groundyys genef vy sol a brîs gans horvenow, mar ny fystyn pûp huny, why a's bîdh drôg vommenow*, now they are grounded by mo long ago with supports; if every one hastens not, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2322.

HOS, s. f. A duck. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr; hôs, payon, colom, grugyer, moy dredhof a vjdh hynwys*, now I name goose and hen; duck, peacock, pigeon, partridge, further by me are named. O.M. 132. A later form of *hoel*, qd. v.

HOS, s. f. A boot. Corn. Voc. *oerea*. W. *hôs*, hose, a stocking. Arm. *heûz*. Ir. *as, asa*, a shoe. Med. Lat. *hosa*.

HOSAN, s. f. Hose, a stocking, long hose. Pl. *hosaneu*. Corn. Voc. *calcias*, breeches. W. *hosan*. Ir. *osan*. Gael. *osan*. Manx, *oashyr*.

HOT, s. m. A hat. Corn. Voc. *caputium*. W. *het, hetan, hod, hotan, hotyn*.

HOUL, s. m. The sun. *Tewolgow brâs a ve guris, an houl a gollas y fêth*, great darkness was made, the sun lost its face. M.C. 200. *Dowr ha lér, ha tân, ha gwyns, houl ha lour, ha steyr keffrys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon, and stars also. M.C. 211. *Hemma yw tewolgow brâs, an houl y lyw re gollas*, this is great darkness, the sun has lost his brightness. P.C. 2992. *An houl ny golsé y lyw*, the sun would not have lost its brightness. P.C. 3083. Another form of *heul*, qd. v.

HOULDREVAL, s. m. Sunrise. *Llwyd*, 5. Comp. of *houl*, the sun, and *dreval*, a contracted form of *drehevel*, to rise, qd. v.

HOULSEDHAS, s. m. Sunset, the west. *Llwyd*, 104. † *Po rez deberra an bez, vidn heerath a sew; po res dal an vor, na oren pan a tu, dhuyran, houlzedhas, po gledh, po dihow*, when thou comest into the world, length of sorrow follows; when thou beginnest the way, it is not known which side, east, west, or north, or south. *Pryce*. Comp. of *houl*, the sun, and *sedhé*, to sit down, to settle.

HOUTYN, adj. Big, large, haughty. *Na lader, kyn fe vjth mar vrâs quallok, na mar houtyn a'y vody*, he shall not steal, though he be ever so great a braggart, or so big of his body. O.M. 2069. From the Fr. *hautain*.

HOW, comp. pron. And my. (*Ha-ow*.) *Ny vern tra vjth assayé, h'ow gwereseuch, cowethé, ow corré tumbyr yn ban*, it is of no consequence to try, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up. O.M. 2479.

HOWETHES, s. f. A female companion. *A dâs, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kÿk, ha corf, o par may fo ow howethes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body, (that) was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 113. *Dues, ow howethes Eva, grow-edh yn gweyly a hÿs*, come, my companion Eve, lie down in the bed at length. O.M. 652. The regular aspirate mutation of *cowethes*, qd. v., (*h* for *ch*.)

HUC, s. f. A cloak. *Lemman lorch nêp a'n geffo, gorrens y scrip dyworto, ha nêp na'n geffo na nÿl, gwerthens y hugk dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, now he who has a staff, let him put his scrip from him; and he who has not one, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 922. *Me a grÿs a lavassen scon, war ow breuth, y'n latthen, râk, by my hûk, me a lever dheuch an cas*, I think we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him, for by my cloak I will tell you the case. R.D. 1837. *W. hug, hugan*. Ir. †*fuán*.

HUCH, adv. Above, over. *Syrys me re wrûk scrifé agas cheson dh'y ladhé, tackech e a huch y ben*, Sirs, I have written your accusation to put him to death; taek it above his head. P.C. 2793. *Pan wrêth hepcor an bew-nens, hep guthyl na moy cheyson, a huch an eledh ha'n sêns, ty a dhue dhe nêf dhum trôn*, when thou shalt put away life, without suffering any more trouble, over the angels and the saints, thou shalt come to heaven to my throne. R.D. 461. Written also *uch*, qd. v.

HUCHOT, adv. Upward. Corn. Vocab. *sursum*. From *huch*, high. *W. uchod*. Gael. †*uchd*.

HUDER, s. m. A deceiver, hypocrite, a juggler, a sorcerer. *My rc gyrhas dhys dhe dré mab Adam, a fals huder, may hallo genen tregé*, I have brought homo to thee the son of Adam, the false deceiver, that he may dwell with us. O.M. 565. *Yn mës gynen ty a dhue, râk dhyso gy marth yw e; lavar dhyn mars ôs huder, drók na ðl dén vjth dhe wûl*, out with us thou shalt come, for with thee it is a wonder; tell us if thou art a sorcerer, that no man is able to do harm to thee. R.D. 1831. *Me a grÿs bones an gwâs pystryour, ha hudor brâs, ny'n gefes cowyth yn velds*, I believe tho fellow is a wizard, and a great sorcerer, I have not found his fellow in the country. R.D. 1854. Formed from *hûd*, enchantment, of which the later form was *hûs*, qd. v.

HUDOL, s. m. A sorcerer. Corn. Vocab. *magus*. *W. hudol*.

HUDHA, v. a. To cover, to hide. *Hellouch Adam gans cledha dân, ha'y wrêg mës a Baradys, ha dew queth do-dhans gvera doen, dh'aga hudha pûb season, aga notha na vo gvetys*, drive ye Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise; and two garments make them carry, to cover them at all seasons, that their nakedness may not be seen. C.W. 70. The regular asp. mut. after *aga* of *cudha*, or *cudhé*, qd. v., (*h* for *ch*.)

HUDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Plural, *Hudhewon*. *Pryce*. More generally written *Edhow*, and *Yudhow*, qd. v.

HUDHY, v. n. To swell, to be swollen, to be puffed up; to be exalted. Part. *hudhys*. *Ow colon yw mûr hudhys, nyns ùs peyn orth ow greffya*, my heart is greatly exalted, no pain is afflicting me. R.D. 483. *Deuch yn scon, may hudhdhaho ow colon, agan gwrÿans na'm bo mēdh*, come ye forthwith, that my heart may be exalted, that our work may not be a shame to me. R.D. 1877. Another form of *hwedhy*, qd. v.

HUGENS, num. adj. Twenty. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dyvydhys bÿdh, pan fo nôs*, since I am risen, forty days ended will be, when it is night. R.D. 2437. More generally written *ugans*, qd. v.

HUHEL, adj. High, lofty. *A Dâs Dew Arluth huhel, my a'th wordh gans ol ow nel*, O Father God, high Lord, I worship thee with all my strength. O.M. 509. *Pyw ôs, a gews mar huhel, lavar dhymmo dyowgel, who art thou (that) talkest so high? speak to mo truly*. O.M. 1368. *Huhel ydhos ysedhys, ha dyantel*, high thou art seated, and dangerously. P.C. 93. *Ot omma menedh huhel*, see hero a high mountain. P.C. 125. *Me a wêl an mên brâs war glan an bêdh, fest huhel*, I see the large stone, on the side of the tomb very high. R.D. 522. Another form of *uchel*, qd. v.

HUHELDER, s. m. Loftiness, height, highness. *A Tâs kêr yn huhelder, ty a formyas nêf ha beys, râk luen ôs a hunelder, hag a allus kekeffrys*, O dear Father in height, thou hast created heaven and earth; for thou art full of greatness, and of power likewise. R.D. 423. Another form of *uhelder*, qd. v.

HUHELTAT, s. m. A patriarch. Corn. Voe. *patriarcha*. The literal meaning is "high father," being compounded of *huhel*, high, and *tât*, the old form of *tâs*, a father. So *W. ucheldad*.

HUHELVAIR, s. m. A viscount. Corn. Voe. *vicecomes*. Comp. of *huhel*, high, and *mair*, a steward.

HUHELWUR, s. m. A nobleman. Corn. Vocab. *clito*. Comp. of *huhel*, high, and *gour*, a man. So *W. uchelwer*.

HUHON, adv. High, above. *An Tâs Dew, dré'n Spyrÿs Sans dhé'n bÿs danvonas sylwyans; a huhon Mâp Dew a scyff*, the Father God, through the Holy Ghost, has sent salvation to the world; on high the Son of God will stand. R.D. 2612.

HUHUDHAS, v. a. To accuse. *Dhe'n tyller Crist re dethyé, ha'n Edhewon o dygnas; ydh esa an venyn gansé parys êns dh'y huhudhas*, to the place Christ came, and tho Jews were opposing; the woman was with them; they were ready to accuse her. M.C. 33. The regular aspirate mutation after *y* fem. of *cuhudhas*, qd. v., (*h* for *ch*.)

HUIBREN, s. f. A cloud. Corn. Voc. *nubes*. Another form of *ebren*, qd. v. *W. wybren*. Arm. †*coabren*.

HUIH, num. adj. Six. † *Ma huîh biuh dhodho, dew marh, ha trei cans lodn daves*, he has six cows, two horses, and three hundred sheep. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *whêh*, qd. v.

HUIR, s. f. A sister. Corn. Voc. *soror*. Another form of *hoer*, qd. v.

HUIS, s. m. An age. Corn. Voe. *seculum*. Written also *oys*, qd. v.

HULE, s. f. An owl. Corn. Vocab. *noctua vel strix*. *Llwyd*, 241. The later form was *ula*. Latin, *uhula*. The W. equivalent is *dylluan*, which may be formed form *dall*, blind, and *huan*, sun, i. e. blinded by the sun.

HUMDHAN, v. a. To breed, to be breeding, to conceive, to be conceived. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tâs olgallusek, gwerâr an nêf, ha'n 'oar; hag yn Iesu Christ, y nâb y honan, an Arluth ny, nêb vye a humdhan der an Spyrys Sans, genys a'n gwerches Vary*, I believe in God the Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ his own son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary. *Pryce. Ma hy a humdhan*, she is breeding. *ibid.* A late form of *ymdhoy*, comp. of *ym*, reflective partiele, and *doyn*, to bear. *W. ymdhwy*.

HUN, s. f. Sleep, slumber, drowsiness. *Hun desimpit, letargia*, a lethargy, lit. a sudden sleep. *Corn. Vocab. My a vyn lemyr coskê; yma hûn orth ow gryvyê, marthys yn vrâs*, I will now sleep; sleep is heavy on me wondrous greatly. O.M. 1921. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyio whêk an hûn mytlyn*, I have rested softly; sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2074. *Me re goskes pôs, ha rum kemeres drôk glôs; dre ow hûn de a welas nêb esê aberth yn bêdh, gans can ha mûr a cledh, dhe wevnans y tassorchas*, I have slept heavily, and an evil pang has seized me; in my sleep I saw him that was in the grave, with a hundred and more of angels, to life he has risen. R.D. 513. Written also *huy*. *Râk me a welas dre huyr pûr wjr y tue mernans tyn, mara pydhê ef ledhys*, for I saw during sleep very truly that sharp death will come, if he be slain. P.C. 1959. *Elhas gans un huyr re bân tullys*, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. *W. hûn*. *Arm. hûn*. *Ir. suan*. *Gael. suan*. *Manx, saveen*. *Gr. ὕπνος*. *Lat. somnus*. *Lith. sapnas*. *Sol. spanic. Sanse. svapnas*.

HUNELDER, s. m. Greatness. *A Tâs kêr yn huhelder, ty a formyas nêf ha beys; râk luen ôs a hunelder, hag a allus kekeffrys*, O dear Father on high, thou hast created heaven and earth; for thou art full of greatness, and of power likewise. R.D. 425.

HUNRUS, s. m. A dream. *My re weles y'm hunrus a dhyragof êl dyblans*, I have seen in my dream before me a bright angel. O.M. 1954. The verb is *henrosa*, to dream, qd. v. *Arm. hunvrê*.

HUNY, s. m. One, an individual. *Pgth yw an othom dynny cafus lafur a'n par-na, aban vynyth pûp huny ladhê ol an nôr vjs-ma*, what is the need to us to have such labour, since thou wilt kill every one on the earth of this world? O.M. 969. *Ol y pobel ymônys y orth y sywê pûp huny, ha'n môr a pûp tu dhedhê*, all his people, they are following him every one, and the sea on every side to them. O.M. 1689. *Syndys ve dre goyaytis; yn della yw leas huny*, he was hurt through covetousness; so is many a one. M.C. 62. *Huny* is formed from *un*, one; which is used in Welsh, as *pob un*, *llawer un*. *Hini* is similarly used in Armorica, as *ann hini brâz*, (*W. yr un brâs*,) the great one. *Va hini*, (*W. vy un i*,) mine. *Da hini*, (*W. dy un di*,) thine.

HURE, v. a. To anoint, to embalm. *Gâs vy lemmyn dh'y hurê, yn queth kyns ys y vaylê, gans aloes, mer keffrys, hag y a wjth y vady, na potré bjs vynary, kyn fe yn bêdh mjl vlydhen*, leave me now to embalm him, before wrapping him in cloth, with aloes, myrrh also; and they shall preserve his body, that it never decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3196. Written also *urê*, qd. v.

HUSULYE, v. a. To counsel, to advise. *Ef a wrûk ow*

husullyê, frût annedhy may torren, moy es Dew ny a vyê, he did advise me, that if I should break off fruit from it, more than God we should be. O.M. 217. The regular asp. mutation after *ow*, of *cusullyê*, qd v., (*h* for *ch*.)

HUTYC, adj. Glad, joyful. *Duwon yn y corf a'n meck, ny vjdh hutyk y golon*, sorrow in his heart chokes him, his heart will not be glad. O.M. 2818. More correctly *hudhyc*, from *hudhy*, to exalt.

HUTH, s. m. Affliction. *Nefrê gustyth dh'y gorty me a orden bôs benen, may mohchaho hy huth hy, dre wûl ow gorhemym trôch*, ever obedient to her husband I ordain woman to be, that her affliction may be increased, though breaking my commandments. O.M. 297. The regular aspirate mutation after *hy*, fem. of *cûlh*, qd. v. (*h* for *ch*.)

HUTHYC, adj. Horrible, terrible, frightful. *Fystynyn fust dh'agan pow, râk devones dewolow dh'e'n terogê; y môns ow cryê huthyk*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are coming to the land; they are crying horribly. R.D. 2304. More generally written *uthyc*, qd. v.

HUVEL, adj. Humble. *Corn. Voc. humilis*. *Sup. hyvela*, most humble. *Pryce. W. huwyl, uwell*. *Arm. vuel*. *Ir. umhal, † umal, † humal*. *Gael. umhal*. *Manx, imlec*. à *Lat. humilis*.

HUVELDOT, s. m. Humility. *Corn. Voc. humilitas*. *W. huwylldod, uwellldod*. *Arm. vueldet*. *Ir. † umalldoit*.

HUYHUI, pron. subs. Ye, or you. *Dheuh huyhui*, unto you. *Llwyd*, 244. A reduplicate form of *hwi*, or *why*, answering to the Welsh *chwydwi*.

HWALSONS, v. a. They searched. *Whâth dhedhê kentrow nyngo Ihesus yn crows râg synsy; y hwalsons ol adro mar caffons gôff yredy*, yet there were not to them nails to hold Jesus on the cross; they searched all around if they could find a smith truly. M.C. 154. This would have been more correctly *hwilsons*, or *hwelsons*, being the 3 pers. pl. preterite of *hwila*, or *whela*, qd. v.

HWANNEN, s. f. A flea. *Corn. Voc. pulex*. In late Cornish, it was corrupted into *whannon*, *hwadnen*, pl. *whidd-en*. *Pryce; Llwyd*, 132. *W. chwannen*, pl. *chwain*. *Arm. choanen, choenen*, pl. *choenn*.

HWANS, s. m. Desire, longing, appetite. *E-ma hwans dhymmo*, there is a desire to me, i. e. I desire. *Llwyd*, 250. In the Ordinalia it is always written *whans*, qd. v.

HWARFO, v. a. It may happen. *Tra bynag a wharfo*, whatever may happen. *Llwyd*, 230. Generally written *wharfo*, qd. v.

HWARY, v. a. To play. *Dho hwary*, to play. *Llwyd*, 245. Another form of *gwary*, qd. v. *Welsh, chwarcu*. *Arm. choari*.

HWATH, adv. Yet, again, over and above. This is *Llwyd's* orthography of *whâth*, qd. v.

HWEC, adj. Sweet, pleasant, dear. *Comp. hwecah*. *Llwyd*, 26, 88, 243, who writes it *hwêg*. In the Ordinalia it is always written *whêk*, qd. v.

HWECTER, s. m. Sweetness, pleasantness. *Llwyd*, 240. See *Whecter*.

HWEDA, v. a. To vomit, to spew. *Llwyd*, to shew the corrupt pronunciation of his time, writes it *hwedzha*, 10, 177. *W. chwydu*. *Arm. choureda*. *Ir. sceith*. *Gael. sceith*. *Manx, skach*.

HWEDH, s. m. A swelling, a puffing up, a swell. *Ll*, 167. *A'n goys-na dagrcnnow try dre y dew lagas ydh êth*,

- nyg o comfort na yly a wrello y holon huedh*, of that blood, three tears there went through her two eyes, it was not comfort nor cure that mado her eyes to swell. M.C. 225. W. *chwýdh*. Ir. *at, siat*. Gael. *at, seideadh*. Manx, *all, gatl*.
- HWEDHY, v. a. To swell, to puff up. Part. *hwedhys*. Llwyd, 18, 248. W. *chwýdho*, S. W. *hwýdho*. Arm. *choueza*. Gr. *oîdêw*. Sanse. *aidh*.
- HWEFFAS, adj. Sixth. Llwyd, 26. Written also *wehffes*, qd. v.
- HWEG, adj. Sweet, dear, pleasant. Llwyd, 47, 156. Written also *hwéc*, and *whéc*, qd. v.
- HWEGER, s. f. A mother-in-law. Corn. Voc. *socrus*. W. *chuegyr*. Gr. *ékypà*. Lat. *socrus*. Goth. *svaihro*. Scl. *svckru*. O.H. Germ. *suigar*. Sanse. *swasru*.
- HWEGOL, adj. Dear. Llwyd, 47. Written also *wegegol* qd. v. W. *chuegol*.
- HWEH, num. adj. Six. *Hweh dinair*, sixpence. Llwyd, 148. Generally written *whéh*, qd. v.
- HWEL, pron. s. Ye, you. ‡ *Rhago' hwei*, for you. Llwyd, 177, 244, thus writes *chwi*, or *hwi*, to shew that it was sounded in his time, as *i* in the English words, *fight, tire*. In the Ordinalia it is written *why*, qd. v.
- HWEL, s. m. A work, a mine. Pl. *hweliow*. *Dén hwél*, a workman. *Hwél stén*, a tin mine; *hwél glow*, a coal pit. *Bést hwél*, a labouring beast. *An hwél a cudhas scent*, the work fell short. Llwyd, 251. *Mein hweyl*, work-stones, or stones for building, is given by him, 242, as an instance of the inflexion of the genitive case. It is written also *whél*, qd. v., and tho word is in common use at the present day for a mine in Cornwall. Thus, *Wheal Bassel, Wheal West Seton*, &c.
- HWELLAM, v. a. I may see. ‡ *Mai hwellam*, that I may see. Llwyd, 246, *hwellas, hwello*, &c. See *Whello*.
- HWERO, adj. Bitter. Llwyd, 26, 42. Comp. *hwerwa*. 243. It is also written *wherow*, qd. v. Welsh, *chwerw*. Arm. *choueró*. Ir. *searbh*, † *serb*. Gael. *searbh*. Manx, *sharroo*.
- HWERTHIN, s. m. Laughter, a-laugh. Corn. Vocab. *risus*. The radical form is *hwarth*, or as it is written *wharth*, qd. v. W. *chwerthin, chwarth, chwardh*. Arm. *choarzin, choarz*. Irish, *gaire*, † *faithre*. Gael. *gaire*. Manx, *gear*. Sanse. *hars*, to rejoice.
- HWERTHIN, v. a. To laugh. Llwyd, 141. He also gives *huerhin* as the late form. *A hwerhin*, laughing. 29, 248. In the Ordinalia it is written *werthyn*, qd. v. W. *chwerthin*. Arm. *choarzin*.
- HWES, s. m. Sweat, perspiration. *Hwés*, Llwyd, 157. Written also *wehys*, and *whýs*, qd. v. W. *chwýs*. Arm. *choues*. Gr. *îdos*. Lat. *sudor*. Germ. *schweiss*. Eng. *sweat*. Sanse. *swaidas*, fr. *svíd*, to sweat.
- HWESA, v. a. To sweat, to perspire. Llwyd, 157, *dho hweza*. Written also *wesa*, qd. v. W. *chwysu*. Arm. *chouezi*.
- HWETTAG, num. adj. Sixteen. Llwyd, 147. Written also *whettac*. These are both late forms; being compounded of *whéh*, six, and *dég*, ten, the correct form would be *hwedhcc*, or *whodhec*, agreeing with the Armoric, *chouezec*.
- HWETH, s. m. A puff, a blast of wind, a gale, breath. Pryce. Written also *whéth*, qd. v. W. *chwýth*. Arm. *chouez*. Ir. *seid*; *gaoth*, † *gaith*, † *gaid*; *fath*, † *fed*. Gael. *seid*, *gaoth*, *fead*. Manx, *sheid*, *geiach*, *geay*, *fed*. Sanse. *swása*. à rad. *svas*, to blow.
- HWETHIA, v. a. To blow. Llwyd, 245. Part. *hwethys*. Llwyd, 60, also writes *dho hwethia*. In the Ordinalia it is written *whethé*, qd. v. W. *chwýthu*. Arm. *choueza*.
- HWETHVIANS, s. m. A bubble. *Hwethvians an dour*, a bubble of water. Llwyd, 45.
- HWEVRAL, s. m. February. Llwyd, 31; who also instances *hwerual*, 59, as a corrupted form. W. *chwevrer*. Arm. *chouevrer*. Ir. *feabhra*, † *febrai*. All from the Latin, *februarius*.
- HWI, pron. s. Ye, or you. Llwyd, 246. ‡ *Dry vedo hwi gil*, what will you? 244. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *why*, qd. v.
- HWIGAN, s. f. The crumb, or soft of bread. Llwyd, 87.
- HWIGEREN, s. m. A father-in-law. Corn. Voc. *socer*. W. *chuegrwn*. Gr. *ékypòs*. Lat. *socer*. Goth. *svaihra*. Scl. *svekar*. Lith. *szessus*. Germ. *schwaeher*. Sanse. *swasura*.
- HWIL, v. a. To make, to do. *Dho hwíl*, to make. Llwyd, 246. This is a corruption of *wil*, or *wíl*, the regular mutation of *gíl*, qd. v.
- HWILA, v. a. To seek, to search for. Llwyd, 69. It is written also *hwilas*. ‡ *Me a vedn mós dha hwillaz hwél dha íl*, I will go to seek work to do. 251. This is a later form of *chwila*. In the Ordinalia the forms used are *whela*, and *whelas*, qd. v. W. *chwilio*, *chwiliéd*. Arm. *chouilia*. Manx, *shalce*.
- HWILEN, s. f. A beetle. Corn. Vocab. *scarabæus*. W. *chwíl*, *chwilén*. Arm. *chouil*. Ir. *cuil*.
- HWILIOG, s. m. A searcher, a seeker, a conjuror. Pryce. W. *chwiliog*.
- HWIRNORES, s. f. A hornet. Corn. Vocab. *scrabo*, (*crabo*) W. *chwyrnores*, from *chwyrnu*, to buzz loudly. It is also called in Welsh, *chwiliorecs*. Arm. *chouiliorecz*.
- HWITEL, s. m. A tale, a story. Pl. *hwitlow*. Llwyd, 288. He also gives as a various form *hwedhol*, plural, *hwidhlow*. 243. It is the same word as *whethel*, qd. v.
- HY, pron. s. They, them. *Euch, ow dew él, dhum ser-vons lél, yn pryson cus; hep ygery, na fös terry, drew hy yn mës, go ye, my two angels, to my faithful servants, who are in prison; without opening, or breaking wall, bring ye them out.* R.D. 318. *Otté omma alhwedhow; drew hy dhymmo hep lettyé, ha me a's ygor wharré an darasow agan naw*, see here keys; bring ye them to me without delay, and I will open them soon, our nine doors. R.D. 637. The general form of this pronoun is *y*, qd. v. In Llwyd's time the sound had been corrupted into *gy*, and *dzhei*, 244. W. *hwy*, *wy*, *hwyt*, † *wynt*. Arm. *hi*, † *y*. Ir. *siad*, *iad*, † *e*. Gael. *iad*. Manx, *ad*. Ang. Sax. *hi*. Gr. *ô*. Lat. *ii*.
- HY, pron. adj. Her, its. Used only with nouns feminine. *Saw a'n wedhen dhym yma hy bós sychys marthys vrás*, but of the tree there is to me great wonder that it is dried. O.M. 756. *My a welas hy gurydhyow*, I saw its roots. O.M. 782. *Nóth yw ol hy scorennow*, all its boughs are bare. O.M. 780. *An golom glás hy lagas*, the dove blue (as to) her eye. O.M. 1109. *Mars ellen hep cove orty, hy holon hy a torské*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. *Mar mynnnyth hy dystrewy, orden dhe'th tús hy knoukyé gans meyn*, if thou wishest to destroy her, order thy people to beat her with stones. O.M. 2675. W. *ei*,

- which, as in Cornish, requires to be followed by the asp. mutation; thus, *ei chalon hi a dor'sai*, her heart would have broken. Arm. *hc*, which follows the same rule, as *hi a werzo he zi*, she will sell her house, (*z = th.*) Ir. a. Gael. a. Manx, *e*.
- HY, pron. s. She, her, it. This is the form invariably in the Ordinalia, but Llwyd writes it *hi*, under which see it explained.
- HYBEN, pron. The other one of two. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luef glêdh gans ol ow nel.—Ny a dyl tol rāk hyben a dhysempys hep anken, rāk tempré an hurlot fōl*, bring thou a nail, and I will fasten his left hand, with all my strength.—I will bore a hole for the other, immediately without trouble, to tame the mad rascal. P.C. 2749. *Na ny lever bōs Dew ken, saw an Tās a nêf yn ban; ha ty voren myrch hyben a wra dew dhys dhe honan*, we say not that there is another God, but the Father of heaven above; and thou jade girl, the other makest a god to thee thyself. O.M. 2649. Written also *yben*, qd. v. Arm. *ben*, when feminine only.
- HYBLYTH, adj. Pliant, flexible. *Haq yn fast kelmys dhedhé kerdyn gwedhyn yn mēsk cronow, may fōns hyblyth dhe gronkyé*, and fast bound to them were cords plaited among thongs, that they might be pliant to beat. M.C. 131. Comp. of *hy*, feasibly, and *plêth*, a plait. W. *hybleth*.
- HYC, s. m. A fish-hook. Corn. Vocab. *hamus*. Written also *hig*, qd. v. Arm. *higen*.
- HYDHEW, adv. To-day. *Me a grŷs ny re pechas hydhew brās worth y ladhé*, I believe we have sinned to-day greatly by killing him. P.C. 2994. *An corf êth hydhew yn pry*, the body went this day into the earth. R.D. 21. One of the various forms of *hodhyc*, qd. v.
- HYHY, pron. s. She, her, she herself. *Deso benyn, yn medha, Iowan dhe vāb me a wra, na bŷth moy ken mam neff-ré es hyhy te na whela*, to thee woman, said he, John thy son I will make; nor evermore other mother than her seek thou not. M.C. 198. A reduplicate, and emphatic form of *hy*, or *hi*. W. *hyhi*.
- HYL, v. a. He will be able. *Deuch gynef, me a dhyswé chy dh'agas mester wharré rāk parusy y soper; effan, may hŷl pŷp mŷp bron, ef hag ol y dhyskyblon, cafus y és hep danger*, come ye with me, I will shew a house for your master, presently, for preparing his supper; large, that every son of the breast may, he and all his disciples, take his ease without delay. P.C. 676. A mutation of *gŷl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- HYLL, s. m. A recess, a back, the nape of the neck. *Ieb cows gér y clamderys, y codhas war bol y hŷll*, without saying a word she fainted, she fell on the back of her head. M.C. 165. *Hŷll*, or *hŷl*, is the regular aspirate mutation of *cŷl*, qd. v., after *y* feminine, (*h* for *ch*.)
- HYLLER, v. pass. It is possible. *Rāk y hyller erryré, hay welas, y vōs prest worth dhe vetyé, dhe vêth dhys ha belyny*, for it is possible to observe, and to see him, that he is ready meeting thee, for shame to thee and villainy. M.C. 20. The same as *haller*, a mutation of *galler*, pres. impers. passive of *gally*, qd. v.
- HYLLY, v. a. Thou mayest be able. *Ny a whŷth yn dhy vody sperys may hŷlly bewé*, we blow in thy body a spirit that thou mayest live. O.M. 62. *Ke yn ban war an kunys, hay ena grovedh a heys, may hŷlly bones leskys*, go thou up on the fuel, and there lie at length, that thou mayest be burned. O.M. 1335. A mutation of *gŷlly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v.
- HYLLY, v. a. He was able. *Yn pŷp maner may hŷlly, y vam prest a's honoré*, in every way that he could, as his mother he always honoured her. M.C. 199. A mutation of *gŷlly*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.
- HYLLYF, v. a. I may be able. *Stop an wedhen troch-a'n dōr, may hŷllyf aga hedhes*, bend the tree towards the ground, that I may reach them. O.M. 202. *Hedh-euch dhymmo ow kledhé, rāk may hŷllyf y ladhé*, reach ye to me my sword, for that I may kill him. R.D. 1969. A mutation of *gŷllyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gally*, qd. v.
- HYLLYN, v. a. We may be able. *Da vyé dhyn mōs ganso, may hŷllyn y acusyé*, it would be well for us to go with him, that we may accuse him. P.C. 1625. *Dyswé dhym nêp meystry brās, may hŷllyn dyso cryggy*, shew us some great power, that we may believe thee. P.C. 1771. A mutation of *gŷllyn*, qd. v.
- HYLWY, v. a. To halloo, to cry out, to shout. *Y hyl-wys en Edhewon, lahys és yn pow a dro, may rŷs y ladhé yn scon mygttern nêb a omwrello*, the Jews cried out;—there are laws in the country about, that he must be slain forthwith, whoever would make himself a king. M.C. 121. Another form of *helwy*, qd. v.
- HYLY, s. m. Brine, salt water, sea water. *An corf-ma mylygys yw, ytho ef a gōdh dhynny; dhe vōs yn dōr nŷns yw gwyw, nag yn dour, nag yn hŷly*, this body is accursed, now it falls to us; to be in earth it is not worthy, nor in water, nor in brine. R.D. 2318. Derived from *hāl*, salt. W. *heli*. Arm. *heli*. Ir. *saile*. Gael. *saile*. Manx, *saailey*.
- HYNADZHA, v. a. To groan, to sigh. *Llwyd*, 62, 159. A late form of a word agreeing with W. *ochenaidio*. Arm. *huanada*.
- HYNADZHAS, s. m. A groan, a sigh, a howling. *Ll*. 62. This is a late corrupt form. W. *uchenaïd*. Arm. *huanad*. Ir. *osnadh*. Gael. *osnadh, osnag, uchanaich*. Manx, *osnee*. Sanse. *usna*.
- HYNSE, s. m. Sex. *Ow holon gér caradow, Dew ruth ros flour hyhynsé, ef a vŷdh hep falladow marow rāk dhe gersené*, my dear beloved heart, God hath given thee the flower of her sex, he shall be, without fail, dead for thy love. O.M. 2136. Probably a mutation of *cynsé*, id. qd. *cunda*, qd. v.
- HYNWYN, s. m. Names. *Agā hynwyn y a vŷdh an houl, ha'n lōr, ha'n steryan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 35. *Ro dhedhé agā hynwyn; y a dhue dhêth worhemmayn*, give to them their names, they will come at thy command. O.M. 120. Plural of *hanow*, qd. v.
- HYNWYS, part. Named, called. *Yn secund dŷdh y fynna gruthyl ebron nêf hynwys*, on the second day I will make the sky called heaven. O.M. 18. *Bargos, bryny, ha'n er, moy dredhof a vŷdh hynwys*, kite, crows, and the eagle further by me shall be named. O.M. 134. O.M. 134. The participle passive of *hcnwel*, qd. v. It is also the 3 pers. sing. preterite. *Ny hynwys dhym saw Pedar*, he named to men none but Peter. R.D. 916.
- HYNWYS, adj. Mild, placid, kind, gentle. *Gew a vc yn y dhwelē gans an Edhewon gorris, ha pen lym rāk y wuné, dhe golon Ihesus hynwys*, a spear was in his hands by the Jews placed, and a sharp end to pierce him to

the heart of the mild Jesus. M.C. 217. Welsh, *hynaws*.
HYR, adj. Long. See *Hir*.

HYROCH, v. a. He will command. *Pan fo guw yn y dhulê, me a hyrch dhodho hertyê, hag a'n gy ewn dh'y golon*, when there is a spear in his hands, I will command him to thrust, and he shall pierce him right to his heart. P.C. 2923. 3 pers. s. fut. of *archa*, qd. v.

HYRCHYS, v. a. He commanded. *Heil mestrigi, Caiaphas re hyrchys dhywyh a dhôs dhe Ierusalem*, hail masters, Caiaphas hath enjoined you to come to Jerusalem. P.C. 1648. The same as *yrchys*, 3 pers. sing. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

HYRSYS, v. a. Thou offeredst. *Ty a wêl an venen-ma; whet aban dhuthê y'th chy, golhy ow treys ny hyrsys; homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas yn surredy*, thou seest this woman; ever since I came into thy house, to wash my feet thou hast not offered; this one with tears has washed them, surely. P.C. 518. A softened form of *hyrchys*, 2 pers. sing. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

HYS, s. m. Longitude, length of place or time, duration. *Adam, cummyas scon a fydh, hys dhe baal luen dhe drehy*, Adam, permission shall be forthwith, to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 380. *Ha gweles yn bledhen, hÿr, py gymmys hys may teffo*, and to see in a year long to what length it may grow. O.M. 2104. *Lemyn ydhyw ewn hys*, now it is the right length. O.M. 2525. *Nans yw an voren marow, a hys yma a'y growedh*, now is the jade dead, at length she is lying. O.M. 2759. Written also *hês*, and *heys*. W. *hÿd*, † *hit*; S. W. *feed*. Arm. *hêd*. Ir. *fad*, *feadh*, † *fo*. Gael. *fad*. Manx, *fud*.

HYSSEAS, conj. Until. *Gans dour gorris yn bathon y wolhas aga garrow, hysseas ys gureg pûr wyn, del vynna Du caradow*, with water put into a basin he washed their legs, until he made them very white, as God the loveable would. M.C. 45. W. *hÿd at*.

HYVEL, adj. Humble, obedient. Sup. *hyvela*, most obedient. *Pryce*. Written also *huvel*, qd. v.

HYVELEP, s. m. A likeness. *Ow hanow yw Vernona; fas Ihesu gynef yma yn hyvelep gwrÿs a'y whÿs, ha kekemmys a'n gwello, hag ynno a gryssso, bôs yaches dhodho yw reys*, my name is Veronica; I have the face of Jesus, in a likeness made by his sweat; and whoever beholds it, and believes in him, need is that there should be health to him. R.D. 1705. Written also *hevelep*, qd. v., and it is the same as *cyvelep*, or *cevelep*. W. *cyfelyb*. Arm. *hevelep*.

HYVLA, v. a. To be humble, to be obedient, to obey. *Llwyd*, 102. Ir. *umhlaigh*. Gael. *umhlaich*.

I.

THIS letter is immutable. Its proper sound in all the Celtic dialects is the same as in French and Italian. When short as in the English words, *sin*, *fin*, and when long as *ee* in *deed*, *seed*. In the Ordinalia *y* is constantly used for it, with the same sound. In latest Cornish it was often sounded as the diphthong *ei*, or *i* in the English words, *fight*, *sign*. Thus *hwi*, you, became *hwei*; *tri*, or *try*, three, *trei*, &c.

I, pron. s. They, them. *I helwys a leun golon*, they cried from a full heart. M.C. 30. *I êth yn un fystene dhe'n tyller gansê o ordnys*, they went in a hurry to the place (that) was ordained by them. M.C. 176. In the Ordinalia it is always written *y*, qd. v.

I, pron. adj. His, her, its. *I vam, pan y'n drehevys, ha'y vôs devethys dhe oys*, when his mother had reared him, and he was come to age. M.C. 10. *Râg i frenna*, to buy it. *Llwyd*, 231. † *War i lër* after him. † *T'er i hodna*, about her neck. 249. Generally written *y*, and *hy*, qd. v.

IA, adv. Yea, yes. Used to express assent in answering a discriminating question. *Llwyd*, 61. W. *ie*, † *ieu*. Arm. *ia*, † *ya*. Irish, *cadh*, *seadh*. Gael. *cadh*, *seadh*. Manx, *she*. Ang. Sax. *gea*, *geac*. Germ. *ja*. Eng. *yea*.

IACH, adj. Healthy, sound, well. Corn. Vocab. *sanus*. *Pan sefsys hydhew myttyn, yach êns aga ieyw; dyswedh y a dhan dhe glôk*, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews; shew thou them from under thy cloak. P.C. 2681. *Mydhygyeth a vÿdh gurÿs, may fo yach a pûp cleves*, a remedy shall be made, that he may be well from every disease. R.D. 1671. W. *iach*, † *iacc*. Arm. *iach*.

IACHE, v. a. To render sound, to make well or whole, to heal, to cure; to become sound or well, to be healed or cured. Part. *iacheys*, *iachÿs*. *Ny dhebbraf bôs, bones marow an profos a alsê ow yachê*, I will not eat food, because the prophet is dead (that) could have healed me. R.D. 1687. *Mar ny allaf bôs yacheys, ny won pyth wrâf*, if I cannot be cured, I know not what I shall do. R.D. 1591. *Mar a kÿl bones yacheys, ty a fydh dhe lyfreson*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty. R.D. 1673. *Bôs ow nâp dhymmo sawyys, ow colon yw yachÿs*, that my son is saved to me, my heart is healed. O.M. 1381. W. *iachau*. Arm. *iachaat*. Irish, *ic*. Gael. *ic*. Gr. *iaômai*.

IACHES, s. m. Health, soundness, sanity. *Kekemmys a'n gwello, ac ynno ef a gryssso, bôs yaches dhodho yw reys*, whoever sees it, and believes in him, need is that there should be health to him. R.D. 1708. Another form of *ieches*, qd. v.

IAG, s. m. A cure, a remedy. *Hemma yw iag a'n pla, y gorf yw krehyllys da ganso*, this is a cure of the plague; his body is rattled well by it. P.C. 2817. Ir. *ic*. Gael. *ic*.

IAR, s. f. The female of birds, a hen. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *yar gallina*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vygyens dên war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I hold birds without equal for food of man in the world. O.M. 129. *Iâr gini*, a guinea hen. *Llwyd*, 88. Pl. *yêr*. 243. "A pullet is still called *mabyer*, in Cornwall." *Polwhele*. W. *iâr*, *giar*, pl. *ieir*, *gieir*. Arm. *iar*, pl. *iêr*. Ir. *cearc*. Gael. *cearc*, Manx, *kiark*.

IAR, s. m. A stalk. † *An lyzûan bian gcn t'ar nedhez ez a tivi en an halow nei, ez kreiez Plêth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk (which) grows on our hills, is called *Plêth Maria*. *Llwyd*, 245.

IDN, num. adj. One. † *Ha na ve idn frôth na mikan na trauaran nôr vez*, and there was no anger, nor strife, nor dispute between them afterwards. *Llwyd*, 253. A late corruption of *un*, qd. v.

IDNAC, card. num. Eleven. *Llwyd*, 176. A corrupted form of *unneec*, qd. v.

IDNE, s. m. A fowler. Cornish Vocabulary, *auceps*. Formed from *edhen*, or *edn*, a bird. The final *e* in *idné*, as in *euré*, denotes an agent, answering to *ai*, in Welsh. Cf. W. *casai*, a hater; *cardolai*, a beggar; *dyhudhai*, a pacifier; *magai*, a nourisher, &c.

IDNIC, s. m. A young bird, a chicken. Written also in the Cornish Vocabulary, *ydnic*, qd. v.

IDZHA, v. subs. There is. † *Idzha'n leauh dha'n den yync-na*, has that young man got the ague? *Llwyd*, 242. A corrupted form of *ydhyu*. W. *ydnu*, *ydi*.

IDZHIN, v. subs. We are. † *Ni idzhin a gwelas*, we are seeing, or we see. *Llwyd*, 246. A corruption of *ydhon*, reduplicate form of *ón*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *bós*, to be. W. *ydym*.

IDHEN, s. f. A bird. *Llwyd*, 29. Another form of *edhen*, qd. v. In late Cornish it was used for the plural. † *Ni rig gwelas an karnow idzha an gullez han idhen môr aral kil y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks where the gulls and other sea birds make their nests. *Llwyd*, 245.

IDHIO, s. m. Ivy. *Llwyd*, 15, 65. W. *eidhew*, *eidhiorwg*, *eihirowg*. Arm. *ilio*, *iliarek*. Ir. *eidhean*, *idho*, *iodha*. Gael. *eihean*. Manx, *hibbyn*. Lat. *hedera*. Fr. *lierre*.

IDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *idheuwon*. *Llwyd*, 242. More generally written *Edhow*, qd. v.

IECHES, s. m. Health, soundness, sanity. *Me a'n pŷs a luen golon yches dhymmo a dhanvon*, I pray him with full heart to send health to me. R.D. 1716. Written also *iehes*. *Am lemyr dhe'n gwellynny, a barth an Tâs veneges, hag y a wra credy a pŷp cleves dhys jches*, kiss thou now the rods, on the part of the blessed Father, and they will surely from every disease cause to thee health. O.M. 1794. *A Dâs Dew, dre dhe versy, danfon jehes dhymmo vy a'm cleves may 'thof grevnyys*, O Father God, through thy merey, send health to me from my disease, that I am afflicted with. O.M. 2630. W. *iechyd*, † *iechuil*. Arm. *ieched*, † *iechel*. Ir. *eassaoth*.

IEIN, adj. Cold as ice, frigid. The Cornish Vocabulary wrongly interprets it, as a substantive, *frigus*. *A dhysempys gwreuch tân da, rāk yeyn fest yw an awel*, immediately make ye a good fire, for very cold is the weather. P.C. 1209. *Dûs yn rāk, yma dhyrn toul guthyl may fe dhe wôs yeyn*, come thou forth, I have a tool that will make thy blood cool. P.C. 1622. *Gwâsk war an mŷn, bommyrn dreys keyn, mar pedhé yeyn, ny dhue dhe gur*, smite thou on the edge, blows over the back, if it be cold, it will not come to the end. P.C. 2729. Written also *ien*, or *yên*. *Y gelmy fast why a wra, gans lovan ha chaynys yén*, bind him fast you shall, with rope and cold chains. P.C. 2069. W. *iaín*, † *iein*. Arm. *ien*, † *iein*.

IENDER, s. m. Cold, frigidity, coolness. *Râg, rum fay, rāk even anwoos, ny glewaf yender dhum troys; ydhesaf ow clanderé*, for, by my faith, on account of very chilliness, I do not feel the cold to my feet; I am benumbed. P.C. 1223. *Beva ydhesaf pŷb ér yn tomder ha yender rêw*, living I am always in heat and cold of frost. C.W. 120. W. *ieinder*. Arm. *ieender*.

IEU, s. f. A yoke. Corn. Vocab. *jugum*. W. *iau*, † *iou*. Arm. *ieu*, *iaô*, *ieô*, *geô*. Latin, *jugum*. Greek, *ζυγός*. Sansc. *yuga*; (*yug*, to join.)

IEU, s. m. Jupiter, Jove. *Dédh Ieu*, and eoutractedly

Dé Ieu, dies Jovis, Thursday. *Llwyd*, 54. Written also *iou*. W. *iau*, *iou*, † *iob*, (*dydh iau*.) Arm. *iaou*, *iou*, (*diziaou*, *diziou*.) Lat. *Jove*. Gr. *ζεύς*.

IEY, s. m. Ice, frost. Corn. Vocab. *glacies*. W. *ia*, † *jaig*. Ir. *aigh*, † *aig*. Gael. *eigh*.

IEYW, s. m. Sinews. *Pŷr gow a lever dhe vyn; pan sefsys hydhew mytlyn, yâch éns aga ieyw*, a very lie thou wilt tell; when thou gottest up this day in the morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2681. This is a mutation of *geyow*, pl. of *geien*, qd. v.

IFARN, s. m. Hell, the infernal region. *Dyrolow yfarn a squerdys corf Iudas ol dhe dharnow*, devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces. M.C. 106. *Ty a fyjdh pŷr tormot sad yn gwêls yffarn, del gresaf*, thou wilt have sad torment in the region of hell, as I believe. O.M. 492. *Pŷr wŷr y fydhons dampnys dhe tân yfarn, droka le*, very truly they will be condemned to the fire of hell, the worst place. P.C. 3094. *Gorreuch ef yn schath dhén môr; an schath a'n dêk dhe yfern*, place ye him in a boat to the sea; the boat will carry him to hell. R.D. 2235. *Porth yfarn me a torras*, the gate of hell I have broken. R.D. 2574. W. *yfern*. Arm. *yfern*. Irish, *ifearn*, † *ifarnn*. Gael. *ifrinn*. Manx, *niurin*. All from Latin, *inferna*.

IG, s. m. A hook, fish-hook. *Llwyd*, 33, *íg*. *Yg hôrn*, an iron hook. 242. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *hyc*, qd. v. Arm. *igen*.

IGANS, s. m. A score, twenty. *Llwyd*, 27. † *Trei igans*, sixty. † *Trei igans ha dêg*, seventy. A later form of *ugans*, qd. v.

IGANSVES, adj. Twentieth. Another form was *igansvath*. *Llwyd*, 243. W. *ugeinved*. Arm. *ugentved*.

IL, v. a. To make, to do. A mutation of *gil*, qd. v. † *Do hwilas hwêl do il*, to seek for work to do. *Llwyd*, 251.

ILL, v. a. He will be able. A mutation of *gill*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v. *Nynsyw henna mât, na ny il bôs yn della, dên dhe verwel awos cowlawarow da*, that is not good, nor can it be so, a man to die because of speaking good words. P.C. 2400. *Ty a il*, thou caust. *Llwyd*, 247. Written more generally *ŷll*, qd. v.

ILIN, s. m. Elbow. *Llwyd*, 15. Generally written *clin*, qd. v.

IM, comp. pron. Into my. *Llwyd*, 244. See *Ym*.

IMPINION, s. m. The brain. Corn. Vocab. *cerebrum*. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may dh entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen ha scullyc y ympynnyon*, I will pull with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into his skull, and scatter his brains. P.C. 2142. *An dreyn bŷs yn ympynnyon êth yn y pen*, the thorns even into his brain went to his head. R.D. 1011. Written also *empinion*, under which see it explained.

IMPOC, s. m. A kiss. Corn. Vocab. *osculum*. W. *impog*, *poc*. Arm. *poc*. Irish, *póg*, † *boc*. Gael. *póg*. Manx, *paag*.

IN, prep. In. *In nép le*, in some place. *Llwyd*, 244. Written also *en*, and *yn*, qd. v.

INGUINOR, s. m. A craftsman. Coru. Vocab. *opifex*. Probably formed from the French, *ingénieur*.

INNIAS, s. m. A repulse, a denial. Pl. *inniadow*. See *Ynnias*.

INTER, prep. Between. *Intré*, *Llwyd*, 249. See *Ynter*.

INWEDH, adv. Also. *Torré yn ow feryl vy, hag inwedh*

- guera dhe'th wothy may tebro ef annodho*, pluck it at my risk, and also cause to thy liusband that he may eat of it. O.M. 199. More frequently written *ynwedh*, qd. v.
- IORCH, s. m. A roe buck. Corn. Vocab. *yorch*, caprea. W. *iwrch*. Arm. *iourch*. Gr. *ἰόρκος*. It is quoted by Seapula in a line from Oppian;—*καὶ δόρκους ὀρυγὰς τε, καὶ αἰγλήεντας ἰόρκους*.
- IORCHES, s. f. A roe. Llwyd, 46. W. *iyrech*. Arm. *iourches*.
- IOT, s. m. Stirabout, hasty pudding. Corn. Voc. *puls*. W. *uud*, † *iot*. Arm. *ioud*, *iôd*, *iôt*. Ir. † *ilh*.
- IOUENC, adj. Young. *Gûr iouenc*, adolescence, a young man. Corn. Vocab. This word is variously written *iungk*, *iouenc*, *yonk*, *yowynk*, qd. v. *Ty mar yonk, pendra wrela gans an gwâs*, thou, so young, what dost thou with the fellow? P.C. 1184. *Ol ny a pÿs, yowynk ha hên, war Dhu pÿp prÿs mercy gan kên*, all we pray, young and old, to God always, mercy with pity. P.C. 39. W. *ieuane*, † *iouene*. Arm. *iaouanc*. Sausc. *yuvan*. Lat. *juvenis*.
- IOW, s. m. Jupiter, Jove. Another form of *Ieu*, qd. v. See also *Dÿyou*.
- IRA, v. a. To anoint, to grease. Llwyd, 245. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *uré*, qd. v. W. *iraw*.
- IRAT, s. m. Ointment. Llwyd, 176. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *urat*, qd. v.
- IRCH, s. m. Snow. Corn. Voc. *nix*. The late form was *er*, qd. v. W. *eira*, *eiry*. Arm. *ereh*.
- IS, s. m. Corn, a berry. † *Iz bara*, bread corn; † *pedn iz*, an ear of corn; † *iz saval*, standing corn; † *iz diu*, a hurdle-berry. Llwyd, 61, 148, 153, 168. The late form of *ÿs*, qd. v.
- ISA, adj. Lowest. *Trêv isa*, the lowest town, in St. Enoder. *Isa coit*, the lowest wood. W. *isav*.
- ISCHEL, s. m. Broth. Corn. Vocab. *iskel*, *jus*. The late form was *isgal*. Llwyd, 74. W. *isgell*. From the Lat. *jusculum*.
- ISEL, adj. Low, humble, lowly. Sup. *isella*, qd. v. *Y popel ny vÿdh sparyys, yssel y fedhons gwythys, keffrys yn nôs hag yn geydh*, his people shall not be spared, low they shall be kept, by night and by day also. O.M. 1515. *Ol an rê-ma ty a fÿjdh, ow gordhyé mara mennyth, war pen dhe dheu glÿn ysel*, all these thou shalt have, if thou wilt worship me low on thy knees. P.C. 136. In late Cornish it was generally written *isal*. Llwyd, 46. *Gwâs isal*, humble servant. Comp. *isala*. *Ty isala*, lower house. W. *isel*. Arm. *izel*. Ir. *isiol*, *iscal*, † *isil*. Gael. *iosal*. Manx. *inÿil*.
- ISELDOR, s. m. The lowest or deepest part, the bottom. Llwyd, 68. W. *iselder*. Arm. *izelder*.
- ISELLA, adj. Lowest. Superlative of *isel*, qd. v. *Ar-luth, henna me a wra, a'n gor yn pyt ysella yn mÿsk pryves*, Lord, that I will do, put him in the lowest pit among reptiles. R.D. 2010. Arm. *izela*. W. *isav*.
- ISION, s. m. Chaff, husks of corn. Llwyd, 111. See *Usion*.
- ISOT, adv. Downwards. Corn. Voc. *deorsum*. W. *isod*, † *issot*.
- ISPAC, s. m. A bishop. Llwyd, 7, 57. The late form of *epscop*, qd. v.
- ITTA, prep. In. † *Po terra vi itta o gwili*, when I was in my bed. Llwyd, 252. A late corruption of *yn*.
- ITHI, comp. pron. In thy. *Ith torn*, in thy hand. Ll. 230. Generally written *yth*, qd. v.

- ITHEU, s. m. A firebrand. Corn. Voc. *titio*. Supposed to be a wrong reading of *lewen*, qd. v.
- ITHIC, adj. Huge, large, very great, exceeding, strenuous. Llwyd, 68, 155, 249. *Ithik tra*, most of all, very much. 122. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *uthec*, qd. v.
- IUH, adv. Above, over. Llwyd, 158. A late form of *uch*, qd. v.
- IUHAL, adj. High, lofty. A late form of *uchel*, qd. v. † *Mar iuhal*, so high. Llwyd, 248.
- IUNC, adj. Young. † *Dean iunk*, a young man. Llwyd, 74. A late form of *iouenc*, qd. v., and is variously written *iungk*, *ÿnk*, *ÿngk*.
- IVRE, s. m. Darnel, tares. Llwyd, 15. Welsh, *evrau*, *evré*. Fr. *ivraie*.
- IWIN, s. m. A finger nail. Plural, *iwinas*. Llwyd, 176. A late form of *evin*, qd. v.
- IYNCAR, s. m. A young man. Llwyd, 41. English, *younker*.

J.

THIS letter was an entire stranger to the Celtic languages, and when it occurs in old manuscripts it is used for I. It is used in a few Cornish words to express a very modern corruption of the sound of *di*, as *jowl* for *diowl*; and in the loan of foreign words. With regard to Armoric, Legonidee observes;—"Cette articulation est toute moderne, et on ne l'emploie que par un relâchement dans la prononciation. Dans les livres anciens, les mots qui commencent aujourd'hui par J sont écrits par I, et l'on prononce encore aussi souvent *iad*, *iaved*, et *iaritel*, que *jad*, *javed*, *jaritel*." J is also used in Manx for *di*, as *Jee*, God. Ir. *Dia*.

JAMMES, adv. Ever, always, continually. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drechevel dhym ostel, ynno jammes râg treged*, I will make a village, and build for myself a mansion, in it ever to live. O.M. 1711. *Heil prÿns Annas, dhywhy gammas mÿr lowenê*, hail prince Annas, ever to you (be) much joy. P.C. 933. *Aban osa mar gortes, ny a wra del leveryth; ha pÿp onan ol jammes neffrê parys dhys a vÿjdh*, since thou art so courteous, we will do as thou sayest; and every one ever will be prepared for thee. R.D. 677. Fr. *jamais*.

JAUDYN, s. m. An obstinate wilful fellow, a rascal. *Gow a lever an iaudyn*, the wilful man tells a lie. P.C. 367. *Pÿ hanow yw an iaudyn dhymmo a dhanfonas e*, what is the name of the fellow he has sent to me. P.C. 1691. *Dyeth vyé bones reys queth a'n par-ma dhe iaudyn*, it were a pity that a cloth of this sort should be given to a wilful man. P.C. 1792. *Nyns yw saw un plos iaudyn*, he is nought but a foul rascal. P.C. 1894.

JAWL, s. m. A devil. *An jawl re'th ewno dk'y glas*, the devil adjust thee to his maw. O.M. 2527. *Ygor scon, abarth an jawl, dhe dharasow*, open thou at once, in the devil's name, thy doors. R.D. 80. *Yn ban dhe nêf Ihesu a wrûk yskynnê*, worth an iawl râk a's gwytho yn pÿp le, up to heaven Jesus did ascend, from the devil that he might keep them in every place. R.D. 2641. Another form of *dewol*, qd. v. W. *diawl*.

JEFFO, v. a. He may have. *Arluth, henna why ny wreuch; an hagré mernans whyleuch ma'n jeffo ef*, Lord, that do you not; seek the most cruel death that he may have it. R.D. 1973. A corruption of *geffo*, (by softening the *g*,) which is a mutation of *ceffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *cafes*, qd. v.

JENVAR, s. m. January. *Mis Jenvar*, tho month of January. Written by Llwyd, 67, *genvar*, qd. v.

JEVAN, s. m. A devil. *Me a lever dheuch yn scon, tynnyn ef yn ban war ton, máp an jevan*, I tell you, forthwith, let us draw him up on the wave, the son of the evil one. R.D. 2282. *Re fethas an fals jevan hydhyw tergwyth*, he has overcome the false demon this day three times. P.C. 154.

JEVES, v. a. He had. *Mara jeves wl dybbry, me a wór gwýr yredy nag yw e Dew*, if he has had a desire to eat, I shall know true, clearly, that he is not a God. P.C. 47. *Máp dén hep ken ys bara, býth nyn jeves ol bcunes, leman yn lavarow da a dhue dhyworth dresnes*, Son of man, without other than bread, hath never had all life, but in good words that come from trinity. P.C. 66. *Néb a vo y gorf golhys, nyn jeves ethom golhy saw y treys na vóns sechys, rág gwlan yw ol yredy*, he whose body is washed, hath not need of washing except his feet, that they be not dried, for he is all clean truly. P.C. 862. *Pendra ny venté keusel? dout an jeves an losel, mar keus, y vós concludyys*, why wilt thou not speak? a fear the knave has had, if he speaks, that he will be silenced. P.C. 1776. I consider this word to be a corruption of *geves*, qd. v. A mutation of *ceves*; or *cefes*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cafes*.

JEVODY, adv. I tell you. *Rág dout y vones ledhys, my ny vynnaf, jevody*, for fear of his being killed, I will not, I tell you. R.D. 594. *Gwýr a geusyth, jevody*, thou sayest truth, I tell you. R.D. 653. *Lemyn Pilat, jevody casus an bows-na hep gwry, ús yth kerchyn, me a vyn*, now Pilate, I tell you, have that robe without seam, (that) is about thee, I will. R.D. 1920. Borrowed from the French, *je vous dis*.

JORNA, s. m. A day. Pl. *jorniow*. *An kynsa jorna*, the first day. C.W. 6. *An keth jorna-ma*, this same day. *Ibid.* 184. Written also *jurna*, and by Llwyd, 27, *jurna*. † *Ha godheubar ha metten o an kensa jorna*, and the evening and the morning were the first day. C.W. p. 189. † *Ha gwrénz an gy bós rág tavazow, ha rág termeniow, ha rág jorniow, ha rág bledhedniow*, and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. p. 90. From the French, *journee*.

JOVE, v. subs. They were. *In corf Ihesus ydhesé, hag ef yn crows ow cregy, pypm mýll strekis del jové, ha peder gwýth cans goly*, in the body of Jesus there were, and he on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. It may possibly be a corruption of *gevé*, he had, a mutation of *cevé*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *cafes*.

JOVYN, s. m. Jove. *Mur a'th caffiaf, re Jovyn, y'th ladhaf kyns ys vytytn a'm dew luf*, if I find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1532. *Rág henna, dhys my a de, gordhyé Jovyn venegs*, therefore I swear to thee, to worship the blessed Jove. O.M. 1812. *Goef nép a wordh Jovyn, ha serry Dew awartha*, unhappy he who worships Jove, and angers God above. O.M. 1889.

JOWAN, s. m. John, a man's name. *Deso benyn, yn medha, Iowan dhe vab me a wra*, to the woman he said, I will make John thy son. M.C. 198. *Iowan y vam a sensy Marya, Crist del arsé*, John considered Mary as his mother, as Christ had commanded. M.C. 199. W. *Ioan, Iewan, Evan*. Arm. *Ian, Iann*. Ir. *Eoin*.

JOWL, s. m. A devil. Pl. *jowlow*. *Gans an Jowl y fóns tullys*, by the devil they were deceived. C.W. 74. *A soweith! te dha gregy dha'n Jowl brás, hay anfugy*, alas! thou to believe the great devil, and his hypoerisy. C.W. 76. A later form of *jawl*, qd. v.

JYST, s. m. A joist, a beam. Pl. *jystys*. *War tew a dhellar, daras ty a wra, port ef a vjdh henwys; jystys dredho ty a pyn a lés, rág na vo degys*, on the hinder side, a door thou shalt make, a port it shall be ealled; beams through it thou shalt nail broadways, that it may not be opened. C.W. 164. Written also *gýst*, qd. v. W. dist. Gael. dist. Scot. *geist, gest*.

L.

THIS letter is radical, and immutable in all the Celtic languages, except in Welsh, where it is secondary, and a mutation of *ll*. The Welsh radical *ll* has an aspirate sound, now peculiar to that language, but the *l* was strongly aspirated in the Anglo-Saxon, as we find there *hlaf*, a loaf; *hlæfdig*, a lady; *hlaword*, a lord.

LA, s. m. A hand. *Llwyd*, 242. An abbreviated form of *lau*, or *lav*, id. qd. *lef*, qd. v.

LAC, adv. Loose, remiss, lax, out of order, naughty, bad. Comp. *lacca*, worse. *Alenna býs yn Tryger, war ów fay lacka mester ny alsen y dhyerbyn*, from hence to Treguer, on my faith, a worse master I should not be able to meet him. P.C. 2275. *Me a'n kymer yn dysdayn, mar ny vedhaf ve prevys wháth mër lacka*, I take it in disdain, if I shall not be proved yet much worse. C.W. 106. *Ma lias gwrég lacka vel seag*, there are many wives worse than grains. Pryce. W. *llac*. Ir. *lag*. Gael. *lag*. Manx, *lhag*. Lat. *laxus, lussus*.

LACCA, s. m. A pit, a well. *Llwyd*, 132. According to Pryce, it also means a *rivulet*;—"which we still call a lake, and leak, or leake; *Landleack*, the church on the rivulet." See also *Lagen*. Welsh, *llŷch*, † *laich*, a lake. Arm. *louch, lagen*. Ir. *loch*. Gael. *loch*. Manx, *logh*. Gr. *λάκκος*. Lat. *lacus*.

LACCA, v. n. To faint away. *Prethy ny allaf pella; me a vjdh súr dha lacka, nes te dhym a lavara*, I can hold no longer; I shall be sure to faint, except thou tell it to me. C.W. 46 W. *llaccáu*.

LACE, v. a. To liek, or slap; to throw about; to eudgel; to laee or lash. *Me a'th lak*, I will laee thee. Pryce. W. *llachio*.

LACIE, v. a. To laee together, to fasten. *Aban yw an pren tellys, bedhens an ebyl gorrys dredhé, rág aga lacié*, since tho wood is bored, let the pegs be put through them, to fasten them. P.C. 2575. From the English, *lace*.

LACHA, s. m. Law. *Dyswrýs a vjdh ol Iudy, ha kellys an lacha ny*, undone will be all Judea, and lost our law,

R.D. 11. *Ty a wra y worré scon a dhesempys yn pryson, an casadow, bys may hallo bós juggys, ha dre lacha bós dampnys dhe vós marow*, thou shalt put him forthwith immediately in prison, the hateful one, till he may be tried, and by law condemned to be put to death. R.D. 1981. Tho more geueal form is *laha*, qd. v. Arm. *lezen*, † *lesen*, † *laes*. Irish, *lagh*. Gael. *lagh*. Manx, *leigh*. Lat. *lex*, *lege*. Med. Lat. *laga*. Ang. Sax. *lak*, *laga*. Germ. *lage*. Isl. *lag*, *laug*. Swed. *lagh*, *lag*. Eng. *law*.

LAD, s. m. Liquor. Corn. Voc. *liquor*. W. *llaith*, subs. and adjective. Arm. *leiz*. Irish, *flúich*. Gael. *flúich*. Manx, *flúigh*. Lat. *latex*. Sansc. *layat*, (li, to become liquid.)

LADER, s. m. A thief, a robber, a pillager, a plunderer. Pl. *ladron*, *laddron*. Corn. Voc. *latro*. An *Edhewon a grogas lader dhe Grist a'n barth clêdh, hag a dhychow lader brás cregy a russons yn wêdh, ha Crist yn crês, leun a rás, leun y golon a voreth, gans laddron y tewedhas, del yw scrifys ay dhewedh*, the Jews hung a robber on the left side of Christ, and on the right a great robber they hung also, and in the middle Christ full of grace, his heart full of sorrow, with robbers he ended, as it is written of his end. M.C. 186. *Dyvedh o, ha lader pûr*, shameless he was, and a very thief. M.C. 191. *An puré lader yn pow*, the veriest thief in the country. P.C. 1174. *An laddron a'n dyalas dre lyes torment ahas*, the thieves mocked him through many detestable torments. R.D. 1424. *An puré laddron yn pow*, the veriest thieves in the country. M.C. 90. W. *lleidr*, plural, *lladron*. Arm. *laer*, pl. *laeroun*. Ir. *sladhoir*, † *ladar*, † *ladron*. Goth. *lheidr*. Lat. *latro*, pl. *latrones*. Sansc. *lut*, to rob. Gr. *λάτρω*, furtively.

LADRA, v. a. To steal, to rob. Written also *laddré*. 3 pers. s. fut. *lader*. *Mar tue nép gwás ha laddré en gweel dhoworthyn pryvé, médh vjdh ol d'agen ehen*, if any fellow comes and steals the rods from us secretly, all shame it will be to our efforts. O.M. 2064. *Na lader, kyn fe vjth mar vrás quallok*, he will not steal, though he be ever so great a braggart. O.M. 2067. *Mar a's laddré dheworto, pan pyn a gotho dhodho*, if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2232. *Gwreuch y pûr fast, ma na allous y laddra yn mës a'n bêdh*, make ye them very fast, that they may not steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 35. *Mar ny wrer y wythé, y dhysskyblon yn pryvé a'n lader yn mës a'n beydh*, if it be not guarded, his disciples privily will steal him out of the tomb. R.D. 343. *Dhyworthyn dén na'n laddro, by na porth dout*, that a man may steal him from us, never entertain fear. R.D. 380. *Y laddré mar whylé dén, ef a'n pren*, if a man seek to steal it, he shall catch it. R.D. 370. W. *lladratta*. Arm. *laera*.

LADUIT, s. m. Nothing. Corn. Voc. *nihil*.

LADH, s. m. A cut, a cutting off, a killing, slaughter. *Onon esa yn preson, Barabas ydho gylwys, presonys o ef dre dreyson, ha rág dén-ládh kekyffrys*, there was one in prison, Barabbas was he called; he was imprisoned for treason, and for manslaughter also. M.C. 124. *Dhe vós dén-ládh yw anken*, to be the killing of a man is a misfortune. O.M. 2335. W. *lládh*, † *lád*. Arm. *laz*. Ir. *slaighe*, † *slaod*. Germ. *schlacht*. Ang. Sax. *slæge*. Sansc. *slath*.

LADHE, v. a. To kill, to slay. 2 pers. sing. imp. *ládhe*. Part. *ledhys*. *Ol warbarth y a ylwys, te Pylat ládh e, ládh c, mernaus an grows desympys; Pylat a gawsys arté, dre-dhouch why bedhens ledhys*, all together they cried out;—"Thou Pilate, kill him! kill him! the death of the cross forthwith!" Pilate again said;—"By you let him be killed." M.C. 142. *Rág dhe ladhé dén mar qura, ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys a paynys in nór bjs-ma*, for if a man shall kill thee, he shall get seven times as much of pains in the earth of this world. O.M. 598. *Rág dhe verkyé my a gura, yn bjs dén vjth na'th ladho*, for I will mark thee, in the world that no man slay thee. O.M. 603. *A myleges y'th ober, ty ré'n ladhes*, O cursed in thy deed, thou hast killed him. O.M. 611. *Mar a'th caffaf, re Jovyn, y'th ladhaf kyns ys vyttyn, a'm dew tucf*, if I catch thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1533. *Sav un marrek a'n ladh-as, ha dhe'n dór scon a'n goras*, but a horseman slew him, and soon drove him to the earth. O.M. 2226. *Y dhadder yw drók tlyys, pan y'n ladhsons dybtyé*, his goodness is ill requited, when they have killed him without pity. P.C. 3098. *Me a grjs a lavassen scon war ow breuth yn latdhen*, I think we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him. R.D. 1836. W. *lládh*, † *lád*; † *ladam* cædo. (Oxf. Gloss.) Arm. *luza*. Gr. *ληίζω*, *λάζωμα*. Lat. *lædo*.

LADHVA, s. f. Slaughter, murder. *Rág an ladhva o mar vrás, ny jll Dew dhymo gava*, for the murder was so great, God cannot forgive me. C.W. 98. W. *lladhva*.

LAFROC, s. m. Breeches. Corn. Voc. *femoralia*. *Lafrocwan* perizomata vel campestria, drawers. *Lhyrd*, 13, 45, gives *lavrak* as the late form, for a pair of breeches. *Lafrocwan* of the Cornish Vocabulary, he reads *lafroc pan*, cloth breeches. 118. Arm. *lawrek*. W. *llavroy*, having large buttocks. The root is the W. *llavr*, the breech.

LAFUR, s. m. Labour, toil, work. Written also *lafyr*, and *laurur*. *Gwyn bjs vones dhym fethys lafur ha duwon an bjs*, joyful that for me is vanquished the labour and sorrow of the world. O.M. 851. *Pyth ew an othom dynny casus lafur a'n par-na*, what is the need for us to have such labour? O.M. 968. *Y'th whjs lafur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bjs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat thou shalt do labour to eat, even to thy end. O.M. 273. *Hel mûr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flôch*, without great labour indeed shall never children be to her. O.M. 299. *Ty re fue fest lafur brás*, thou hast had very great labour. R.D. 2628. *Hir-nath bew ôv yn bjs-ma, ma ythov squyth a lavyr brás ês dhymo pûb nôs ha djdh*, a length of time I have lived in this world, that I am weary with the great labour (that) is to me every night and day. C.W. 126. W. *llavur*. Arm. *labour*. Ir. † *lubbhra*. Lat. *labor*.

LAFURYE, v. a. To labour, to toil, to work. *Môs dhe balas my a vjn, rág sustenê vewnans dhyn, rjs yw porrys lafurryé*, I will go to dig, to sustain life for us, to labour is very useful. O.M. 683. *Rág genes yn pûb teller, parys ôf dhe lafurryé*, for with thee in every place I am ready to work. O.M. 940. *Pan vo ol dhyn lafurryys, agan wheyl a vjdh mothow*, when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing. O.M. 1225. *Reys yw dhyso lafurrya*, it is necessary for thee to work. O.M. 1268. *Nans ôn lafurryys ganso, hag an yssyly pûr squyth*, now we are oppressed with it, and our limbs are very weary.

O.M. 2823. W. *llavurio*. Arm. *laboura*. Lat. *laboro*.
LAGADEC, adj. Full of eyes, quick of sight. *Llwyd*, 105, gives *lagadzhae* as the late corrupt form. W. *llyg-udog*. Arm. *lagadec*.

LAGAS, s. m. An eye. Pl. *lagasow*. As is the general case with pairs, the dual form *dew lagas* is often used instead of the plural. *An golom glâs hy lagas*, the dove with blue eyes. O.M. 1109, 1135. *Lemyn gans ow dew lagas me a wêl*, now with my eyes I see. P.C. 410. *Agan dew lagas yw marthys clâf ow colyas*, our eyes are wondrous sore in watching. P.C. 1065. *Me a tru warê yn y dhew lagas*, I will spit soon in his eyes. P.C. 1400. *A-râk agan lagasow, a-lês ol y wolyow ny u welas*, before our eyes, displayed all his wounds we saw. R.D. 1492. A later form of *lagat*.

LAGAT, s. m. An eye. Corn. Voc. *oculus*. Pl. *legeit, oculi*. *Bleu en lagat*, palpebre, eyelashes. *Biu en lagat*, pupilla, the pupil, (lit. life) of the eye. (W. *mablygad*. Arm. *map an lacad*.) This is the oldest orthography. W. *llygad*, + *lieat*. Arm. *lagad*. Sansc. *laks*, or *lauc*, to see. LAGEN, s. f. A pond, a pool, a lake. Corn. Voc. *stagnum*. Arm. *lagen*.

LAHA, s. m. Law. Pl. *lahys*. *An debel dūs a gewsys, dhynny yma laha may rŷs y vonas ledhys, râg mab Du ef a omvra*, the evil folk said;—"Surely, we have a law that he must be killed, for he makes himself the Son of God." M.C. 143. *Ambosow orth tryher gwreys, an-nedhé nyns ês laha*, promises made by the mighty, of them there is no law. O.M. 1235. *Gwâs da, crocer dhym yma, a aswon mŷr a laha*, I have a crozier-bearer, a good fellow, who knows much law. P.C. 1457. *Lem-myn me agis pŷs oll a baynis Crist predery, ha na vo gesys dhe goll an lahys a rûg dhynny*, now I pray you all to think of Christ's pains, and that to loss be not left the laws he made for us. M.C. 182. *Yma un gwâs marthys prout, ol an cytê ow trylyê, hag an lahes ow syndyê*, there is a fellow wondrous proud, turning all the city, and violating the laws. P.C. 580. Another form of *lacha*, qd. v., *ch* being softened into *h*.

LAHVELET, s. m. A rudder. *Pryce*. This form must be corrupt. It is connected with Welsh, *llywedydh*, a guider, from *llyw*, a rudder, which is also preserved in the Cornish, *lew*, qd. v.

LAIAN, adj. Faithful. Corn. Vocab. *fidelis*. The form used in the Ordinalia is the contracted one of *lên*, qd. v.

LAIG, s. m. A layman. *Llwyd*, 75. Another form of *leic*, and *lêc*, qd. v.

LAINES, s. f. A nun. Corn. Voc. *nonna*. W. *lleian*. Arm. *leanez*, + *leanes*. (W. *lleiandy*, a nunnery. Arm. *leandi*.)

LAIT, s. m. Milk. Corn. Voc. *lac*. The old orthography of *leyth*, or *lêth*, qd. v., as written in the Ordinalia. W. *llaeth*. Arm. *leaz*, *lez*. Irish, *lachd*, + *laith*. Gael. *lachd*. Lat. *lac*, *lacte*.

LAITY, s. m. A milkhouse, a dairy. A local name. Comp. of *laith*, milk, and *ty*, a house.

LAM, s. m. A leap, a stride; a space of time or place; a slip, fall, trip, sliding; chance, accident. *Ny lettys saw un lam, ow kafus banneth ow mam*, I stopped only a space, receiving the blessing of my mother. O.M. 470. *Dhewortê un lam bechan ydh êth pesy may hallê*, he went from them a little space that he might pray. M.C. 53. *A lorels, re's bo drôk lam*, O rascals! be it an evil step

for ye! P.C. 1125. *Me a wra y concludyê war un lam*, I will shnt him up in a trice. P.C. 1464. *Kcuter soon dre dhe dew trôs my a's gwysk, may fo drôk lam*, nails soon through thy two feet I will drive, that it may be an evil chance. P.C. 2782. *Ty a fjdth cawal drôk lam*, thou shalt have a fully bad leap. P.C. 2913. W. *llam*. Arm. *lamm*. Irish, *leum*, + *leim*. Gael. *leum*. Manx, *lheim*.

LAMME, v. a. To leap, to jump, to bound, to stride, to step. *Lemmel* was also used for the infinitive. *War ow fay hemma yw deaul ymskemunys, yn mës a'n dôr y lammâs*, on my faith this is a devil accursed, out of the earth he has jumped. R.D. 2090. *A'n bêdh pan dhueth ha lammê, y fyys yn un vrammê, own kemerys* from the grave when he came and leaped, thou fleddest in terror, seized by fear. R.D. 2093. W. *llammu*; + *lammam*, *salio*. (Oxf. Gloss.) Arm. *lammout*, *lemel*, + *lamma*. Ir. *leim*. Gael. *leum*. Manx, *lheim*. Sansc. *laip*. Goth. *hlaupa*. Ang. Sax. *hleapa*. Germ. *laufe*. Eng. *leap*. Gr. *λεῖπω*. Lat. *labor*.

LAN, s. f. A church, an inclosure. The primary meaning was a piece of ground enclosed for any purpose; an area to deposit any thing in; hence a yard; a churchyard. With the sense of a yard, we have in Welsh, *corlan*, a sheepfold; *gwinllan*, a vineyard; *pcrllan*, an orchard; *ydlan*, a stackyard, &c. With the sense of a church, it enters into most of the names of parishes in Wales, as *Llangadwaladr*, *Llandudno*, *Llangernyw*, &c., and wherever the Welsh were resident, as in Cornwall, where we have *Lanmorran*, *Landuwenac*, *Lanreath*, &c., and in Brittany, there are *Lanbaol*, *Langoat*, *Laniliz*, &c. Again in Scotland, we have *Lanbride*, *Lanmorgan*, &c., and in England, *Lancant*, *Lanbeach*, *Lan-gar*, &c. W. *llan*. Arm. *lan*. Ir. + *lann*, + *land*. Gael. + *lann*. Manx, *lhan*, *lhannee*.

LAN, adj. Clean, pure, fair, holy. A mutation of *glân*, qd. v. *I beyn o mar greff ha tyn, caman na yllŷ bevé heb dasor y eneff gwyn*; bythqueth yn lân revevê, his pain was so strong and keen, that he could not live any way without parting with his pure soul; ever holy he had lived. M.C. 204. W. *glân*, *lân*.

LANHERCH, s. m. An open place in a wood, a sheltered area, a glade, a forest. Corn. Vocab. *saltus*. W. *llan-erch*. It is the name of several places in Wales, as *Llanerch y medh*, *Llanerch Aeron*, &c.; and in Cornwall, as *Lanrack*; and in Scotland, as *Lanerk*, and *Lanrick*.

LANWES, s. m. Fulness, satiety, glut. *Ty a wra wogê hemma gorre an tûs a le-na bŷs yn tyreth a dhynwa lan-wes leyth ha mêl kefrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence to a land that produces fulness of milk, and honey also. O.M. 1430. Welsh, *llanwed*, *llonaid*, + *loneit*. Irish, *lainne*, + *lanad*. Gael. *lanachd*, *laine*. Manx, *laneid*.

LAOL, v. a. To say, to speak, to tell. *Llwyd*, 54. ‡ *Thera vi lâl*, I say. 71. ‡ *Dho lâl gow*, to tell a falsehood. 150. ‡ *Êmâ radn a lâl*, some say. 250. It occurs only in late Cornish. Welsh, *lloio*, to prate, to tattle. Sansc. *lal*, to prate.

LAPPIOR, s. m. A dancer. Corn. Voc. *saltator*. Formed from the English, *leaper*.

LAPPIORES, s. f. A female dancer, a dancing woman. Corn. Voc. *saltatrix*. From *lappior*, with the feminine termination.

LAS, adj. Blue; grey; green. The feminine mutation of *glâs*, qd. v. *Losowan lās*, a green herb. *Mola lās*, a fieldfare. Llwyd, 168.

LAST, s. m. Nastiness. *Gans an Edhevon war hast drók dheuas a ve dythgtyt, tebell lycour mûr y lāst, eysyll bestyll kemyskis*, by the Jews in haste a bad drink was dighted, evil liquor, great its nastiness, vinegar, gall mixed. M.C. 202. Arm. *lastez*, filth.

LATH, s. m. Milk. Llwyd, 75. *Lāth* is a contracted form of *leath*, id. qd. *leyth*. See *Lail*.

LATHYE, v. a. To lay or place. *H'ow gwereseuch, coveché, ow corré tumbyr yn ban, may haller aga lathyé, yn crés an chy rés vyé kafus gyst eréf na vo gwan*, and help me, comrades, putting the timber up, that they may be laid, in the middle of the house it would be necessary to have a strong beam (that) is not weak. O.M. 2480. *Hay ŷll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé, worth an grows y fōns lathyys, gans kenter gwyskis dredhé*, and one of his feet was placed right over the other, on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 179.

LAU, s. f. A hand. Corn. Vocab. *manus*; which also furnishes us with another form, *lof*, dual, *duilof*, as *lien duilof*, a towel. The forms preserved in the Ordinalia are *lof*, *luef*; dual, *dewlucf*, *dyulef*, *dulé*, *dyulé*, *deulé*. W. *llaw*, † *lau*, † *lof*, whence *llowrudh*, redhanded; *llovi*, to handle; *rhaglovydh*, a vice-gerent; *unllovyauc*, one-handed. Arm. † *lao*, † *la*. Irish, *lamh*, † *lam*, † *luam*. Gael. *lamh*. Manx, *lauc*. Goth. *lofa*. Scottish, *loof*. Eng. *luff*. Sansc. *labh*, to seize. Gr. *λάβω*, *λαμβάνω*.

LAUN, adj. Full. Pryce. Generally written *leun*, and *luen*, qd. v.

LAUNTIER, s. m. A lamp. Llwyd, 81.

LAUR, adv. Enough, sufficiently. Llwyd, 144. Generally written *lour*, qd. v.

LAUTE, s. m. Loyalty, good faith, truth. *Cowyth whék by my lauté, ty a fýdh mēns a vynnny, sweet comrade, by my truth, thou shalt have all thou wilt*. P.C. 589. *Del ós cowyth da, lavar a pilé osa, er dhe lauté*, as thou art a good companion, say whence thou art, on thy truth. P.C. 2180. Written also *leauté*, and *lewé*. Derived from the Old French, *loiauté*.

LAVALOW, s. m. Apples, fruits. † *Gwedhan lavalow*, an apple tree. Llwyd, 10. † *Ha Dew laveras, gwrēns an noar dry rág gwells, ha losow toen hās, ha'n gweedd toen lavalow warler e cunda*, and God said, let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs yielding seed, and the trees yielding fruit after their kind. Gen. j. 11. (M.C. p. 93.) "*L* is premised, for what I have observed, only in the word *lavalow*, apples; which is but a very late corruption of *avalow*." Llwyd, 231.

LAVAR, s. m. Utterance, speech, voice; a saying; a word; a proverb. Corn. Vocab. *sermo vel locutio*. Pl. *lavarow*, *levarow*. *Máb dén heb ken ys bara nyn gevas oll y wevnas lemnen yn lavarow da, a dhé dheworth an dremas; dre worthyp Crist yn ŷr-na lemmyn ny a ŷll gwel-as, lavar Du maga del vra nēb a vynnno y glewas*, the Son of Man without other than bread hath not taken all his life, but in good words that come from the Supremely Good. By Christ's answer then we may now see, how God's word feeds whosoever will hear it. M.C. 12. *Del levcryth, my a grýs y fýdh agan enefow dre levarow Dew mygys*, as thou sayest, I believe that our souls will

be fed by the words of God. P.C. 76. *Whét y lavar a fuc, crés ol dhywhy why*, ever his speech was, "Peace to you all." R.D. 1361. *An lavar góth ew lavar gwír*, the old saying is a true saying. Pryce. Welsh, *llavar*. Arm. *lavar*. Irish, *labhairt*, *labhradh*, † *labar*, † *labrad*. Gael. *labhairt*. Manx, *loayr*. Sansc. *lapan*, (*lap*, to speak.) Cf. also Latin, *labrum*. Span. *palabra*. Port. *palavra*. Eng. *palaver*.

LAVARY, v. a. To speak, to say, to tell, to pronounce, to declare. The infinitive is generally *leverel*, qd. v. Part. *leverys*. *Hag éth arta dhe besy, del lavarsa ragon ny*, and he went again to pray as he had said for us. M.C. 56. *En prins scon a levcris, te Crist, lavar dhym ple ma dhe dūs*, the prince straightway said, "Thou Christ, tell me where are thy people?" M.C. 78. *Crist un gēr ny levery*, Christ would not say a word. M.C. 96. *Hag y lavarsons dhodho*, and they said to him. M.C. 154. *Rág dhys ny lavaraf gow*, for I do not tell thee a lie. O.M. 180. *Lavar dhymmo dyowgel*, tell thou to me clearly. O.M. 1369. *Dysempps arch ha lavar*, forthwith command thou and say. P.C. 61. *Nyns ŷs gorryth na benen býth well cusyl bys vycken a lavarré*, there is not male or female ever better advice to eternity (that) could mention. R.D. 422. For examples of the other tenses see *Leverel*. W. *llavaru*, *llevar-u*. Arm. *lavarct*. Irish, *labhair*. Gael. *labhair*. Manx, *loayr*. Sansc. *lap*.

LAVASY, v. a. To dare, to venture, to attempt. *Portheres gentyl mars ós, me a'th pýs u lavasos dry ow cowyth abervedh*, portress, gentle as thou art, I pray thee that thou wouldst venture to bring my companion within. P.C. 1226. *Me a grýs a lavassen scon war ow breuth y'n latthen*, I think we might venture at once, on my judgment, to kill him. R.D. 1835. *Mar levcryn y knoukyé ol dhe brewyon, y wrén dhodho ef hep mar*, if I might venture to knock him all to pieces, I would do it to him without doubt. R.D. 1892. W. *llavas*. Ir. *lamham*, † *luisim*.

LAVERYANS, s. m. A tongue or language. Pryce.

LAVIRIA, v. a. To work, to labour. † *Dera vi laviria*, I do labour. Llwyd, 246. A late form of *lafuryé*, qd. v.

LAVIRIANS, s. m. Labouring, labour. † *Buz, gen nebas lavirians, cye venja dendle go booz, ha dillaz, bnt, with little labour*, they would get their meat, and clothes. Pryce. W. *llavuriant*.

LAVRAC, s. m. A pair of breeches. Llwyd, 13, 45. *Lavrak pan*, cloth breeches. 118. A later form of *lafrog*, qd. v.

LAVUR, s. m. Work, labour, toil. *Heb mûr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flôch*, without great labour indeed she shall never bear children. O.M. 299. *Awos lavur na dewon nefré ny fallaf dheuchwyh*, because of labour nor sorrow, I will never fail you. O.M. 2405. *Godheveuch omma lavur*, endure ye here labour. P.C. 1024. Written also *lafur*, qd. v.

LAWAN, s. m. Birds, fowls. *Yn tân ty a vra lesky, ha kēth pagya-ma defry yn effarn, why dróg lawan*, in fire thou shalt burn, and this homicide surely in hell, ye wicked fowls. C.W. 124.

LAWÉ, s. m. Laud, praise, request. *Yn enour Dew, dh'y lawé, cuch dh'y drehy hep lettyé*, in honour of God, to his praise, go ye to eut it without delaying. O.M. 2504. *Ny vyn Dew kēr, dh'y lawé, na fella my dhe vevé omma genouch*, dear God, to his praise, will not

that I should live any longer here with you. O.M. 2359. *Wogé hen-ma ty a wél Máp Dew owdh esedhé a bart dyow, dh'y lawé, dhé'n Tás Dew, Arluth huhel*, after this thou shalt see the Son of God sitting on the right side, to his praise, of the Father God, Lord high. P.C. 1329.

LAWEN, adj. Joyful, glad. *Pryce*. Generally written *lowen*, qd. v.

LAWENES, s. m. Joy, gladness, delight. *Llwyd*, 62. A later form of *lowené*, qd. v. W. *llawenydh*.

LAWENIC, adj. Cheerful, glad, merry. *Llwyd*, 13, 42. Generally written *lowenec*, qd. v.

LAWER, adj. Many, much; several. *Lawer flowrys a bûb chan yn plâs-ma yta tevys*, many flowers of every kind in this place shall grow. C.W. 28. ‡ *Pysgoz lawer*, many fishes. *Llwyd*, 248. The word is variously written *lower*, *lawr*, and *lour*, qd. v. W. *llawer*. Ir. *lear*, *lor*, † *lar*, † *ilar*, † *hilar*. Gael. *leor*. Manx, *lioar*. Gr. *πλήρης*. Lat. *plêrus*, *plures*.

LAWETHAN, s. m. Fiends. *Belsebuc hu lawethan, dyllleuch lukes ha taran quynt a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends send forth lightnings and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 128. *Hu my cawgeon lawethan, merwel a wrén ow cûl tân yn dan un chek*, and my dirty fiends, we will die making a fire under the kettle. R.D. 139.

LAWN, adj. Clean, clear, open. A corruption of *lân*, a mutation of *glân*. *Trelawn*, an open town. It may however be connected with W. *llawnt*. Eng. *lawn*.

LAYS, s. m. Laws. A contracted form of *lahys*, pl. of *laha*, qd. v.

LAYS, adj. Green. *Pren lays*, a green tree. *Pryce*. A late form of *lâs*, a mutation of *glâs*, qd. v. It was finally written *lase*, as *Goonlase*, the green down, in St. Agnes. *Borlase*, the green top or summit.

LE, s. m. A place, space, spot, situation, stead. *A'm bewnans del yw scryfys yn lyffrow en leas le*, of my life as it is written in many a place. M.C. 73. *Ihesus a dhedhoras, hag êth yn le may fynné*, Jesus ascended, and went to the place that he would. M.C. 243. *Ha ny ow tûs a le-na*, and we coming from that place. O.M. 714. *Offrynnnyé an kêth mols-ma, yn le Ysac, y sethya war an alter dhe lesky*, (I will) offer this same sheep; instead of Isaae (I will) set it on the altar to burn. O.M. 1385. *My a vyn gûl yn della, py le penag y's kyffyn*, I will do so, wherever I find it. P.C. 1551. *Omma aberth yn pen wlâs, le na fue denses bythqueth*, here within the head country, where manhood never was. R.D. 2531. W. *lle*, † *loc*. Arm. *lech*. Ir. *loc*. Gael. *loc*. Lat. *locus*. Gr. *λόχος*. Ang. Sax. *leah*, *lege*. Eng. *lay*. Russ. *lug*. Fr. *lieu*.

LE, adj. Less, smaller. Used as the comparative of *bechan*. Superl. *leia*, qd. v. *Dék-warn-ugens a moné; me ny vennaf casus lé yn gwryyoneth*, thirty of money; I will not take less in truth. P.C. 594. *Mér lé, mneth less*. *Llwyd*, 91. ‡ *Na reugh eva ré, mez eva rag guz zehaz; ha hedna muy po lé, vedna guitha corfen chaz*, do not drink too much, but drink for your thirst; and that, more or less, will keep the body in health. *Pryce*. Welsh, *llai*. Irish, *lughu*, † *laigiu*, † *lu*. Gael. *lughu*. Manx, *sloo*. Old Celtic, *lugu*, in *Lugu-dunum*, Lyons; *Lugu-ballium*, Carlisle; &c. Greek, *ελαχύς*, *ελαχίων*. Eng. *less*. Sansc. *laghu*, (*lic*, to diminish.)

LEADAN, adj. Large. *Llwyd*, 76. See *Ledan*.

LEAL, adj. Faithful, true, loyal. *Llwyd*, 59. *Me a byes dhé'n leal Drengès, ha drevo omma yn beys dha vós leal servant dhodho*, I pray to tho faithful Trinity, and while I am here in the world, to be a loyal servant to it. C.W. 102. The general form in the Ordinalia is the contracted one of *lél*, qd. v. Arm. *leal*. Span. *leal*. It. *leale*. Fr. † *leall*. Scot. *leil*. From the Lat. *legalis*.

LEANA, v. a. To fill to fill up. *Dho leana*. *Llwyd*, 68. A late form of *lenwel*, qd. v.

LEAS, adj. Many, frequent, much. *Yn lyffrow yn leas le, dre brofusy leveryys*, in books in many places by prophets spoken. M.C. 73. *Herodes a wovynnyys orth Ihesus Crist leas tra*, Herod asked of Jesus Christ many a thing. M.C. 111. *Goleow pals leas mýll*, plenteous wounds many thousands. M.C. 165. *Ha leas ganso ena dodho a dhûk dustumy*, and many with him there to him bare witness. M.C. 208. Written also *lias*, and *lues*, qd. v. W. *lliaws*, † *liaus*. Arm. *lies*, (*a-lies*, often.) Ir. *liachd*, † *lia*.

LEAS, s. m. Breadth. ‡ *Maôz a leas*, to go abroad. *Llwyd*, 129. A late form of *lés*, qd. v.

LEASDER, s. m. Plenty, abundance. *Pryce*.

LEATH, s. m. Milk. *Llwyd*, 75. *Leath crév*, raw milk. *Leath ewles*, sour milk. ‡ *Es leath luck gen veu*, is there milk enough with the ew? *Pryce*. Another form of *lêth*, or *leyth*, which are again later forms of *lait*, qd. v.

LEAUH, s. m. A calf. ‡ *Ma'n viuh gen leauh*; the ew is in calf. *Llwyd*, 230. A late corruption of *loch*, qd. v.

LEAUH, s. m. The ague. ‡ *Idzha'n léauh dhé'n dén yynk-na*, has that young man the ague? *Llwyd*, 242. Arm. *leach*, *lêch*, the rickets.

LEB, adj. Wet. The feminine mutation of *glêb*, qd. v. *Cewar lêb*, wet weather. *Llwyd*, 243.

LEB, pron. rel. Who, which, what. *Llwyd*, 134. A late corruption of *neb*, qd. v.

LEBBA, adv. Here. *Llwyd*, 248. A more recent corruption of *lebma*.

LEBMA, adv. Here. ‡ *A lebma*, from hence. *Llwyd*, 65. A late corruption of *lemma*, qd. v.

LEBMA, v. a. To sharpen. *Llwyd*, 41. A late corruption of *lemma*, qd. v.

LEBMAL, v. a. To leap, to hop, to dance. *Llwyd*, 143, 245. A late corruption of *lemmel*, qd. v.

LEBMEN, adv. Now. *Llwyd*, 251. Written also *leb-myn*, being late corruptions of *lemmyn*, qd. v.

LEO, adj. Lay. *Asson whanseck ol dhe pysy, lettrys ha lêk, war Dhu mercy*, we are desirous to pray, lettered and lay, to God for merey. P.C. 38. *Otté omma skyber dék, ha cala lour war hy luer, pynag vo lettrys py lêk a weles an chy, nym dêr*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor; whoever he may be, lettered or lay, (that) hath seen the house, I am not concerned. P.C. 681. Another form of *leic*, qd. v.

LEDAN, adj. Broad, wide, ample, spacious, extensive. *Yn amendys a'd pehasow, orden bôs gwreys temple golow, brâs ha ledan*, in amends of thy sins, order to be made a brilliant temple, great and ample. O.M. 2261. *Ha'n Edhevon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mên, leden o, ha poys, ha brâs, moy agis gavel tredden*, and the Jews put above Jesus Christ a stone, broad it was, and heavy,

and large, more than the grasp of three men. M.C. 237. W. *llydan*, †*lilan*. Arm. *ledan*. Irish, *leathan*, †*lethan*, †*lilan*. Gael. *leathan*. Manx, *llean*. Greek, *πλατὺς*. Lat. *latus*. Sanse. *parthus*; (*parth*, to expand.) Goth. *braids*. Lith. *platus*. Ang. Sax. *brad*. Germ. *breit*. Eng. *broad*.

LEDANLES, s. f. A plaitain. *Llwyd*, 121. Called in the Corn. Voe. *enlidan*, qd. v. Comp. of *ledan*, broad, and *les*, a herb. Arm. *ledanlus*. W. *llydan y fordh*.

LEDR, s. m. A cliff, a steep hill. Written also *ledra*. *Lam ledra*, the cliff, or steep spot of ground. Pryce. This may however be compared with W. *llam y lladron*, the robbers' leap; a precipice in Merioneth, where thieves were thrown down. W. *llethyr*, *llethr*, a cliff.

LEDREYS, part. Stolen. Part. pass. of *ladra*, qd. v. *Mar ny fedhé ef gwythys, gans y tús y fýdh ledrys*, if he be not guarded, by his people he will be stolen. R.D. 354. Written by Llwyd, 354, *ledres*. *Po marh ledres*, when a horse is stolen.

LEDYA, v. a. To lead. *Pyw ytho a's hembronk dhy, mar ny wraf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, who then will lead them to it, if I nor Aaron do not conduct them ever? O.M. 1876. Borrowed from the English.

LEDZHEC, s. f. A heifer. *Llwyd*, 3, 240.

LEDIHS, part. Killed, slain. Part. pass. of *ladhé*, qd. v. *El a'n nêf ôf, danfenys rág gwythé na ve ledhs dhe vâp Ysac*, an angel from heaven I am, sent to preserve that be not killed thy son Isaac. O.M. 1373. *Mar codhfo an casadow, dystouch y fyen ledhs*, if the villain knew, immediately I should be killed. O.M. 2120.

LEF, s. f. A voice, sound, ery. *Dhe léf, Arluth, a glewaf*, thy voice, Lord, I hear. O.M. 587. *Ty re glewas ugan léf*, thou hast heard our voice. R.D. 174. *Uthyk yw clewas y léf*, it is terrible to hear his voice. R.D. 2340. *Orto ef y a sedhas, may clewo léf Ihesus whék*, on it they sat, that they might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77. Welsh, *llêv*. Arm. *lef*, *lev*. Cf. Lat. *clamo*, to ery out.

LEF, s. f. A hand. *Gwlân ef re gollas an plás, a'm léf dhychow a wrussen dh'y wythé an geffo grás*, he has quite lost the place, (which) with my right hand I had made to keep it if he had the grace. O.M. 421. *Hag yn y léff dhychow yn wêdh gwelen wyn a ve gorris*, and in his right hand also a white rod was put. M.C. 136. Written also, to express the long é, *leyf*, and *luef*. See the dual form *dywlef*. The earlier forms were *lau* and *lof*, qd. v.

LEFA, v. a. To ery aloud, to shout. *Ow bannath dhyso, Gryffyn, ty a lefes yn dhe fe; mar ny gevyth mêdh py gwyn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, my blessing on thee, Gryffyn, thou shoutedst in thy faith; if thou findest no mead or wine, go to the fountain to drink. O.M. 2434. W. *llevain*. Arm. *lefa*.

LEGAST, s. m. A lobster. Pl. *legesti*. *Llwyd*, 33, 242. Dr. Davies's Welsh-Latin Dictionary, 1632, gives *llegest*, *polypus piscis*, as a Welsh word, and quotes the Liber Landavensis, as his authority. It is not however the Welsh name, which is *cimwech*, and is another instance, with *côth*, and many others, of words taken from the Cornish Vocabulary, and mistaken for Welsh. "In the Welsh Dictionary, *legast* is rendered *Polypus* out of the Liber Landavensis; but erroneously I suppose, seeing it is manifestly the Latin *Locusta*, and that it is at this

day used in that sense in Cornwall. One sort of this *Legast*, (called otherwise by the Cornish, *Gavar-môr*,) the Western English called anciently *Legster*, afterwards *Lengster*, and now *Long Oyster*." Llwyd, 5. Arm. *legestr*. Fr. *langouste*.

LEGRADZ, s. m. A reading, a varying, a changing. Pl. *legradzhov*. Pryce.

LEGRIA, v. a. To read, to vary, to change. Pryce.

LEHAN, s. m. A tile, a slate. *Llwyd*, 161. The diminutive of *lêh*, or *lêch*, a slab, or flat stone. W. *llêch*, *llechen*. Arm. *leach*. Irish, *leac*, †*liac*. Gael. *leac*. Manx, *leac*.

LEHE, v. a. To lessen, to diminish. Part. *leheys*, *lehýs*. *Yowynk ha loys, kyn fo tollys dre y deunos, mercy gylweys; seon y gallos a vîdh lehýs*, let young and grey, though they be deceived by his witchery, call for mercy; soon his power shall be lessened. P.C. 21. *Penys a reys rág y terros, may fo leheys mûr a y gallos dre ow fynys*, penance is necessary for his lands, that may be diminished much of his power through my pains. P.C. 44. Written also *leyhé*, and *lyha*, qd. v.

LEIA, s. m. Least. *Dha'n leiah, en leiah*, at least. Ll. 91. Written also *lyha*, qd. v. It is used as the superlative of *bechan*. W. *lleia*. Ir. †*lugimen*.

LEIC, s. m. A layman. Corn. Voe. *laicus*. The older form of *léc*, qd. v. From the Latin.

LEID, s. m. A tribe, a family. Corn. Vocab. *progenies* vel *tribus*. *Luyte* written in the MS. by another hand, and read by Llwyd, 4, 166, *leith*. W. *llwyth*. Ir. *slead*, *sleachd*, *sliochd*, †*lucht*, †*luct*. Gael. *sluagh*, *luchd*. Manx, *sluight*, *slei*. Sanse. *laukas*. Gr. *λαὸς*, *λεῖτός*. Goth. *lauths*. Germ. *leute*. Slav. *liúd*.

LEL, adj. Faithful, loyal, true. Comp. and superl. *lêllé*. *Lavar, ple ma Abel, dhe vroder, ow servont lêl*, say thou, where is Abel, thy brother, my faithful servant. O.M. 572. *An golom glâs hy lagas, yn mês gwra hy delyfré; lêllé edhen, ren ow thâs, leverel ry won ple fe*, the dove blue as to her eyes, do thou liberate out; a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there was. O.M. 1111. *Mars ôs profus lêl*, if thou art a faithful prophet. O.M. 1799. Used also adverbially. *Me a worthyp dhyso lêl*, I will answer thee faithfully. P.C. 1751. *Rág kemmys a'n crýs, hag a vo lêl vygydhys, sylwela vwa*, for as many as believe it, and are faithfully baptized, he will save. R.D. 1143. A contracted form of *leal*, qd. v.

LEMMMA, v. a. To sharpen, to whet. Part. *lemmys*. *Pan o an kentrow lemmys, hy a's dâk dhe'n Edhevon*, when the nails were sharpened, she brought them to the Jews. M.C. 160. *Gans ow bocll nowydh lemmys, my a squat pûb peis tymber*, with my axe newly sharpened, I will hew every piece of timber. C.W. 166. W. *llymmu*. Arm. *lemma*. Ir. *liomham*. Gael. *liomh*. Manx, *shliu*.

LEMMMA, adv. Herc, this place. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *le*, a place, and *ma*, here. *A lemma*, from this place, hence. *Euch a lemma pûr thóth brás, del ym kerreuch, ages dew*, go ye hence with great speed, as ye love me, ye two. O.M. 542. W. *lle-yma*.

LEMMAN, adv. Now, even now, at present, but. Written indiscriminately *leman*, *lemcn*, *lemmen*, *lemyn*, *lem-myn*, and *lymmyn*. *Mars ôs Dew a nêf golow, dysqua lemmann marthusow may allyf vy y weles*, if thou art the God of bright heaven, shew now miracles, that I may see

- them. P.C. 82. *Salmon, lemen ke y'th tour*, Solomon, now go into thy palace. O.M. 2339. *Ellas, bythqueeth kyns lemmen, y vós gwjŕ Dew ny wydhen*, alas! ever before now I did not know him to be true God. P.C. 1913. *Ny won vyth pe'dh áf lemyñ*, I know not ever where I shall go now. O.M. 355. *Lemmyn, yacheys aban ós, yn ta ty a jl godhfos nag éns Dew byth lemmyn ef*, now, since thou art healed, thou mayest know well there is not any God but he. R.D. 1749. *Nyns yw gulán lemmyn mostys*, it is not clean, but dirty. R.D. 1927. The oldest form is *luman*, qd. v. The component parts are *le*, a place, and *man*, id. qd. *ma*, here.
- LEMMEL, v. a. To leap, to jump. *Llwyd*, 245. The inflected tenses are formed from *lammé*, qd. v.
- LEN, s. f. A blanket, a cloak, a whittle. Pl. *lennow*, †*lednow*. Corn. Voc. *sagum*. †*Pandra vedhoh why geil rag lednow rag 'as flo*, what will you do for whittles for your children? Pryce. W. *llen*, †*lenn*. Arm. *lenn*. Ir. *leinc*, †*leann*, †*lenn*. Gael. *leine*. Manx, *lheiney*. Lat. *læna*.
- LEN, s. m. A ling fish. Pl. *lenesow*. *Y rôf hyuwyn dhe'n puskes, porpus, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vydh; lenesow ha barfusy, pysk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhaf Dew yn perfyth*, fishes, porpoises, salmons, congers, all to me obedient they shall be; lings and cods, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 138. W. *lling*. Arm. *lean*. Ir. *lang*, *long*. Gael. *long*.
- LEN, adj. Full. *Dhe kekemmys na'm gwello, hag yn perfyth a'n cresso, ow len benneth me a pŷs*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. R.D. 1556. *Lên a rás*, full of grace. *Llwyd*, 232. A contracted form of *leun*, qd. v.
- LEN, adj. Faithful, trusty, true, honest. *Nyns ús dén ort ow servyé, len ha gwyrion, me a greys*, there is not a man serving me, trusty and true, I believe. O.M. 930. *Del oma marrek len*, as I am a trusty knight. O.M. 2150. *Gwyw yw yn len dhe servyé*, it is worth while to serve thee faithfully. O.M. 2608. *Rák dhe vós, geyler, mar len*, because, gaoler, thou art so trusty. R.D. 91. *Gensy prest dew venyn len esa worth y homfortyé*, with her at hand were two loyal women, comforting her. M.C. 167. A contracted form of *laian*, qd. v., as written in the Cornish Vocabulary. It seems to be derived from the French, †*loiau*.
- LENA, adv. That place, there. *A lena*, from that place. *An Edhewon yntredhé a rûg may urellons terry aga morthosow wharé, hag a lena aga dry*, the Jews among them caused that they should break their thighs anon, and bring them thence. M.C. 229. *Ef a rûg dhedhé yn scon monas yn mäs a lené*, he made them forthwith go out from thence. M.C. 30. (*Lené* is to be read *lena*. *Llwyd*, 227.) Comp. of *le*, a place, and *na*, there. W. *lle-yna*.
- LENCY, v. a. To swallow, to absorb. *Dreath lenky*, a quicksand. *Llwyd*, 160. It occurs also in the compound *dadlency*. *Clunk*, to swallow, is still used in Cornwall. W. *llyncu*, †*lunca*. Arm. *lonca*. Ir. *slugadh*. Gael. *sluig*. Manx, *lhuggey*.
- LENDURY, s. m. Cleanness, cleanliness, good faith, truth. *Rág henna dhe'n bŷs y tuiyth, rág dön dustiny ha gwryth dhe'n lendury yn púp prŷs*, for that I came to the world, to bear testimony and service to the truth at all times. P.C. 2025. *Gwyrioneth a reys bós dreys abervedh yn mater-ma, ha lendury kekeffrys, rág ymsywe y a wra*, truth must be brought within this affair, and good faith also, for they follow each other. P.C. 2449. A mutation of *glendury*, from *glander*, id. qd. W. *glendid*, cleanness, purity, from *glân*, clean, pure.
- LENN, v. a. To read. *Dho lenn*. Pryce. Arm. *lenn*, *lenna*. W. *llén*, literature. Arm. *lenn*. Gael. *leughadh*.
- LENNER, s. m. A reader. Pl. *lenneriow*. Pryce. Arm. *lenner*. W. *llenwr*, a scholar; *dar-llenwr*, a reader.
- LENWEL, v. a. To fill, replenish, to fulfil, to become full. Part. pass. *lenwys, lynnwys*. *Lemmen pan yw nêf dhyn gwrŷs, ha lenwys a eledh splan*, now when heaven is made to us, and filled with bright angels. O.M. 10. *Mar lenwys ew an bŷs lemyñ a skereuynsy*, so full is the world now of wickedness. C.W. 162. *Ha Dew rûg aga benigya, ha laveras, bedhouch len a hás, ha grew cressya ha lenwel an dour en môr*, and God did bless them, and said, be ye full of seed, and do ye increase and fill the water in the sea. M.C. p. 94. *Ha Dew rûg aga benigya, ha Dew laveras dhodhans, bedhov len a hás, ha cressyouch, ha lenouch an 'oar*, and God did bless them, and God said to them, be ye full of seed, and multiply, and replenish the earth. *Ibid.* p. 95. W. *llenwi*, †*llewni*. Arm. *leunia*. Ir. *lion*, †*lín*. Gael. *lion*. Manx, *lheen*.
- LER, s. m. A floor, a pavement, a ground floor, the ground, earth. Pl. *lerow, lerríow*. *Llwyd*, 242. *Dour ha lér, ha tán ha gwyns, houl ha lour, ha steyr kyffrys*, water and earth, and fire and wind, sun and moon and stars likewise. M.C. 211. *An méan lér*, the foundation stone. *Llwyd*, 60. Written also *lear*, *leur*, and *luer*; and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *lér*, qd. v.
- LER, s. m. A trace, a footstep. *War i lér*, after him. *Llwyd*, 124, 249. A late abbreviated form of *lerch*.
- LEROH, s. m. A trace, vestige, footstep. Generally used with *war*, on, to express the preposition *after*. *A tús vás, why re welas, fetel formyas Dew an Tás nêf ha nôr war lerch y vrŷs*, O good people, ye have seen how God the Father created heaven and earth after his judgment. O.M. 2827. *Saw me, war lerch drehevel, a's dyerbyn dyogel yn Galilé ol warbarth*, but I, after rising, will meet you certainly in Galilee altogether. P.C. 896. *Gans moreth ydhof lynnwys war dhe lerch, ow arluth whék*, with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2195. *Dún war y lerch*, let us come after him. P.C. 663. *Múr yw ow fyenasow war y lerch ef*, great are my anxieties after him. R.D. 1072. *Dún alemma, marrougyon, war aga lerch fystynyn*, let us come hence, knights, after them let us haste. O.M. 1641. (*Ol*, a footstep, is similarly used in Welsh, as, *ar vy ol*, after me; *ar dy ol*, after thee; &c.) Written also *lyrch*. W. *llyr*. Arm. *lerch*. Ir. *lorg*, †*lorc*. Gael. *lorg*. Manx, *lurg*.
- LES, s. m. Commodity, profit, advantage, good, benefit, interest, service. Corn. Vocab. *commodum*. *An Tás Dew gordhyys re bo, a's ordnes dhym rág ow lés*, the Father God be worshipped, who has appointed her to me for my benefit. O.M. 116. *Na wra gruyth na fo dhe lés*, do not an action that is not for advantage. R.D. 876. *Lemmyn mäs dhe dharywas tra na wra lés*, but to go to assert a thing of no benefit. R.D. 952. *Nêp a formyas môr ha tŷr, hag ol púp tra yn wêdh ol rág agan lés*, who created sea and land, and all things also

- for our advantage. R.D. 1198. W. *llés*. Ir. *leas*, + *les*. Gael. *leas*.
- LES, s. m. A court, a hall. *Lés-newydh*, new court, the name of a hundred in Cornwall. Written also *lís*, qd. v.
- LES, s. m. Breadth, width, latitude. *A lés*, abroad. *Try heys dhe bál kemery*; a drís musury trylles (*try lés*), three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take; athwart thou shalt measure three breadths. O.M. 393. *Hanter kans kevelyn yn-wedh ty a wra y lés*, half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 958. *Worth an lés y a dollas dew doll yn grows*, according to the width they bored two holes in the cross. M.C. 178. *War an fordh dyllas a lés a ve gurrís dhe ragdhé*, on the road raiment was placed abroad before them. M.C. 29. *An dour a uger a lés*, the water will open wide. O.M. 1666. *Me a wél dhe wolyow warbarth a lés*, I sco thy wounds altogether disclosed. R.D. 1317. W. *lléd*, + *llet*. Arm. *léd*. Irish, *leithne*, + *lethit*. Gael. *leud*. Manx, *lheed*.
- LES, s. m. An herb. Corn. Vocab. *herba*. *Lós* and *lús* must have been other forms, whence the plurals, *losow* and *lusow*, (+ *luzu*.) *Avel olow aga threys, sých fíns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 761. *Hag yn týr gorhemmenaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, and I command in the earth that trees and herbs grow. O.M. 28. *Ha'n losowys erbyn háf deggyns hás yn erberow*, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. W. *llys, lhus*. Arm. *lez, louzou*, + *lus*. Ir. *lus*, + *lub*. Gael. *lus*. Manx, *lus*.
- LESC, s. m. A cradle. *Lhwyd*, 53. Ir. *lusea*. W. *llúsg*, a drag.
- LESCY, v. a. To burn, to be burning. *Gorré dhe'n menedh Tabor, yn gordhyans dhym dh'y lesky*, put it upon Mount Tabor, in worship to me to burn it. O.M. 430. *Púr wýr leskys ef a vgdh*, very truly burnt it shall be. O.M. 433. *Me a'n gor war an altar, hag a'n lésk gans táu prynner*, I will put him on the altar, and will burn him with a fire of wood. O.M. 1290. *Ow paynys a vgdh garow kyn vós leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel, before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1355. *A nyns esé ynnon ny agan colon ow lesky*, ah, was not in us our heart burning? R.D. 1322. Another form of *loscy*, qd. v.
- LESDERTH, s. m. Feverfew. Corn. Vocab. *febrifugia*. Read by *Llwyd*, 87, *lès derthen*. The latter like the W. *dyrton, y dhyrton*, is formed from the Lat. *tertiana*.
- LESDUSHOC, s. m. Betony. Cornish Vocab. *betonica*. Comp. of *lés*, and adj. *dushoc*, id. qd. W. *twysog*, tufted, from *twys*, a tuft or spike, which is characteristic of the herb.
- LESE, v. a. To make broad, to widen, to expand, to spread. *Otté an asen gené, ha'n ebel dhyso keffrys; war y heyn rág dhe eysyé dyllas me a vyn lesé*, behold the ass with me, and the foal for thee also, on her back to ease thee, clothes I will spread. P.C. 221. W. *lledu*. Arm. *leda*.
- LESENGOC, s. m. Marigold, or sunflower. Corn. Voc. *solsequium*. Comp. of *lés*, and *en*, intens. part., and *cóch*, red. Marigold is called in Welsh, *rhudhos*, from *rhúdh*, red.
- LESIC, adj. Bushy. *Pryce*. It occurs in the name *Trelesic*, in St. Earth, and is formed from *lés*, a herb. W. *llyseuawg*, abounding with plants.
- LESUIT, s. m. Horehound. Corn. Voc. *marrubrium*. Comp. of *lés*, and *luit*, grey. *Lotles* is compounded of the same elements, qd. v. Ir. *lúithlus*.
- LESSERCHOC, s. m. Clotbur, hog's-herb. Corn. Vocab. *lappa*. Comp. of *lés*, and *serchoc*, id. qd. W. *serchog*, loving. This is read by Tonkin, in *Pryce's Vocabulary*, *les-en-hoc*, lit. hog's-herb.
- LESTER, s. f. A vessel of any kind, a ship. Corn. Voc. *navis*. Pl. *lestri, listri*. *Luu listri*, classis, a fleet. *Ibid*. *Tryhans kevelyn da an lester a vgdh a hys*, three hundred cubits good the ship shall be in length. O.M. 956. *Páp maner bós yn bús-ma, ús dhe dybry may telet, rág dén ha bést maga ta, yn dhe lester ty a fédh*, all manner of food in this world, which ought to be eaten, for man and beast as well, in thy ship thou shalt have. O.M. 996. *Gwarnys óf gans Dew an Tás, dhe withyl an lester-ma*, warned I am by God the Father, to make this ship. C.W. 168. *Clut lestri*, a dish-clout. *Lhwyd*, 116. See also *encoislester*, and *goloulester*. W. *lestyr*, pl. *lestri*. Arm. *lestr*, pl. *listri*. Ir. *leaster*, + *lester*. Gael. *lestar*.
- LESTEZIUS, adj. Lousy. *Lhwyd*, 115. It is probably the Arm. *lastezuz*, which has the same meaning.
- LET, s. m. Hinderance, hesitation, delay. *Tyorryon, tyeuch an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n styllgow*, tilers, cover ye the temple without delay, that the rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2487. *Ke yn kerch dychans hep let*, go thy way quickly without stopping. R.D. 116. *Vynytha, hep na moy let*, evermore, without any further delay. R.D. 2283. Not Celtic, being the old English, *let*.
- LETSCHAR, s. m. A frying pan. *Lhwyd*, 61, 144.
- LETTRYs, adj. Lettered. *Asson whansek ol dhe pysy, lettrys ha lék, war Dhu mercy*, we are desirous all to pray, lettered and lay, to God for mercy. P.C. 38. *Otté onma skyber dék, ha cala lour war hy luer; pynak vo lettrys py lék, a weles an chy, nym dér*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor; whoever he may be, lettered or lay, (that) has seen the house, I am not concerned. P.C. 688.
- LETTYA, v. a. To stop, to delay, to hinder or prevent. *Ny lettys saw un lam, I stopped only a space*. O.M. 470. *A dás, colon caradow, ny vynnaf lettya pella*, O father, dear heart, I will not stop longer. O.M. 722. *Fystyn, hep lettýc, doró dhym an gwýn gwella*, haste thou, without stopping, bring me the best wine. O.M. 1903. *Mara qureth aga lettya*, if thou wilt prevent them. O.M. 1495. *My a wortheþ dhys wharé, yn certan na vy lettýys*, I will answer thee at once; certainly that thou be not delayed. O.M. 2236. *Lavar dhyunny dhe volungeth, na ven lettýcs gans whethlow*, tell us thy will, that we be not delayed with tales. P.C. 2054.
- LEATHER, s. m. A letter, an epistle. Plural, *letherow*. *Pryce*. See *Lither*.
- LETERHEN, s. f. A letter, a character of the alphabet. See *Litheren*.
- LEU, s. m. A lion. Corn. Voc. *leo*. *Yta an séth tennys, ha'n bést yma gweyskys, y vernans gallas ganso; dóg ve besyn rhodho, may hallan ve attendya pá'n vaner lew ydhe-wa*, lo the arrow is shot, and the beast is struck; its death is gone with it; lead me to it that I may observe what manner of lion it is. C.W. 114. W. *lleu*. Arm. *leon*. Irish, *leon*, + *leo*. Gael. *leomhann*. Manx, *lion*.

- Gr. λέων. Lat. leo, leone. Basque, leoya, leu. Sanse. *lúnakas*, a ferocious beast, from *lū*, to eat.
- LEU, s. m. The rudder of a ship. Corn. Vocab. *clavus*. *Leu pi obil*, a rudder or peg. *Leu gurhal*, the rudder of a ship. *Llwyd*, 48. W. *llyw*.
- LEUN, adj. Full, replete, complete. *Máb Mareu, leun a rās*, *oll y vōdh a ve clewys*, the Son of Mary, full of grace, all his wish was heard. M.C. 9. *Y box rych leun a gly*, *hy a vynnas y derry*, her box rich full of salve, she wished to break it. M.C. 35. *Ha Crist yn crēs, leun a ras, leun y golon a voreth*, and Christ in the middle, full of grace, his heart full of sorrow. M.C. 186. Written also *lueu*, and contractedly *lén*, qd. v. W. *llawn*. Arm. *leân*. Ir. *lân*. Gael. *lân*. Manx, *lane*. Gr. πλέος, πολλός. Lat. *plenus*. Goth. *fulls*. Lith. *pilnas*. Sanse. *pulas*, from *pul*, to heap up.
- LEUR, s. m. A floor, pavement, ground floor, ground, earth. *Effo Crist a dhêth dhé'n leur*, *máb Du ha dén yw kyffris*, he was Christ (that) came to the earth, the Son of God and Man he is likewise. M.C. 8. Written also *luer*, and *lér*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *lor*, qd. v.
- LEUTE, s. m. Loyalty, truth. *Ow arluth, by my leuté*, *my a der crak ow conné*, my lord, by my truth, I will break my neck, crack. O.M. 2183. Written also *lauté*, *loute*, *leaute*. *Ny gysfen, war ow louté, compossé pren yn nep le*, we may not get, upon my truth, a straighter tree in any place. O.M. 2576. *Gwell yw un dén dhe verwel, ages oll an bobyl lél dhe vōs kellys, rum lauté*, better it is that one man die than all the faithful people to be lost, by my truth. P.C. 448. *Rum leauté, dân a dhystouch*, by my truth, let us come immediately. R.D. 1243. From the old French, *loiaute*.
- LEUIT, s. m. The master, or pilot of a ship. Corn. Vocab. *gubernator vel nauclerus*. This word is read by *Llwyd*, 97, *lewytidh*. It is the same as W. *llywydh*, a ruler, or director, from *llyw*, a rudder.
- LEVAR, s. m. A book. Pl. *leverow, lyfrow*. *Múr o an payn dar ken dhe vāb Du, mūr y alloys, del lever dhyn an levar, kymmys payn ny ve a y oys*, great was the pain beyond other to the Son of God, great his power, as saith the Book to us, so much pain was not of his age. M.C. 135. *Yn levyr yma scrifys, dre cledhê nep a vewo, ef a vyru yn sūr dredho*, in the Book it is written; he who lives by the sword, he shall surely die by it. P.C. 1157. *An levar-ma*, this book. *Llwyd*, 244. *Gorrouch omma an leverow, nyng ês art vÿth ankevys*, put here the books, there is not any art forgotten. C.W. 158. Written also *liver*, qd. v.
- LEVARVA, s. f. A library, a bookcase. *Pryce*. Comp. of *levar*, a book, and *ma*, a place.
- LEVEN, adj. Smooth, even, level. *Llwyd*, 65. W. *llyvn*. Arm. *lampr*. Ir. *sleamhan*, +*slemn*. Gael. *sleamhuinn*. Manx, *thian*. Lat. *thian*. Lat. *levis*, *lenis*, *planus*.
- LEVEREL, v. a. To speak, to say, to tell. *A leverel guyroneth*, to say the truth. O.M. 702. *My a lever dhys*, I will tell thee. O.M. 305. *Ha'n êl dhym a leveryys*, and the angel said to me. O.M. 844. *Ef a wra tyn dhe punssyê, may levery och, ellas*, he will severely punish thee, that thou wilt say, "Oh! alas!" O.M. 1528. *Del levaraf dhyuchwyh why*, as I say to you. O.M. 1653. *Ny won pandra leveryn*, I know not what I may say. O.M. 2532. *Mar a lever dén vÿth*, if any man say. P.C. 179.

- Levereuch dhym, cowethé*, tell me, comrades. P.C. 319. *Del leveryth a vÿdh gwÿjs*, as thou sayest, it shall be done. P.C. 450. *Mara leversys henna*, if thou saidst that. P.C. 1762. *Pan leverta dhym*, when thou tellest me. P.C. 2017. *Ty re leveryys an gwÿr*, thou hast said the truth. P.C. 2019. *Kyn leveryrff gwÿr*, though I should say truly. P.C. 1481. *Leveryn oll dhodho*, we will all say to him. P.C. 2880. *Arluth, gwÿr a lever-souch*, Lord, you have spoken true. M.C. 50. *Dûn leveryn war anow, a'y vêdh del yw drchevys, na leveryn un gêr gow*, let us come, let us tell by mouth, from his grave how he is risen, let us not say a false word. M.C. 247. *Tÿr Mareu, cleyr ha whar, a dhêth dhé'n bêdh leveryys*, the three Maries, clear and gentle, came to the tomb mentioned. M.C. 252. *Yn enour dhe Dev an Tās, leveryys pÿp gollohas my a worhemmyn yn scon*, in honour to God the Father, he said all praise I command forthwith. O.M. 2624. Another form of *lavary*, qd. v.
- LEVERIAT, s. m. A speaker. *Gow-leveriat*, a teller of lies. Corn. Vocab. W. *llavarydh*, a speaker; *llevariad*, a speaking.
- LEVERID, s. m. Sweetmilk. Corn. Vocab. *lac dulce*. Read by *Llwyd*, 4, 75, *leverith*. W. *llewrith*. Arm. *livriz*, +*lefrith*. Ir. *leamhnacht*, +*lemnacht*.
- LEVESYN, v. a. I might venture. 1 pers. sing. subj. of *lavasy*, qd. v.
- LEWEN, s. f. A louse. *Lewen-ki*, Corn. Vocab. *cinomia*, a dog-fly. Literally, a dog-louse, from *leven*, id. qd. *lowen*, and *ci*, a dog.
- LEWENIC, adj. Glad, merry, cheerful, frolicsome. *Llwyd*, 65, 75. Another form of *lowenec*, qd. v.
- LEWIADER, s. m. A steersman, the pilot of a ship. *Pryce*. W. *llywiadur*.
- LEWILLOIT, s. m. The spleen. Corn. Vocab. *splen*. In the Irish Glosses to Gildas's *Loricæ*, *lu leith* occurs as the name of the spleen. See Stokes's Irish Glosses, 4to, 1860, p. 150.
- LEWTE, s. m. Loyalty. *Pāb êr, te dhên, gwra lewté*, always, thou man, do loyalty. M.C. 175. See *Leute*.
- LEYF, s. f. A hand. *Yn mēdh Pedyr, dhym na ās troyss nu leyff na vo golhys*, said Peter; "leave thou not to me foot nor hand that be not washed. M.C. 46. The same word as *lêf*, qd. v.
- LEYHY, v. a. To make smaller, to diminish, to lessen. Part. *leyhys*. *Dhe vestry a vÿdh leyhÿs neffré war an enevow*, thy power shall be diminished ever over the souls. P.C. 143. *Comfortys yw ow colon, pan clewys ow teryfus bones leyhÿs dhe pascyon*, my heart is comforted, when I heard (thee) declaring thy Passion to be alleviated. R.D. 505. Written also *lyha*, qd. v. W. *lleihâu*, from *llai*, (Corn. *lê*), less.
- LEYS, s. m. An herb. *Avel olow aga threys, sÿch ðys ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 761. The same word as *lês*, qd. v.
- LEYS, s. m. Breadth. See *Lês*.
- LEYSCY, v. a. To burn. *Pÿp pystryor y cothê dre reson da y leysky*, every sorcerer it would be incumbent for reason good to burn him. P.C. 1768. The same word as *lesey*, qd. v.
- LEYTH, s. m. A limb. *Ha'n dhew-na, bÿs pan vōns squyth, war Crist y fōns ow cronkyê, manna gevê goth na leyth nag esu worth y grevÿê*, and those two, until they were weary, were beating Christ, so that he had not vein

or limb that was not grieving him. M.C. 132. The same word as *lŷth*, qd. v.

LEYTH, s. m. Milk. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorré an tŷs a le-na bŷs yn tyreth a dhynwa lanwes leyth ha mēl kefrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence even to a land that produces fulness of milk and honey also. O.M. 1430. Written also *lēth*. *Ef a vŷdh ancedhys yn le na fue dēn bythqueth, yn alabaster gravys; ragof y fue ordynys, maga whyn avel an lēth*, he shall be buried in a place where never man was, cut in alabaster; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. The earlier form was *lait*, qd. v.

LI, s. m. A breakfast. *Tŷr sēch yn gwēl nag yn prās, mar kefyth yn gwŷr hep gow, ynnō gweet in-ta wheelas bōs dhe'th ly ha dhe'th kynyon*, dry land in field or in meadow, if thou wilt find truly without deceit, in it take good care to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1140. *Arluth ow tevos a Spayn, ydh egen yn crēs Almayn orth un prys-ly*, Lord, coming from Spain, I was in the midst of Germany, at a breakfast meal. R.D. 2149. *Sāw aman, kemar dha li, ha ker dha'n hāl, mōr trig a metten travyth ne dāl*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor, the seatide for the morning is nothing worth. *Pryce's Corn. Proverbs*. W. *lŷth*, a bait, a mash.

LIAS, s. m. A multitude, a great many. W. *lliaus*.

LIAS, adj. Many, much, frequent. *Lias termen*, many times, often times. *Lias onon*, many a onc. *Maga lias*, as many. *Llwyd*, 122, 232. In the Ordinalia, it is generally written *leas*, and *lues*, qd. v.

LIASDER, s. m. Plenty, abundance. *Llwyd*, 51.

LIDZHU, s. m. Ashes. *Llwyd*, 10, 48. A late corruption of *lusow*, qd. v.

LIEN, s. m. A linen cloth. *Lien duilof*, manutergium vel mantle, a towel. *Lien gueli*, sindo, bed linen. Corn. Voc. *Urys da yw eredy, lemmyn mayl e yn lyen*, well embalmed he is indeed, now wrap him in linen. P.C. 3204. *Crŷs yn Cryst, del y'th coscaf; form a y fŷs a dhysquedhaf, dhym del y'n rōs yn lyen*, believe in Christ, as I tell thee; the form of his face I will shew, to me as he gave it on linen. R.D. 1693. W. *lliaîn*, † *liein*. Arm. *lian*. Ir. *lin*. Gael. *lion*.

LIF, s. m. A flood, a deluge, inundation. Pl. *lifow*. *Rāg lŷf brās my a dhorō, a gudho oll an nōr beys, nŷns dēn ŷs yn beys may fo kyns bōs duē an lŷf budhes*, for I will bring a great flood that will cover all the earth of the world, that every man that is in the world may be drowned before the flood is ended. O.M. 981. *Dān oll dhe'n gorkhyl tōth da gans lŷf na wrellen budhy*, let us come all to the ark quickly, by the flood that we be not drowned. O.M. 1048. *Nans yw an lyfow basseys, pan ŷs gweydh ow teschē*, now are the floods abated, when the trees are drying. O.M. 1127. W. *lliv*, *lli*. Arm. † *liv*. Ir. † *lia*, † *li*. Lat. *lues*,—*luvium*. Sansc. *li*, to make liquid.

LIFERN, s. m. The heel or ankle bone. Corn. Voc. *talus*. Read by *Llwyd*, 160, *livern*. Perhaps it should be *ufern*. W. *ufarn*, *ucharn*, *fēr*, *fern*, *bigurn*, *migurn*, all mean ankle. Arm. *ufern*. Ir. † *odbrann*. Gael. *aobrann*. Manx, *abane*.

LILIE, s. m. A lily. Corn. Vocab. *lilium*. Arm. *lili*. Ir. *lile*. Gael. *lilī*.

LILL, s. f. A goat. It occurs in the local name of *Tre-lill*, in St. Ewe. W. *llill*.

LIN, s. m. Flax, linen. Corn. Vocab. *linum*. *My a*

woulch oll agas trŷs, ha gans towal a lŷn gulān, my a's sēch ketteb onan a bōp mostēthes ha lŷs, I will wash all your feet, and with a towel of clean linen I will wipe them every one from all dirt and mire. P.C. 836. W. *llin*. Arm. *lin*. Ir. *lin*, *lian*. Gael. *lin*, *lion*. Manx, *lieen*. Gr. *λίον*. Lat. *linum*.

LIN, s. m. A pool, a pond. *Pisc-lin*, vivarium, a fish pond. Corn. Voc. Written also *lyn*, qd. v. W. *llyn*, † *linn*. Arm. *lenn*. Ir. *linn*. Gael. *linne*.

LIN, s. f. The moon. It occurs only in the composite *dī-lin*, Mouday, being as in the other Celtic dialects, borrowed from the Latin. W. *llin*, *dŷdh-llān*. Arm. *lun*, *dilun*. Ir. *luan*. Gael. *luan*. Gr. *σελήνη*. Lat. *luna*.

LINAZ, s. f. A nettle. *Llwyd*, 178. The late form of *linhaden*.

LINHADEN, s. f. A nettle. Corn. Voc. *urtica*. Arm. *linad*, *lenad*; *linaden*, *lenaden*. The Welsh name is *danadlen*; linseed being *linhad*. See *Coiclinhat*.

LINIETH, s. m. Lineage, a race. *War y corf y wodhefys mŷr a peynys rāk sawyē lynnnyeth mŷp dēn*, on his body he suffered many pains to save the race of the son of man. R.D. 1810. *Māb Jared ydhovē, hep gow, sevys a lynnnyeth pŷr vrās ydhovē*, the son of Jared I am, without a lie, sprung from a lineage very great I am. C.W. 152. Written also *lynneth*, qd. v.

LININ, s. m. A string. Corn. Voc. *filum*. W. *llingyn*. Arm. *linen*. Ir. *lin*.

LIS, s. m. A court, a hall, or palace, a court of justice. Written also *lés*, qd. v., as *Lēs newydh*, new court. W. *lŷs*. Arm. *lez*, † *les*, † *lis*. Ir. *leas*, *lios*, † *lis*. Gael. *lios*. Manx, *liass*.

LISTRI, s. m. Vessels. Pl. of *lester*, qd. v. *Luu listri*, classis, a fleet, lit. a host of ships. Corn. Voc.

LITHER, s. m. A letter, an epistle. Pl. *litherow*. W. *llythyr*. Arm. *lizer*. Lat. *littera*.

LITHEREN, s. f. A letter, a single letter, a character of the alphabet. Corn. Voc. *littera*. W. *llythyren*. Arm. *lizeren*. Ir. *lŷtir*, † *lŷtir*. Gael. *lŷtir*.

LITHRIAD, s. m. A fall, a trip. *Pryce*. W. *llithriad*.

LIU, s. m. A colour, dye, or hue. Corn. Voc. *color*. *Liu melct*, minium, red colour. *Ibid*. *An houl ny golsē y lyw, avos mŷp dēn dhe verwel*, the sun would not have lost its hue, because of a son of man to die. P.C. 3083. *Rāg an houl y lyw golow a gollas, pan ēth an beys*, for the sun his bright hue lost, when he went from the world. P.C. 3123. *Gorryn ef yn bēdh artē, du yw y lyw*, let us put him into the grave again; black is his hue! R.D. 2101. W. *lliw*, † *liou*, † *liu*. Arm. *liou*, *liu*, *liv*. Ir. *li*. Gael. *lidh*, *li*. Sansc. *lig*, to paint.

LIUE, v. a. To colour, to paint. *Whet avar prŷs soper yw, tŷn brās an oan re a lyw, kyns y vōs medhen restys*, it is yet early time for supper, the great fire will brown the lamb too much, before it be roasted soft. P.C. 697. W. *llwio*, † *llino*. Arm. *liwa*, *liuen*.

LIUOR, s. m. A painter, a dyer. Corn. Voc. *pictor*. W. *lliwur*, † *lliwur*. Arm. *liwer*.

LIVAN, s. f. The leaf of a book. *Llwyd*, 33, 111. From the English.

LIVER, s. m. A book. Corn. Voc. *liber* vel *codex*. Pl. *livrow*, *lyffrow*, *lyffryw*. Written also *levar* and *lyvyr*, qd. v. *Liver bian*, a little book. *Llwyd*, 78. W. *llyvyr*. Arm. *levr*, † *leor*. Ir. *leabhar*, † *lebor*, † *libar*. Gael. *leabhar*. Manx, *lioar*. All from Lat. *liber*.

LLU, s. m. A host, an army. Corn. Voc. *exercitus*. *Luu listri*, classis, a fleet: lit. a host of ships. *Ibid*.

LO, s. m. An inlet of water, a pool, a pond, standing water. Preserved in the local names, *Looe*, and *Duloe*, black pool; names of parishes, in Cornwall. W. *llâch*, pl. *llychau*, † *laichou*, in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *louch*. Ir. *loch*. Gael. *loch*. Manx, *logh*. Gr. *λάκκος*. Lat. *lacus*.

LO, s. m. A spoon, a spatule. Pl. *lew*. *Llwyd*, 48. W. *llwy*, † *louhi*. Arm. *loa*. Ir. *liach*. Gael. *liadh*. Manx, *lheeagh*.

LOBMAS, s. m. A lesser sort of bream, a shad-fish. *Llwyd*, 41.

LOC, s. m. Sight, presence. *Fystyneuch*, a *dheuw pen côk*, *dreuch an prysners of y'm lok a dhesempys*, make haste, O ye two blockheads, bring all the prisoners to my presence immediately. P.C. 2329. This word must be the root of *goloc*, the sight, and agrees with W. *llwg*, in *golwg*, sight, and *amlwg*, evident. Sansc. *laukas*, aspect; from *lauc*, to appear.

LOCH, s. m. A calf. Corn. Voc. *vitulus*. *Loch cuhic*, hinnulus, a hind-calf. *Ibid*. The latest form was *leauh*, qd. v. W. *llo*. Arm. *leûe*, *lue*. Ir. *laogh*, † *loegh*, † *loig*. Gael. *laogh*. Manx, *lheiç*.

LODER, s. m. A hose, a stocking. Corn. Voc. *caliga*. Pl. *lodrow*, † *lydraw*. *Llwyd*, 3. W. *llawdyr*, pl. *llodrau*. Arm. *loer*, † *lezrou*.

LODN, s. m. The young of a cow or sheep, a young ox, a bullock, a steer, a wether. Pl. *lodnow*. *Mester da, der dhe gymmys, me a wêl un lodn pûr vrâs hanys yn bush ow platya*, good master, by your leave, I see a very great bullock from thee in the bush couehing. C.W. 112. *Ke yn mês a'n lester scon, dheth wrêg ha'th flehys kefrys, cdhyn, bestes ha pûb lodn*, go forth from the ship immediately, thy wife and thy children also, birds, beasts, and all cattle. C.W. 180. *Te nyn wra ehan a whêl, te nyn dhy vâb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dên whêl, nyn dhy môs whêl, nyn dhy lodnow*, thou shalt not do any manner of work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle. Pryce. *Trei cans lodn dawas*, three hundred sheep. *LL*. 244. In Welsh it is also applied to the young of horses, and other animals. W. *llodn*, plnr. *llydnod*. Arm. *loen*, † *loezn*, pl. † *loznet*. Gael. *loth*. Manx, *lhiy*, *lhuân*. Sansc. *latva*, a horse.

LOE, s. m. A rule. Corn. Voc. *regula*. W. *llyw*.

LOER, s. f. The moon. *Dowr ha lér, ha lân, ha gwyns, houl ha locr ha steyr keffrys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon, and stars also. M.C. 211. *Yn peswera dýdh býdh gurýs, an houl, ha'n loer, ha'n stêr yn wêdh kekyffrys*, in the fourth day shall be made, the sun, and the moon, and the stars too likewise. C.W. 8. *An houl ha'n locr, kekeffrys oll warbarth ew confethys*, the sun and the moon likewise, all together are consenting. C.W. 156. Written also *lôr*, *loor*, *lour*, and by *Llwyd*, *lûr*. In the Cornish Vocabulary, *luir*, qd. v.

LOER, adj. Many, much. *Râg governnyê ow beunans yma loer orth bôdh ow brýs*, for governing my life, it is much according to the will of my mind. O.M. 90. Another form of *lower*, qd. v.

LOF, s. f. A hand. Corn. Voc. *manus*. Dual, *duilof*. *Lien duilof*, munutergium vel mantile, a towel. *Ibid*. The same authority gives the other form, *lau*, qd. v.

LOFGURCHEL, s. m. An utensil. Corn. Voc. *utensilia*.

Comp. of *lof*, the hand, and *gurchel*, id. qd. *gorhel*, a vessel, qd. v.

LOGEL, s. f. A depository, or place for holding any thing, a cupboard, a drawer, a pocket, a chest, a little coffer, a coffin. Corn. Vocab. *loculus*. *Corff Ihesus Crist yntredhé dhe'n logell a ve degys, hag a heys dhe wrowedhé ynno ef a ve gcsys*, the body of Jesus Christ between them to the coffin was borne, and at length to lie in it it was left. M.C. 233. *Teuleuch why agas dyw dorn war an logol, ynno an corf mylyges, dhe'n dour ganso ny a reys*, throw ye your two hands on the coffin, in it the accursed body, to the water with it we will run. R.D. 2179. W. *llogell*. From the Latin.

LOGODEN, s. f. A mouse. Corn. Voc. *clisscmus* vel *mus* vel *soorex*. *Logoden-fer*, sura, the calf of the leg. *Ibid*. "This, which is literally the mouse of the leg, is a strange combination, but it is borne out by the Greek, *μῦς*, which means 'mouse,' and 'muscle'; the Latin is not very different, and the W. *llygoden* means 'mouse,' and *llywethan*, 'muscle.'" (Norris's Cornish Drama.) W. *llýg*, pl. *llygod*, † *locot*, s. *llygoden*. Arm. *logoden*, pl. *logod*. Ir. *luch*. Gael. *luch*. Manx, *lugh*.

LOGOSAN, s. f. A mouse. Pl. *logos*. *Ydh henwaf beuch ha tarow; march ha casak hag asen; ky ha cáth, logosan*, I name cow and bull; horse and maro and ass; dog and cat, mouse. C.W. 32. The late form of *logoden*, which was finally corrupted into *lygodzhan*. † *Lygodzhan vrâs*, a rat, i. e. a great mouse. *Llwyd*, 3, 96. † *Logaz*, mice. 19. A rat is called in Welsh, *llygoden frengig*, a French mouse, and also in Irish, *luch fhran-cach*.

LOIN, s. m. The loin; a grove, wood, bush. Pl. *loinow*. Pryce. W. *llwyn*. Ir. *luan*. Gael. *luan*.

LOMMEN, s. f. A mess of meat. *Lommen cowl*, a mess of pottage. Pryce. W. *llymaid*, a sup.

LONATH, s. m. The reins, kidneys. *Llwyd*, 30, 138. Arm. *lonech*, *lounech*, *loncz*. W. *chwlen*.

LOOB, s. m. Slime, sludge. Pryce.

LOOS, adj. Grey, hoary. *Râg dry flehys, ty a vew may sola loos*, for bearing children, thou shalt live until thou art grey. C.W. 28. Written also *lous*, qd. v.

LOOSECH, s. m. Hire. Pryce.

LOOW, s. m. Lice. Pryce. The plural of *louen*, qd. v.

LOR, s. m. A floor, a pavement. Corn. Voc. *pavimentum* vel *solum*. Other forms are *lér*, *luer*, *lûr*, qd. v. W. *lluwr*, † *laur*. Arm. *leûr*, *lér*. Ir. *lâr*. Gael. *lâr*. Manx, *laare*. Basque, *lurra*. Ang. Sax. *flor*, *flore*. Eng. *floor*. Germ. *flur*.

LOR, s. f. The moon. *Agâ hymwyn y a výdh un houl, ha'n lóor, ha'n steryan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 36. *An lór yn nôs, houl yn geydh, may rollons y golow splan*, the moon in night, sun in day, that they may give their bright lights. O.M. 39. A contracted form of *loer*, id. qd. *luir*, qd. v.

LORCH, s. f. A staff. Corn. Voc. *baculus*. *Lwerouch ow dskyblon mar a fyllys dheuch travyth, pan wrugé ages danwon hep lorch na scrip nôs na deydh*, say, my disciples, if any thing was wanting to you, when I sent you without staff or scrip, night or day. P.C. 914. *Lemman lorch nép a'n geffo, gorrens y scrip dyworto*, now he who has a staff, let him put his scrip from him. P.C. 919. *Saw gweytyens piip may tokco ganso lorch, py cledhé da*, but let every one take care that he bring with him a

- staff, or a good sword. P.C. 943. In late Cornish it was abbreviated into *lor*. *Lor vrās*, a eluh, or baton. *Llwyd*, 44, 48. Arm. *lorchen*. Ir. *lorg*. Gael. *lorg*.
- LORDEN, s. m. A lurdane, a elown, a blockhead. *Kemer hy, ty plos lorden, syns war dhe keyn an grows pren*, take it, thou dirty lurdane, hold the cross-tree on thy haek. P.C. 2585. The old English, *lurdan*.
- LOREL, s. m. A vagrant, a vagabond, a rascal. *Y a vjdh gwythys calas, hedré vyny y yn ow gwlās; rāg nyny ouch mas dew lorel*, they shall be worked hard as long as they are in my kingdom; for ye are naught but two vagabonds. O.M. 1504. *A lorels, re's bo drōk lam*, Oh raseals! he it an evil leap for ye! P.C. 1125. *A pūr lorel*, O very knave. P.C. 1381.
- LOS, adj. Gray, hoary. *Ha nēp a's tefo gallos, a vjdh gans yowynk ha lōs henwys tūs vrās pūp termyn*, and those who have power will be by young and gray called great people always. P.C. 789. *Scullyas y wōs, rāk yonk ha lōs, sylwel mar myn*, he has shed his blood, for young and gray, if he will save. R.D. 333. *Thomas, erjys dhyrn, kyn ōf lōs*, Thomas, believe me, though I am gray. R.D. 965. A contracted form of *loys*, qd. v.
- LOS, adj. Mean, sluggish, idle. *Pryce*. W. *llēsg*. Arm. *laosk*, *losk*. Ir. *leasg*, † *lesc*, † *losg*. Gael. *leasg*. Lat. *laxus*.
- LOSC, s. m. A burning, inflammation, a searing, corn-smut. *Llwyd*, 178. Corn. Voc. *arsura* vel *ustulatio*. W. *llōsg*. Arm. *losk*. Ir. † *losc*.
- LOSCY, v. a. To burn, to inflame, to be burning. *Belsebuc ha lawethan, dylleuch luhes ha taran quyt a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends, send forth lightning and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 130. *Me a wrīg oblashion brās, hag a loseas lower a jys*, I have made a great ohlation, and have burned much corn. C.W. 86. *Yn tāt ty a wra losky, ha'n keth pagya-ma defry yn effarn, why drōg lawan*, in fire thou shalt burn, and this same homieide truly in hell, yo wicked fowls. C.W. 124. Written also *lescy*, qd. v. W. *llōsgi*. Arm. *leski*. Ir. *loisg*, † *lose*. Gael. *loisg*. Manx. *loshi*.
- LOSEL, s. m. A vile idle fellow, a scoundrel, a rascal, a knave. *Lavar lenyn mars yw prjys danvon genes tūs erwys dhe gerches an vjg losel*, say now if it is time to send armed men with thee to bring the vile knave. P.C. 940. *Syngys nār ōn dhe Judas, rāk ef a'm hem-broneas pūr compys bjys yn losel*, much beholden we are to Judas, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1206. Old English, *losel*.
- LOSOW, s. m. Plants, herbs. *Hag yn tjr gorhemmennaf may tefo gweydh ha losow*, and I command in the earth that trees and plants grow. O.M. 28. *War bup frūt losow ha hās, a vo ynny hy tewys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, that are grown in it. O.M. 77. This is a plural aggregate, and a further plural *losowys* is formed from it. *Ha'n losowys erbyn hāf degyns hās yn erberow*, and let the plants against summer produce seed in gardens. O.M. 31. *A losowys ol an bjys mar whēk sawor ny dhothē bjys vynary*, from all herbs of the world so sweet a scent would not come for ever. O.M. 1742. *Lēs* is another form, qd. v. W. *llysiaw*. Arm. *louzou*.
- LOSOW, s. m. Ashes. *Llwyd*, 242. More correctly *lusow*, qd. v.
- LOST, s. m. A tail, the rump. *A Dhew a rās, serponnt yw hy, euth hy gwelas*. *A'n lōst kymmer dhedhy yn ban*, y'th torn hep gēr, sens dhe honan, dhys lavaraf, O God of grace, it is a serpent, it is horrid to see it.—By the tail take it up in thy hand, without a word; hold it thyself I tell thee. O.M. 1454. *Llwyd*, 4, 10, 116. *Lost-slawan*, the dirty tail. *Pryce*. W. *llōst*. Arm. *lost*. Ir. † *los*. Gael. † *los*.
- LOSTEC, adj. Having a large tail, hence the name of a fox. *Llwyd*, 179. W. *llōstog*. Arm. *lostec*. Ir. † *loisi*, a fox. A heaver is called in W. *llōstlydan*, broad-tail.
- LOSTVAN, s. m. A burning. *Whet yma mūr a lostvan yn ow colon ow honan ol ragdho ef*, there is yet much burning in my heart of myself, all for him. R.D. 1249. This must be read *losevan*, from *lose*, a burning.
- LOTLES, s. f. Mugwort. Corn. Voc. *artemisia*. Comp. of *lot*, grey, and *lēs*, an herb. *Lesluit* is from the same roots.
- LOTHNOW, s. m. Bullocks. *Yn dewellens pechadow gūl alter da vyē, ha dhodho agan lothnow wārnedy sacryfyē*, in atonement of sins, to make an altar would be good, and to him our bullocks upon it to sacrifice. O.M. 1175. Ineorrectly for *lodnow*, pl. of *lodn*, qd. v.
- LOUEN, s. f. A louse. Corn. Voc. *pediculus*; where it is also written *leven*. In late Cornish, *luan*, pl. *lou*, *loov*. W. *lleuen*, pl. *llau*. Arm. *laouen*, *leven*, pl. *laou*, *leu*.
- LOUNDREZ, s. m. London. *Pryce*. W. *llundain*. Fr. *londres*.
- LOUR, adv. Enough, sufficiently. *Rāg hŷr lour ew ow bewnans*, for long enough is my life. O.M. 848. *Ol dhe'n bestes ūs omma a gēf bōs lour dewdhek mŷs*, all the beasts (that) are here shall find food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *My a'n musur lour yn ta*, I will measure it well enough. O.M. 2507. *Arwov lour dhyunny y ma*, arms enough to us there are. P.C. 614. *Ny a's ten, may fōns lour hŷr*, we will stretch it, that it be long enough. P.C. 2760. *Henna yw lour dhyunny*, that is enough for us. R.D. 2375. W. *lluyr*.
- LOUS, adj. Grey, hoary. *A Phclip lous ōs y'th fŷjdh*, O Philip, thou art grey in thy faith. R.D. 2379. The same as *loys*, qd. v.
- LOVAN, s. f. A rope, a cord, a string. Corn. Voc. *funis* vel *funiculus*. Pl. *lovanow*. *Lovan cryff rag y sensy*, a strong rope to hold him. M.C. 105. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doge ef*, take a load of fuel for me, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy haek earry it. O.M. 1297. *Worth an pōst yn le may ma, y gelmy fast why a wra gans lovan ha chaynys yēn*, to the stake, in the place where he is, ye shall bind him fast with rope and cold chains. P.C. 2060. *Dismas, dodho a dhyow, kelmouch fast gans lovanow ef yn pren crous*, Dismas, to him on the right, bind him fast with ropes on the cross-tree. P.C. 2520. *Me a gelm seon lovan dha worth conna brēch an adla*, I will bind forthwith a good rope around the wrist of the knave. P.C. 2761. W. *llyvan*. Arm. *louan*. Ir. † *lomna*, † *loman*. Gael. *lomna*, *liomhain*. Manx. *louyn*.
- LOVANNAN, s. f. A small rope, a cord. *Llwyd*, 164. W. *llyvanen*.
- LOVENNAN, s. f. A weasel. Corn. Voc. *mustela*. In Welsh, *lloven*, *llovenan*, is the name of a fish, a bnrhot; and so also is *louanek*, or *leonek*, in Armorice. *Llovenan* is one of the names of a weasel in Welsh.
- LOWARTH, s. m. A garden. *Pylat ēth yn mēs ay hell yn yn lowarth a'n gevo, ogas o, nyng esa pell*, Pilate went

out of his hall into a garden which he had, near it was, it was not far. M.C. 140. *Ena un lowarth esé, ha ynno bédh ve parys*, there was a garden there, and in it a grave was prepared. M.C. 233. This is the same word as *W. lluarth*, the first meaning of which is a *camp*, being compounded of *llu*, an army, and *garth*, or *gardh*, an inclosure, a garden. *Cadlas* is a similar instance; the first meaning being a *camp*; comp. of *cád*, battle, and *clás*, an inclosure; the common meaning at the present day is a *stack-yard*. The first element however of *lowarth* may possibly be identical with the old Irish, *lub*, an herb. In the Cornish Vocabulary it is written *luworth*, qd. v. Arm. *liors*, a garden.

LOWAS, s. f. Lightning. *Llwyd*, 3, 62. A late form of *luchas*, or *luhas*, qd. v.

LOWEN, adj. Glad, joyful, merry. Corn. Voc. *letus*. *Me a wra fest yn lowen dhē nygys bŷs yn gorfen*, I will do very joyfully thy errand even to the end. O.M. 719. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen a mēs a parathys lowen an ēl wharé a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise the angel soon put him. O.M. 923. *My ā gynys yn lowen*, I will go with thee gladly. P.C. 191. The comparative was written *lowenné*. *Pŵr lowen re'n Arluth Dew, ha lowenné a pe bew*, very gladly, by the Lord God, and more gladly, if he were living. P.C. 3158. *W. llawen*. Arm. *laouen*, † *louen*. Ir. *loinneach*. Gael. *loinneach*. Sansc. *la*, *las*, to enjoy. Gr. *λάω*, *λαίω*. Lat. *lætor*, *ludo*.

LOWENDER, s. m. Joy, mirth. *Clow ge ow léf, maym bové grās wogé hemma dhē'th welas yn lowender gans dha eledh awartha uchel yn nēf*, hear my voice, that I may have grace hereafter to see thee in joy, with thy angels above, high in heaven. C.W. 104.

LOWENE, s. m. Joy, bliss, gladness, mirth. *Ow arluth, lowené dhys; ow otté ve devethys arté dhe dré*, my lord, joy to thee! Behold me come again home. O.M. 2211. *Arluth Dew kēr, clew ow léf, ha gor vy dhe lowené*, dear Lord God, hear my voice, and place me in bliss. O.M. 1896. *Mŷr lowené oll an bŷs*, see thou the joy of all the world. P.C. 131. *Ma'gas bo lowyné nēf*, that yours may be the joy of heaven. P.C. 226. *Lowenna tekca gothfy*, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1042. *W. llawenydh*. Arm. *levenez*. Ir. *lainnc*. Gael. *loinn*.

LOWENEC, adj. Glad, joyful, merry. *Ha warnodho a ysedh ēl benegas lowenek*, and on it sat an angel blessed joyful. M.C. 244. *Gans henna y a drylyas comfortis ha lowenek*, with that they returned, comforted and joyous, M.C. 257. *Ow broder, pŵr lowenek, my ā genes dhe'n menedh*, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain. O.M. 449. *Ny a ŷl bós lowenek gwelas Ihesu gallosek Arluth a rās*, we may be joyful to see Jesus the powerful Lord of grace. R.D. 1333. *Ef a gveysys lowenek*, he spake cheerfully. R.D. 1848. *W. llawenog*.

LOWENHE, v. a. To cause to rejoice, to make glad, to gladden, to comfort; to be glad. Written also *lowenny*. *Ow colon yw marthys cláf, lowenhé me ny allaf*, my heart is wondrous sick, I cannot be glad. P.C. 1427. *Esé dour ha ponwos brás; wharré y 'gen lowennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was concern and great trouble; soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1328. *Mŷr fest y 'gen lowenhas*, very much he gladdened us. R.D. 1444. *Lavar dhym mar a kyllthy yn nēp*

poynit ow lowenhé, tell me if thou canst in any point gladden me. R.D. 1690. *Mar ték yw dhe dhergyas, dredhos ydh ôf lowenhŷs*, so fair is thy declaration, through thee I am rejoiced. R.D. 2618. *Me a ŷll bós lowenheys*, I may be rejoiced. C.W. 70. *W. llawenhâu*. Arm. *laouenaat*.

LOWER, adj. Many, much. *An bedhow yn lower le apert a ve egrys*, the tombs in many places were opened wide. M.C. 210. *Me a wrûg oblashion brás, hag a loskas lower o ŷs*, I have made a great oblation, and have burnt much corn. C.W. 86. *W. llawer*. Ir. *lear*, *lor*, † *lar*, † *ilar*, † *hilar*. Gael. *leor*. Manx, *lioar*. Gr. *πλήρης*. Lat. *plērus*, *plures*.

LOWERN, s. m. A fox. Corn. Voc. *vulpes*. *My a'th wheres orth y dhôn dhe yffarn, kepar hag ôn, war geyn lowarn py brathky*, I will help thee to bring him to hell, as we are, on the back of a fox or a mastiff. O.M. 895. *W. † lowern*. Arm. *lowarn*, *loarn*. Though now obsolete in Welsh, the names of a fox being *llwynog*, *cad-naw*, and *madyrn*, the word is preserved in the name of a place, called in Liber Landavensis, 251, † *crucou leurn*, † *crucou leugirn*, the hillocks of the foxes.

LOWERNES, s. f. A fox bitch, a vixen. *Pryce*. Arm. *louarnez*, *loarnez*.

LOWR, adv. Downward. *Llwyd*, 54. The same word as *luer*, and *lŷr*, qd. v.

LOYS, s. f. A pang. A mutation of *gloys*, qd. v. *Hy a wolas kymmys, gans mar vēr nerth ha galloys, a'n fynten may trehevys ran yn ban du droka loys*, she wept so much, with so great strength and power, that from the fountain a part was raised upwards, worst pang. M.C. 224.

LOYS, adj. Gray, hoary. *Yn bŷs-ma rak dry ascor, ty a vew bŷs may fy loys*, in this world to bring offspring, thou shalt live till thou be gray. O.M. 72. *Yowynk ha loys, kyn fo tollys dre y deunos mercy gylwys*, let young and gray, though they be deceived by his subtilty, call for mercy. P.C. 19. A later form of *lulŷ*, qd. v.

LU, s. m. A great multitude, a host, an army. Corn. Voc. *llu*, exercitus; *luu listri*, classis, a fleet, i. e. a host of ships. *Ihesus a ve hombronkis, ha war y lŷrch mŷr a lu dre volder tebel Iustis, rag y chasyé, kyn dho Du*, Jesus was conducted, and after him a great multitude, by order of an evil Justico, to chase him, though he was God. M.C. 163. *W. llu*, (= *lug*). Ir. *sluagh*, † *sluag*, † *slog*. Gael. *sluagh*. Manx, *sleigh*. Gaulish, *slogos* (in *Catu-slogi*). Gr. *λόχος*.

LUAN, s. f. A louse. *Llwyd*, 16, 115, *lúan*. The late form of *louen*, qd. v. Pl. *lou*, *loow*.

LUAN, adj. Cheerful. *En lúan*, cheerfully. *Llwyd*, 248, 252. Another form of *lowen*, qd. v.

LUAR, s. m. A garden. *Llwyd*, 33, 66. A late form of *lowarth*, qd. v.

LUARN, s. m. A fox. *Llwyd*, 241. The same as *lowern*, qd. v.

LUAS, adj. Much, many. Written indiscriminately *lues*, *leas*, and *lias*. *Crist a besys del redyn yn delma yn luas le*, Christ prayed, as we read thus in many places. M.C. 204. *Ha'n corfow esa ynné a ve yn ban drehevys, hag êth poran dhe'n cyté, gans luas y fōns gwelys*, and the bodies (that) were in them, were raised up, and went straight to the city, by many they were seen. M.C. 210. *Govy vyth ol ow pewé, ow codhaf lues galar*, unhappy ever

- living, enduring much sorrow. O.M. 633. *Ke nyg a-uch lues pow*, go thou, fly over many a country. O.M. 1136. See also *Lyes*.
- LUC, adv. Enough, sufficiently. † *Es leath luck gen veu*, is there milk enough with the cow? *Pryce*. It occurs only in late Cornish.
- LUCHAS, s. f. Lightning. *Nango hanter dýdh yn wlás, po moy, del yma scryfis, dorgis esa ha luchas, ha'n tewolgow kekyffrys*, now it was mid-day in the land, or more, as is written, earthquake there was, and lightning, and the darkness likewise. M.C. 209. The same as *luhet*, qd. v.
- LUDER, s. m. A lord lieutenant, a peer, or viceroy. *Pryce*. W. *llywawdur*.
- LUDNOW, s. m. Bullocks, cattle. † *Ha Dew gwrás bestes an noar warlér go hás, ha'n ludnow warlér go hás*, and God made the beasts of the earth after their seed, and the cattle after their seed. C.W. p. 191. † *Gorah ow thees dha'n fêr dha gwerra ludnow*, put my men to the fair to sell bullocks. *Pryce*. The plural of *lodn*, qd. v.
- LUZDH, adj. Grey. *Llwyd*, 46, 231. *Lúdzh* is a late corruption of *loys* or *luit*, qd. v.
- LUED, s. m. Mire, filth. *Pryce*. Who also gives *luth* as another form. W. *llaid*. Arm. *louz*. Ir. *lathach*, † *loth*. Gael. *lathach*. Manx, *laagh*.
- LUEDIC, adj. Miry, filthy, stinking. *Llwyd*, 132. W. *lleidiog*.
- LUEF, s. f. A hand. *Pandra synsyth y'fth luef lemyr*, what holdest thou in thy hand now? O.M. 1442. *Ow dyw-luef colm ha'm garrow gans lovan*, tie thou my hands and my legs with a rope. O.M. 1346. *Doro kenter, ha me a tak y luef glôdh*, bring thou a nail, and I will fasten his left hand. P.C. 2747. One of the various forms of *lof*, qd. v.
- LUEN, adj. Full, abounding, great, abundant. *Pâr luen yma dhyr ow whans*, very great is my want to me. O.M. 91. *Kepar del ôs luen a rás*, as thou art full of grace. O.M. 106. *Luen tregereth me a pŷs*, abundant merely I pray. R.D. 1148. Another form of *leun*, qd. v.
- LUER, s. m. A floor. *Otté omma skyber dêk, ha cala lour war hy luer*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor. O.M. 680. *An arhans, kettep dyner, me a's degges war an luer*, the silver, every penny, I have brought on the floor. P.C. 1515. Another form of *lôr*, qd. v.
- LUERN, s. m. A fox. *Llwyd*, 179, *lúern*. Id. qd. *lowern*, qd. v.
- LUES, adj. Many, much. Written also *luas*, qd. v.
- LUF, s. f. A hand. *Rag colé orth un venen, gulân ef re gollas an plás a'm luf dhychow a wrussen*, for listening to a woman, he has clean lost the place, (which) with my right hand I had made. O.M. 921. A contracted form of *luef*, qd. v.
- LUGARN, s. m. A lamp, a light, a candle. Corn. Voc. *lichinus*. W. *llygorn*. Arm. *letern*. Ir. *lochran*, † *luacharnn*, gen. *lochairnn*. Gael. *lochran*. Goth. *lukarn*. Lat. *lucerna*. Zeuss, 28, points to Locarno, near the head of Lago Maggiore, as exhibiting the Gallie form of the word; while Lucerne, at the foot of the lake of the same name in Switzerland, gives the Latin form.
- LUHAS, adj. Many. *Ay ben y oys o scoliys, hag ymno*
- fest luhas tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, from his head his blood was spilt, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. M.C. 133. More generally written *luas*, qd. v.
- LUHESEN, s. f. A flash of lightning. *Ellas, na dhelley's dh'y lesky un luhesen ha crak taran*, alas! that I sent not forth to burn him a flash of lightning, and a clap of thunder. R.D. 295. W. *llucheden*. Arm. *lucheden*.
- LUHET, s. f. Lightning. Corn. Vocab. *fulgur*. In the Ordinalia it is written *luhes*. *Dylleuch luhes ha taran a'n losco*, send ye forth lightning and thunder that it burn him. R.D. 129. *Ellas dhynny ny dâl man duello luhes na taran dh'y lesky ef*, alas! it avails us not a bit to discharge lightning nor thunder to burn him. R.D. 296. Another form is *luchas*, qd. v. W. *lluched*. Arm. *luched*, † *luffet*.
- LUID, s. m. A battle array. Corn. Voc. *procinctus*. Hebrenchiat *luid*, dux, a captain, or leader of an army. *Ibid*. W. *lluedh*, *lluydh*.
- LUIR, s. f. The moon. Corn. Voc. *luna*. In the Ordinalia it is variously written *loer*, *lôr*, qd. v., and by *Llwyd*, *lûr*. W. *lloer*. Arm. *loar*, *loer*.
- LUIT, adj. Grey, hoary, greyish white. *Les-luit*, Corn. Voc. *marrubrium*, horehound. This is the oldest form of the word, and is the same as *lot*, in *lot-les*, qd. v. The later form of the Ordinalia is *loys*, qd. v. W. *llwyd*, † *luit*. Arm. *loued*. Ir. *liath*. Gael. *liath*. Manx, *theeah*. Latin, *luteus*.
- LUAN, adv. Now, at present. Corn. Voc. *nunc vel modo*. In the Ordinalia it is variously written *lemyn*, *lemmyr*, *lemmen*, *lymmyn*, and *lemman*, qd. v. W. *llyman*, *llyma*.
- LUR, s. m. The ground, the earth. *Dhe'n lûr*, to the ground, downwards, down. *An gwêl a rás dhyworth an lûr gwrâf dhe drehy*, the rods of grace from the ground I will cut them. O.M. 1987. *Dyeskyn a'n vjnk dhe'n lûr*, descend thou from the post to the ground. P.C. 2868. *Dûn dh'y gymeres dhe'n lûr*, let us come to take it down. P.C. 3141. *Del ôs formyas dhe'n nêf, ha'n lûr*, as thou art Creator to the heaven and the earth. R.D. 843. *Hag yn gorhel brás gorrys gynen may teffo dhe'n lûr*, and in a great ship placed with us that he may come to the abyss. R.D. 2330. Id. qd. *lôr*, qd. v.
- LUR, s. f. The moon. *Llwyd*, 17, 82. A contracted form of *lûir*, qd. v.
- LUSOW, s. m. Ashes, or the remains of anything burnt. *Pyth yw an gordhyans dhe Dew, bôs leskys dhe glow lusow war an carygy degé*, what is the worship to God, that the tithe be burnt to coal ashes on the stones? O.M. 477. *Ow paynys a vjdh garow kyn vôs leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1355. This was finally corrupted into *lidzhu*. *Llwyd*, 10, 48. W. *lludw*. Arm. *ludu*. Ir. *luath*. Gael. *luath*. Manx, *leoie*.
- LUSOW, s. m. Herbs. *Llwyd*, 242. See *Losow*.
- LUWORCHGUIT, s. m. A shrub. Corn. Voc. *virgultum*. *Luworch* is most probably an error for *luworth*, id. qd. *lowarth*, a garden, and *guith*, being *gwjdh*, shrubs, the meaning will be "garden shrubs."
- LUZ, adj. Gray, hoary. A later corruption of *loys*, qd. v. † *Karreg luz en kuz*, the gray rock in the wood, was the Cornish name of St. Michael's Mount.

LY, s. m. A breakfast. See *Li*.

LYC, adv. Enough, sufficiently. *Pysgos lyk*, fish enough. *Llywd*, 248. It occurs only in late Cornish, and is also written *luc*, qd. v.

LYDDRYs, part. Stolen. *Re Vahun y tôf yn wêdh, mars yw e lyddrys a'n bêdh, why a's bîdh ages ancow*, by Mahound I swear also, if he is stolen from the tomb, ye shall have your death. R.D. 611. The part. pass. of *ladra*, qd. v.

LYDROW, s. m. Stockings. † *An lydrow adro's garrow*, the stockings on your legs. *Llwyd*, 250. The plural of *loder*, qd. v.

LYDHYS, part. Killed, slain. *Lydhys ôf pâr dhyogel*, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2725. *Kepar del leverys dheuch, gwyrthys, lydhys yn grows pren*, like as I have said to you, sold, killed on the cross tree. P.C. 766. *Cryst a fue lydhys garow*, Christ was cruelly slain. R.D. 903. Part. pass. of *ladha*, qd. v.

LYEN, s. m. Literature, learning, erudition, scholarship. *Mâb lyen*, a clergyman, a clerk, a priest. *My a vyn lemyñ ordnê mâb-lyen, ow sêl pryvé, dhe vôs epscop yn temple*, I will now ordain a priest, my privy seal, to be bishop in the temple. O.M. 2600. *Ow mât-lyen, kerch Annas an pryns, may hyllyf clewas pîth yw an gusyl wella dhe wruthil*, my clerk, feteñ Annas the prince, that I may hear what is the best counsel to do. P.C. 553. W. *llên*. Arm. *lenn*.

LYEN, s. m. Linen. See *Lien*.

LYES, adj. Many. *Ma yma lyes gwrêk ha gour ow treylê dhodho touth-da*, there are here many a man and woman turning to him speedily. P.C. 557. *Annodho del yw scryfys yn lyfryow, yn lyes le*, of him as it is written in books, in many places. P.C. 749. *Lyes prîs wogê merwel*, many times after dying. P.C. 1755. *Ef re trylyas lyes cans yn mês a'n fey*, he has turned many hundreds out of the faith. P.C. 1995. Written indiscriminately *leus, lias, luas, and lues*. See *Leas*.

LYF, s. m. A flood, a deluge. See *Lif*.

LYFFROW, s. m. Books. Plural of *lyfyr*, qd. v.

LYFRESON, s. m. Liberty. *Mar a kîl bones yacheys, ty a fydh dhe lyfreson, hag an our dhe weryson*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty, and the gold thy guerdon. R.D. 1676. Fr. *livraison*.

LYGADZHAC, adj. Eyed. † *Ydn lygadzhac*, one-eyed. *Liwyd*, 10. A late corruption of *lagadec*, qd. v.

LYGODZHAN, s. f. A mouse. † *Lygodzhan vrâs*, a rat, a great mouse. *Llwyd*, 3. A late corruption of *logosan*, qd. v.

LYHA, adj. Least. *Ahanouch nêb yw mochya, ha'n braso gallos dodho, bydhens kepar ha'n lyha*, of you he who is the greatest, and has the greatest power, let him be like as the least. P.C. 794. Written also *leia*. It is used as the superlative of *bechan*. W. *lleia*.

LYHY, v. a. To make less, to lessen, to diminish. *Am dhedhê a dhesemypys yn hanow an Tâs an nêf, try person un Dew henveys, ha sâr y lyha dhe grêf*, kiss them immediately in the name of the Father of heaven, three persons one God named, and surely he will lessen thy pain. O.M. 1772. *Pâr wîr, mar lyha ow grêf, mî a'n fyth dysoy*, very truly, if he will lessen my pain, I shall be bound to him. O.M. 1787. *Yn dan dryys may fo pottys, ha y vertu a vîdh lyhîs dre an mostellus hep ful*, under feet that it may be put, and its virtue will be

lessened by the dirt, without fail. O.M. 2808. Written also with the aspirate. *Och gowy, mones mar pel; ugan meystry dyougel Cryst a lycha*, Oh, woe is me! to go so far; our power truly Christ will lessen. P.C. 1909. Written also *leyhy*, qd. v.

LYHWEDHA, v. a. To shut, to lock. *Llwyd*, 48. A late corruption of *ahwedha*, from *ahwedh*, a key, qd. v. Arm. *alchoueza*.

LYM, adj. Keen, sharp, acute, pointed. *Gcw a ve yn y dheulé gans an Edhevon gorris, ha pen lym rag y wanê*; a spear was in his hand placed by the Jews, and a sharp point to pierce him. M.C. 217. *Ottê spern grisyl gynnê, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynnê, a grup bîs yn empyñyon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines acuto and sharp in them, that will pierce even to the brains. P.C. 2119. *Gans gu lym y a'n gwanas*, with a sharp spear they pierced him. R.D. 1117. *Curyn a spcrn lym ha glew*, a crown of thorns sharp and stiff. R.D. 2582. W. *lym*, f. *lem*. Arm. *lemm*.

LYMMYN, adv. Now, but. *An gwary yw duê lymmyn*, the play is ended now. O.M. 2839. *Judas ny gôsk un bannê, lymmyn dywans fystynê dhum ry dhê'n fals Yedhevon*, Judas does not sleep a bit, but quickly hastens to give me to the false Jews. P.C. 1079. *Gorteuch lym-myn, gockyes; dhêth scoforn wharrê yehes my a re*, stay now, fools, to thine ear soon health I will give. P.C. 1149. Another form of *lemmyn* or *lemman*, qd. v.

LYN, s. m. Humor, liquor, juice, water; standing water, a lake, a pool, a pond. *Mam Ihesus, Marya wyn, herdya an gwy pan welas yn y mât yn teneuyn, dre an golon may resas; ha dhê'n dôr an goys ha'n lyn annodho dell deveras, angus brâs, ha peynys lym, ha gloys crêff a's kemeras*, the mother of Jesus, Mary blessed, when she saw the spear thrust into her son in the side, so that it ran through the heart; and how to the ground the blood and water dropt from him, great anguish, and sharp pains, and a strong pang seized her. M.C. 221. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *lin*, qd. v. W. *lyn*, † *linn*. Arm. *lenn*. Ir. *linn*. Gael. *linne*.

LYNNETH, s. m. Offspring, progeny, race. *Ha nefrê y fydh avey, yntrê dhe lynneth dhe sy, ha lynneth benen pîp preys*, and ever there shall be enmity between thy offspring and the offspring of the woman always. O.M. 315. *My ny dorraf bys vycken an acord ûs lemyñ gwereys yntrê my ha lynneth dêñ*, I will not break for ever the agreement (that) is now made between me and the race of man. O.M. 1242. Another form of *linieth*, qd. v.

LYNNIC, adj. Moist, wet. *Pryce*. W. *llyniog*.

LYNWYS, part. Filled. *Och, gowy, pan vêf genys; gans moreth ydhof lymwys war dhe lerch ow arluth whêk*, Oh, alas, that I was born! with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2194. Part. pass. of *lenwel*, qd. v.

LYRCH, s. m. A trace, a footstep, a vestige. *War lynch mât dêñ dhe becha*, after the son of man did sin. M.C. 7. *Dysquedhyens war lynch anken bedhê mygtlarn yn dewedh*, a declaration after sorrow that he was a king at last. M.C. 236. *War y lynch ef mûr ow hyreth*, after him great (is) my longing. R.D. 836. Written also *lerch*, qd. v.

LYS, s. m. Mud, mire. *Gans towal a lîn gulân, my a's sêch ketteb onan a bôp mostethes ha lîs*, with a towel of clean linen I will dry them every one from all dirt

- and mire. P.C. 838. A contracted form of *lyys*, qd. v.
- LYSCY, v. a. To burn. Part. *lyscys*. *Tân an iowl mûr dh'y lysky, na dheffo na moy yn pow*, the fire of the great devil to burn him, that he may come no more into the country. R.D. 2175. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys*, follow thou the prints of my feet burnt. O.M. 711. *Ow coské yn haus yn hâl, lyskys ôf a'n kyl dhe'n tâl*, sleeping down in the moor, I am burnt from the nape to the forehead. O.M. 1781. Written also *lescy*, and *loscy*, qd. v.
- LYSTEN, s. f. A towel, napkin. *Floëh byan nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys, ha kylmys fast gan lysten*, a little child newly born, and he (was) in cloths swathed and bound fast with a napkin. O.M. 808. *Hag yn creys hy varennow un flôch maylys gans lysten*, and in the middle of its branches, a child swathed with napkins. O.M. 840.
- LYSUAN, s. f. A herb, a plant. Pl. *lusow, lusu, losow, losowes, lysywys*. Llwyd, 65, 243. ‡ *Ha Dew laveras, gwrëns an 'oar dry râg gwëls, ha lusu doan hâs*, and God said, let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs bearing seed. C.W. p. 190. ‡ *Ha an 'oar a drôs râg gwëls, ha'n losow rig dasker hâs pokar e cunda*, and the earth brought forth grass, and the herbs did produce seed after their kind. *Ibid.* ‡ *Ema reis gennam kenefra lousuan glâs râg bôs*, every green herb is given by me for meat. *Ibid.* ‡ *An lyzûan bian gen i'ar nedhez, ez a tîvi en an hallow nei, ez kreiz Plêth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk (which) grows on our hills, is called Pleth Maria. Llwyd, 245. The radical form is *lys*, or *lus*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *les*, qd. v. W. *llysicuyn*, plur. *llysiu*, from sing. *lys*. Arm. *louzaouen, lezeuen*, pl. *louzou, lezeu*; sing. † *lus*. Ir. *lus*. Gael. *lus*. Manx, *lus*.
- LYTTHYN, v. a. Wo should have killed. *Govy vîth pan y'n lytthyn*, woe is me, when we ever killed him. P.C. 2998. To be read *lydhyn*, being 1 pers. pl. subj. of *ladhé*, qd. v.
- LYTRY, v. a. Thou mayest steal. 2 pers. sing. subj. of *ladra*, qd. v. *Ha me u vîth na'n lytry, na cous ef dhe dhasserchy un gêr tuch vyth*, and I will take care that thou steal him not, nor say that he has arisen one word at any time. R.D. 58.
- LYTH, s. m. A limb. *Uskys na yllyn ponyé, del esof ow tyené, ha whys pûp gôth ha lîth*, I could not run immediately, I am panting so, and sweat every vein and limb. P.C. 2512. *Dre mûr hyreth ydhof pûr squyth, ha'm corf dhe wêdh, yscarn ha lîth*, through great longing I am quite weary, and my body also, bones and limb. R.D. 848. Written also *leyth*. *War Crist y fôn's ow cronkyé, manna gevê gôth na leyth nag esa worth y grevyé*, on Christ they were beating, so that he had not vein nor limb (that) was not grieving him. M.C. 132. Not a Celtic word, being the old English *lith*, a joint or limb. Ang. Sax. *lith*. Goth. *lithus*.
- LYTHER, s. m. A letter, an epistle. Pl. *lytherow*, letters, learning. Llwyd, 13, 59, 80. The same as *lithêr*, qd. v.
- LYVYR, s. m. A book. Pl. *lyfryow, lyffrow*. *Yn lyvyr yma scrifys bôs edelh worth dhe wythê*, in a book it is written that angels are guarding thee. P.C. 95. *Yn lyfryow scrifys yma bôs collenwys lowenê a ganow an flechys da*, in books it is written that joy is fulfilled from the mouths of good children. P.C. 435. *Dûn dhe'n menedh Olyved, yn wêdh ena ny a rêd y gen lyffrow*, let

us come to the Mount of Olives, also there we will read in our books. R.D. 2411. *Yn êr-na del redyn ny, yn lyffrow del yw scrifys*, then as we read, in books as it is written. M.C. 206. Written also *levar*, and in the Cornish Vocabulary, *liver*, qd. v.

LYW, s. m. A hue, a colour. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *liu*, qd. v.

LYYS, s. m. Mire, dirt. *A Dâs, del ôn dhe wythres, a bol hag a lyys formys, bîdh dynny nerth ha gweres*, O Father, as we aro thy work, made of clay and mire, be to us strength and help. O.M. 1070. *Neffrê na wrêllo dybry, lemyn fleryê ha peddry kepar ha seym py lyys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot like train oil or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2708. A later form of *lued*, qd. v.

M.

THIS letter, sonnded as in English, is a mntablo radical initial in the six Celtic dialects, and changes into *mh* or *v*. Thus C. *mam*, a mother; *y vam*, his mother. W. *mam, ei vam*. Arm. *mam, he vamm*. Manx, *moyrn*, pride; *e voyrn*, his pride. In Irish and Gaelic, the secondary form is written *mh*, but pronounced as *v*, as *muir*, sea; *môr*, great; *a mhuir mhôr*, (*a vuir vôr*) the great sea. In Welsh, Irish, and Manx, *m* is also a secondary letter, being the nasal mutation of *b*. Thus W. *bara*, bread; *vy mara*, my bread. Ir. *bron*, sorrow; *ar mron*, our sorrow. Manx, *bea*, life; *nyn mea*, our life. Cf. also Gael. *bean*, a woman; pl. *mnai*.

MA, s. f. A place, a space, a state. In common use as an affix in composition, as *trigva*, a dwelling place; *morva*, a place on the sea, a marsh. *Ma* is similarly used in Welsh, as *trigva, morva, &c.* W. *ma, man*. Arm. *mann*. Ir. *magh*, † *mag*, † *magen*. Gael. *magh*. Coptic, *ma*.

MA, pr. subs. I, me. This form only occurs in composition. *Ty ny wodhas lemyn pëdra wrama dhys*, thou knowest not now what I do to thee. P.C. 856. *Omma pols povesouch hedré vyma ow pygy*, here a while rest ye while I am praying. P.C. 1013. *Ellas, pan fema gynys, alas, when I was born!* R.D. 2207. *Herwedh dhe grath ha'th pyté, na'm byma peyn yn gorfen*, according to thy grace and thy pity, let there not be to me pain at the end. O.M. 2254. See *Me*, and *My*.

MA, pr. adj. My, mine. Llwyd, 244. *Ma lās*, my father. *Dho va vam*, to my mother. *Pryce*. The form of this pronoun in the Ordinalia is *ow*, qd. v. W. *mau, my*, † *mi*. Arm. *ma*. Irish, *mo*. Gael. *mo*. Manx, *my*. Sansc. *māmaka*. Gr. *ἐμὸς, ἐμή*. Lat. *meus, mea*. It. *mio*. Fr. *mon, ma*. Germ. *mein*. Scot. *ma*. Eng. *my*.

MA, v. imp. There is, it is. *Lavar ple ma Abel dhe vroder*, say where is Abel thy brother. O.M. 571. *My a wôr ple ma onan*, I know where there is one. O.M. 2561. *Ellas govy, ma ow dyllas ow tewy*, alas, woe is me, my clothes aro blazing. O.M. 2633. *Ma yma lyes gerêk hâ gour ow treylê dhodho touth-da*, there are here many women and men turning to him speedily. P.C. 557. It often has *y* preceeding. *Ow tybry genen y ma*, he is eating with us. M.C. 43. *Arluth, hy a leveris, ow holon y ma genas*, Lord, she said, my heart is with thee. M.C. 172. It is used with dative pronouns, to denote posses-

sion, in accordance with the Latin idiom, *est mihi*. *Yma dw dhyn parys*, we have two ready. M.C. 51. *An debel dis a geuys, dhymny y ma laha may rŷs vonas y ledhys*, the wicked people said, we have a law that he must be killed. M.C. 143. The plural is *móns, y móns*, qd. v. *W. mae, y mac*. (*Y mae genyv*, I have.) Arm. *ma*.

MA, adv. Here, in this place. An abbreviation of *yma*, qd. v. It is joined to substantives, when it has the power of a demonstrative pronoun. *Mars ôs Mâb Du, leun a râs, an veyn-ma gwra bara dhys*, if thou art the Son of God, full of grace, make these stones bread for thee. M.C. 11. *An rê-ma yw oberys del vynsyn agan honan*, these are wrought, as we ourselves would. O.M. 15. *Ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys a paynys yn nôr bŷs-ma*, he shall have seven times as much of pains in the earth of this world. O.M. 600. This idiom is in common use in Welsh, as *y dŷn yma*, this man; *y vhoedhyn yma*, this year. So also in Armoric, *ann diid-ma a zo pinvidik*, these people are rich. A similar idiom obtains in Irish, as *an t-aile so*, this place; lit. the place here. Cf. also the French, *cette maison-ci*.

MA, conj. If, that, so that. *Ma ny gaffaf branchys vâs, me a dhystrypp ow dyllas, hag a's set y dan y treys*, if I find not good branches, I will take off my clothes, and put them under his feet. P.C. 249. *Ow Tâs, ma ny ŷl bones may treylyo mernens dhe vês*, my Father, if it cannot be that death be turned away. P.C. 1069. *Cryst kymmys payn yn gevê, angus tyn ha galarow, ma teth an goys, ha dropyê war y fas, an caradow, Christ*, so much pain had he, keen anguish and pangs, that the blood came, and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Lycs trefeth y'n clewys, ma na ŷl y dhynachê*, many times I heard him, so that he cannot retract it. P.C. 1725. *Pŷs e dhym ma'n danfonno*, pray him that he send him to me. R.D. 1620. *W. mal*. Arm. *ma*. Ir. *ma*. Gael. *ma*. Manx, *my*.

MAB, s. m. A son, a male child, a boy, a male, a man. Pl. *mebion, mebbion*. Cornish Vocabulary, *filius*. *Mab aflavar*, infans, an infant. *Mab meidrin*, alumpnus, a foster-son. *Maister mebion*, pædagogus, a school-master. *Ibid*. *Tâs, ha Mâb, ha'n Speris Sans*, we a bŷs a leun golon, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, y shall beseech with a full heart. M.C. 1. *War lyrch mâb dên dhe lecha*, after that the son of man sinned. M.C. 7. *Pan welas y mâb dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll*, when she saw her son treated so vilely by the Jews. M.C. 165. *Râg y fêdh máp yn Bethlem genys a dhyspreen an bŷs*, for there will be a son born in Bethlehem (that) will redeem the world. O.M. 1934. *Nyns us mâb gôf yn vlâs-ma*, there is not a smith in this country. P.C. 2724. *Map hyen*, a clergyman. P.C. 553. *Caym hag Abel, ow mebyon, cuch sacryfyuech yn scon yn menedh dhe'n Tâs an nêf*, Cain and Abel, my sons, go sacrifice forthwith in the mount to the Father of Heaven. O.M. 437. *A vryes, hep falladow, mebyon ha myrhes keffrys*, O spouse, without failings, sons and daughters likewise. O.M. 1038. Llwyd, 243, gives *meib*, as another plural, and Jordan has *mybyon*. C.W. 144. *W. mab, †mâp*; pl. *meibion, †meib*. Arm. *mâb, máp*; pl. *mibien*. Ir. *mac*. Gael. *mac*. Manx, *mac*.

MABM, s. f. A mother. † *Ow molath dhys râg henna, ha molath dha valm gansa te a vŷdh magata*, my curse to thee for that, and the curse of thy mother with it, thou

shalt have as well. C.W. 88. A late corruption of *mam*, qd. v.

MACHTETH, s. f. A virgin, a maid. *Mâp Dew pûr, ha dên keffrys, a vachleth gulân dynythys*, Son of very God, and man also, of a pure virgin born. P.C. 1727. *Râk del won, máp Dew ôs pûr, yn beys gynys a vachtyth glân*, for, as I know, very Son of God thou art, in the world born of a pure virgin. P.C. 3027. Written *mahleid*, virgo, in the Cornish Vocabulary. There is nothing similar in Welsh or Armoric. Ir. *moidhdean*. Gael. *maighdean*. Manx, *moidyn*. Ang. Sax. *mægðh*. Eng. *muid*.

MADAM, v. a. I will. † *Me vadam*, Llwyd, 246. A late corruption of *mynnaf*.

MADERE, s. m. The herb madder. Corn. Voc. *sinilia*. Ang. Sax. *mæddere*.

MADRA, v. a. To study, to consider. † *Buz mar crown gy preder, pan dâl go gwary, ha mudra ta, pen drig seera ha damma*, but if they should consider what ought to be their play, and study well, what did their father and mother. Pryce.

MAEN, s. m. A stone, a block of stone. Pl. *meyn, mygn*. *Maen flent*, a flintstone. Llwyd, 150. *Ty vuow darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodgys, ha genow*, thou boy prepare lime and elay, building stones, trucks, and wedges. O.M. 2318. *Trehesy meyn*, stone cutters. O.M. 2411. *Orden dhe'th tûs hy knoukyê gans meyn*, order thy people to beat her with stones. O.M. 2677. *An veyn-ma gwra bara dhys*, these stones make thou bread for thee. M.C. 11. The contracted form of *mên* is generally used in the singular, qd. v. *W. maen, †main*. Arm. *maen*, *mean*. Hence Lat. *mœnia*, walls.

MAERBUI, s. m. A steward. Corn. Voc. *dispensator*. Comp. of *maer*, or *mair*, qd. v., and *bui* (W. *bwyd*) the old form of *boys*, qd. v.

MAES, s. m. An open country, a plain field, a field. The general form in use was the contracted one of *mês*, qd. v.

MAGA, v. a. To feed, to nourish. 2 pers. s. imp. *mâg*. Part. *megys, migys*. Llwyd, 248. *Leman why a ŷll gweles lavar Du maga del ura nêb a ŷll y kemeser*, now ye may see how the word of God will feed whoever can take it. P.C. 71. *A mester kêr caradow, del leveryth, my a grŷs y fŷdh agan enefow dre levarow Dew mygys*, O dear beloved master, as thou sayest, I believe that our souls will be fed by the words of God. P.C. 76. *W. magu*. Arm. *maga*.

MAGA, conj. So much,, as much, as, so. It aspirates the initial following. *Maga ta*, as well, also. *Maga gwyn avel an guryys*, as white as the glass. P.C. 1790. *Lycs gwŷth y wrûk bostyê yn try gêdh y wâl arta maga ta bythqueth del fue*, many times he boasted, in three days to make it again as good as ever it was. P.C. 2443. *Yn alabauster gravys, maga whyn avel an lêth*, eut in alabaster as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. *Ha maga fuer drôk desfry mones dhe hepcor an toy bŷth na dhyfyk*, and as it would be an evil truly to go to reject the joy that never fails. R.D. 1432. *Saw an corf-na, byw a pe, an emperour ef sawsê, maga têk bythqueth del fue*, but that body, if it were living, would cure the emperor, as well as ever he was. R.D. 1659. *Hag a'n dydghgthys pûr lowen maga têk del rcbŷê*, and dighted it very gladly as fair as it had been. M.C. 71. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyê*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he

- knew. M.C. 85. *Dén ha bêst maga ta*, man and beast also. O.M. 995.
- MAGLEN, s. f. A springe, gin, snare, halter. Corn. Voc. *laqueus*. W. *magl*, *maglen*, *maglai*. Lat. *macula*.
- MAHTHEID, s. f. A virgin. Corn. Voc. *virgo*. The old form of *machteth*, qd. v.
- MAIDOR, s. m. A victualler. Corn. Voc. *caupo*. To be read *maithor*. W. *maethur*; *maethu*, to feed.
- AIR, s. m. A mayor or chief. Corn. Voc. *praepositus*. Written also *maer*, as *maer-buit*, qd. v. W. *maer*, †*mair*. Arm. *maer*, †*mair*. Ir. *maor*, †*maer*. Gael. *maor*. Lat. *major*. Fr. *mair*.
- MAISTER, s. m. A master. Corn. Voc. *magister*. *Maister meblion*, pædagogus, a schoolmaster. *Ibid.* Regularly formed from the Latin, by the mutation and consequent disappearance of the *g*. In the Ordinalia generally written *mester*, qd. v. Welsh, *meistyr*. Arm. *maester*, †*mester*. Ir. *maighistir*. Gael. *maighistir*.
- MAITHES, s. f. A maid. †*An seithas dýdh yw an Sab-bath an Arluth de Dhew, enna ty na wra chan a wheel, ty, ha'th váb, ha'th verh, de gwás, ha de maithes*, the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy manservant, and thy maidservant. Pryce. A later form of *machteth*, qd. v.
- MAL, conj. As, like as, so, so that. *Llwyd*, 178, 240. †*Gwra perthy de tás, ha de mam, mal de dydkio w bedhens hir war an tir, nêb an Arluth de Dhew ryes dees*, do thou honour thy father, and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Pryce. *Avel* is another form, qd. v. W. *mal*, †*amal*, (*amal* itercludant, ut subigant. *Juv. Gloss.*) *val*, *vel*. Arm. *evel*. Ir. *amhail*, †*amail*, †*amal*. Gr. *ομαλός*. Lat. *similis*.
- MAL, s. m. Will, desire. *Rág henna war an chal hy gweskel genef yw mal*, for that, on the jaw to smite her the will is with me. O.M. 2734. *Dús a le-na, ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mës gans mal*, come away thou Gebal, carry the tree outside with a will. O.M. 2780. *Dhe gafus gynen yw mal*, to take thee there is with us a desire. P.C. 1178. *Mal yw gynef dhe gafus*, tho will is with me to take thee. P.C. 1531. *Me a wra gans bones mal*, I will with good will. P.C. 2829. *Cous ganso genen o mal*, to talk with him the will was with us. R.D. 1488. *An preys mall ew genef*, the time is welcome with me. C.W. 142.
- MAL, s. m. A joint. *Llwyd*, 240. Pl. *mellow*, *melyow*. *Mar ny'n gorraf, an mýl dyawl re dorro mellow y gýn*, if I do not take him, may a thousand devils break the joints of his back. P.C. 1619. *My a'n knouk ef er y wew, otte mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him for his grief; see the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2086. *Y vellow kettep onan dyseavylsys ýns certan*, his joints every one are strained certainly. P.C. 2770. W. *mál*, in *cymmal*. Arm. *mell*; (*mellow-kein*, the spine.)
- MALAN, s. m. The evil principle, the evil one, the devil. *Hou geiler, abarth malan, dús yn rág ha'th vaw keffrys*, ho, gaoler, in the fiend's name, come forward, and thy servant too. P.C. 2235. *How hale kettep onan, gesouch hy a burth malan yn morter skuat dhe godhé, ho!* haul every one, let it, in the fiend's name, into the mortise crack to fall. P.C. 2851. W. *mallon*. The root is W. *mall*, evil, a malady, debility. Arm. *fall*. Ir. *mall*, †*feal*. Gael. *mall*, *feall*. Sause. *malan*. Gr. *μέλαν*. Lat. *malum*, *malignum*.
- MALAN, s. f. The Goddess Malan. *Rák why á seon ahanan dhe Pilat, re synt Malan, rák y ma owdh yscdhé*, for ye shall go immediately from us to Pilate, by Saint Malan, for he is sitting. P.C. 2341. W. *malan*. This was the name of a celebrated ancient British Goddess, who was invoked with imprecations in any perilous crisis. She was also called Andras. See the "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."
- MALBEW, adv. In any wise, in any way. *Saw a pón ny dewyow gwrýs, ny veas malbew serrys, me a wôr henna yn ta*, but if we were made gods, thou wouldst in no wise be angry, I know that well. C.W. 60. *Malbew edrek és dhymmo, an chorle Abell ús ledhys*, is there in any way sorrow to me, that the churl Abel is killed? C.W. 94. *Ny sparyaf anodhans y malbew onyn a vo tég*, I will not sparo of them in any wise one that is fair. C.W. 106.
- MALEGAS, part. Accursed. *Ha'n serpont tregans yna, nefra ny dhé a le-na rág ydhew malegas brás*, and let the serpent stay there, never shall he come thence, for he is greatly accursed. C.W. 68. A late form of *myleges*, qd. v.
- MALOU, s. m. Mallow. Corn. Voc. *malva*. Arm. *maló*, *malv*.
- MALYE, v. a. To wrap. *Dhyworthé ma 'gan bo grás, aga malyé my a vyn yn cendel hag yn ourlyrn*, from them that we may have grace, I will wrap them in fine linen and silk. O.M. 1750. Written also *maylé*, qd. v.
- MAM, s. f. A mother, the womb. *Mam teilu*, materfamilias, the mistress of the family. Corn. Voc. *Mam gwenen*, a stock of bees. Pryce. *Dhe vanneth dhym múr a blék, ha banneth ow mam yn wêdh*, thy blessing pleases me much, and the blessing of my mother likewise. O.M. 456. *Ha gwrýs nôth oll, rág an pêch a pehas ow thás ha'm mam*, and all made bare, for the siu (that) my father and mother sinned. O.M. 759. *Rág orty ty dhe golé, mýl váp mam a výdh damweys*, for that thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 324. *Govy výth pan véf genys, a dor ow mam dynythys, na vythqueth pan denys bron*, woe is me that I was born, from the womb of my mother brought, or ever suckled the breast. O.M. 1754. *Y vam pan y'n drehevys*, his mother when she reared him. M.C. 10. *Gans y vam y fyé guris*, by his mother it was made. M.C. 161. W. *man*. Arm. *mamm*. Manx, *nummig*. (Ir. †*mam*, a breast.) Gr. *μάμα*. Pers. *mama*. Span. *mama*. Styr. Carn. *mama*. Eng. *mama*. (Lat. *mamma*, a breast.) Sause. *ma*. Gr. *μαία*. Coptic, *mau*. Malay, *maa*. *Mam*, a mother, is confined to the three British Dialects of the Celtic; the equivalent in the Erse being Ir. *mathair*. Gael. *mathair*. Manx, *moir*. Gr. *μήτηρ*. Lat. *mater*. Sause. *mātar*; the primary meaning being a *maker*, from *mā*, to form or fashion. Lith. *mote*, *motina*. Russ. *mater*, *mat*. Germ. *mutter*. Eng. *mother*.
- MAM, comp. pron. That—me. *My a'd peys, arluth uhel, dhé'n týt ty a ry cummyas, ma'm (ma-ym) gasso kyns ys myrwel, ynno bós dhym dhe wclas*, I pray thee, high Lord, that thou wilt give leave to the earth, that it allow me before dying, to seek for myself food in it. O.M. 377.
- MAMAID, s. f. A nursing or foster-mother, a nurse. Corn. Voc. *altrix* vel *nutrix*. To be read as by *Llwyd*, 101, *manmaith*. Comp. of *mam*, and *maith*, id. qd. *maeth*, nurture. W. *mammacth*. Irish, *muime*. Gael. *muime*.
- MAN, s. f. A space, a spot, a trifle, nought. *A váp, ny*

- dâl keles man, an pŷth a dhue gwelis veydh*, O son, it avails not to conceal any thing, the thing that comes will be seen. O.M. 853. *Arluth whék, ny amonnt man an pyt a wrussyuch*, sweet lord, the pit(that) you made avails not any thing. O.M. 2791. *Nyns yw henna man*, that is not any thing. P.C. 2399. *Râk dall ôf, ny welaf man*, for I am blind, I see not at all. P.C. 3014. W. *man*.
- MAN, s. m. A stone. *Kyn fe dyswrys an temple dhe'n dôr, na safê mân, me a'n dreha artê kyns pen trydydh*, though the temple should be destroyed to the ground, that a stone does not stand, I will build it again before the end of three days. P.C. 345. *Mân pobas*, a bake-stone. *Llwyd*, 48. A contracted form of *mean*, qd. v.
- MAN, comp. conj. That—him, it; that, so that, as. (*Ma—yn*.) *Nêp ma'n ressys dhe wethê, dheworth henna govyunnê (govyn e)*, he to whom thou gavest him to keep, from that one demand him. O.M. 574. *Un deydh a dhue yredy, ma'n talvedhaf oll dhyrwy, a day shall come surely, that I will repay it all to you*. P.C. 269. *Pûr wêr y tue vyngeans tyn warnouch, ma'n gueller a ver termyn*, very truly sharp vengeance will come upon you, as will be seen in a short time. P.C. 1940. *Me a'n knouk fest dybytê, ma'n geffo pûp ol bysnê, ow myres worth y vody*, I will beat him hard without pity, that all may have shuddering, looking at his body. P.C. 2092.
- MAN, adv. Upwards. A mutation of *ban*. *Drehevys man*, roused up. *Ro man do higa*, give up to play. *Pryce*. See *Aman*.
- MAN, v. a. He will. Another form of *men* or *myn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *menny* or *myyny*, qd. v. *Mar man Dew, râg an gwella my a lever yn templa wharê servys dhodho ef*, if God will, for the best I will say in the temple service forthwith to him. O.M. 2620.
- MANACH, s. m. A monk. Corn. Voc. *monachus*. In late Cornish the guttural was softened into *h*. † *Gûn an manah*, the gown of the monk. † *Hi a kynsiliâs gan neb yn vanah*, she plotted with a certain monk. † *Ha e glynas an manah laval*, and he heard the monk speak. *Llwyd*, 252. W. *mynach*, † *monach*, pl. † *men-echi*. Arm. *manach*, *monach*. Ir. *manach*. Gael. *manach*. All from the Latin.
- MANAES, s. f. A nun, a female recluse. Corn. Vocab. *monacha vel monialis*. W. *mynaches*, † *manaches*. Arm. *manaches*.
- MANAF, v. a. I will. A late form of *mennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*. *Râg henna, benyn vâs Eva, genas ny vanaf stattra, na ny vanaf usya gow*, therefore, good woman Eve, with thee I will not flatter, nor will I use a lie. C.W. 48.
- MANAL, s. m. A handful, a gripe. *Manal fjs*, a sheaf of corn. *Llwyd*, 33, 241. From the Latin *manipulus*.
- MANAN, conj. Unless, if not. (*Ma—na'n*.) *Çamen Pylat pan welas na yllt Crist delyffrê, manan geffo ef sor brâs dheworth oll an gowethê, râg henna ef a juggyas Ihesus dhedhê dh'y laddê*, Pilate, when he saw that he could not any way deliver Christ, unless he should have great anger from all the assemblage, for that he adjudged Jesus to them to kill him. M.C. 150.
- MANEG, s. f. A glove. Pl. *manegow*. *Dre ow thrÿs y tûth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorrê; y fue ow manegow plat, spygys brâs dre ow dywlê*, through my feet a fellow came with nails to put them; my smooth gloves were great spikes through my bands. R.D. 2589. *Llwyd*, 15, 47, 243, writes it *manag*, *manak*, *manck*, pl. *menik*.

- † *An manak adro'z dorn*, the glove on your hand. 250. W. *maneg*, pl. *menig*. Arm. *mancc*, *maneg*, pl. *manegou*. Ir. *maineog*, † *manic*. Gael. *manaig*. All from the Lat. *manica*.
- MANERLICH, adj. Valiant. *My a'd pÿs, messyger, dôg manerlich ow baner del vynny bôs rewardyys*, I pray thee, messenger, carry my banner valiantly, as thou wishest to be rewarded. O.M. 2200.
- MANNO, adv. Often, many times. *Llwyd*, 143. A late corruption of *menouch*, qd. v.
- MANNO, comp. conj. That not. *Besy yw dhys bôs vuell, ha spernabyll y'th servys, manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humble, and despicable in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near thee. M.C. 19. It would have been more correctly written *manna*, (*ma-na*.)
- MANS, adj. Maimed, lame. Cornish Vocab. *mancus*. Arm. *mank*, *monk*, *mons*.
- MANSEC, adj. Stony. *Killy-mansek*, the stony grove. *Pryce*.
- MANTEDH, s. m. Stone in the bladder or kidneys. *Clevas y mantedh*, the disease of the stone. *Llwyd*, 80.
- MANTEL, s. f. A mantle, a cloak. Corn. Voc. *mantellum*. *Dhe vantel gâs yn gage, my a'n bÿdjh râg ow wage*, the mantle leave thou in pledge, I will have it for my wages. P.C. 1186. *Dyskyn y vantel wharrê, râg yn y dhyllas artê an harlot a vÿdjh gwyskys*, let us take off his mantle soon, for in his clothes again the knave shall be dressed. P.C. 2531. W. *mantell*. Arm. *mantel*. Ir. † *matal*. Gael. *mantal*. Germ. *mantel*.
- MANULE, s. m. A manual book. *Llwyd*, 86. Lat. *manuale*.
- MANYN, s. m. Bntter. *Llwyd*, 45. An abbreviated form of *amenen*, qd. v.
- MAOS, v. n. To go. † *Maos a leaz*, to go abroad. † *Maos dhan dre*, to go home, to return. *Llwyd*, 129, 137. A late form of *môs*, qd. v.
- MAOZ, s. f. A maid. *Llwyd*, 38. A later form of *mowes*, qd. v.
- MÂP, s. m. A son. See *Mâb*. *Meppig*, a little son, qd. v.
- MÂR, conj. If. It often takes *a* after it, and aspirates the initials following. *Mar a tybbryth a henna*, if thou eat of that. O.M. 81. *An kêth frût-na mar a'n gâs*, that same fruit if he leaves it. O.M. 192. *Mar a pe*, if it was. O.M. 211. *Ena tÿs mar a kafaf*, if I find the people there. O.M. 341. *Mar qurên slôch vÿth denythy*, if we do children ever produce. O.M. 390. *Mar myn Dew*, if God wills. O.M. 650. *Mar tue nêp gwâs ha laddrê*, if any fellow comes and steals. O.M. 2064. *Mar pedhaf kelmys lemmyn*, if I shall be bound now. O.M. 1349. *Mara peys pell*, if it drops long. O.M. 1082. *Mar a crustê leverel*, if thou didst say. P.C. 1758. Before vowels *mars* is always used, qd. v., or rather an *s* is prefixed as *mar sos*, &c., and also after *mar a*. *Mara sosê máp Dew mûr*, if thou art the Son of the great God. P.C. 2867. Arm. *mar*. Ir. *mar*. Gael. *mar*.
- MAR, adv. So, so much as. *Mar dha yw genef a vrÿs, merwel kÿns dôs drôk anow*, so well it is, in my opinion, to die before evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1229. *Mar vûr me re pechas*, so greatly I have sinned. P.C. 1519. *Ha saw ny gyns yn wêdh, na'm beyn mar hager dhywedh na mar garow*, and save us with thee also, that we may not have so cruel an end, nor so rough. P.C. 2895.

It softens the initial following. W. *mor.* Ir. *mar.* Gael. *mar.*

MAR, s. m. A doubt, a doubting. *Yma kên dhym dhe olé daggrow goys yn gwŷr, hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep truly tears of blood, without doubt. O.M. 631. *Nys tevê tús vŷth, hep mar, roow mar dhu*, never have people received, without doubt, gifts so good. O.M. 2597. *Me a wodhvyth yn ūr-na pŷth yw dhe gallos, hep mar*, I shall know in that hour what thy power is, without doubt. P.C. 64.

MAR, adj. Much, many. *Syngys mâr ôn dhe Iudas, rāk ef a'm hembroncas pŷr compys bŷs yn losel*, much obliged we are to Judas, for he conducted me very straight to the rogue. P.C. 1204. A contracted form of *mear*, qd. v.

MARADGYON, s. m. Wonders. *Pryce.* A late corruption of *marthegion*, qd. v.

MARBURAN, s. f. A raven. Corn. Voc. *corvus*. More correctly *marchuran*, qd. v.

MARCH, s. m. A horse. Corn. Voc. *equus*. Pl. *merch*. *Ydhanwaf buch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow dhe vâp den rāg ymveres*, I name cow and bull, and horse, (that) is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 124. *Na gousê moy ys march dall*, that he speak no more than a blind horse. P.C. 1658. *Merch, gwarthek, mōch, ha deves, dreuch abervedh desempys*, horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep, bring ye within forthwith. O.M. 1065. In late Cornish it was softened into *marh*. W. *march*, pl. *meirch*. Arm. *marh*. Ir. † *marc*, pl. *mairc*. Gael. † *marc*. Ancient Gaulish, *marcos*, pl. *marci*. (τριμαρκιατα, in Pausanias.) Cf. Eng. *mare*, *marshall*.

MARCHAS, s. f. A market. Pl. *marchasow*. *Yn chy Dew marsues marchas, me a's chas yn mēs pŷp gwās, hag a tevl ag a guara*, if there is a market in God's house, I will drive them out, every fellow, and will overturn their wares. P.C. 316. *Yn chy Dew ny goth marchas ternyn vŷth ol var nêp cor*, in the house of God a market is not becoming at any time, on any account. P.C. 2419. *Euch dhe wovyn, hep lettyê, worth an gōf yn marchas row*, go ye to ask without delaying, of the smith in Market Row. P.C. 2668. W. *marchnad*. Arm. *marshad*. Ir. and Gael. *margadh*. Manx, *mergee*. Lat. *mercatus*.

MARCHVRAN, s. f. A raven. *Gwŷr dhym ty a dhar-yvas, an varchvran-na dh'y whelê; yma war garynnys brās ow tybry fest dybytê*, truth to me thou hast told, to look for that raven; it is upon great carrion, eating fast without pity. O.M. 1106. Comp. of *march*, a horse, and *brân*, a crow. *March* is used similarly in Welsh to strengthen the meaning; as *march-daran*, loud thunder; *marchleidyrr*, an arrant thief; *marchvorian*, the large winged ants, &c. A raven is called in Welsh, *cigfran*. Legonidee gives *malvran*, as the Armoric synonym, which seems connected with W. *mulvran*, a cormorant.

MARH, s. m. A horse, a steed. Pl. *merh*. Llwyd, 243. † *Marh bian*, a little horse, or colt. 57. *An marh-na*, that horse. † *Po marh ledres*, when a horse is stolen. 232. † *Ma marh dhy bredar vi*, my brother has a horse. 242. In † *buzl verh*, horse dung; † *rên verh*, horse hair; Llwyd considers *verh*, to be a genitive case singular, an anomaly in the British dialects. I am more inclined to consider it as the regular plural form. † *Meas dha'n gōv dha heruiah an verh*, go to the smith to shoe the horses. *Pryce.* This is a later form of *march*, qd. v.

MARHAR, s. m. Mercury. *De Marhar*, dies Mercurii, Wednesday. Llwyd 15, 54. W. *mercher*, *dŷdh mercher*. Arm. *mercher*, *di-mercher*. Lat. *mercurius*.

MARHAS, s. f. A market. Pl. *marhasow*. *Efre dhys-wrug an marhas; yma ow kâl maystry brās*, he has destroyed the market; he is doing great violence. P.C. 376. *Why gwycoryon, euch yn mēs; ydhesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a piyadow pan wreuch agas marhasow, ha fowys, dhe laddron plos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his holy church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves. P.C. 335. † *Telhar marhas*, a market place. Llwyd, 61. Another form of *marchas*, qd. v., *ch* being softened into *h*.

MARHEG, s. m. A horseman, knight, cavalier; hence a soldier in general. Written also *marrec*, pl. *marregion*, *marroigion*, *marrougion*. *Pan delhens y bŷs yn bêdh, ydh êth un marreck dh'y ben, hag arall dh'y drcys yn wêdh, yrvys fast bŷs yn dheuen*, when they came to the grave, one soldier went to his head, and another to his feet also, armed quite to the jaws. M.C. 242. *Ha war tu trê fystenens kefrys marreck ha squyer*, and let knight and squire hasten towards home. O.M. 2003. *Del oma marrek lēn, venytha ny dhōf a'n plen, ernā'n prennē an gwās-na*, as I am a trusty knight, I will never come from the place until I tako that fellow. O.M. 2150. *Marregyon me agas pŷs gorrcuch ef dhe Erod seon*, horse-men, I pray you, take him to Herod soon. P.C. 1613. *Euch lewmyrn ow marreggyon yn bêdh*, go now, my knights into the tomb. R.D. 361. *Dūn alemma marrougion*, let us go hence knights. O.M. 1639. *En varogyon a guskas mytlyn*, the soldiers slept at morning. M.C. 243. This must have been originally *marhec*. W. *marhawg*, † *marchauc*. Arm. *marhec*, *marhec*. Ir. *marcach*. Gael. *marcach*. Manx, *markiagh*.

MARNANS, s. m. Death. Llwyd, 72, 76. A later form of *mernans*, qd. v.

MARNAS, conj. Unless, except. Written also *marnes*. *Hep gŷl dycl a ver speys war pēp ol marnas ty*, without executing vengeance in a short time on all except thee. O.M. 948. *Nyns ā dēn vŷth vynnytha a'n kēth rē-na dhē'n tŷr sans, marnas Calef ha Iosué*, not any man shall ever go of those same to the holy land, except Caleb and Joshua. O.M. 1880. *Marnes dredhos, Vernona, ny'm bŷdh gveres*, unless through thee, Veronica, there will be no help to me. R.D. 2220. *Rāk me a wōr lour, denscs, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny sēf*, for I know well enough, manhood, unless through the full Godhead, here will not remain. R.D. 2515.

MARNY, conj. If not, unless. (*Mar-ny.*) *Tokyn dhy-uch marny dhyswê*, a token to you unless I show. P.C. 343. *Arlothes kēr my a vra agas nygys fystynê, dyspyt dhe vyrrh Thedama marny'n gwarnyaf seon wharrê*, dear lady, I will hasten your errand, despite thy daughter Thedama, if I do not warn him very soon. P.C. 1968. *Marni*, Llwyd, 249.

MAROGETH, v. a. To act as a horseman, to ride. *Ow messyger, kyrch ow courser dhe varogeth*, my messenger, fetch my courser to ride. O.M. 1960. *My a vyn a dhy-sempys marogeth warê bŷs ty*, I will immediately ride, presently, even to it. O.M. 1971. *Marogeth my ny alla, yma cleves y'm body*, I cannot ride, there is a disease in my body. O.M. 2145. This would have been more cor-

rectly written *marhogeth*, *marchogeth*, and is the same as *W. marchogaeth*. Arm. *marchecaat*. Ir. *marcaidh*. Gael. *marcaich*. Manx. *mark*.

MAROW, adj. Dead, deceased, lifeless. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastis, peynys bÿs pan vc marow*, fastened on a cross with nails, tortured till he was dead. M.C. 2. *Ena un lowarth esé, ha ynno bédh ve parys dén marow rág recevé*, there was a garden there, and in it a tomb was prepared to receive a dead man. M.C. 233. *Yn mës alemma ty á, hag a fyjdh marow vernans*, out of this place thou shalt go, and shalt die the death. O.M. 84. *Kyn feva ledhys marow dre mûr peyn ha galarow, ny'ith ty nahaf bynary*, though I be killed dead by great pain and sorrows, I will never deny thee. P.C. 905. *W. marw*, †*maru*, pl. *meirw*. Arm. *maró*, †*maru*. Ir. *marbh*. Gael. *marbh*. Manx. *marroo*, pl. *merroo*, *meirroo*. Old Celtic, *marvos*. Sansc. *martas*, (mar to die.) Lat. *mortuus*. Lith. *mirtas*. Sanse. *máras*, death. Gr. *μópos*. Lith. *maras*. Cf. *morimarusa*, the dead sea, in Macrobius.

MARS, conj. If. Used before a vowel, as *mar* is before a consonant. *Da yw yn mës dylllo brân, mars és dôr sêch war an beys*, it is good to send forth a crow, if there is dry ground on the world. O.M. 1100. *Hy a ura aspyé, mars ús dôr sêch yn nêp pow*, she will look out, if there is dry land in any country. O.M. 1116. *Cowyth, profyyn an styllow, mars êns compos dhe'n fosow, comrades*, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls. O.M. 2472. *Mars ellen hep cous orty, hy holon hy a torsé*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2173. *Mars euch lemyñ mës a drê, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, if you go now away from home, I will never eat bread. O.M. 2185. *Neffré mars êth ahanan*, if thou wilt ever go from us. O.M. 2652. *Yn chy Dew mars ues marchas*, in the house of God if there is a market. P.C. 316. *Arluth, leverel dym gwra, mars ôfey an kêth henna*, Lord, do thou tell me, if I am that same. P.C. 742. *Mars yw dhe vôdh*, if it is thy will. P.C. 1088. In the Ordinalia the *s* is joined to the next word, as *mar ses*, *mar syw*, &c.

MARS, conj. Unless, except. Another form of *marnas*. *Hag a'n doro dhe anken, mars ny a ura ymdenné*, and will bring us to sorrow, unless we do refrain. O.M. 226. *Yma dout dhym pûr dheffry mars ef a'n creys, nag usy aberth yn fas*, there is fear to me, unless he believe it, that he is not within the faith. R.D. 1217. *Ny welaf vy ydh hallan sawyé ow bewnans, mars dre mûr our*, I do not see that I can save my life, unless by much gold. R.D. 1964. *Mars Cryst a weres deffry*, unless Christ helps indeed. R.D. 2132.

MARTESEN, adv. Perhaps, possibly. *Pûp cowyth ol prydyrys, martesen vjdh yn y vrÿs desmygy pren vâs ple fo*, let every comrade consider, perhaps it will be in his mind to shew where there may be a good tree. P.C. 2541. *Dyswé ran a'th veystry; hag yn úr-na martesen dhe'th lavarow y cresen, hag a'th carvyth bynary*, shew a portion of thy power, and then perhaps we might believe thy words, and love thee for ever. P.C. 2870. Arm. *martezé*. Derived, by Legonidec, from *mar*, if, *te*, should come, and *se* or *ze*, that, "if that should happen."

MARTH, s. m. A wonder, miracle, marvel, prodigy. Pl. *marthus*. *Yn médh Pylat, marth a'm bes, kymmys drók a wodhevyth*, says Pilate, it is a marvel to me, how

much evil thou endurest. M.C. 120. *Mûr a varth brás yw henna dhym*, much of great wonder is that to me. M.C. 157. *Marth yw gené*, it is a wonder to me, i. e. I am surprised. *Marth yn tefry ús dhym lemmyn*, a wonder really there is to me now. O.M. 1309. *Yma marth dhym a un dra*, there is a wonder to me of one thing. O.M. 1395. *Ahanas marth a'n gefes*, a wonder of thee has seized him. O.M. 1484. *Pyth yw an marth a wharfé*, what is the wonder which has occurred? R.D. 1263. *Tewolgow brás a ve guris, an houl a gollas y feth, ha moy marthus me a grÿs, ys an ré-na ve yn wêdh*, great darkness was made, the sun lost his face, and I believe there were also more wonders than those. M.C. 200. Arm. *marz*.

MARTHEGION, s. m. Wonders. Written also *marthogion*. *Yma mûr a varthogion a'n kêth gyst-ma warvethys*, there are many wonders by this same beam wrought. O.M. 2546. *Yma dhym mûr varthegyion*, there are to me many wonders. P.C. 770. *Nag-ues toy y 'ges colon lemyñ dar nêp marthegyion ús wharfethys*, there is not joy in your heart now, through some wonders (that) have happened. R.D. 1259. This is a corruption (*g* soft,) of *marthusion*, pl. of *marthus*.

MARTHUS, s. f. A wonder, a miracle. Pl. *marthusow*, (*marthusion*) *marthegyion*. *Scruth own mûr a's kemeras, rág an marthus re welsens*, a shiver of great fear seized them at the marvel they saw. M.C. 254. *Saw an wedhen, dhym ymu hy bós sychys marthys vrás*, but the tree, it is to me a great wonder that it is dry. O.M. 756. *Mars ôs Dew a nêf golow, dysqua lemmann marthusow, may allyf vy y weles*, if thou art the God of bright heaven, shew now miracles, that I may see them. P.C. 82. See *Varthegyion*.

MARTHUSEC, adj. Wonderful, marvellous. *Arluth, assyw varthusek, pan dhueth, Ihesu gallosek, dh'agan myras*, Lord, it is wonderful, when thou comest, Jesus powerful, to see us. R.D. 1177.

MARTHYS, adj. Wonderful, marvellous, miraculous. *Galsof coyth ha marthys gwan*, I am become old and wondrous weak. O.M. 855. *Ow colon yw marthys cláf*, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337. *Yma hûn orth ow gryvyé marthys yn vrás*, sleep is grieving me wondrous greatly. O.M. 1922. *Râk marthys yeyn yw an gwyns*, for wondrous cold is the wind. P.C. 1215. *Kepar del y 'gys prynnys, marthys yn tyn*, like as I have re-deemed ye wondrous painfully. R.D. 181.

MARU, s. m. Marrow. *Llwyd*, 15, 87. *W. mër*. Arm. *mêl*. Ir. *smior*. Gael. *smear*. Manx. *smuir*. O. Norse, *smior*, butter. Germ. *schmier*. Eng. *smear*. Sansc. *mraks*, to anoint.

MARWEL, v. n. To die, to become dead. *Me a grÿs y kemersé wêth an vÿl kyngys marwel*, I believe the vile (man) would take it yet, before dying. P.C. 324. *Pan varwo, gorry (gor-y) hep ful yntré y dhÿns ha'y davas*, when he dies, put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 825. *Ellas, na varween yn wêdh*, alas, that I die not also. P.C. 2946. *Pan o Ihesus Cryst dampnys, aberth an crows may farwé*, when Jesns Christ was condemned, upon the cross that he should die. M.C. 151. Written also *merwel*, and *myrwel*, qd. v.

MAS, conj. But, unless. *Rág nyns ouch mas dew lorel*, for ye are nought but two vagabonds. O.M. 1504. *Ny fue ragdho y honan y'n godhefys ef, mas râk kerengé*

mâp dên, it was not for himself he suffered it, but for love of the son of man. P.C. 3228. *Mas dhe wel y'm gorthebouch fast prysynys why a vjdh*, unless ye answer me the better, fast imprisoned ye shall be. R.D. 47. *Wy yw glân a bûb fyltê, mas nynj ouch ol da na whêk*, ye are pure from every foulness, but ye are not all good nor sweet. M.C. 47. *Mas lemmyn rjys yw porrys batayles kysn ys coské*, but now it is needful, very needful, to battle rather than sleep. M.C. 51. Written also *mes*. Fr. *mais*. Sp. *mas*.

MAS, adj. Good, beneficial. In construction it changes into *vâs*, and *fâs*. *Del ogê dên mâs*, as thou art a good man. O.M. 1767. *Lavar dhymmo, cowyth mâs*, tell me, good fellow. P.C. 602. *An dâs vâs a dheserya dhedhê gwllâs nêf o kyllys*, the good folk desired for themselves the country of heaven, (that) was lost. M.C. 4. *Kymmys yn bjs ûs vâs, ty a fêdh*, as much as is good in the world, thou shalt have. M.C. 16. *Dhymmo ewredhek yn wêdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fâs*, to me also, tho maimed, give power to walk well. O.M. 2010. *Mar ny wonedhons yn fâs, y a's tevyt anfugy*, if they do not work well, they shall have sorrow. O.M. 2327. *Mâs* is a later form of *mâd*, or as written in the Corn. Vocab. *mat*; *bennen vat*, a good woman. W. *mâd*, †*mat*. Arm. *mâd*, *mat*. Ir. *math*, *maith*, †*maid*. Gael. *math*. Manx, *mie*.

MATERN, s. m. A king, a sovereign. *Llwyd*. 140. Written also in late Cornish, *mateyrn*. † *Cara, gordhya, ha owna Dew, an mateyrn, ha'n lahes, en guz plew*; *owna Dew, parthy mateyrn, ha cara goz contrevogion*, love, worship, and fear God, the king, and the laws, in your parish; fear God, honour the king, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. The older form is *mychtern*, qd. v. W. *mydeyrn*.

MATERNÂS, s. f. A queen. *Pryce*. A late form of *michternes*, qd. v.

MATOVERUR, s. m. A foul reproachful act. Such is the explanation given by *Llwyd*, 128, under *probrum*. An evident mistake; it should have been placed under the next word *probus*, good; being compounded of *mât*, good, and *oberur*, a worker.

MAUR, adj. Great, large, big. Corn. Voc. *magnus*. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *meur*, and *mûr*, qd. v. W. *mawr*, †*maur*. Arm. *meûr*. Ir. *môr*, †*mâr*. Gael. *môr*. Manx, *moar*. Gaulish, *mâros*. Gr. *μάρος*. Sansc. *mara*. Germ. *mehr*. Eng. *more*.

MAW, s. m. A boy, a child, a lad, a youth, a servant. *Dhodo ef me a'n vossaw, epscop pryns doctor ha maw, dhe'n iustis Pylat artê, euck ganso yn kettep pen*, to him I will send him, bishop, prince, doctor, and boy, to the justice Pilate again, go with him every head. P.C. 1794. *Lem-myn law, dhys ny fynnaf bones maw*, now be silent, I will not be a servant to thee. P.C. 2281. *Gwask dhe vaw a'n scovoron, pan fy ef, gans mûr a nel*, strike thy servant on the ear, when he is so, with much force. P.C. 2287. Another form of *mâb*, qd. v.

MAY, conj. That. It aspirates the initials following. *An gusyl o may fe dris dhe râg Crist pehadurcs*, the counsel was that a sinful woman should be brought before Christ. M.C. 32. *Me a ra dhe Crist ammé may hallouch y aswonvos*, I will kiss Christ that ye may be able to know him. M.C. 63. *Pandra yw dhe nygys, mar hgr fordh dôs may fynsys*, what is thy errand,

that thou wouldst come so long a way? O.M. 734. *Yn keth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, in that same road that I went. O.M. 713. *Yn pow may 'dh ê, ef a sawyê an glevyon*, in the country that he was, he healed the sick. M.C. 25. *Yn le may 'dh ên, yn trevow, yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place that I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. *En gýdh o deyow hablys, may fennê Iesus sopyê*, the day was Maunday Thursday, that Jesus would sup. M.C. 41. *Râg an termen re devê, may fýdh an begel kyllys*, for the time has come that the shepherd shall be lost. M.C. 48. *Clew ge ow lêf, mayn bové grâs wosê hemma*, hear thou my voice, that there be to me grace hereafter. C.W. 104. W. *mai*. Arm. *maz*.

MAYLE, v. a. To wrap, to swathe. Written also *maylyê*. Part. pass. *maylys*, *maylyes*. *Mâb Dew o nêb a wylsys, avel flôch byhan maylys*, the Son of God it was whom thou sawest, like a little child swathed. O.M. 810. *Iosep whêk, rescu e dhys, hag yn cendal glân maylyê*, sweet Joseph, receive him to thee, and wrap him in clean linen. P.C. 3156. *Lemmyn mayl e yn lym*, now wrap thou him in linen. P.C. 3204. *Me a'n mayl scon, war ov feydh*, I will wrap him soon on my faith. P.C. 3205. *Scon me a re clout dhodho, may ro'n maylê war an dôr*, soon I will give him a clout, that shall wrap him on the earth. R.D. 388. *Gâs vy lemmyn dh'y hurê, yn queth kysn ys y vaylê*, let me now to embalm him, before wrapping him in a cloth. P.C. 3197.

MAYN, s. m. A mean, a medium. *Râg bonas 'gan pêch mar vâs, mayn yntredhê a ve guryes*, because our sin was so great, a mean was made between them. M.C. 8. Ir. †*medon*. Med. Lat. *medianus*. Fr. *moyen*. See *Mein*.

MAYN, s. m. A friend, an intimate. Pl. *mayny*. *Me a wôr dhe gollenwel an romys ês yn nêf, der ow gôth brâs, a voyd dredhaf, ha'w mayny*, I know to fill up the rooms that in heaven, through my great pride, are void by me and my friends. C.W. 36.

MAYTETH, s. f. A maiden. † *Ow lêf oll yta changys avel mayteth yn devery*, my voice is all changed like to a maiden truly. C.W. 40. *Me a wêl un mayteth whêg ow sedha*, I see a sweet maiden sitting. C.W. 132. This is a late form of *machteth*, qd. v. *Maythys* is another form. † *Te nyn kymmer hyrath warlyrch y den whêl, nyn warlyrch y maythys*, thou shalt not take a longing after his man-servant, nor his maid. *Pryce*.

ME, pr. s. I, me. In construction it changes into *ve*. *Deuch geneff ha holyouch ve, godhvedhouch na rellouch tros, ha me a ra dhe Crist ammé, may hallouch y aswonvos*, come ye with me, and follow me, see that ye do not make a noise; I will kiss Christ, that ye may be able to know him. M.C. 63. *Me yw mâb Du yredy, Crist a leveris dhedhê*, I am the Son of God indeed, Christ said to them. M.C. 197. *Pa'n dra a woventê se dheworthaff ve ha'm lahys*, what thou wouldst ask of me and my laws. M.C. 80. *Me a welas*, I saw. O.M. 804. *Me a vyn môs*, I will go. O.M. 1252. Written equally common *mî*. Arm. *me*. Ir. *mî*. Manx, *mee*. Gr. *μέ*. Lat. *me*. Goth. *mik*. Germ. *mich*. Eng. *me*. Fr. *moi*. Span. *me*. It. *mi*, *me*. Sansc. *ma*, *me*.

ME, s. m. May. *Mîs mê*, the mouth of May. *Llwyd*, 14, 84. W. *mai*. Arm. *mae*, *me*. Gael. *maigh*. From the Lat. *maius*.

MEAN, s. m. A stone. *Méan pobas*, a bake stone. *Méan bian*, a little stone or pebble. *An méan lér*, the foundation. *Mé an plymon*, a plumstone. *Llwyd*, 45, 60, 110. Another form of *maen*, qd. v.

MEAR, adj. Great, large, big; many, much. *Pûr veâr*, very abundantly. *Pryce*. A late form of *maur*, qd. v., and written also *mêr*, qd. v.

MEAS, s. m. A field. *A meas*, yn meas, abroad, without, out. *Dôs a méas*, to go out. *Llwyd*, 129. A later form of *maes*, or *mês*, qd. v.

MEAWL, s. m. Bad luck, mischief. *How geyler plos*, *re'th fo meawl*, ho! dirty jailor, a mischief to thee. *R.D.* 79. Written also *meul*, qd. v.

MEBION, s. m. Sons, boys. *Maister mebion*, pedagogus, a schoolmaster, lit. a master of boys. *Corn. Voc.* *Ow mebyon*, my a gy peys, yn mês whêt dylleuch^{tryssé}, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third. *O.M.* 1129. Plural of *mâb*, qd. v.

MECHIEC, adj. Stinking. *Llwyd*, 132.

MEDDONS, v. a. They will. *Llwyd*, 246. A late corruption of *menndons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.

MEDE, v. a. To reap, to mow. Corrupted in late Cornish into *medgé*. ‡ *Whelas megouzion dha medgé an is*, look for reapers to reap the corn. *Pryce*. Written also *midî*, qd. v.

MEDER, s. m. A reaper, a mower. "A mower is still called *meader*, *meter*, in Cornwall." *Pobwhele*. *W. medur*.

MEDINOR, s. f. A hinge. *Corn. Voc.* *cardo*. *Arm.* *mudurun*.

MEDRA, v. a. To behold. ‡ *Bydh ware dhym na vova den*, *râg me ny allaff medra*, be cautious for me that it be not a man, for I can not discern it. *C.W.* 112. This is a late corruption of *mira*, qd. v. *Llwyd*, 231.

MEDRY, v. a. To be able. ‡ *Mar nys medra dheffa previ pew a ryg an badober*, *mi a vedn krêg ragta*, if I cannot prove who did the evil deed, I will be hanged for it. *Llwyd*, 252. *W. medru*. *Ir.* *feidir*, *eidir*. *Gael.* *murraich*.

MEDII, s. f. Shame, bashfulness. *Mêdh vjdh ol d'agen ehen*, all shame it will be to our class. *O.M.* 2066. *Arluth*, *golhy mara qurêth ow threys*, *dhym y fyê mêdh*, Lord, if thou dost wash my feet, it would be a shame to me. *P.C.* 846. *My ny fedhaf râk mêdh dôs yn mýsk ow brudereth*, I shall not for shame come among my brethren. *P.C.* 1429. *A wûl drôk nyn gefê mêdh yn y dhydhov*, to do evil he had no shame in his days. *R.D.* 1784. *W. cawrydh*. *Arm.* *mez*.

MEDII, s. m. Mead, a fermented liquor made with honey and water. *Ow bannath dhyso Gryffyn*, *ty a lefes yn dhefê*; *mar ny gevyth mêdh py gwjyn*, *ke dhe fenten dhe evê*, my blessing to thee, Gryffyn, thou shoutdest in thy faith; if thou find not mead or wine, go to the fountain to drink. *O.M.* 2434. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *medu*, *meddou*, *medum*. *W. mêdh*, † *med*. *Arm.* † *mez*. *Ir.* *meadh*, † *med*. *Gael.* *meadh*. *Gr.* *μέθυ*. *O.H.G.* *metu*. *Lith.* *medus*, (honey.) *Sanse.* *madhu*; *mada*, *mad*, to intoxicate.

MEDHA, v. a. To be ashamed. *Mar ny vedhaf ow desyr*, *neffrê ny'n gwelaf onma*, *medhan*, *un spyas*, if I shall not have my desire, I will not see him one while here, I should be ashamed. *C.W.* 60. *Arm.* *meza*.

MEDHAL, adj. Soft, mollient, tender. *Ow spyrys ny*

drjê nefrê yn corf mâp dén vjth yn beys, *ha reson yw ha praga*, *râg y vôs kÿe medhel gurjys*, my spirit shall not dwell always in the body of any sou of man in the world; and reason is, and why, for that he is made of soft flesh. *O.M.* 928. In *Llwyd*'s time it was pronounced *meddal*. 29. And so it was when *Jordan* wrote. *Râg y vôs kijg meddal gurjys*, for that he is made of soft flesh. *C.W.* 162. *W. medhal*. *Arm.* *pezel*, † *mezel*. *Ir.* † *muadh*. *Manx.* *mecley*. *Sanse.* *pêala*.

MEDHALDER, s. m. Softness, tenderness, mildness, gentleness. Written by *Llwyd*, 240, as pronounced in his time *medalder*. *W. medhalder*.

MEDHDAS, s. m. Drunkenness, intoxication. *Llwyd*, 52. *W. medhdod*.

MEDHEC, s. m. A physician. *Corn. Voc.* *medicus*. *Dhodho gueyt may tanfenny Cryst*, *bjys yn daras y ehy*, *dres pûp medhek del yw flour*, to him take care that thou send Christ, even to the door of his house, as he is the flower above every leech. *R.D.* 1632. *An emprour re'u danfonas a whylas yn pow gveras*; *dhodho yma elcves brâs*, *ny gjf medhek a'n sawya*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country; he has a great malady, he finds not a leech who can cure him. *R.D.* 1648. *W. medhyg*. *Arm.* *mezek*. From the Latin.

MEDHECNAID, s. m. Physic, medicine. *Corn. Voc.* *medecina*. A later form is *mydhygyeth*, qd. v. *W. medhyginiaeth*. *Arm.* † *mezekiez*.

MEDHES, v. a. To speak, to say. *Eva*, *ny allaf medhes*, *râg own ty dhom kuhudhé*, Eve, I cannot speak, for fear thou shouldst accuse me. *O.M.* 159. *Kyn fullens oll*, *me a vedh*, *yn mêdh Pedyr*, *y'th servis*; *yn mêdh Crist yn nôs haneth*, *kyns ys boys colyek clewys*, *Pedyr*, *te a'm nâch tergweth*, though all fail, says Peter, I shall be in thy service; says Christ, this very night before a cock is heard, Peter, thou shalt deny me thrice. *M.C.* 49. *Yn medhens y*, *ny'n gordhyn*, say they, we will not worship him. *M.C.* 148. *Yn mêdh an gôff*, *me ny wrâff pûr wjfr kentrow dhowy vjth*; *yn medhens*, *mar omwreith clâff*, *gordhewyth te a'n prenyth*, says the smith, I will not very truly make nails for you ever; say they, if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it. *M.C.* 155. *Kemmys cw gans y murnys*, *aga holon ew terrys râg cavow*, *medhaf y dy*, so much is it by them mourned, their hearts are broken for grief, I say to thee. *C.W.* 98. It only occurs in the present tense, which is thus inflected; *medhaf*, *medhys*, *mêdh*; pl. *medhon*, *medhoh*, *medhens*. (See *Llwyd*, 247.) *W. medhyd*. *Arm.* *emcz*, *emê*. *Ir.* *meadhair*, talk or speech. *Gael.* *meadhair*, *meugar*. *Sanse.* *mach*.

MEDHO, adj. Drunken, intoxicated. *Gwâs medho*, a drunken fellow. *Hôh vedho*, a drunken sow. *Llwyd*, 243. *W. medhw*. *Arm.* *mezo*. *Ir.* *meisgeach*, † *mesece*. *Gael.* *misgeach*. *Manx.* *meshtal*.

MEEC, v. a. He will choke. To be read *mêc*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *megi*, qd. v.

MEER, v. a. Look thou. A late form of *mîr*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *miras*, qd. v.

MEERO, v. a. Look ye. A late form of *mirouch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *miras*, qd. v.

MEGI, v. a. To make smoke, to smother, to stifle, to suffocate, to choke. Part. *megis*. 3 pers. s. fut. *mêc*. *Na war râg ef ny yllly posê*, *râg own bôs megis*, nor forward could he lean, for fear of being suffocated. *M.C.*

206. *Cachaf yben pŵr anwhek, duwon yn y gorf a'n meek, ny vjdh hutyk y golon*, I will seize the other very sharp; sorrow in his body will choke him; his heart will not be glad. O.M. 2817. Derived from *môg* or *môc*, smoke, qd. v. W. *mygu*. Arm. *mouga*. Ir. *much*, + *muc*. Gael. *much*.
- MEGIN, s. f. A pair of bellows. Pl. *meginow*. Llwyd, 243. Written also *mygenow*. *Ny wôn gôf yn oll Kernow, a whytho gans mygenow bÿth well*, I know not a smith in all Cornwall, who can blow with the bellows ever better. P.C. 2713. W. *megin*, pl. *meginau*. Arm. *megin*, pl. *meginow*.
- MEGOUSION, s. m. Reapers. ‡ *Whelas megouzian dha medgé an is*, to look for reapers to reap the corn. Pryce. This is found only in late Cornish. It is a corruption of *medweiston*, pl. of *medwas*; comp. of *medi*, to reap, and *gwás*, a servant. So W. *medelwas*, *medelweision*.
- MEGYS, part. Bred, nurtured. Llwyd, 248. Part. pass. of *maga*, qd. v.
- MEHIL, s. m. A mullet. Corn. Voc. *mullus*. Plural, *mehilly*. The latest form was *mehal*. Pryce. Arm. *mel*, pl. *meli*.
- MEHIN, s. m. Lard, the fat of bacon. Corn. Voc. *lardum*. W. *mehin*.
- MEIB, s. m. Sons. One of the plurals of *máb*, qd. v. Llwyd, 243.
- MEIDRIN, s. m. Nurture, fosterage. *Máb meidrin*, alumnus, a foster-son. Corn. Voc. *Meidrin* is to be read *meithrin*, heing the W. *meithrin*, from *maeth*, nurture, and *trin*, to manage.
- MEIN, s. m. Stones. *Mein wheyl*, work stones, i. e. stones for building. *Trehesi mein*, stone cutters. Llwyd, 242. Plural of *maen*, qd. v.
- MEIN, s. m. An edge, margin, the lip, the mouth. (See *Meyn*.) *Gwelthé godhyans aga meyn*; or *th Ihesus a om-gamé*, the worst their mouths knew; to Jesus they bent themselves. M.C. 196. Written also *mín*, qd. v. W. *mín*. Arm. *mín*. Ir. *mén*.
- MEIN, prep. Within, in. *Oll mein y chy*, all in the house. Llwyd, 231. Written also *meyny*, qd. v. W. *mewn*, + *nywn*, + *ymywn*. Arm. + *en melou*. Ir. + *in-medon*, + *immedon*. Lat. *in medium*.
- MEITH, s. m. Whey. Llwyd, 149. W. *maidh*. Ir. *meadhg*, *meidhg*, + *medhg*. Gael. *meog*, *meug*. Old French, *mégue*. Germ. *matten*. Sansc. *mat*, to churn.
- MEL, s. m. Honey. Corn. Voc. *mel*. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorré an lús a le-na bÿs yn tyreth a dhynwa lanves leyth ha mël kefrys*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence, to a land (that) produces fulness of milk and honey also. O.M. 1430. *An luef a'm grûk me a wêl, hay odor whekké ys mël*, ow tós warnaf, the hand (that) made me I see, and his odour sweeter than honey, coming upon me. R.D. 144. *Criban mël*, a honey comb. Llwyd, 59. W. *mêl*. Arm. *mêl*. Ir. *míl*. Gael. *míl*. Manx, *mill*. Gr. μέλι, μέλιτος. Goth. *mīlith*. Lat. *mel*. Fr. *miel*. It. *mele*.
- MELDER, s. m. Sweetness. *Dhe nép yw ioy ow colon, ha'm melder kepar ha kens*, to the one (that) is the joy of my heart, and my sweetness as formerly. R.D. 457. *Datherehys ôf a vernans, ow melder, ty a yll y atendyé, bôs gwÿr ow eous kellep gêr*, risen I am from death, my sweetness; thou mayest attend to it, that my speech is true, every word. R.D. 476.
- MELEGES, adj. Cursed. *Taw Lucifer meleges, yn colon del ôs tha gothys*, be silent, cursed Lucifer, in heart as thou art proud. C.W. 22. *Râg bosta meleges, hag yn colon re othys*, because thou art cursed, and in heart too proud. C.W. 34. Another form of *myleges*, qd. v.
- MELÉN, adj. Of the nature of a beast, brutal, cruel. In construction *velen*. *Serifys yw, ha ken me ny'n lavar-sen, corf Ihesus ha'y asclly y dhe denna mar velen, nêb a dynna a yllly nevera oll y yseren*, it is written, and otherwise I should not have said it, Jesus's body, and his limbs that they drew so brutally, whoever would might number all his bones. M.C. 183. *Crog ro'm bo, er an dheven, neffré mars êth ahanan, er na'n prenny yn felen, ha nacha oll the gous gulân*, may hanging be to me, by the gills, if thou shalt ever go from us, until thou shalt pay for it cruelly, and clean deny all thy talk. O.M. 2653. More correctly written *milen*, qd. v., being derived from *mil*, a brute. W. *milain*.
- MELÉN, adj. Yellow. Llwyd, 243, gives this an instance of the feminine of *melyn*, qd. v. This rule however obtains in Welsh only, there being not the least trace of it in the Cornish Ordinalia.
- MELET, s. m. Red lead. *Liu melet*, minium. Corn. Voc. Gr. μέλας.
- MELIHUES, s. f. A lark. *An velhues*, the lark. A later form of *melhuet*. "*Alauda*, Pliny tells us was a Gaulish word, denoting the same bird which the Romans had formerly from its crest called *galerita*. (Quæ ab apice Galerita appellata quondam, postea Gallico vocabulo etiam Legionis nomen dederat alaudæ. Pl. Nat. Hist. ix. 37.) That the Cornish *melhuet*, or, which is all the same, *y velhuet*, is the same with this Celtic *alauda*, I make not the least doubt; but it may be questioned whether the Romans changed *y velhuet* into *alauda*; or the Cornish an old Celtic word which might be *alaut*, into *uelhuet*. To me both seem to have corrupted *uchel-hed*, or according to the Cornish pronunciation, *cwhelet*, i. e. *altivola*; for a lark is yet called with us (in Welsh,) by a word of the same signification, *uchedydh*." Llwyd, 11. See *Ehidi*. A lark is also called in Welsh, *hed-ydh*, *chedydh*; i. e. the flyer, *par excellence*. Another name is *meilierydh*, that which rises high; which may be connected with the Cornish *melhuet*.
- MELHYONEN, s. f. A violet. Corn. Voc. *vigila*. W. *meillionen*, plur. *meillion*. Arm. *melshen*, *melshon*. Ir. *ful-chuaeha*. Gael. *fuilchuaeh*.
- MELIAS, v. a. To reduce to powder, to grind. Llwyd, 245. W. *malu*. Arm. *mala*. Ir. *meil*, + *mél*. Gael. *meil*. Manx, *beihll*. Gr. μύλλειν. Lat. *molo*. Goth. *malan*. Germ. *mahlen*. Sansc. *mal*.
- MELIN, s. f. A mill. Corn. Vocab. *molendinum*. *Hâl melin*, the mill moor; *nom. loc.* In late Cornish written *belin*, qd. v. W. *melin*. Arm. *melin*, *milin*. Ir. *muileann*, + *muileand*, + *muilenn*, + *mulenn*. Gael. *muilean*. Manx, *myllin*, *muwillin*. Gr. μύλα. Lat. *mola*, *molendinum*. Med. Lat. *molina*. Goth. *moulin*. Ang. Sax. *mylen*. Germ. *muhle*. Lith. *malunas*. Fr. *moulin*. Sp. *molino*. Sansc. *malanan*.
- MELLYA, v. a. To meddle with. *Dew a rós y worhem-myn pŵr dhefry dres pŵp tra na wrellan mellya woty*, God gave his commandment very truly above every thing that I should not meddle with it. C.W. 46. *Gwagt na fo gansy mellyes, me a' th chardg a uch pŵb tra*,

take care that it be not meddled with, I charge thee above all things. C.W. 28. *Worthaf ve ny dâl bôs mellyes a us pûb tra*, with me it behoveth not to be meddled with above every thing. C.W. 118. W. *ymhel*. Arm. *emellout*. Fr. *meler*.

MELLOW, s. f. Joints. Plural of *mâl*, qd. v.

MELWIOGES, s. f. A tortoise. Corn. Voc. *testudo*. W. *melwioges*, a snail.

MELYEN, s. f. A snail, or slug. Corn. Voc. *limax*. The late corrupted form was *molhuiddzhan*. Llwyd, 79. W. *malaen*, *melyen*, *malwen*, *malwoden*, pl. *malwod*. Arm. *melchoueden*, *melfeden*, pl. *melchoued*. Ir. † *mele*, a slug-gard. Dr. Owen Pughe derives the word from *malw*, that has power to extend; *mâl*, ductile. The root however may be Arm. *mele*, snot, slime. W. *mevl*, nastiness. In Irish a snail is *seilchide*, *seilighide*. Gael. *seilcheag*, from *seile*, spittle. Gr. *śalōs*. Lat. *saliva*.

MELYN, adj. Of the colour of honey, yellow. *Ow Ar-luth*, *parys yw an slede gay*, *yn wêdh an courser melyn*; *pan vyyny*, *yskyn*, my lord, ready is the gay steed, likewise the yellow courser; when thou wilt, mount. O.M. 1965. *Pe le era why mōs, moz dēg, gans agas bedgeth gwyn*, *ha agas blew melyn*, where are you going, fair maid, with your white face, and your yellow hair. Pryce. *Cranag melyn*, a yellow frog. *Ridh velyn*, a deep yellow, (W. *rhûdh velyn*. Arm. *ruz velen*.) Llwyd, 62, 136. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *milin*. W. *melyn*, † *milin*, f. *melen*. Arm. *melen*. Med. Lat. *melinus*.

MELYNOY, s. m. The yelk of an egg. Llwyd, 175. Comp. of *melyn*, yellow, and *oy*, an egg. W. *melynwyr*. Arm. *melen-vi*.

MEN, s. m. A stone. Plur. *mijn*. *Gwâsk gyny dywyth an mên*, strike thou with it twice the stone. O.M. 1844. *May hallo bôs ancedhys yn bêdh mên, dhe vôdh mars yw*, that he may be buried in a stone tomb, if it be thy will. P.C. 3116. *Ewnyn an mên warnodho*, let us adjust the stone over it. P.C. 3207. *Warnodho yma mên brâs dres oll an mên*, on it there is a great stone, over all the stones. R.D. 400. A contracted form of *maen*, qd. v.

MEN, adj. Strong, powerful, strenuous, eager. In construction *ven*, and *fen*. *Golyouch ha pesouch yn ven, râg own an ioul hay vestry*, watch ye and pray strongly, for fear of the devil and his power. M.C. 57. *An pryncis esa yn pow gans Judas a dhanvonas tûs ven gveskis yn arrow, kepar ha del êns dhe'n gâs*, the princes (that) were in the country, sent with Judas strong men clad in armour, as if they were going to the battle. M.C. 64. *Ihesus a ve danvenys, ha dheworth an prins Annas gans tûs ven a dhesympys bîs yn elscep Cayphas*, Jesus was sent, and from the prince Annas, with strong men immediately unto bishop Caiaphas. M.C. 88. *Me a wêl un dên ow tón pycher dour lôth men*, I see a man carrying a pitcher of water (with) eager haste. P.C. 662. After the adverbial particle *yn*, the initial is aspirated, as *yn fen*, strongly, qd. v. This may possibly be the root of *anuein*, invalidus, in the Cornish Vocabulary, qu. *anven*. Gr. *ménos*, strength.

MENAS, conj. Except, besides. *Ny vannaf orth êl na moy dôs dhe'n stat-ma menas me*, I will not that an angel more come to this state besides me. C.W. 10. *Ny allaf spurya na moy, heb gwethyl mernans a ver spyes war pobel oll menas ty*, I cannot spare more without inflict-

ing death in a short time upon all the people except thee. C.W. 164. *Der lyeyow a dhower pûr wrâs, ny ve un mâl dên sparys, menas Noe, y wrêg, hay flehys*, by floods of water very great, not one son of man was spared, except Noah, his wife, and his children. C.W. 184. A later form of *mernas*, qd. v.

MENDZHA, v. a. He would. Llwyd, 246. A late corruption of *mensé*, qd. v., 3 pers. s. plup. of *menny*, qd. v.

MENEDH, s. m. A mountain. Pl. *menedhiow*. Written also *menydh*, *mynydh*, pl. *menydhjow*, *mynydhjow*. *Mâb Marya leun a râs dhe'n menedh Olyff ydh êth*, the Son of Mary, full of grace, went to the mount of Olives. M.C. 52. *A vês dhe'n drê ydhesé menedh uchel yredy*, outside the town there was a mountain high indeed. M.C. 162. *Môs dhe'n menydh me a vyn*, I will go to the mountain. C.W. 80. *Dîn alemma, eowythé, war menydhjow dhe wandré, ha dhe pigy*, let us come hence, comrades, on the mountains to walk, and to pray. P.C. 108. *Yn îr-na wreuch pyiadow, may codidho an mynydhjow warnouch râg ewn uthetker*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror. P.C. 2652. *Menedh bian*, a little mountain, a hill. Llwyd, 49. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *menit*, mons. Welsh, *mynydh*, † *minit*, † *minid*, *mwnt*, (*mwnt*, a spire.) Arm. *menez*. Ir. *monadh*. Gael. *monadh*. Lat. *mons*, *monte*. Chin. *mon*.

MENEN, s. m. Butter. An abbreviated form of *amenen*, qd. v.

MENESTROUTHY, s. m. Minstrels, musicians. *Ol an tekter a wyllys, ny gl tavcs dên yn bîs y lewrel bynytha, a frût da ha floures lêk, menestrouthy ha cân whék*, all the beauty (that) I saw, the tongue of man can never tell, of the good fruit and fair flowers, minstrels and sweet song. O.M. 770.

MENISTROR, s. m. A butler, a maniple. Corn. Voc. *pinerna*. W. *menestyr*. From the Lat. *minister*.

MENJAM, v. a. I will. A very late corruption of *mennaf*. Pryce.

MENNY, v. a. To will, to wish. *Er y byn mennaf mones*, I will go to meet him. P.C. 232. *Ow gordhyé mar a mennyth*, if thou wilt worship me. P.C. 135. *Yma ow kûl maystry brâs, râk mennas cafos enor*, he is doing great violence, for he wished to get honour. P.C. 378. *Dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, a menné gehvel gvygans*, to him I would forgive it, if he would ask pardon. P.C. 1816. *Mara mennouch yn della*, if you will so. P.C. 2377. *Na ken mygtlern ny vennyn ys Cesar caffos neffré*, no other king than Caesar we wish to have ever. M.C. 148. *Bedhens ena gorris, y fense bôs dre vestry*, let it be put there, that he would be through mastery. M.C. 188. *A Tâs, dre dhe luen weres dhe pygy mensen*, O Father, through thy full help, I would pray thee. R.D. 444. *Ny fensen awos travyth yn della bôs wharfedhys*, I would not for any thing that it should happen so. P.C. 1942. Written also *mynny*, qd. v.

MENOU, adv. Very little. Pryce. Written also *minow*, qd. v.

MENOUC, adj. Frequent. Used also adverbially. Frequently, often, many times. *Ragon menouch rebekis, ha dyspresijs yn harow*, for us (he was) often reproached, and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. *Kréf yw gwrydhjow an spedhes, may dhyw ow dyw-vrech terrys, worté menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689. *May*

May whello an debeles ow gweres menouch dhcdhé, that the wicked may seo my frequent help to them. O.M. 1850. *Menouch ef a wrúk bostyé*, often he did boast. P.C. 2888. R.D. 338. W. *mynych*, (*yn vynych*.) Ir. *minic*, † *menic*, † *inmenic*. Gael. *minig*. Manx, *mennick*. Goth. *maenig*.

MENS, s. m. Magnitude, greatness, quantity. *Púp dên ol deggys ganso y pýth an mên*s a allo, war aga keyn far-dellow, let every man take with him his thing, the quantity (that) he can, burdens on their back. O.M. 1592. *Cowyth whék, ty a fydh mên*s a vynny, sweet comrade, thou shalt have all that thou wilt. P.C. 590. *Ol mên*s trespas a wrugé, dhodho ef me a'n gafsé, all the amount of trespass he has done, to him I would forgive it. P.C. 1814. Written also *nýns*, qd. v. W. *maint*, † *meint*. Arm. *ment*. Ir. *meid*, † *meit*. Gael. *meud*. Gr. *μέγεθος*. Goth. *mahts*. Germ. *macht*. Eng. *might*. Fr. *maint*. Sanse. *mahatvan*.

MENTA, v. a. Thou wilt. *Mar menta*, if thou wilt. *Llwyd*, 251. Comp. of *men*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mcnny*, and *te*, thou.

MENTE, s. f. Mint, the herb mint. Corn. Voc. *mintc*. W. *mintys*. Arm. *ment*. Ir. *miontas*. Gael. *meannt*, *meannnd*. Ane. Gaulish, *menta*. "Mentastrum Græci lalaminthen, Hispani ereobula, Galli mentam. Apulej. Madaur, p. 219."

MENWIONEN, s. f. An ant, or emmet. Corn. Vocab. *formica*. Perhaps the correct reading is *meuwionen*. W. *mywionen*, *bywionyn*, *môr*, pl. *mywion*, *bywion*, *morion*. *Morgrugyn*, pl. *morgrug*, is another term in Welsh. Arm. *merienen*, *merionen*, plur. *merien*, *merion*. Ir. † *moirb*. Gael. † *moirb*. Lat. *myrmex*.

MENYS, adj. Small, little. *Ha'y brewy mar venys avel skyl brâg*, and bruise her as small as malt dust. O.M. 2620. *Agen slehys kekeffrys, whâth ke' dhyns y mar venys*, me a dhôg ran war ow keyn uskes lemyr, our children likewise, yet since they are so small, I will carry some on my back immediately now. C.W. 100. Written also *minis*, and *munys*, qd. v. W. *mân*; *munus*, small particles. Arm. *nian*. Ir. *mion*. Gael. *min*. Maux, *myn*. Gr. *μινός*. Lat. *minus*, *minuus*. Goth. *mins*. Sanse. *minas*.

MEPPIG, s. m. A little son, a child. *Lemmyn ma dhynny meppig whég yn gweily*, now there is to us a sweet child in the bed. *Llwyd*, 253. Diminutive of *mâb*, qd. v. W. *mebyn*.

MER; adj. Great, big, large. *A nêf uhel an Tâs mēr*, re'th ordené ty ha'th wrék pan vy marow, yn y cucr, the great Father of high heaven, may he ordain thee and thy wife, when thou diest, into his court. P.C. 684. A contracted form of *mear*, qd. v.

MERAS, v. a. To see, to behold. 2 pers. s. imp. *mēr*. *Pylat a worhemynny meras Crist marow nars o*, Pilate commanded to see Christ if he were dead. M.C. 215. *Dhe veras worth Crist y êth, hag ef yn crows ow cregy*, to look on Christ they went, and he on the cross hanging. M.C. 216. *Cayn, ow broder, mēr ha preder, henna yw moog whég*, Cain, my brother, look and consider, that is sweet smoke. C.W. 80. *Merouch py ma ve towlys yn clêdh dhe vones pedrys*, see ye where he is thrown into the ditch to be rotten. C.W. 82. Written also *miras*, qd. v.

MERCH, s. f. A daughter. *Yn djâh-na te nyn wra chan*

a whêl, te nyn dhy vâb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dên whêl, nyn dhy môs whêl, on that day thou shalt not do any manner of work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy workman, nor thy workwoman. Pryce. In the Ordinalia it is generally written *myrch*, qd. v. W. *merch*. Arm. *merch*. Lith. *wyréné*. Lat. *virgo*. Sanse. *vira*.

MERCH, s. m. Horses. *Merch, gwarthek, môch, ha deves*, horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep. O.M. 1065. Plural of *march*, qd. v.

MERH, s. m. Mars, March. *Mis merh*, the mouth of March. *De-Merh*, (W. *dydh Mawrth*. Arm. *di-meurs*. Ir. *diâ-mart*. Gael. *di-mairt*. Manx, *jemayrt*.) Tuesday. *Llwyd*, 54, 86. W. *mawrth*. Arm. *merch*, *meurs*. Ir. *mart*, † *mairt*. Gael. *mart*. Manx, *mayrt*. All from the Lat. *mars*, *martius*.

MERH, s. f. A daughter. † *Enna chee na wra ehan a whel, chee ha de mab ha de merh, de gwâs ha de maithes*, then thou shalt not do any manner of work, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy servant, and thy maid. Pryce. A later form of *merch*, the guttural *ch* being softened into *h*. *Llwyd*, 242, gives this word as an instance of inflexion, thus *merch*, a daughter, *an vyrh*, of the daughter. As there is no instance of an inflected case in the Ordinalia, *myrh*, *an vyrh*, must be considered as mere various readings. See *Myrch*.

MERNANS, s. m. Death, decease. *Râk me a welas dre huyn pâr wjr y tue mernans tyn mara pydhé ef ledhys*, for I saw during sleep very truly that sharp death will come, if he should be slain. P.C. 1960. *Dre y vernans yredy, oll an bîs a fydh sylwys*, through his death truly, all the world will be saved. O.M. 817. *Me a vyn aga sywa, dhe'n mernans agu gorra, kekeffrys byan ha brâs*, I will follow them, to put them to death, as well small and great. O.M. 1694.

MERTHURYE, v. a. To martyr. Part. *merthuryys, mertheryys*. *Y whylsyn y verthuryé, hag yn grows pren y squerdyc*, we saw his being martyred, and on a cross-tree his being torn. R.D. 1282. *Fatel fue Cryst mertheryys, râk kerengé tûs an bcys why a welas yn tyen*, how Christ was martyred, for love of the people of the world, ye have seen entirely. P.C. 3220. Arm. *merzeria*. W. *merthyru*, from *merthyr*, a martyr. Arm. *merzer*, † *martir*. Ir. *martirach*, † *martir*. Gael. *martarach*. All from the Latin, *martyr*.

MERWEL, v. a. To die, to become lifeless. *Mar dha yw genef a vrÿs, merwel kyns dôs drôk ancow*, as well it is in my opinion to die before the evil sorrow comes. O.M. 1230. *Gwell yw un dên dhe verwel ages ol an bobyl lâl*, better it is that one man should die than all the faithful people. P.C. 446. *Merwel a wrên ow cûl tân*, we will die making a fire. R.D. 139. *Reson o râg oll an ulâs ef a wodhyé y verwy*, (the) reason was that for all the country he knew that he should die. M.C. 56. *Mar ny wrêf, hep falladow, mûr a'n bobyl a verow*, if thou dost not, without failings, many of the people will die. O.M. 1803. *Ev a verweys*, he died. *Llwyd*, 230. Written also *marwel*, qd. v. W. *marw*. Arm. *mervel*.

MES, s. m. A field. *Yn mēs, a vês*, abroad, without doors, outside. *Dhe vês*, away. *Mar a tybbryth a henna, yw hynwys pren a skyens, yn mēs alemma ty â*, if thou eat of that, (which) is named the tree of knowledge, out of this place thou shalt go. O.M. 83. *Euch yn mēs*

a *dhyssympys*, go ye out immediately. O.M. 318. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen, mës a parathys lowen, an êl wharé a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise, the angel soon put him. O.M. 923. *Marseuch lemyn mës a dré, nefré ny dhebraf vara*, if you will go now from home, I will never eat bread. O.M. 2185. *Ke dhe vës omscumunys dhe dhyveyth vëth yn tewol-gow*, go thou away, accursed, to a wilderness ever into darkness. M.C. 17. *Tús Crist dhe vës a fyas*, the people of Christ fled away. M.C. 77. A contracted form of *maes*, qd. v.

MES, conj. But. *Mes y dhensys o mar feyn pûb ûr a'n trylya dhedka*, but his manhood was so delicate (that) he always turned him to it. M.C. 54. *Mes bedhens guris dhe vynnas*, but let thy will be done. M.C. 55. *Reson y a rey ragdhé, mes war fals ydh êns growndys*, reasons they gave for it, but on falsehood they were grounded. M.C. 118. Written also *mas*, qd. v.

MESC, s. m. The midst, the middle. *Yn mës, in the middle, among. Yn mës flechys Ysrael, dysky laha Dew huhel a ura dhedhé, deydh ha nôs*, among the people of Israel, teach the law of the high God he does, day and night. O.M. 1553. *Mësk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf, euch alemma dhe ken pow*, among my people I will not any longer endure you; go ye hence to another land. O.M. 1594. *Kerdyn gwehyn yn mësck cronow*, cords plaited among thongs. M.C. 131. Written also *mÿsc*, qd. v.

MESCAT, adj. Mad, furious, foolish. *Llwyd*, 42, 143, 172. A late form of *muscoc*, qd. v.

MESCATTER, s. m. Madness, insanity, folly. *Llwyd*, 71, 85.

MESCLEN, s. f. A muscle shell, fish. Corn. Voc. *muscla*. The latest form was *bezlen*. W. *masgyl, mesglyn*, a shell, or husk. Arm. *mesklen*, a muscle. The Welsh name of a muscle is *cragen lās*, i. e. a blue shell.

MESEN, s. f. An acorn. Corn. Voc. *glans*. W. *mesen*, pl. *mës*. Arm. *mezen*, pl. *mez*. Ir. *meas*. Gael. *meas*. Manx, *meas*. In the British dialects it now means acorns only, but in the Erse, all tree fruit. Ang. Sax. *mæste*, acorns, nuts, &c. Eng. *mast*. Goth. *mats*, food. Germ. *mast*.

MESIC, adj. Belonging to a field. *Pryce*. W. *maesawl*.

MESLAN, s. m. A mastiff dog. *Llwyd*, 93, 240.

MESTER, s. m. A master. Pl. *mestrisi*. A master *kêr*, my a *wra pûp tra kepar del vynny*, O master dear, I will do every thing like as thou wishest. O.M. 2045. *Lowené dhys, a vester, yn mēdh Iudas an bralhky*, joy to thee, O master, says Judas the hound. M.C. 65. *Ha'n tebel êl, hager bréf, yn y holon a worré, war y mester venions créf y to, Ihesus mar ladhé*, and the evil angel, ugly reptile, put into her heart that strong vengeance would come on her lord, if he killed Jesus. M.C. 122. *Lcmyn nyns es mestrys yw ulās-ma, pûr wŷr, saw ny, ow masones yn pow-ma*, now there are not masters in this country, very truly, save us, masoning in this land. O.M. 2468. *Mestrys* was also corrupted into *mestrygy*. *Heil doctours ha mestrigi*, hail, doctors, and masters. P.C. 1647. *Mestrygy, wolcom y'm tour*, masters, welcome to my palace. P.C. 1711. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *maister*, qd. v.

MESTERNGES, s. f. A kingdom. *Yn mēdh Ihesus, nynyng-ugy ow mesternges yn bÿs-ma*, says Jesus, my king-

dom is not in this world. M.C. 102. An erroneous reading of *myglernes*, qd. v.

MESTRES, s. f. A mistress. ‡ *A vester ha a vestres rōs dhem tesan, ha laveras dhem*, my master and my mistress gave to me a cake, and said to me. *Llwyd*, 253. W. *meistres*. Arm. *maestres*. Ir. *mighistrcas*. Gael. *bannhaighstir*. Med. Lat. *magistressa*. It. *macstressa*. Fr. *maîtresse*. Eng. *mistress*.

MESTRY, s. m. Mastery, force, power, violence. *A ny wodhas ow mestry, bōs dhymmo may fës ledhys*, knowest thou not my power, that it rests with me whether thou shalt be killed? M.C. 144. *Dës a'n grows hep pystegé, ha ny a grÿs dhe vestry, hag a'd syns mester nefré*, come from the cross without magic, and we will believe in thy power, and hold thee a master always. M.C. 197. Written also *maystry*, qd. v.

METIN, s. m. The morning. Corn. Voc. *mane*. *Godhc-whar ha metten o un kensa journa*, the evening and morning were the first day. C.W. p. 189. *Metten da dhe why*, good morning to you. *Pryce*. Generally written in the Ordinalia *myttyn*, qd. v. W. *meityn*. Arm. *min-tin*. Ir. *mainne*, † *malin*. Gael. *mainnc*. Manx, *vaidynd*. Lat. *matutina*. It. *matina*.

METOL, s. m. Steel. *Llwyd*, 47. From the Eng. *metal*. The equivalents are W. *dûr*, † *dira*, in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *dîr*. Ir. *dûr*. Gael. *dur*. Sansc. *dharas*, firm. Gr. *δρῶς*. Lat. *durus*.

METHEN, adj. Full, complete. *Whet avar prÿs soper yw, tân brās an oan re a lÿw, kÿns y vōs methen restys*, it is yet early supper time, a great fire will colour the lamb too much, before it be quite roasted. P.C. 698. W. *ummeuthyn*, dainty.

METHIA, v. a. To feed, to nourish, to cherish, to foster, to nurse. *Llwyd*, 42, 245. W. *maethu*; fr. *maeth*, nourishment. Arm. *macz, meaz*. Ir. † *maes*, † *maise*.

METHIC, s. m. A physician. *Llwyd*, 240, 241. Another form of *medhic*, qd. v.

MEUCH, adv. Quickly, soon. *Lyvyreuch whet, pan 'dh euch nar freth, pyw a whyleuch?*—*Ihesu rum feydh a Nazareth, ny'n gevyth meuch*, say ye again, when ye are so bold, whom seek ye?—Jesus, by my faith, of Nazareth, we shall find him quickly. P.C. 1118. W. *môch*. Ir. *moch*. Gael. *moch*. Manx, *mochey*. Lat. *mox*.

MEUL, s. m. Mischief, bad luck. *Fysteneuch dh'agas kregy; degouch genouch pûp huny whyppys da, ragas bo meul*, make haste, hanging to ye; bring with you every one good whips, bad luck to ye! P.C. 2048. Written also *meaul*, qd. v. W. *meul*. ("Meul i'r llygoden untoll, bad luck to the mouse with one hole." Welsh Adage.) Arm. *melv*. Ir. *meubhal*; † *mebul*. Gael. *masladh*, † *meabhal*.

MEUR, adj. Great, much. *Ot omma menedh huhel ha me a dhyssqué dhys guel a veur a pow*, see here a high mountain, and I will shew thee a sight of much country. P.C. 127. *Kyn y'n carra vÿth mar veur, awos y ludhé ny'm duer*, though he may love him ever so much, for killing him no concern is to me. R.D. 1897. Another form of *maur*, qd. v.

MEVE, comp. pron. He is. *Awatta, ef a gowsas, agis myglern ple mevc*, behold, he said, your king where he is. M.C. 147. A poetic form of *ma-ve*.

MEVIYS, part. Moved. *Gans agu garm hag olva Ihesus*

- Crist a ve meviys*, with their cry and lamentation Jesns Christ was moved. M.C. 4. Formed from the English, with the regular change of *o* into *e*.
- MEYN, s. m. A mouth. (See *Mein*.) *Hag ydh éns dhe dowllyn, hag y kewsens dhe scornyé, hag a gamma aga meyn, púb onon rág y eysyé*, and they went on their knees, and spoke him to scorn, and wried their mouths, each of them to extol him. M.C. 137. *Hag y ce dhe ben dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre; gwethé godhyans aga meyn; orth Ihesus a omgamé*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly mouths; and the worst their mouths knew; to Jesus they bent themselves. M.C. 196.
- MEYN, s. m. Stones. Plural of *maen*, qd. v.
- MEYNY, prep. Within, in. *Lemyn Noy y'th worhel ke, ty hag oll meyny dhe gy, now Noah, go thou into thy ark, thou and all within thy house.* O.M. 1018. Another form of *mein*, qd. v., if not the same as *mayny*, qd. v.
- MEYR, adj. Much, great. *Ruth veyr a dús a'n sewyas, púb eyr paris dh'y vlamyé*, a great company of people followed him, always ready to accuse him. M.C. 108. Another form of *meur*, qd. v.
- MEYS, s. m. A field. *A meys óf ow predyry, pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am abroad thinking, what I shall be able to do. O.M. 193. *Mar mynnyth bones yn eys, reys yw dhys gorre Moyses, Aron a th elascor yn meys, ha'ga pobel ol gansé*, if thou wilt be at ease, need is to thee to put Moses (and) Aaron out of thy country, and their people all with them. O.M. 1573. Another form of *més*, to express the long *é*.
- MEYSTRY, s. m. Mastery, power, a great thing, a wonder. *Eva, war an beys meystry luon gummyas yma dhymmo*, Eve, power over the world, full permission there is to me. O.M. 409. *Dyswé dhym nép meystry brás, may hyllyn dyso crygy*, shew us some great power, that we may believe in thee. P.C. 1770. Another form of *mcstry*, qd. v.
- MI, pron. s. I, me. In construction *vi*. *Mós dhe balas my a vyn*, I will go to dig. O.M. 681. *My á dhe'n yet desempys*, I will go to the gate immediately. O.M. 793. *Colom genef vy yma; yn onour Dew my a wra war an alter hy gorre*, a dove with me there is; in honour of God I will on the altar place it. O.M. 1189. *Torre yn ow feryl vy*, pluck it at my risk. O.M. 197. *Tan henna dhoworthef vy*, take that from me. O.M. 206. *Dhestirya yw a gowsas Arluth prag y hysta vy*, Lord why hast thou forsaken me is (what) he said. M.C. 201. Written also equally common *me*, qd. v.
- MICAN, s. m. A morsel. *Pryce*.
- MICAN, s. m. Spite, pique, animosity. †*Ha na ve idn fróth na mikan na trawaran nór vez*, and there was no anger nor strife, nor dispute between them henceforth. *Llwyd*, 253. W. *mic, mīg, migen*.
- MICHTERNETH, s. m. A kingdom. See *Mychterneth*.
- MIDIL, s. m. A reaper. Corn. Vocab. *messor*. Arm. †*midil*. W. *medel*, a reaping, a company of reapers. Gael. †*meithle*. Manx, *mheil*.
- MIDZHAR, s. m. A reaper. *Llwyd*, 13, 90. A late corruption of *mider* or *meder*. W. *medwr*. Arm. *meder*.
- MIDZHI, v. a. To reap. *Llwyd*, 15, 20. A late corruption of *midi*. W. *medi*. Arm. *medi*, *midi*. Ir. *methil*. Sanse. *mas*. Gr. *μασάω*. Lat. *meto*. Goth. *maita*. Germ. *mähe*, †*metze*. Eng. *now*.
- MIGINAU, s. m. A pair of bellows. *Llwyd*, 13, 60. A late form of *meginow*, pl. of *megin*, qd. v.
- MIGYS, part. Bred. *Llwyd*, 248. Part. pass. of *maga*, qd. v.
- MIHAL, s. m. Michael, a proper name. *Llwyd*, 12. *Mihál, yskynyouch, él splan, hcllouch Adam gans cledha dán, ha'y wrég més a Baradys*, Michael, descend angel bright, chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise. C.W. 70. W. *mihangel*.
- MIL, s. f. A thousand. Pl. *milíow*. Used also as an adjective. *Hag yn y gorf bós gorris goleow pals leas mýl*, and that in his body were put plenteous wounds many a thousand. M.C. 165. *Eledh dherygthy a séf, leas mýl y bódh a syw*, angels before her stand, many a thousand her will shall follow. M.C. 226. *Mýl puns a our da*, a thousand pounds of good gold. P.C. 212. *Teulel pren mýl well vyé*, to throw lots would be a thousand (times) better. P.C. 2847. *Mýl wéth a vjdh an dywedh*, a thousand (times) worse will be the end. R.D. 348. *Mýl dén ef a wrúk dué*, a thousand men he did end. R.D. 2321. *Sýth mýl ha sýth cans blydhen*, seven thousand and seven hundred years. R.D. 2494. *Ev a drayl dheso dha lés moy cs millyow a bynsow*, it will turn to thee to profit more than seven thousands of pouds. C.W. 54. *Ha disquedhes truath dhe millíow nép écs ow cara, ha gwythé ow gurmeynadow*, and shew merey unto thousands that love me, and keep my commandments. *Pryce*. W. *mil*. Arm. *mil*. Irish, *míle*. Gael. *míle*. Manx, *milley*. Mod. Gr. *μίλιον*. Lat. *mille*. Basque, *milla*.
- MIL, s. m. An animal, a beast. Corn. Vocab. *animal*. Pl. *milíow*, cattle. *Guilfil*, fera, a wild beast. *Morvil*, cetus, a whale. Corn. Vocab. *Ha gweréns an gy kymeres gallus dres an puseas an mór, ha dres an edhen an ebarh, ha dres an milíow, ha dres oll an bés*, and let them have power over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the world. C.W. p. 192. W. *míl*. Arm. *míl*. Ir. †*míl*. Gael. *miol*, *mial*. Manx, *mecyl*.
- MILDIR, s. m. A mile. *Sýth mýl ha sýth cans blydhen, un dén kyn fo ow kerdhes, ow tós kyn spedyé yn geydh dew ugaus myldyr perferyth, omma ny alsé boncs*, seven thousand and seven hundred years, if a man should be travelling, and though he sped in one day's coming forty miles complete, he could not be here. R.D. 2497. W. *milldir*. Comp. of *míl*, a thousand, and *tir*, ground.
- MILEN, adj. Of the nature of a brute, brutish, brutal, cruel. *Púr vylen y a'n pyllyé, hag yn spytys a'n scornyas; moycha dhodho drók a wre, henna vedha an guellu gwás*, very brutally they pelted him, and in spites scorned him; whoso did most evil to him, that one was the best fellow. M.C. 112. Written also *melen*, qd. v. W. *milain*.
- MILGY, s. m. A hound, a greyhound. *Benen a wella dhe flóch, mýl wýth dychtys ages bróch gans nép mylgy*, woman, seest thou thy son? a thousand (times) worse treated than a badger by some hounds. P.C. 2927. W. *milgi*, a greyhound. Comp. of *míl*, a beast, and *ci*, a dog. Though a greyhound is now called *cu* by the Irish, formerly *cu* meant any dog, or dog only, and a greyhound was called *cu mhil*, or *míl chu*. So Gael. *miol chu*, a greyhound.

MILPREV, s. m. The Druid's or serpent's egg. *Llwyd*, 110. The *ovum anguinum* of Pliny. Comp. of *mîl*, a thousand, and *prêv*, a reptile. It was a common belief in Cornwall in *Llwyd*'s time that the glass beads which are frequently found in Cornwall, and Wales, and called by the Welsh *glain neidyr*, were the work of snakes; and it is a common belief now in Wales that on a certain day of the year an immense number of snakes come together and make these beads with the foam of their mouths. This agrees substantially with Pliny's account, and has descended from the Druids.

MILGWETH, adv. A thousand times. *Llwyd*, 232. Written also *milweth* and *milwyth*, qd. v.

MILIN, adj. Yellow. Corn. Vocab. *fulvus* vel *flavus*. More correctly written *melyn*, qd. v.

MILL, s. f. A poppy. Corn. Voc. *papaver*. W. *mill*, a violet. "*Môr beraidh a'r mill*, as fragrant as the violet." Welsh *Adage*.)

MILVIL, eard. num. A thousand thousand, a million. *Dhynny gweres ny dâl man*; *mylvyl dyaul a vyé gwan er-y-byn ef*, nothing avails to help us; a million devils would be weak against him. R.D. 132. *Évé, ydh esé gynef moy ages mylvyl enef yn brôs pûr dêk*, drink thou, there are with me more than a million souls in very fair broth. R.D. 141. W. *milvil*.

MILWYTH, adv. A thousand times. *Wolcom iudas, par mon fuy, wolcom mylvwyth yn ow hel*, welcome Judas, by my faith, welcome a thousand times in my hall. P.C. 937. Written by *Llwyd*, *milweth*, *milwyth*, 232, 248. Comp. of *mîl*, and *gwjth*, a time. W. *milwaith*.

MIN, s. m. A kid. Corn. Voc. *hedus*. In late Cornish, *myn* and *mynnan* were used, qd. v. W. *myn*, *mynnan*. Arm. *menn*. Ir. *meanann*, plur. *meann*; † *mend*, plur. † *mind*. Gael. *mean*. Manx. *mannan*.

MIN, s. m. An edge, extremity, the lip, the month. *Gwask war an mîn, r'eth fo drôk pûn*; *bommyn dreys keyn, mar pêdh e yeyn, ny dhue dhe gur*, strike thou on the edge, bad pain be to thee; blows over the back, if it be cold, it will not come to measure. P.C. 2727. *Llwyd* writes it *mîn*, 41, and *meen*, 227. So also in the Dramas. *Ha'y veen môn hay scorcnnow*, and out of its slender top and its branches. O.M. 2444. *A vyne gwarthé y ben war y gorf bîs yn y droys, squardys oll o y grohen*, from the highest point of his head, on his body unto his feet, all his skin was torn. M.C. 135. See *Mein*.

MINFEL, s. m. Yarrow. Corn. Voc. *millefolium*. W. *minvel*. Both from the Latin. The proper Welsh name is *mildhail*, comp. of *mîl*, a thousand, and *dail*, leaves.

MINNE, pron. s. I also. *Llwyd*, 244. W. *minnau*, † *minne*. Ir. *mesi*, *misî*. Gael. *mise*. Manx. *mish*.

MINNY, v. a. To will. *Pryce*. Generally written *menny*, and *mynny*, qd. v.

MINOUCH, adj. Frequent. *Pryce*. See *Menouch*.

MINOW, adj. Little, small. *Pryce*. The same as *menow*, qd. v.

MINYS, adj. Little, small. *Pocys minys*, measles. *Ll*. 169. † *Der tacklow minnis ew brês tees gonvethes avel an tacklow brâs*; *drefen en tacklow brâs ma an gy mennow hedha go honnen, bus en tacklow minnis ema an gy suyah hâs go honnen*, 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 will follow their own nature. *Pryce*. Written also *munys*, and *menys*, qd. v.

MIRAS, v. a. To look at, to see, to behold. Written also *mires*. 2 pers. s. imp. *mîr*. *Dew, mîr orth ow offryn, ha ressef dhys ow degé*, God, look at my offering, and take to thee my tithe. O.M. 505. *My a vyf scon orth henna*, I will immediately look at that. O.M. 1251. *Me a vyn môs dhe vyras*, I will go to see. O.M. 1399. *Ny alluf myres y'th fath, râk golowder*, I cannot look in thy face for the light. O.M. 1412. *Ow scoforn trechys myrouch dhe vês dhyworth ow pen*, see ye my ear cut off from my head. P.C. 1144. *Myrcuch worth an vorvoran*, look ye at the mermaid. P.C. 2403. *Mîr vorto*, look at it. R.D. 1729. *Prest y kcffj, pan vyre, henma yw mygtarn Edhewon*, readily he found, when he looked, this is the king of the Jews. M.C. 187. *Ha war woles pan vyrys, my a weles hy gurydhyow*, and at the bottom when I looked, I saw its roots. O.M. 781. Arm. *mirout*. Lat. *miro*, *miror*. Fr. *mirer*.

MIRAS, s. m. The look, aspect, mien, visage. *Llwyd*, 43, 58. W. *mîr*, *miré*.

MIS, s. m. A month. Corn. Voc. *mensis*. *Yma gené un bê da, gorra hag eys kemyskys, ol dhe'n bestes ús omma a géf bôs lour dewdhek mîs*, I have a good load, hay and eorn mixed; all the beasts (that) are here shall have food enough twelve months. O.M. 1060. *Rewardys ty a vjdh a dhyworthyf vy, rum fjdh, kys pen vîs*, rewarded thou shalt be by me, on my faith, before the end of the month. P.C. 1646. *Mis gorephan*, the month of July; *mis du*, November, or the black month; *mis kevardhiu*, December. *Llwyd*, 53, 74, 100. W. *mis*. Arm. *mîz*. Ir. *mîos*, † *mîs*, *mî*. Gael. *mîos*. Manx. *mee*. Gr. *meîs*, *μην*. Lat. *mcnsis*. Sansc. *mas*, *mâsas*. Zend. *maonh*. Goth. *mena*. Lith. *menu*. Eng. *month*. Fr. *mois*.

MISCERERAS, v. a. To err, to mistake, to wander. Part. *miscereres*. *Llwyd*, 57, 248. Comp. of Eng. *mis*, and *cemerer*, to take. W. *camgymeryd*.

MISCOGGAN, s. m. A fool. *Pryce*. From *muscoc*, qd. v.

MISCYMERIANS, s. m. An error, a mistake. *Llwyd*, 57. **MO**, pron. adj. My, mine. *Pryce*. Generally written *my*, qd. v.

MOAREN, s. f. A blackberry. *Llwyd*, 18. See *Moyr*. W. *mwyaren*.

MOC, s. m. Smoke, fume. *Hag a'th whyp war an wolk, may whylly gurychon ha môk dhe dhowlagas a dre dro*, and will whip thee on the face, that thou mayst see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2101. *Ôw lesky yn tân yn môk*, burning in fire, in smoke. R.D. 1458. W. *mûg*, † *muc*. Arm. *moug*, *môg*. Ir. *much*. Gael. *muig*, *smuid*. O.N. *mugga*. Ang. Sax. *smoca*, *smic*. Eng. *smoke*.

MOCH, s. m. Pigs. *Merch, gwarthek, môch, ha deves, dreuch abervedh desempys*, horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep, bring ye within forthwith. O.M. 1065. *Tremoch*, pigstown, is the name of a place in the parish of Mabe; so *Mochdrev*, in Denbighshire, and Montgomeryshire. W. *môch*, s. *mochyn*. Arm. *môch*. In the three British dialects it is a plural aggregate; but the singular is designated by Ir. *muc*. Gael. *muc*. Manx. *muc*.

MOCHA, adj. Greatest, most. Written also *mochya*. *Py le vjdh an guél plynsys, may fôns mocha onowrys*,

- ha'n guella may wróns tevy*, where shall the rods be planted, they may be most honoured, and may grow best? O.M. 2033. *Lavar dhymmo a ver spys, py nŷl o mocha sengys an kélh dén-ma dhe cara*, tell thou to me, in a short space, which one was most bound to love this man? P.C. 510. *Néb may fe mochya geffys, a gâr mochya, yn pŷp le*, he that is forgiven most, will love most in every place. P.C. 513. *Néb a vo yn mochya gre a vŷdh an brassa henwys*, he (that) is in the highest degree, shall be called the greatest. P.C. 777. These are various form of *moycha*, qd. v.
- MOCHAHE**, v. a. To make greater, to enlarge, to increase; to be increased. *May mohchaho hy huth hy, drc wŷl ow gorhemmyr trôch, na heb mŷr lavur defry benytha nys tcoyth floc̄h*, that her affliction may be increased, through breaking my commandment, not without great labour indeed shall she ever have a child. O.M. 297. W. *mŷhŷhau*. Arm. *muia*.
- MOD**, s. m. A place. Pryce. A mutation of *bôd*, qd. v.
- MODEREB**, s. f. An aunt. *Modereb abarh mam*, matertera, an aunt on the mother's side; *modereb abarh tat*, amita, an aunt on the father's side. Corn. Vocab. W. *modryb*, plural, *modrybedh*, †*modrepet*. Arm. *moereb*, *monereb*, pl. *moerebed*. Ir. *maithrean*. Gr. *μητρειά*.
- MODERUY**, s. f. A bracelet. Corn. Voc. *armilla*. W. *modrwy*, comp. of *môd*, †*maut*, which is the old form of W. *bawd*, a thumb, (Arm. *meud*), and *rhwy*, a ring. The W. *modvedh*, an inch, is similarly compounded of *môd*, a thumb, and *mêdh*, measure. An armlet or bracelet is in Welsh, *breichrwy*.
- MOEL**, adj. Bare, bald. Pryce. *Moelvré*, (*moel-bré*) the bare hill, is the name of several places in Cornwall, as *Mulberry*, in Lanivett; *Mulfra*, in Madern; *Mulvera*, in St. Austle. It is also very frequent in Wales, as *Moelvré*, in Llangadwaladr, Denbighshire; *Moelvré*, in Bettws Abergele; and *Moelvré*, in Anglesey, with many others. W. *moel*. Arm. *moel*. Ir. *maol*. Gael. *maol*. Manx, *mayl*.
- MOELI**, s. f. An ousel, a blackbird. Corn. Voc. *merula*. Welsh, *myrcaleh*. Arm. *moualeh*. "Tho Gaulish name 'Αλκιμοεννίς, a place on the left bank of the Upper Danube, in Ptolemy, appears to be the same word, with the component parts transposed; it was doubtless so called from the river *Almonu* or *Alhmona* by the historians of Charlemagne. There are also German names of rivers and places derived from animals, such as Ebraha, Uraha." Zeuss, 1113. Many rivers in Wales are called from the names of animals, as *Iwrch*, *Turch*, *Alarch*, *Elain*, &c.
- MOI**, adj. More. *Llwyd*, 249. See *Moy*.
- MOICHA**, adj. Greatest. *Llwyd*, 253. See *Moycha*.
- MOIHA**, adj. Greatest, most. † *Ha po ti ha da wrêg an moïha lŷan warbarh*; † *nenna greuh terhi an dezan, ha na hens*, and when thou and thy wife are most merry together, then break the cake, and not before. *Llwyd*, 252. A late form of *moycha*, qd. v.
- MOIN**, adj. Slender, fine, thin. Pryce. A later form of *muin*, qd. v.
- MOH**, s. m. Pigs. *Crow môh*, a pigsty. *Cîg môh*, bacon. *Llwyd*, 15, 76. A later form of *môch*, qd. v.
- MOLA**, s. f. An ousel. † *Mola dhiu*, a blackbird; † *mola lās*, a fieldfare. *Llwyd*, 85, 168. A later form of *mochl*, qd. v.
- MOLENEC**, s. m. A goldfinch. Pryce. A corruption of *melenec*, from *melen*, yellow. W. *melynog*. Arm. *molenec*.
- MOLYTHY**, v. a. To curse. *An ioul a trylyas sperys, hag êth dh'y tyller tythy*; *tergweyth y fe convyetys*; *ewn yw dhyn y voleythy*, the devil lost heart, and went to his place quickly, thrice was he convicted; right it is for us to curse him. M.C. 18. *Genef lower y a sorras, hag a'm molythys mŷr vrās*, with me they have been greatly angered, and have cursed me very greatly. C.W. 98. Another form of *molletha*, qd. v.
- MOLHUIDAN**, s. f. A dew or naked snail, a slug. Pryce. Written by *Llwyd*, *molhuidzhon*, 10, 48, being the corrupt pronunciation of his day. It is the same word as W. *malwoden*. Arm. *melehouden*.
- MOLLETH**, s. f. An imprecation, curse, reproof. Written also *mollath* and *molloth*, pl. *mollathow*, *mollothow*. *Ow molleth a rôf dhyso, molleth ow elledh keffrys*, my curse I give to thee, the curse of my angels also. O.M. 585. *War nêp a'n grŷk ow molleth*, my curse on him that did it! R.D. 964. *May hullo mŷs gans an gwŷns, ha ganso molleth an sŷns, ha Dew aban*, that he may go with the wind, and with him the curse of the saints, and God above. R.D. 2293. *Na whela agen nea, nŷb molathow, par del ôs*, seek not to deny us, son of curses as thou art. C.W. 92. *Lenwys a volothow*, filled with curses. C.W. 108. W. *melldith*. Arm. *malloz*, †*millie*. Ir. *mallachd*, †*maldach*. Gael. *mallachd*. Manx, *mallaecht*. All from Lat. *maledictio*.
- MOLLETHA**, v. a. To curse, to imprecate, to execrate. *Llwyd*, 84. Written also *mollethia*, and *molythia*. The form in the Ordinalia is *mylygé*, qd. v. W. *melldithio*. Arm. *millisien*. Ir. *malluigh*. Gael. *mallaich*.
- MOLLETHIANS**, s. m. A cursing, imprecating, reviling, slandering. *Llwyd*, 84. W. *melldithiad*. Arm. *milligaden*. Ir. *mallughadh*. Gael. *mallachadh*.
- MOLLETHEC**, adj. Accursed. *Bôs Iudas ef a wodhyé pŷr hager ha molotheck*; *an ioul ynno re dresé*, may 'tho gwêth agis cronek, he knew that Judas was very ugly and accursed; the devil had dwelt in him, that he was worse than a toad. M.C. 47.
- MOLS**, s. m. A wether sheep. Corn. Voc. *vervex*. *Yn gordhyans dhodho omma, offrynnŷe an kélh mols-ma*; *yn le Ysac y settya war an alter dhe lesky*, in worship to him here, (I will) offer this same sheep; in stead of Isaac (I will) put it on the altar to burn. O.M. 1384. In late Cornish it was pronounced *moulz*. *Llwyd*, 172. W. *môllt*, pl. *mŷllt*. Arm. *maout*, *meut*. Ir. †*molt*. Gael. *mult*. Manx, *molt*, pl. *muill*. Med. Lat. *molto*, *multo*, *muto*. Fr. *mouton*, †*moulton*. Eng. *mutton*.
- MOLYTHIA**, v. a. To curse. *Llwyd*, 68. Another form of *molletha*, qd. v.
- MON**, adj. Slender. *Dew, teka bren rŷg stylylyow, ha compos y denwennow*; *brās ha crom y ben goles*; *ha'y even mŷn, ha'y scorennow my a vyn trehy tennow ha lathys tēk ha corbles*, God, the fairest trec for rafters, and straight its sides; large and rounded its lower end; and its point slender, and its branches I will cut into beams, and fair latiss, and joists. O.M. 2443. A contracted form of *moyn*, id. qd. *muin*, qd. v.
- MONE**, s. m. Money. Plur. *monyys*. *Dêk warnugens a moné, me ny vennaf casus le, yn gwyrioneth*, thirty (pieces) of money, I will not take less, in truth. P.C.

593. *An ngl dhodho a dellé pypm cans dyner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, tho one owed to him five hundred pence of monies, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 505. Written by Llwyd, 115, 253, *monnah, mona*. † *Dry dre an mona, ha perna moy*, bring home the money, and buy more. Pryce. W. *mwai*. Arm. *mouneiz*. Ir. *monadh*. Lat. *moneta*. Med. Lat. *moncia*. Fr. *monnaie*. Eng. *money*.

MONEDH, s. m. A mountain. Llwyd, 93. Pl. *monedhiow*. *Monedh brás*, a great mountain. Pryce. A later form of *menedh*, qd. v.

MONES, v. a. To proceed, to go. *Rum fey mûr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a jl dén orto bewé*, by my faith a great folly it is to go to burn a thing (that) a man can live upon it. O.M. 475. *Wharé my a vyn mones*, forthwith I will go. O.M. 730. *Ny gothé dhys bones hel, ow mones dhe'n sacrefys*, thou oughtest not to be slow, going to the sacrifice. O.M. 468. *War lyrch dhe vones dhe dré*, after thy going home. O.M. 830. In M.C. it is generally written *monas*. *Oll monas y a vynné bjs yn mont a Galvary*, all they would go even to the Mount of Calvary. M.C. 162. *Mós* is a contracted form of this word, qd. v. W. *myned, mynd*. Arm. *moned, mond*.

MONS, v. irr. They are. Used with nouns plural, as *ma* is with nouns singular. *Ow popel vy grevyns brás gans Pharow yw mylyges, y môns dhymo ow cryé*, my people, greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (who) is accursed, they are to me crying. O.M. 1418. *Me a wôr ple môns parys, rág an wesyon ordenys*, I know where they are ready, for the fellows ordered. P.C. 2579. *Rág ny wodhons py gymmys y môns y ow peché*, for they know not how much they are sinning. M.C. 185. W. *maent, y maent*.

MOR, s. m. Sea. Corn. Voc. *marc*. *Mor difeid*, pelagus, the main sea. *Mor tot*, oceanus, the ocean. *Spawcn mor*, equor, smooth sea. Ibid. *Yn tressé djdth dybarth gwraf gntre an môr ha'n trygow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands. O.M. 26. *Dún alemma dhe'n môr ruydh*, let us come hence to the Red Sea. O.M. 1622. *Vjth ny jlylyn tremené an môr-ma*, we shall never be able to cross this sea. O.M. 1649. *Ty môr glân, me a'th wysk gans ow gwelan*, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod. O.M. 1675. *Saw guet may wrylly cresy lemyr yn Tás a wrûk nêf, tjr ha môr, ha dén a bry*, but take care that thou do believe now in the Father (that) hath made heaven, earth, and sea, and man of elay. O.M. 1786. W. *môr*. Arm. *môr*. Ir. *muir*. Gael. *muir*. Manx, *muir*. Anc. Gaulish, *mori*, (*Moricambe, Moridunum, Morimarusa*.) Slav. *more*. Lat. *marc*. Sanse. *miras*, (*mi*, to flow.)

MOR, adv. So. *Mor uhel*, so high. Pryce. Generally written *mar*, qd. v.

MOR, s. m. Berries. Llwyd, 94. A plural aggregate, from whence is formed the sing. *morán*. *Moran dhiu*, a blackberry, pl. *môr diu*. Llwyd, 94. *Moran cala*, a strawberry. 44. *Moran*, a bramble berry. 240. *Môr* is a contracted form of *moyr*, qd. v.

MORBEN, s. m. A wooden mallet, a beetle. Pryce. *War gás vy dhe dhchesy gans morben bom treivrys dhe'n vyl hora war an taal*, soon let me strike, with mallet, a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead. O.M. 2704.

MORCATH, s. m. A sea-eat, skate, or ray fish. Pryce.

W. *morgath, cáth vôr*. Arm. *morgaz*.

MORDHOS, s. m. The thigh. Plur. *mordhosow*. *An Edhewon yntredhé a rág may wrélons terry aga morthosow wharé, hag a lena aga dry*, the Jews among them caused that they should break their thighs presently, and bear them thence. M.C. 229. The oldest form was *mordoit*, wrongly written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *morboit*, femur vel coxa. In late Cornish it was corrupted into *morraz*. W. *mordhwyd*, † *morduit*, † *mordwyt*, † *morduith*. Arm. *morzed, morzad*.

MOREC, adj. Of the sea, maritime. Pryce. W. *morawg*. Arm. *morec*.

MOREN, s. f. A maid, a damsel, a girl, a wench, a jade. *Asota gokky, Androw, an voran re geusys gow, na preder ken*, thou art foolish, Andrew, the girl has told a lie, do not think otherwise. R.D. 1044. *Na ny lever bós Dew ken, saw an Tás a nêf a ban; ha ty voren myrch hyben a wra dew dhys dhe honan*, we say not that thero is another God, but the Father of heaven above; and thou, jade girl, the other maketh a god to thyself. O.M. 2649. *Yn dyspyt dh'y dás ha'y vam, an voren a vjdh ledhys*, in spite of his father and mother, the jade shall be killed. O.M. 2741. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *moroin, puella*. W. *morwyn*. Lat. *virgo, virgine*.

MORETH, s. m. Grief, sorrow. *Ow holon ol dhe dym-myn rág morcth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 358. *Gans moreth ydhof lynwys war dhe lerch, ow arluth whék*, with sorrow I am filled after thee, my sweet lord. O.M. 2194. *Pan predryf a'y passyon, moreth a'm kymmer yn scon rugdho*, when I think of his passiou, grief takes me immediately for him. R.D. 1083.

MORETHEC, adj. Grieved, sorrowful, sad, doleful, miserable. *My a jl bós morethec, guelas ow máp mar anwhék dychtys del yw*, I may be mournful, seeing my son so roughly treated as he is. P.C. 3187. *Yma dhymmo hyreth tyn yn ow colon pup termyn ha morethec*, there is to me sharp longing, in my heart always, and sorrowful. R.D. 749. *Peynys a'd wra morethec yn yffarn down pûb termyn*, pains will make thee miserable in deep hell always. M.C. 66. *Tús Crist dhe vês a fyas, pûp a'y du pûr vorethec*, the people of Christ fled away, each on his (own) side very mournful. M.C. 77.

MORGI, s. m. A sea dog, a dog-fish. † *Dibra morgi en miz Mea, rág dho goil mau*, eat a dog-fish in the month of May, for to make a boy. Pryce. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *ci*, a dog. W. *morgi*. Arm. *morgi*.

MORHOCH, s. m. A porpoise. Corn. Voc. *delphinus*. Lit. a sea hog, being compounded of *môr*, sea, and *hóch*, a hog. W. *morkhach*. Arm. *morhouch*. Ir. *muc mhara*, † *mucc mora*. Gael. *muc-bhiorach*, lit. a sharp-pointed pig; *muc mhara* being the Gaelic term for a whale.

MORLENOL, s. m. The tide, or influx of the sea. Llwyd, 42. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *lenol*, for *lenwel*, to fill. W. *morlanw*. Ir. *lan mara*.

MORNADER, s. f. A lamprey. Corn. Voc. *murena vel murenula*. Lit. a sea-snake, being comp. of *môr*, the sea, and *nader*, a snake. W. *morneidyr*.

MOROGETH, v. a. To be a horseman, to ride. *An asen a ve kerchys; warnedhy rág esedhé dyllas pan a ve gorrys, rág morogeth a vynné dhe'n cyté dhe vós gordhyys*, the she-ass was fetched; on her for sitting clothes of cloth were placed, for he would ride to the city to be

- worshipped. M.C. 28. An incorrect form of *marogeth*, qd. v.
- MOROIN, s. f. A girl. Corn. Voc. *puella*. Written in the Ordinalia *moren*, qd. v.
- MORRAS, s. m. The thigh. *Llwyd*, 12, 59. A late form of *mordhos*, qd. v.
- MORTRIG, s. m. The ebb of the sea. *Sáv aman, kemmer dha li, ha ker dha'n hál; mortrig a mellen travylh ne dál*, get up, take thy breakfast, and go to the moor; the ebb sea of the morning is nothing worth. "This proverb is spoken in St. Just, in Penwith, where are both fishermen and tanners." *Pryce*. See *Trig*.
- MORTHELEC, adj. Hammered, well beaten. *Saw kyn fêns y morthelek, dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2731.
- MORTHOL, s. m. A hammer, beetle, or maul. Plur. *mortholow*. *Morthol bian*, a little hammer. *Llwyd*, 84. *Heedh ow bool dhymmo touth da, ow thardar, ha'm mortholow*, reach ye my axe quickly, my auger and my hammers. O.M. 1002. W. *mwrtwyl, morthwyl, †morthol*. Arm. *morzol*. Med. Lat. *martellus*.
- MORVA, s. f. A place near the sea, a marsh, a moory or fenny place. *Pryce*. It is preserved in the name of a parish, *Morva*, in Penwith. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *ma*, a place. W. *morva*.
- MORVIL, s. m. A whale. Corn. Voc. *cetus*. Pl. *morvilow*. † *Ha Dev rig gurês an morvilow brâs, ha kenefra tru bew ês a gwayah, neb rig an dowrow dry rág pâr veaw warlerh 'go hâs*, and God created great whales, and every living creature (that) moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly after their kind. C.W. p. 191. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *mil*, a beast, being the sea-beast *par excellence*. W. *morvil*.
- MORVOREN, s. f. A mermaid. *Dên yw hanter morvoron, benen a'n pen dhe'n colon*, human is half a mermaid, woman from the head to the heart. P.C. 1742. *Myreuch worth an vorvoran, hanter pŷsk ha hanter dên*, look ye at the mermaid, half fish and half man. P.C. 2403. Comp. of *môr*, sea, and *moren*, a maid. W. *morvorwyn*. Arm. *môr-chrêg, mari morgan*. Ir. *moruadh, †muirmora*. Gael. *maighdean-mhara*. Manx, *ben varrey*.
- MOS, v. a. To proceed, to go. *Saw kyns ys môs, ow thâs whêk, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth*, but before going, my sweet father, give me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 451. *Môs dhe balas me a vyn*, I will go to dig. O.M. 681. *My a vyn môs dhyworlthys*, I will go from thee. O.M. 822. *Môs a wrên ny dhe'n castel*, we were going to the village. R.D. 1471. *Yma dour yn môs garow*, the water is going rough. R.D. 2298. *Kyng-ys y vôs alemma, yn gwey ef a vŷdh gwyskys*, before his going hence, in white he shall be clothed. P.C. 1779. A contracted form of *mones*, qd. v.
- MOS, s. f. A maid. Pl. *musy*. *Gwra yn dëlla, me a'lh peys, me a dhôg an vôs a'm dorn*, do so I pray thee, I will lead the maid in my hand. C.W. 100. *Yn dŷdha-na le nyn wra chan a whêl; le nyn dhy vâb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dên whêl, nyn dhy môs whêl*, in that day thou shalt do no manner of work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant. *Pryce*. A contracted form of *mowes*, qd. v.
- MOSE, v. a. To remove, to send away, to drive away.
- Dhodho ef me a'n vossav, epscop, pryns, doctor ha mau, dhe'n iustis Pylat artê euch ganso yn ketlep pen*, to him I will send him; bishop, prince, docteur, and boy, to the magistrate Pilate again go with him, every head. P.C. 1793. *Arluth, me a wra henna; parys yw genef pûb tra dha vosê dhodhans alemma*, Lord, I will do that; every thing is ready with me to drive them from hence. C.W. 70. "Hence we have our western term to *vease away*." *Pryce*. W. *mudo*.
- MOSTETHES, s. m. Filth, dirt. *Ha'y vertu a vŷdh lyhŷs dre an mostelthes hep fal*, and its virtue will be lessened by the dirt, without fail. O.M. 2809. *Gans toval a lŷn gulân, my a's sêch kelleb onan a bôp mostelthes ha lŷs*, with a towel of clean linen I will dry them every one from all dirt and mire. P.C. 838. *Môs dhe wolhy ow dulê a dhesympys me a vyn omma yn dour*, may fôns y gwyn ha glân lour a vostelthes, go to wash my hands immediately I will, here in water, that they may be white and clean enough from dirt. R.D. 2206.
- MOSTYS, adj. Filthy, dirty, defiled. *An bous,—y dysrygê nynsyw dhys, nynsyw gulân lemmyn mostys*, the robe,—it is not for you to desire it; it is not clean but dirty. R.D. 1927. *Mes ol nyns ouch gulân deffry; yma onan pîr vostyys omma a'gys company*, but ye are not all clean really; there is one much defiled here of your company. P.C. 867.
- MOTHOW, adj. Failing. *Pandra amount dhyn gonys, mar serryth orth dên hep wow, pan vo dhyn lafurryys, agan wheyl a vŷdh mothow*, what avails it to us to cultivate, if thou art angry with man, without a lie; when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing. O.M. 1226.
- MOURDER, s. m. Greatness, bigness. *Llwyd*, 84. From *maur*, great, qd. v. W. *mawrder*.
- MOURERLAC, adj. High-worded, high-flown, vaunting. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *maur*, great, and *geriac*, wordy.
- MOUROBRUR, adj. Magnificent, sumptuous. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *mour*, great, and *obrur*, worker.
- MOUSEGY, v. a. To stink, to be loathsome. *A arluth, mûr gras re'th fo, râk louenê ny gen bo yn le may fuen; lemmyn pocvan ha lesky, ow fleryc, ow mousegy, kepar hu kuen*, O Lord, great thanks be to thee, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been; but disease and burning, smelling, stinking like as dogs. R.D. 171. From *musac*, stinking, qd. v. Arm. *moueza*.
- MOWES, s. f. A maid. Plur. *mowysy*. *Mar mynnylth cafus mowes, my a'd wor bys dhedhy*, if thou wilt have a maid, I will soon bring thee to her. O.M. 2071. *Ha mowysy gans golow yn lanterns, hep falladow, fysteneuch fast alemma*, and maids with light in lanterns, without fail, make ye haste quick hence. P.C. 944. *Mar a mennylth, kerch dhodho a dhysempys, may geffo un mowes*, if thou wilt, fetch to him immediately, that he may have a maid. P.C. 1876. Arm. *maouez, mouez*. Span. *moza*.
- MOWLS, s. m. A wether sheep. *Llwyd*, 27. A late form of *mols*, qd. v.
- MOWNS, v. irr. They are. † *Lower y mowns y ow murna*, enough they are mourning. C.W. 98. A late form of *môns*, qd. v.
- MOWYS, s. m. Ugly faces. *Gans mowys y a'n scornys; yn y fâs y a drevys*, with ugly faces they scorned him; they spat in his face. M.C. 95. *Hag y ec dhe ben*

dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre, and they went on their knees, and made ugly faces. M.C. 196. Not Celtic, being the Old English *mooves*.

MOY, adj. More, greater, bigger. *Ef a wrîk ow husullyé, frut annedhy may torren, moy es Dew ny a vyé*, he did advise me, if I should gather fruit from it, greater than God we should be. O.M. 219. *Cafes moy dhys aban rês, try heys dhc bâl kemery*, since it is needful for thee to have more, thou shalt take three lengths of thy spade. O.M. 391. *Mar tue moy, nys tevyth man*, if more will come, it will not be enough. O.M. 399. *Moy pëch o pan dyspresyas ys delo pan y'n gwerthé*, greater sin it was when he misprized him than when he sold him. M.C. 104. *Na byth moy ef ny gaffas prag may fe rîjs y dampnyé*, nor any more did he find why there should be need to condemn him. M.C. 116. *Dysk y dywchans, hep na moy cous dhym hydheu*, take it off quietly, without any more talk to me to day. R.D. 1940. *Mar strechyn omma na moy, ny agan bÿdh y dregé*, if we remain here any more, we shall not be able to bear it. P.C. 3001. (See also *Voy*.) W. *mây*. Arm. *mui*, † *muy*. Ir. *mo*, † *mao*, † *maa*, † *moa*, † *mo*. Gael. *mo*. Manx, *mo*. Ang. Sax. *ma*. Scot. *ma*, *may*, *ma*, *mac*. Eng. † *mo*, † *mo*. Sansc. *mah*, to increase. "One thing is tolerably clear about the Celtic forms, that they have lost a vowel-flanked *g* : cf. Sansc. *mahîyâns* ; Osc. *mais* ; Latin, *major*, for *mag-îos* ; Goth. *maiza* ; Gr. *μεῖζων*, from *μεγῑων*." Stokes's Irish Glosses. 129.

MOYA, adj. Greatest. *Llwyd*, 243. A later form of *moycha*, qd. v.

MOYAR, s. m. Berries, such as grow in clusters, called acini. *Llwyd*, 94. *Moyar diu*, blackberries. In late Cornish it was contracted into *môr*, whence the sing. *morán*. W. *muyar*. Arm. *mouiar*, *mouar*. Ir. *smeur*. Gael. *smeur*. Manx, *smair*. Gr. *μórov*. Lat. *morum*.

MOYCHA, adj. Greatest, most. *Moycha dhodho drók a wre, henna vedha an gwella gwâs*, whosoever did most evil to him, that one would be the best fellow. M.C. 112. *Hag cf moycha yn y beyn, yn y fâs y a drevé*, and he most greatly in his pain, they spat in his face. M.C. 196. *Nêb a geryn an moycha, whom I loved the most*. C.W. 90. Written also *mocha*, and *mochya*, qd. v. W. *mâyjav*, † *muyjav*. Arm. *muia*. Ir. † *maam*.

MOYRBREN, s. m. A mulberry tree, a bramble bush. Corn. Voc. *morus*. Comp. of *moyr*, id. qd. *moyar*, and *pren*, a tree. W. *merwydhen*, a mulberry tree ; *miar*, *niaren*, a bramble. Arm. *mouar*, *mouaren*, a mulberry.

MOYS, s. f. A table. *Ha'n gwîjn esa war en foy*s (*voys*) *ef a rannas yntredha*, and the wine that was on the table he divided among them. M.C. 45. A later form of *muîs*, qd. v.

MOYS, comp. conj. More than. (*Moy—ys*.) *Me ny gafu moys kyns reson gans gwîr dh'y vrusy*, I have no more than before reason with truth to judge him. M.C. 117.

MUCH, s. f. A daughter. Corn. Voc. *filia*. Probably an abbreviated form of *myrch*, in the same way as *uch* is used in Welsh pedigrees for *verch*. See *Myrch*.

MUI, adj. Greater, more. *Mui brâs*, greater. *Llwyd*, 84. *Muyvel*, more than. 248. Another form of *moy*, qd. v.

MUIN, adj. Slender, fine, thin. Corn. Vocab. *gracilis*. The older form of *moin*, and *môn*, qd. v. W. *muin*, † *mein*. Arm. *moan*, *mocn*. Ir. *min*. Gael. *min*. Gr. *μῑνός*.

MUIS, s. f. A table. Corn. Voc. *mensa*. The later form was *moy*s, qd. v. W. *muy*s, † *muîs*. (W. *clemuîs*, Lib. Land. 155. = Lat. *clemens* : W. *monuys*, = Lat. *monensis*.) Ir. *meîs*, † *mîas*. Gael. *mîas*. Goth. *mês*. Lith. *mîesa*. Gr. *μῑζα*. Lat. *mensa*.

MUNYS, adj. Small, little. *Yn lyfryow scryfys yma, bôs collenwys louenê a ganow an flechys da, ha n rê munys ow tenê*, in books it is written, that joy is fulfilled from the mouths of good children, and little ones sucking. P.C. 438. Written also *menys*, qd. v.

MUR, adj. Great, much, many. *Mûr a folly ew dhodho, an kêth frût-na mar a'n gâs*, it is a great folly in him, if he leaves that same fruit. O.M. 191. *Mûr varth a'm bûs dyogel, an beys dh'y terry na'm gâs*, great wonder is surely to me, that the earth will not leave mo to break it. O.M. 371. *Dhe vanneth dhym mûr a blêk*, thy blessing pleases me much. O.M. 455. *Kyn wyllly mûr wolowys*, though thou see much light. O.M. 717. *Hÿr, gans mûr a scorennow*, tall, with many boughs. O.M. 838. *May 'thens mûr a tûs dysurcys*, so that many men are destroyed. O.M. 1560. *Gans can ha mûr a elledh dhe veunans y lassorchas*, with a hundred and more of angels to life he was risen. R.D. 515. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *maur*, qd. v.

MURRIAN, s. m. Ants or emmets. *Llwyd*, 61. *Crig murrian*, the hill of ants, is the name of a place, in the parish of Filley. Sing. *murrianen*. *Llwyd*, 96, 240. W. *mor*, *morion*, sing. *morionen*. Arm. *merien*, *merion*, sing. *merienen*, *merionen*. Ir. † *moirb*. Gael. † *moirb*. Lat. *myrmex*.

MURS, conj. Unless. *Dên fyth ol murs dre pystry yn try deydh ny'n dhrehafsc*, any man, unless through sorcery, in three days would not raise it. P.C. 1764. Generally written *mars*, qd. v.

MUS, adj. Mad. *A Bertyl, asogê mûs, ha goky dres ol an dûs py ytho fol*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad beyond all the men who are fools. R.D. 971.

MUSAC, adj. Stinking, ill smelling. *Pryee*. W. *mûs*. Arm. *mouezuz*.

MUSCEGY, v. a. To grow mad, or distracted, to be raving. Part. *muscegy*s. *Ty a heuel muscegy*s, *hag yn gokyneth gyllys, avos an Dew a geusyth*, thou seemest crazed, and in folly gone, because of the God whom thou mentionest. O.M. 1511. *Thomas, ty yw muscegy*s *hag yn muscokneth gyllys*, thou art mad, and in madness gone. R.D. 1127. *A Thomas, nyns yw goky, ydh esas ow muskegy yn mês a fordh*, O Thomas, he is not foolish, thou art raving out of the way. R.D. 1466.

MUSCOC, adj. Mad, distracted, amazed. *Tormentors, yn kettep guas, euch alemma gans Iudas dhe gerhas an guas muscok, ugy ow ymwryl mîp Dew*, executioners, every fellow, go hence with Judas to fetch the crazed fellow, (that) is making himself a son of God. P.C. 961. Ir. *meisgeach*, † *mesce*, intoxicated. Gael. *misgeach*.

MUSCOCNETH, s. m. Madness, folly. *Ty yw muscegy*s, *hag yn muscokneth gyllys*, thou art mad, and in madness gone. R.D. 1128. *Benen na gows muscokneth, râk an kêth dên-ma bythqueth ny'n servey*s, woman, do not speak folly, for this same man I never served. P.C. 1283. *Anodho dycheth vyé, y wokyneth na agé, ha'y muscokneth*, of him it were a pity his folly not to leave, and his madness. P.C. 1990.

MUSURE, v. a. To measure. *Euch dh'y drchy hep lettyé, ha musurouch ef yn lén*, go ye to eut it, and measure it faithfully. O.M. 2506. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na berthouch own a henna*, I will measure it well enough, do not ye have fear of that. O.M. 2507. *Ottevé musurys da, dén yn bÿs ny'n musur guel*, see it well measured; no man in the world will measure it hetter. O.M. 2513. *Cafes moy dhys aban rés, try heys dhe bâl kemery, a drus musury trylles, ha gwet na vra falsury*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take; athwart thou shalt measure three breadths, and take care that thou doest no deceit. O.M. 393. *May hallo bôs musurys*, that it may be measured. O.M. 2566. *My re wrúk y vusuré rág an keth wheil-ma dewylyth*, I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2568. *Myserouch tol dh'y dhulé*, measure ye a hole for his hands. P.C. 2740. W. *mesur*, † *misur*. Arm. *musur*. Ir. *measaire*, † *mesur*. Gael. *meusair*. Lat. *mensura*. Med. Lat. *mesura*. Fr. *mesure*. Eng. *measure*. Sanse. *mas*, to measure.

MUSY, s. f. Maids. *Llwyd*, 242. Plural of *môs*, qd. v.

MY, pron. suhs. I, me. See *Mi*.

MYC, s. m. A discovery, detection. *Me ne vedhaf confedhys, om bôs ynof folsury; sotal lower ôv, me a grÿs; hag a vyn môs heb gwil gyck, yn wedhan pûr smoth heb myck avel êl wêk assynes*, I shall not be convicted that there is in me deceit; I am suhtle enough, I helieve; and will go without making a noise, into the tree very smoothly without detection, like a sweet angel adorned. C.W. 40.

MYCHTERN, s. m. A sovereign, a king. *Aban yw mychtern Faro budhys, ha'y ost ol ganso, ny am bÿdh crês dhe veué*, since king Pharoah is drowned, and all his host with him, we shall have peace to live. O.M. 1712. *Ow arluth ker caradow, mychtern ôs war ol an bÿs*, my dearly beloved lord, king thou art over all the world. O.M. 2114. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, mars ôs mychtern Yedhewon*, tell me forthwith if thou art the king of the Jews. P.C. 1583. *A vynnec ol assentyé rák pask my dhylyfryé Ihesu, mychtern Yedhewon*, will ye assent for passover I should liberate Jesus, king of the Jews? P.C. 2039. *Cesar yw gan arluth mychtern*, Cæsar is our lord king. P.C. 2221. W. *mychteyrn*, comp. of † *mycht*, id. qd. Ir. *mocht*, great, and *teyrn*, a king. Sanse. *mahat*, great.

MYCHTERNES, s. f. A queen. *I feynys o brás ha creff yn ioy dhedhy trylys yw, rág myglernas yw yn nêf, dhe vôs gordhyys hy yw gwy*, her pains (that) were great and strong are turned into joy for her, for she is queen in heaven, to be worshipped she is worthy. M.C. 226.

MYCHTERNETH, s. m. Sovereignty, dominion, royalty, a kingdom. *Mychterneth war aga tús a fe arlythy a y yus kyns ys lewyn*, dominion over their people lords have had over them before now. P.C. 785. *Aberth yn bédh del re'th worsyn, pen vychterneth, dre dhe elledh bÿdh socor dhyn*, within the tomb, as we have put thee, head of royalty, hy thy angels he suceour to us. R.D. 315. *Del yw e pen mychterneth, me a grÿs yn mës a bédh hydhev a sêf*, as he is head of sovereignty, I believe out of the grave that to-day he will rise. R.D. 712. Written also *mychternes*. *In mēdh Ihesus, nyngugy ow mygternes yn bÿs-ma*, says Christ, my kingdom is not in this world. M.C. 102.

MYDZHOVAN, s. f. A yoke. *Llwyd*, 74.

MYDHYGYETH, s. m. A remedy, a cure. *Mydhygyeth a vÿdh gurÿs, may fo yách a páp cleves, mar crÿs y vôs Dew a'n nêf*, a cure shall be made, that he may he sound from all disease, if he will believe that he is God of heaven. R.D. 1670. From *medhec*, qd. v.

MYGENOW, s. f. A pair of bellows. P.C. 2713. See *Megin*.

MYGILDER, s. m. Warmth. *Llwyd*, 162, 240. From adj. *mygil*, warm. W. *mygyyl*. Arm. *mouguz*.

MYGYS, part. Nourished, fed, reared, bred. *A mester kër caradow, del leveryth, my a grÿs y fÿdh agan enefow dre lewarow Dew mygys*, O dearly beloved master, as thou sayest, I helieve that our souls shall be fed by the words of God. P.C. 76. *Ny dál dhodho y naché, rák ef yw a Galilé, ha'y dén, ganso prest mygys*, he ought not to deny him, for he is of Galilee, and his man, always brought up with him. P.C. 1282. Part. pass. of *maga*, qd. v.

MYHTERNETH, s. m. Sovereignty. *Llwyd*, 240. A late form of *mychterneth*, qd. v.

MYIN, s. m. Stones. *Fôs a vyin*, a stone wall. *Llwyd*, 230. Plural of *mean*, qd. v.

MYL, card. num. A thousand. See *Mil*.

MYLYGE, v. a. To curse. Part. *mylygys, mylyges, mylges*. *Aban golsté werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, mylygé a wrÿf defry an nôr y'th whythres hogen*, since thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 271. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges, pûr wÿr drys ol an bestes a gerdho war an nôr veis*, now thou shalt be accursed, very truly above all the beasts that walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 311. *May whrussons cam drcment, y vyllyk an prÿs*, that they did the evil transgression, they will curse the time. O.M. 338. *A myleges y'th ober, ty re'n ladhes rum lowté*, O cursed in thy deed, thou hast killed him by my truth. O.M. 610. *Ty Sathnas, deawl mylygys, thou Satan, devil accursed!* P.C. 137. This seems derived immediately from the Latin *maledico*, as W. *melldigo*. See also *Mollethia*.

MYN, v. a. He will. 3 pers. s. fut. of *mynny*, qd. v. *Mar myn Dew*, if God wills. O.M. 650.

MYN, s. m. A kid. *Llwyd*, 241. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *min*, qd. v.

MYNES, v. a. To go. *Llwyd*, 241. Generally written *mones*, qd. v.

MYNGAR, s. m. A horse collar, a yoke. *Llwyd*, 164. W. *mynwar*; *mynci*, a hame. Ir. *muince*. A horse collar made of twisted straw, and called *munger* is still in use in Cornwall.

MYNIC, adj. Stony. *Carvynik*, the stony town, in Gorrán. From *myn*, stones. W. *maenavag*.

MYNNAN, s. f. A kid. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *mynnan*. See *Min*.

MYNNAS, s. m. Will, purpose, intention. *Mes bedhens guris dhe vynnas, Arluth Du, dhe vódh del ve*, but let thy will be done, Lord God, thy pleasure as it may be. M.C. 55. *Gans lavarow a'n scornas; gallus o grantis dheedh dhe wethyll aga mynnas, yn della ef a vynné*, with words the scorned him; power was granted to them to do their will; even so he would. M.C. 70. *Gwréns Dew y vódh, ha'y vynnas, py-penag vo yn y vveys*, let God do his pleasure and his will, whatever may he in

his mind. O.M. 1153. W. *mynnad*. Arm. *mennad*.

MYNNES, v. a. To purpose, to will, to wish. *Arhuth, mar callé wharfos, gynen ty dhe vynnys bós omma púp úr*, Lord, if it could be with us that thou wouldst be here always. R.D. 2440. *Suel vynno bós sylwys, golsovens ow lavarow*, whoever would be saved, let him hearken to my words. M.C. 2. *Ihesus Crist a ve mevyys, may fynnas dijskynna yn gwerhas ha bós genys*, Jesus Christ was moved that he would descend into a virgin and be born. M.C. 4. *Y vós kyllys ny vynna*, he would not that he should be lost. M.C. 7. *Ihesus Crist par del vynnys, dhodho ef a worthebys*, Jesus Christ as he would, unto him he answered. M.C. 11. *Ow honoré mar mynnyth*, if thou wilt worship me. M.C. 16. *Pema nêb a vyn dhe guludha*, where is he that will accuse thee? M.C. 34. *Pan vynnouch agis honon, wy a gyll gáll da dhedhé*, when ye wish yourselves, ye can do good to them. M.C. 37. *Doyn dhyn dustuny a wra, mygtern y fyn bós synys*, he will bear witness to us, that he would be held a king. M.C. 111. *Râg henna ef a vynsé gwethé Crist*, therefore he wished to protect Christ. M.C. 127. *Mar mynnouch, me a'n chasty*, if ye wish, I will chastise him. M.C. 127. *Gorth-ebry te ny vynsys*, thou wouldst not answer. M.C. 144. *Y ny vynsans y ranné*, they would not divide it. M.C. 190. *Mar a mynné amendyé*, if he would amend. P.C. 1862. *Me a grîs y fynses dhe comparya lemyr genaf*, I believe that thou wouldst compare thyself with me. C.W. 16. *Mar mynta bós exaltys*, if thou wilt be exalted. C.W. 48. *Dén a vynta ge gûl a bry*, man thou wilt make of earth. C.W. 20. *Ny vynnys cola orth dhe da*, thou wilt not hearken to thy good. *Ny vynsan dhe'th cusulya*, I would not advise thee. C.W. 50. For more examples, see the mutations *vynna*, &c. Written also *menny*, qd. v. W. *mynnu*. Arm. *menna*. Irish, *miannadh*. Gael. *miannach*. Manx, *mian*. Gr. *μῆνω*. Goth. *man*. Lith. *menu*. Russ. *miu*. Germ. *meinen*. Ang. Sax. *menan*. Eng. *mean*. Sanse. *man*.

MYNS, s. m. Magnitude, size, quantity, multitude, number, all. *Râg ydhevel dhym bós da yn kynsa dîdh mîns ús gurîs*; *bedhens ebron dreys púp tra, rák kudhé mîns ús formys*, for it appears to me to be good all that is made on the first day: let the sky be above every thing, to cover all that is created. O.M. 20. *Kee kymmer mîns a vynny*, go, take as much as thou wilt. O.M. 403. *Gallas an porthow brewyon, hag ol mîns o*, gone are the gates to pieces, and all that there was. R.D. 127. *A Adam, dhyso crês ! yn wêdh dhe ol ow fleches mîns yw gwryyon*, O Adam, peace to thee! also to all my children, as many as are innocent. R.D. 163. *Yn mêdh Pylat worth an mîns, a'n pêch provas ris yw ry*, says Pilate to the multitude, it is necessary to give proof of the crime. M.C. 117. W. *maint*, † *meint*. Arm. *ment*. Ir. *meid*, † *meit*. Gael. *meud*.

MYNYDH, s. m. A mountain. Pl. *mynydyhow*. See *Menedh*.

MYRAS, v. a. To behold. See *Miras*.

MYRCH, s. f. A daughter, a young woman, a girl, a maid, a virgin. Pl. *myrches*. *Na ny lever bós Dew ken, saw an Tás a nêf yn ban*; *ha ty voren myrch hyben a wra dew dhys dhe honan*, we say not that there is another God, but the Father of heaven above; and

thou, jade girl, the other makest a God to thee thyself. O.M. 2648. *A púr voren plos myrch gal ty a verow cowl*, O very jade, dirt, daughter of evil, thou shalt die quite. O.M. 2736. *O vryes, hep falladow, mebyon, ha myrhes kefrys*, O spouse, without fail, sons and daughters likewise. O.M. 1038. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch, na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vîth*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one. P.C. 2639. Written also *merch*, qd. v.

MYRWEL, v. a. To die. *My a'd peys, Arluth uhel, dhé'n tîr ty a ry cummyas, ma'm gasso kyns ys myrwel ynno bós dhym dhe welas*, I pray thee, high Lord, that it allow me before dying to seek for myself food in it. O.M. 377. More generally written *merwel*, qd. v. Llwyd, 247, gives another form, *myrwy*.

MYSC, s. m. The midst, the middle. *Yn mîsk*, among. *My a welas hy gurydhyow bîs yn yffarn dycwnys yn mîsk mîr a tewolgow*, I saw its roots even into hell descending, in midst of great darkness. O.M. 784. *Pyw an brassé dén senges yn mîsk ol dh'y dhysskyblon*, who is esteemed the greatest man amongst all thy disciples? P.C. 774. *Scenseuch ef yn agan mîsk*, hold ye him in our midst. P.C. 1374. *Mar ny vîdh an whethlow due yn ages mîsk*, if the idle tales be not finished amongst you. R.D. 1401. *In agis mîsk pan esen, lahys Du dheuch ow tysky*, when I was among you, teaching to you the laws of God. M.C. 75. Written also *mêse*, qd. v. W. *mîsg*. Arm. *mesg*. Ir. *measg*. Gael. *measg*. Manx, *mest*. Sanse. *maks*, to mix. Lat. *misceo*.

MYSHEVY, v. a. To do mischief, to injure, to destroy. Part. *myshevys*. *Nyns ús bewé na fella, ydhon warbarth myshevys*, there is no living any longer, we are altogether destroyed. O.M. 1704.

MYSHYF, s. m. Mischief, harm, evil. *Myshyf lemmyn codhys worthyn, nyns ús bewé*, evil now has fallen upon us, there is no living. O.M. 1707. From the English.

MYSTERDEN, s. m. An architect. Its proper meaning is superintendant, or head man, being compounded of *myster*, a master, and *dén*, a man. *Syr arluth, my a wra dhe worhemmyr yn tyen, hag a warn dhe vysterdens avorow dhys may teffens yn ketlep pen*, Sire lord, I will do thy command all entirely, and will warn the architects that they come to thee to-morrow, every head. O.M. 2416, 2431.

MYTERN, s. m. A king. *Clewas an mytern*, king's evil. Llwyd, 156. A later form of *mychtern*, qd. v. W. *mydeyrn*.

MYTERNES, s. f. A queen. Llwyd, 138. A later form of *mychternes*, qd. v.

MYTERNETH, s. m. Sovereignty. *Pryee*. A later form of *mychterneth*, qd. v.

MYTTYN, s. m. The morning. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whék an hûn mytlyn*, I have rested softly, sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2074. *Ke, gorhemmyr ol dhé'n masons yn cyté may tyffons umma mytlyn war beyn creggy ha tenné*, go, command all the masons in the city, that they come here in the morning, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2279. *Pan sefsys hydheiw mytlyn, yách éns aga icyw*, when thou gottest up this morning, sound were their sinews. P.C. 2680. *En varogyon a guskas mytlyn, ha'n gîdh ow tardhé*, the soldiers slept at morning, and the day breaking. M.C. 243. Written also *metin*, qd. v.

MYYN, s. m. A mouth. *Dymythys yw, hag yma yn hy myyn branch olyf glâs*, she is come, and there is in her beak a branch of green olive. O.M. 1122. Another form of *mîn*, qd. v.

MYYN, s. m. Stones. *Gans myyn gwreuch hy knoukyé ernu wrello tremenê*, with stones do ye beat her until she does die. O.M. 2694. *Ry whaf dhedhy my a wra gans myyn grow yn brâs garow*, give a blow to her I will, with gravel stones very sharply. O.M. 2756. Written also *meyn*, being the plural of *maen*, qd. v.

N.

THIS letter is a primary initial, and immutable in Cornish, and in the other Celtic languages. In Welsh and Irish, it is also a secondary letter, being the nasal mutation of *d*. Thus W. *davad*, a sheep; *vy navad*, my sheep. Ir. *duil*, desire; *ar nuil*, our desire.

NA, adv. No, not, neither, nor, that not. *Gans gloteny ef pan welas cam na ygly y dolla*, with gluttony when he saw that he could not a whit deceive him. M.C. 13. *Me ny'th dampnyaf yredy, ha na wra moy pecha*, I will not condemn thee indeed, and do thou not sin any more. M.C. 34. *Ef ny ygly dre dhewsys godhaff na nyl drôk na da*, he could not through godhead endure either evil or good. M.C. 60. *Yn mēdh Pedyr, dhym na ūs troys na leyff na vo golhys*, says Peter, leave not to me either foot or hand that it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Aban na fyn dewedhê*, since he will not end. P.C. 2115. Before vowels *nag* is used qd. v. W. *na*. Arm. *na*. Ir. *na*. Gael. *na*. Gr. *ve*, *vj*. Lat. *ne*, *ni*. Goth. *ni*, *nih*. Slav. *ne*. Fr. *ne*. Scot. *nu*. Span. It. Eng. *no*.

NA, adv. There. An abbreviated form of *ena*, and subjoined to substantives to express the demonstrative pronoun *that*; *an dēn-na*, that man, lit. the man there. *Ny dyl guels na flour yn blys yn kēth fordh-na may kyrdhys*, *ha ny ow tōs a le-na*, neither grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked, and we coming from that place. O.M. 714. *Y vōs Dew ha dēn yn wlān dhē'n kēth tra-na crygyans rēn*, that he is God and man clearly, to that same thing belief we give. P.C. 2406. *Dre worthyp Crist yn ūr-na*, by the answer of Christ in that hour. M.C. 12. *Pan glewas an lavarow-na*, when he heard those words. M.C. 147. The same idiom prevails in Welsh, as *y dŷn yna*, that man; *y lle yna*, that place. So also in Armoric, as *an dra-ze*, that thing.

NABOW, v. a. He will know. *Me a'n nabow dyougel, ydh o fe deaul kyns merwel, aberth yn nōr*, I know it certainly, that he was a devil before dying, within the world. R.D. 2120. *Nabow* is an abbreviated form of *anabow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of a verb agreeing with W. *nabod*, *adnabōd*. Arm. *anavout*. The infinitive used in Cornish is *aswonvos*, qd. v.

NACHA, v. a. To deny, to refuse, to forswear. Written also *nachē*. Part. pass. and preterite *nechys*. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ūr-na del rebechsê, ow nacha Du leun a rās, hag ef gwarnnyys del vyê*, Peter went out in that hour, as he had sinned, denying God full of grace, and he

warned as he had been. M.C. 86. *Ef a nachas y arluth a dhesympys*, he denied his Lord forthwith. M.C. 84. *Kyns ys boys colyek clewys, te a'm nāch tergweth*, before that a cock is heard, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Kyns ys bōs kullyek kenys, ter gwyth y wrēch ow nachē*, before that the cock hath crowed, three times you will deny me. P.C. 904. *Me ny'n nachaf*, I will not deny him. P.C. 910. *Ny'm nāch mar a'n pesaf ef*, he will not deny me if I will pray him. P.C. 1166. *Y'n nachen ef a'm guarnyas*, he warned me that I should deny him. P.C. 1420. *Govy vjth pan y'n nechys*, alas, when I ever denied him. P.C. 1428. The guttural was often softened into *h*, and the word written *naha*, qd. v. W. *naca*, *naccāu*, *uagu*. Arm. *nacha*. Lat. *nego*.

NADEDH, s. f. A needle. Llwyd, 10, 41, writes it *nadzhedh*, to express the corrupt sound of his day. W. *nydwydh*, *nodwydh*, † *notuid* in Oxf. Gloss. Arm. *nadoz*, *nadoué*. Ir. *snathad*. Gael. *snathad*. Manx, *snaid*, *sned*.

NADELIC, s. m. A birthday, the Nativity. *Deu Nadelic*, natalis (Christi,) Christmas day. Llwyd, 97. (W. *dŷdh nadolig*.) † *Flōh vye gennes en Mis-Merh*; *ni trehes e bigel en Miz-East*; *e a roz toul dhe proanter Powl*, *miz-du ken nadelik*, a child was born in the month of March; we cut his navel in the month of August; he gave a fall to the parson of Paul, the black month before the Nativity. Pryce's Cornish Riddles. W. *nadolig*. Arm. *nadelec*. Ir. *nodhlag*, † *nollaicc*. Gael. *nollaig*. Manx, *nolig*. All from the Lat. *natalicius*.

NADER, s. f. A snake, a viper, an adder. Corn. Voc. *vipera*, vel *serpens* vel *anguis*. *Gans nader ydh ôf guanhys, hag ol warbarth vynymmeys a fyne trois dhē'n golon*, by an adder I am stung, and altogether poisoned from the eud of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1756. *Mér-nader*, a lamprey. Llwyd, 96. W. *nadyr*, *nadr*, *neidydr*. Arm. *acr*. Ir. *nathair*. † *nathir*. Gael. *nathair*. Lat. *natrix*. Goth. *nadr*. Germ. *natter*. Ang. Sax. *næddre*. The English word *adder* seems to be a mistake arising from the confusion between a *nadder* and an *adder*; so also a *newt* and an *eft*.

NAG, adv. No, not, nor. Used before vowels as *na* is before consonants. *Dal na bodhar ny asê nag omlanas nag onon*, blind nor deaf he left not that was not cured, not one. M.C. 25. *Prāg nag usy ef genes*, why is he not with thee? O.M. 573. *Nag ūs fordh dhymmo dhe vōs sylhys*, nor is there a way for me to be saved. P.C. 1523. *Me a'n te war ow fjdh, na nyl yn nōs nag yn geydh nyn geyth crēs*, I will swear it to thee on my faith, no one, in night nor in day, hath peace. P.C. 1881. W. *nag*. Arm. *nag*.

NAHA, v. a. To deny, to refuse, to forswear. Written also *nahē*. Part. *nehys*. *Tan ow fjdh, ny'th nahaff kyn fēn ledhys*, on my faith, I will not deny thee though I be slain. O.M. 2129. *My ny allaf dhe nahē*, I cannot deny thee. O.M. 2129. *Avos godheuel ancow, ny nahas hy lavarow*, notwithstanding suffering death, she did not retract her words. O.M. 2761. *Ny'th ty nahaf bynary*, I will never deny thee. P.C. 907. *Ty a'n nahas*, thou didst deny him. R.D. 1351. *Na borth doul, ny vjdh nehys*, bear not doubt, thou shalt not be denied. C.W. 42. Another form of *nacha*, qd. v.

NAHEN, adv. Otherwise. *Saw ma ny jl bos nahen, dhe*

vôdh prest yn pûp hehen y goulenuel yw ow whans, but if it be cannot otherwise, thy will always in every thing to fulfil is my wish. P.C. 1090. *Nyns ûs dên vÿth a bÿs-ma a ura gûl dhym yn torna crygy nahan*, there is not any man of this world, (that) shall make me now believe otherwise. R.D. 1126. *Cot yw dhe dhydhÿow dhe gy, nahan na grÿs*, short are thy days to thee, think not otherwise. R.D. 2038. Comp. of *na*, neg. and *hen* for *chen*, being the regular aspirate mutation of *cen*, which is required after *na*. So *W. crêd*, believe thou; *na chrêd*, believe thou not.

NAM, s. m. An exception, defect, fault, blemish, offence, sin. *Ha lowan ottê dhe vam; yn della syns hy hep nam hedrévy why*, and John, behold thy mother; so hold thou her, without exception, as long as thou livest. P.C. 2929. *Honna o drôg prêf, heb nam, a dallas Eva dhe vam*, that was a wicked reptile, without exception, (that) deceived Eve thy mother. C.W. 138. *W. nam*. Arm. *nam*.

NAM, comp. pron. That not—me. (*Na* that not—me me.) *Mûr varth a'm bûs dyogel, an beys dh'y terry na'm gâs*, great wonder is surely to me, that the earth will not let me break it. O.M. 372. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes nêp dew-cans a vledhynnow, na'm buef dhe wruthyl genes*, now there are gone by some two hundred years, that I have not had to do with thee. O.M. 658. *My a wôr yn ta lemmyn, na'm bês bevé na fella*, I know well now, that there is not living for me longer. O.M. 1884. *Râk ow thorment a dhê scon, genouch na'm byvé trygé*, for my suffering will come soon, that with you I shall not stay. P.C. 542. *Genouch aban na'm bÿdh crês, dhywortheuch mennaf mones adro yn pow*, with you since there will not be peace for me, from you I will go about in the country. R.D. 1133. *Dhe kekemmys na'm gucllo, hag yn perfydh a'n cresso, ow lén benneth me a pÿs*, to as many as shall not see me, and shall perfectly believe it, my full blessing I pray. R.D. 1544. *Tormentores, deuch yn scon, agan guryans na'm bo mêdh*, executioners, come ye forthwith, that our work may not be a shame to me. R.D. 1878. *W. na'm*.

NAM, adv. Now. *Llwyd*, 249.

NAMNA, adv. Almost, all but, well nigh. *Nam nag before vowels. Y golon namna dorrê*, his heart almost broke. M.C. 87. *Râg fout gwesc ha goscotter, namna vyrrwyn râg anvos*, for want of clothes and shelter, we are all well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 362. *Râg owen nam nag ôf pûr dhal*, for fear I am well nigh quite blind. O.M. 1056. *Nam nag yw ow colon trôch*, almost is my heart broken. P.C. 3185. *Namna'n dallas*, it almost blinded ns. R.D. 42. *Namna'gan dallas golow*, the light almost blinded ns. R.D. 302.

NAN, adv. Not, that not. *Yn drog-gras dh'y dâs Adam, venytha nan geffo tam a wolow t êk*, in requital to his father Adam, that he shall never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 551. *Hag ow bostyé y bôs ef Cryst gwôr un vâb Dew a nêf, yn bÿs-ma nan geves pâr*, and boasting that he is Christ, the one true son of God of heaven, in this world that hath not an equal. P.C. 1578. *Agensow my a'n gweles, an Arluth nan geves pâr*, lately I saw him, the Lord that hath not at equal. R.D. 912. Arm. *nann*.

NAN, comp. pron. Not him. (*Na—'n*.) *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyê gans Crist na vyê*

tregis, na bythqueth ef na'n quelsê, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew, that he was not staying with Christ, and that he had never seen him. M.C. 85. *Mars mar a pedha degis gans y dûs, na'n caffan ny, yn urna bÿdh leverys ef dhe sevell dre vestry*, but if he be carried away by his people, that we should not find him, then it will be said, that he arose through power. M.C. 240. *Nêp na'n gordhyo del dhegouth nyns yw dên fûr, del gresaf*, he that does not worship him as he ought, is not a wise man, as I believe. P.C. 215. *Nêp na'n synso y sylvryas a dhu goef*, he that does not hold him his Saviour, O God, woe is he! R.D. 614.

NAN, adv. comp. Not the. (*Na—an*.) *En grows whâth nyny-o parys, na'n Edhewon ny wodhyê an prennnyer py fêns kefis dhe wruthyll crows anedhê*, the cross was not yet ready, nor did the Jews know, where the timbers should be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151.

NANS, s. m. A valley, dale, ravine. Corn. *Voe. vallis*. Pl. *nansow*. *In êr-na dhe'n mcnnydhÿow why a erch war-nouch codhé; yn ketella an nansow wy a bÿs ragas cudhé*, in that hour ye shall bid the mountains to fall upon you; likewise the vallies ye shall pray to hide you. M.C. 170. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall. *Pennans*, (W. *Pennant*), in Creed. *Trenans*, (W. *Trenant*), in St. Austell. *Nans*, in Illogan. *Nans Avalen*, (W. *Nant Avalen*), the valley of the apple tree. *Nans a Gollan*, (W. *Nant y gollen*), the valley of the hazel, &c. *W. nant*, a ravine, a brook. Arm. † *nant*. Now obsolete, but preserved in the names of places in Brittany, as *Bronantcar*, *Nantes*. The equivalent used in Armorica is *traon*, *traoun*, and more anciently in Breton *Nonn*, *tnou*. Cf. also the Gaulish name *Nantuates*, in Cæsar. *Nant* is also used in Switzerland for a water-fall, as *Nant d'Arpenaz*, *Nant d'Orli*.

NANS, adv. Now. Used before vowels. *A'n nêf my a dhêth yn nans, Eva wêk, gwella dhe cher*, from heaven I am come now, sweet Eve, to better thy condition. O.M. 165. *Nans yw tremenes nêp dew-cans a vledhynnow*, now are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 656. *Nans yw hy prÿs a rey brueys*, now it is time to give judgment. P.C. 2471. *Erbÿn bonas henna guris, nans o prÿs gwesper yn wlâs*, against that was done, it was now vesper-time in the country. M.C. 230.

NAS, adv. Not; that not—him, her, it, them. (*Na—as*.) *Popel Ysral ny assaf, na's gorren y dhy whÿl crêf*, the people of Israel I will not allow, that I put them not to hard work. O.M. 1490. *Ha'y holon whêk a rannê, me a lever, râg trÿstans, rag an grayth yn hy esê na's gwethê an Spÿrys Sans*, and her sweet heart would have parted, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. *Râk y tue dydhyow may fenygouch an torrow na's tevê vythqueth fêhes*, for the days will come, that ye shall bless the wombs, (that) have never borne children. 2647.

NASCRA, s. f. The womb. *Bynyges re bo an prÿs may wrûk dhe dhôn y'm nascra*, blessed be the time that I bore thee in my womb. R.D. 486. Probably connected with *W. asgrê*, the heart, the bosom. Arm. *asgre*, *asere*.

NATER, s. f. Nature. *Ha'n enef del dascorsê erbyn nater gans un cry*, and how he gave up the soul against nature with a cry. M.C. 208. From the English.

NATURETH, s. m. Natural affection. *Moreth an sêth, ha pytel, natureth o ha denseth*, grief (was) the arrow, and pity, natural affection it was and humanity. M.C. 223.

NATH, comp. pron. Not thy. (*Na—ath.*) *Râk dhe verkye my a gura yn bÿs den vyth na'th ladho*, for I will mark thee in the world, that no man slay thee. O.M. 603. W. *na'th*.

NAUN, s. m. Hunger. Corn. Voc. *famis*. Written in the Ordinalia noun. *Arluth clÿf, ol henna gulân try hês ow fâl mar a'm be, my ha'm gwrek ha'm flôch byhan bys vydh dhe sostené; mar tue moy nys levyth man, râg noun y wrôns clamderé*, dear Lord, all that quite three lengths of my spade if I have, me, and my wife, and my little child it will be hard to support; if more come, it will not be enough, they will faint from hunger. O.M. 400. W. *newyn*. Arm. *naoun*. Ir. *†nuna*.

NAVYTH, adv. Never. (*Na-bÿth.*) *A Simon, na gous un gêr, navyth, navyth yn awher ny sevy's nês*, O Simon, speak not a word; never, never, unhappily, he has not risen again. R.D. 1020.

NAW, card. num. Nine. *Dew a rôs dhyn an naw ran râg bewé orto*, God gave to us the nine parts to live upon it. O.M. 493. *Ioseph yn dan naw alwedh ha Nichodemus yn wêdh gurcuch y pûr fest*, Joseph under nine keys, and Nichodemus also, make ye them very fast. R.D. 31. *Drewky dhymmo, hep lettyé, ha me a's ygor wharré an darasow agan naw*, bring ye them to me, without delaying, and I will open soon our nine doors. R.D. 639. *Naw eans*, nine hundred. *Naw degves*, nineteenth. *Naw pens*, nine pounds. *Llwyd*, 251. W. *naw*. Arm. *naô*. Ir. *naoi*, *†noi*, *†noe*. Gael. *naoi*. Manx, *nuy*. Gr. *ἐννέα*. Lat. *novem*. Isl. *niu*. Swed. *nio*. Sanse. *navan*.

NAWNJ, adv. Now. A corruption of *nans*, the final s being changed into j or g soft. *Crows Ihesus nawnj-o parys; y êth dh'y ladhé yn seon*, the cross of Jesus was now ready; they went to slay him forthwith. M.C. 160. *Yntredhé pows Ihesus u ve dyskis; y dysky mûr a'n grevyé; worto fast nawng-o glenys*, among them the coat of Jesus was removed; its being removed grieved him much; it was now clinging close to him. M.C. 176.

NAWNZAC, card. num. Nineteen. *Llwyd*, 176, writes it *†nowndzhak*. A corruption of *nawntek*. Arm. *naontek*. This number is very differently expressed in Welsh by *pedwar-ar-bymtheg*, i. e. four on fifteen. Ir. *naoi-dheag*. Gael. *naoi-dheug*. Manx, *nuy-jeig*. Gr. *ἐννέα-καὶ-δέκα*. Lat. *novemdecim*.

NEA, v. a. To deny, to refuse. *Râg henna voyd a lema; na whela agen nea, mât molathow par del ôs*, wherefore begone from hence; seek not to deny us, son of eurses as thou art. C.W. 92. A late form of *naha* or *nacha*.

NEB, pron. Whoever, who, whom, he that, any, any one, some, every. Written also *nêp*. *Godhaf paynys pan vynnas, nêb na yllly gûll peches*, when he was willing to suffer pains, he that could not commit sin. M.C. 3. *Lemyn ny u yll gwelas lavar Du maga del wra nêb a vynnno y glewas*, now we may see how the word of God will feed whoever will hear it. M.C. 12. *Pan omsettyas dhe demptyé guthyll pêch nêb na yllly*, when he set himself to tempt him who could not commit sin. M.C. 20. *Yn nêb ehan a servys*, in every kind of service. *Dre nêb fordh a govyatis*, through some way of covetousness. M.C. 15.

Nêb a wheelcuch why me yw, I am he whom ye seek. M.C. 68. *Nêb dew eans a vledhynnow*, some two hundred years. O.M. 657. *Nêb na whytho, grêns fannyé*, he that blows not, let him fan. P.C. 1243. *Worth nêp a glewas govyn*, ask thou of some one who has heard. P.C. 1260. W. *nêb*, *†nep*. Arm. *neb*, *†nep*. Ir. *neach*, *†neeh*, *†neich*, *†neb*. Gael. *neach*. Lat. *nemo*.

NEBES, s. m. Some portion, somewhat, a little, a few, a small number. *Arluth, hen yw re nebes, mar qurén flôch vyth denythy*, Lord, this is too little, if we do any children produce. O.M. 389. *Dh'e'n Arluth dhe wûl yma dre dhe vôdh gansé nebes*, the Lord has to do, by thy will, something with them. P.C. 208. *Yma dhymmo nebes dhe leverel dhys*, I have somewhat to say to thee. P.C. 495. *Nebes servys te a wra*, a little service thou shalt do. P.C. 3009. W. *nebarwd*. Arm. *nebeùd*.

NEBTRA, s. m. Something. Corn. Voc. *aliquid*. (*Nêb—tra.*) W. *nebtra*, nothing. *Llwyd*, 99. Arm. *netra*.

NEBYN, pron. s. Some one, any one, certain. *Llwyd*, 175. (*Nêb—un.*) *†Hei a kysiliaz gen nebyn vanah a erra en tre*, she consulted with a certain monk (that) was in the town. 252. W. *nêb un*.

NECHYS, part. Denied. *Yn lowen dhys kemer e, râg nechys by ny bedhyth*, gladly take him to thee, for thou shalt never be denied. P.C. 3130. Part. pass. of *nacha*, qd. v. It is also the preterite.

NEDELIC, s. m. Christmas day. *Llwyd*, 17. Another form of *Nadelic*, qd. v.

NEDH, s. m. Nits. *Nêdh* is a plural aggregate, whence the sing. *nedhan*, f. a single nit. *Llwyd*, 78. W. *nêdh*, s. *nedhen*. Arm. *nez*, s. *nezen*. Ir. *sneadh*, *snidh*, *†sned*. Gael. *sneadh*, *snidh*. Manx, *snieng*. Sanse. *niksâ*. Gr. *kóvis*, *kóvið-os*. Lat. *lens*, *lendis*. Slav. *gnida*. N.H.G. *nisse*. Lith. *glinda*. Ang. Sax. *hnitu*. Eng. *nit*.

NEDHE, v. a. To spin, to turn, to twist. Part. *nedhes*. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlas, troha ken pow dhe vewé; ty dhe honyn dhe balas, dhe wrék genes dhe nedhé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live; thou thyself to dig, thy wife with thee to spin. O.M. 346. *Eva kymmer dhe gygel, râg nedhé dhynny dyllas*, Eve, take thy distaff, to spin for us clothes. O.M. 368. *Guns kegel a dhesempys, nedhé dyllas me a wra*, with distaff immediately I will spin clothes. O.M. 416. *An lysúan bian gen i'ar nedhes*, the small plant with the twisted stalk. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *nydhu*. Arm. *neza*. Ir. *sniomh*. Gael. *sniomh*. Manx, *sneeu*. Sw. *sno*. Gr. *νήθω*, *νήω*. Lat. *neo*.

NEDHOW, s. m. News. *Nynsouch lemmyn gowgygon, ow mós dres pow flaturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars, going through the country chattering, telling the news? R.D. 1512. A contracted form of *newydhow*, pl. of *newydh*, qd. v.

NEF, s. m. Heaven. Corn. Vocab. *cehum*. *An dús rás a dheserya dhedhé gulás nêf o kyllys*, the good people desired for them the country of heaven (that) was lost. M.C. 4. *En Tás a nêf y'm gylwyr*, the Father of heaven I am called. O.M. 1. *Y lavaraf, nêf ha tÿr bedhens formys orth ow brÿs*, I say, heaven and earth be formed according to my mind. O.M. 8. *Arloth Dew a'n nêf, an Tás*, Lord God of heaven, the Father. O.M. 105. *A le-na ydh yskynnaf yn ban bÿs yn glaseor nêf*, from that place I will ascend up even to the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2402. In late Cornish it was pronounce-

ed *nêv*. Llwyd, 45. W. *nêv*, † *nêf*. Arm. *env*, † *nef*. Ir. *neamh*, † *nem*. Gael. *neamh*. Manx, *niâu*. Slav. *nebo*. Lett. *debbes*, (for *dnebbes*.) Sansc. *nabhas*. Gr. *vêpos*. Lat. *nubes*.

NEFFRE, adv. Ever, for ever. *Dhe vestry a vjdh ledhys neffrê war en encvow*, thy mastery shall be destroyed for ever over the souls. M.C. 17. *War agan flehys yn frâs ha warnan bedhans neffrê*, on our children greatly and on us be it for ever. M.C. 149. *Bentyges neffrê re by*, blessed ever be thou. O.M. 819. Borrowed from the English.

NEGIS, s. m. Business, errand, message. Written also *ueges*, *negys*, plur. *negyssyow*, and *nygys*, pl. *nygysow*, qd. v. *Iudas êth yn y negis*, Judas went on his business. M.C. 62. *Me a grjys yn ta spedyé om negis haneth yn nôs*, I believe that I shall speed well in my business this very night. M.C. 63. *Agis negis pyth yw e*, your business, what is it? M.C. 69. *Gorryb ty a vjdh oll a'th negys*, an answer thou shalt have to all thy errand. C.W. 126. *Ow negyssyow ydhew gurjys*, my businesses are performed. C.W. 136. W. *neges*. Lat. *negotium*.

NEHYS, part. Denied, disavowed. *Râg henna gwreuch amendya, agis folý bjdth nehys*, therefore do ye amend, your folly shall be disavowed. C.W. 170. Part. pass. of *naha*, qd. v.

NEI, pron. s. We, us. Llwyd uses this form to express the sound of *ni* in his time. † *Ragon nei*, for us. † *En an halow nei*, on our hills. 245.

NEID, s. m. A nest. Corn. Voc. *nidus*. This is the old form of *neith*, as written by Llwyd, 99, pl. *neithow*, 242, 245. † *Mi'rig gwelaz an karnow idzha an gullez ha'n idhen môr aral kil y ge neitho*, I saw the rocks (on which) the gulls and other sea birds make their nests. Pryce writes it *nyth*. W. *nyth*. Arm. *neiz*. Ir. *nead*. Gael. *nead*. Manx, *edd*. Gr. † *vaôs*. Lat. *nidus*. Sansc. *nîda*, (*nad* to sit.)

NEIHUR, adv. Last night, yesterday evening. Pryce. Written by Llwyd, 242, *nehuer*. † *Ma agen ost nei des-triez nehuer, ha nei dal krêg ragta*, our host was killed last night, and we shall be hanged for it. W. *neithi-uyr*. Arm. *neizur*. Gr. *vûktwp*. Lat. *nocte-hesterna*, *nocte heri*.

NEIL, pron. s. One of two, one or the other, one. *Iudas êth a dhesympys a neyl tu dhe omgregy*, Judas went forth with on one side to hang himself. M.C. 105. *Heys Crist y a gemeras a'n neyll léf bjs yn yben*, the length of Christ they took from the one hand to the other. M.C. 178. *Mar possé a'n neyll teneven râg y scôdh hy a'n grevyé*, if he leant on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. *A dystouch mars ty a dhôg a neyl pen dhe dour Cedron, cachaf yben pâr anwhek*, if thou wilt immediately carry the one end to the water of Cedron, I will seize the other very sharp. O.M. 2815. *Na neile*, neither of the two. Llwyd, 98. Generally written in the Dramas *njil*, qd. v. W. *naill*; *ail*, second. Arm. *ann eil*. Ir. *nail*, † *aile*, † *aill*, † *naile*, † *naill*. Gael. *nall*, *null*.

NELL, s. m. Might, power, strength. *Me a glewas leverel an arlont y dhe denné war y ben gans kymmys nell ma 'têth an dreyn ha cropyé dhé'n empynnyon dre an tell*, I have heard say that they drew the garland on his head with so much strength that the thorns went and pierced to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. *My á gans*

ol ow nel yn dôr dhe dhaillath palas, I will go with all my strength to begin to dig in the ground. O.M. 369. *Y vós máp Dew mûr y nel lemyn ny a wôr yn ta*, that he is the Son of God, of great power, now we know well. P.C. 1911.

NEMBES, comp. v. There is not. *Worthys me nembes nygys, na by le ês devethys*, with thee I have no business, nor whence thou art come. C.W. 42. Id. qd. *nimbës*, qd. v.

NENA, adv. Then, now, moreover. Llwyd, 167, 249. *An oyl a vercy in nena a vjdh kevys*, the oil of mercy in that time will be found. C.W. 138. *Dowt sor Dew nyngesa dhodhans nena, me a wôr gwjfr*, the fear of God's anger was not on them then, I know truly. C.W. 176. Written also *nenna*. † *Nenna an dzhei a varginiaz râg bledhan moy, râg pokâr guber*, then they bargained for a year more, for the same wages. Llwyd, 251. An abbreviated form of *an ena*.

NENBREN, s. m. The roof of a chamber. Corn. Voc. *laquear*. More properly as in Welsh, "the upper roof beam," being comp. of *nen*, (Arm. *nein*), a ceiling, and *pren*, a beam. W. *nenbren*.

NENNA, adv. Thence, from that place. Llwyd, 69, 71. An abbreviation of *anenna*, comp. of *a'n*, (*a—an*) from the, and *enna*, there.

NENNIS, s. f. The island. More correctly *an ennis*, qd. v.

NEP, pron. adj. Whoever, who, what. Written indiscriminately *nêb*, qd. v.

NEPPETH, s. m. Any thing, something, somewhat. *Granut dhêth whythres, my a'd peys, nep-peyth a oel a vercy*, grant to thy workmanship, I pray thee, some of the oil of mercy. O.M. 327. *Me a'th pÿs, Arluth a räs, a dhanfon dhynny cannas, may bën nepith aswonfos fatel yw dhys*, I pray thee Lord of grace, to send a messenger to us, that we may be knowing something how it is to thee. R.D. 769. (*Nêp—peth*.)

NERTH, s. m. Might, power, strength, force. *Dre y nerth bräs, ha'y sleyveth, ena golmas devolow*, through his great strength, and his skill, there he bound devils. M.C. 212. *Gans mar vër nerth ha galloys*, with so much strength and power. M.C. 224. *Bjdth dynny nerth ha gveres*, be thou to us strength and help. O.M. 1071. *Dhymmo evredhek yn wêdh, ro nerth dhe gerdhes yn fäs*, to me also, the maimed, give thou power to walk well. O.M. 2010. *Y cussyljaf leverel dôs nerth warnan ha'y dhôn dhe vës*, I advise to say that a forco come on us, and bore him away. R.D. 570. *An Yedhew-on gans nerth pûp ûr ygê kerhyn*, the Jews with violence always are about them. R.D. 885. W. *nerth*. Arm. *ners*. Irish. *neart*, † *nert*. Gael. *neart*. Manx, *niart*. Anc. Gaulish, *nerto-mâros*. W. *nêr*, the mighty one. Gr. *ânêp*. Lat. *nero*. Sansc. *nar*.

NES, adj. Nearer, near; again. As in Welsh, it is used as a comparative to *agos*, and often adverbially. *Byth-queth dên ny wodhevys payn alla dh'y golon nês*, never man endured pain that went nearer to his heart. M.C. 172. *Prâg na dhueté nês râg cous orthyf*, why dost thou not come nearer, to speak to me? O.M. 149. *Sâf ena, na nês na dhûs na fella, râg ny vynnaf*, stand thou there, come thou not nearer nor further, for I will not. O.M. 1404. *Dûs nês, hag ysé gené*, come thou near, and sit with me. P.C. 579. *Dên a ro marow ny*

- dhasvew nês*, a man (that) is dead will not revive again. R.D. 949. *Navyth, navyth yn a wher ny sevys nês*, never, never, unhappy, he has not risen again. R.D. 1021. *W. nês*. Arm. *nês*. Sansc. *naddhas*, (*nah* to draw near.) Germ. *nahe*. Eng. *nigh*.
- NESHEVIN, s. m. A neighbour. Corn. Voc. *propineus*. W. *nesevin*; regularly formed from *nesav*, nearest.
- NESSA, adj. Nearest, next, hithermost, second. Used as in Welsh for the superlative of *agos*. *Honna yw y bous nessa, dyscaw y dhwerto*, that is his nearest garment, strip it from him. R.D. 1867. *Omma nessa dhom thrôn ve*, here next to my throne. C.W. 4. *Prâg y 'rusta y ladha, hag êv dha vrodaf nessa*, why didst thou kill him, and he thy nearest brother? C.W. 122. † *Ha Dew a grias an ebbarn nêv, ha godduhar ha metten o an nessa journa*, and God called the sky heaven, and the evening and the morning were the second day. C.W. p. 190. *Nessa seithan*, next week. † *En nessa tshci*, in the next house. *Llwyd*, 250, 252. W. *nesav*. Arm. *nesa*.
- NESSE, v. a. To draw near, to approach. *Ow nessê yma an preys, may fîjdh mîp Dew ynno reys dhe'n fuls Yedhewon dygnas*, drawing near is the time, that the Son of God shall be given in it to the false Jews to be afflicted. P.C. 1096. W. *nesu*. Arm. *nesaat*.
- NEV, s. m. Heaven. *An nêv*, the heaven. *Llwyd*, 45. A later form of *nêf*, qd. v.
- NEVER, s. m. A number. *Yn blydhen y a vyc bederow kenever, hag a owleow esê yn corff Ihesus worth never*, in a year there would be as many paternosters as were of wounds in the body of Jesus by number. M.C. 228. Written also *niver*, qd. v.
- NEVERA, v. a. To number, to count, to reckon. *Serifys yw, yn suredy, ha ken nae ny'n lavarsen, corff Ihesus ha'y asely y dhe denna mar velen, nêb a vynna a ylly nevera oll y yscren, ha'y skennys, kêe, ha gweythy, pan esa yn crows pren*, it is written of a surety, and otherwise I should not have said it, the body of Jesus and his limbs they drew so brutally, whosoever would might number all his bones, and his sinews, flesh, and veins, when he was on the cross-tree. M.C. 183. Written also *nivera*, qd. v.
- NEVRA, adv. Ever. *Llwyd*, 176. † *Na nevra*, never. † *Na vedn e nevra*, he never will. 101. A late form of *nefrê*, qd. v.
- NEWYDH, s. m. That which is new, a new thing. Pl. *newydhow*, news. Written also *newedh*, pl. *newedhow newodhow*. *Newedhow me re clewes, bones Ihesus bynyges, ow tôs omma dhe'n eité*, news I have heard that Jesus blessed is coming here to the city. P.C. 229. *Lemmyn a abestelath lavaraf dheuch newodhow; Ihesu dasserchys a'n bêdh, me a'n gwelas agynsow*, now, O apostles, I will tell you news; Jesus is risen from the tomb, I saw him lately. R.D. 894. Written also *nowydh*, qd. v.
- NEWYDH, adj. New, fresh, late, recent. *Ena un lowarth esê, ha ynno bêdh ve parys, dên marow rîg recevé, newydh parys nyjô usyys*, there was a garden there, and in it a tomb was ready to receive a dead man, newly prepared, it had not been used. M.C. 233. More generally written *nowydh*, qd. v. W. *newydh*, † *neguid*, † *nouit*. Arm. *newez*, † *newez*, † *nowid*. Ir. *nuadh*, no, † *nuide*, † *nuie*, † *nue*, † *nu*. Gael. *nuadh*. Manx, *noa*. Sansc. *navas*. Gr. *vêos*, *vêios*. Lat. *novus*. Goth. *niwis*. Germ. *neu*. Lith. *naujas*. Russ. *novyi*. Eng. *new*.
- NEWNGO, comp. v. Now was. *Newngo dewethys an prîjs, may 'tho ogas dh'y dhevedh*, now the time was come that he was near to his end. M.C. 200. Compounded of *newng*, a corruption of *nans*, and *o* was.
- NEYL, pron. s. One of two. See *Neil*.
- NEYS, v. a. He will fly. *Marth dhym a'n deusys yma; mar uskys del dhueth omma; êl bîth ny neys*, wonder to me if this is the Godhead, so swiftly as he came here; an angel never flies. R.D. 2504. *Neys* is the 3 pers. s. fut. of a verb *nysê*, which is only found in the corrupted form of *nygê*, qd. v.
- NI, pron. s. We, us. *Lemmyn ny a gîl gwelas*, now we may see. M.C. 12. *An bewnans ny re gollas, hag yn wêdh agan flechys, omdhyehtyn, trussen an wlâs, fyan na veny kefys*, we have lost our life, and also our children; let us dight ourselves, let us cross the country; let us flee that we be not taken. M.C. 246. *Ny a vyn formyé an bîs, par del ôn try hag onan*, we will create the world, as we are three and one. O.M. 11. *Lâdh ny gansê magê ta*, kill thou us with them as well. O.M. 972. *Y gous ny dâl dhynny ny*, it behoves us not to say it. R.D. 568. *Orthin nî*, to us. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *nî*. Arm. *nî*. Ir. *sinn*. Gael. *sinn*. Manx, *shin*. Gr. *vêu*. Lat. *nos*. Sansc. *nas*.
- NI, adv. Not. *Y vôs kyllys ny vynna*, that he should be lost he would not. M.C. 7. *Yn oll an bîs ny ylly dên cafôs kymmys anfweth*, in all the world a man could not find so much misfortune. M.C. 225. *War an beys ny jîns parow*, on the earth there are not equals. R.D. 1820. *Nî ôr dên vîth*, no man at all knows. *Llwyd*, 244. As in Welsh, *nî* softens some initials following, and aspirates others. *Abun na fym dewedhé, me a vyn y curunê*, since he will not end, I will crown him. P.C. 2115. In Irish *nî* also aspirates, as *nî chairigedar*, he does not accuse. (W. *nî cherydha*.) Before vowels in Cornish *nî* assumes a *g*, as *nîg* *o*, he was not. *Nyg o comfort na gly a wrello y holon huedh*, there was not comfort nor remedy that could make her heart swell. M.C. 225. *Nî tra vîth*, nothing. *Po nî*, unless. *Llwyd*, 99. W. *nî*, *nîd*. Arm. *na*. Ir. *nî*, † *nîd*. Gael. *nî*. Manx, *ny*. Lat. *nî*.
- NIJA, v. a. To fly, to swim. † *Ha Dew lavares, grêns an doverow dry rîg por meer an tacklow gwayah ês dôn bownas, hag an edhen ês a nija dres an noar a lês en ebbarn nêv*, and God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the things moving that have life, and the fowl that flieth above the earth abroad in the firmament of heaven. C.W. p. 191. *Llwyd* writes it *nyidzha*, to swim. 99. Both various forms of *nygê*, qd. v. It is written also in Arm. *nîja*.
- NIM, comp. pron. Not me. *Vynnytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth artê*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 244. *Ow arluth my a'n te dhys, ny'm prêf dên war govardy*, my lord, I swear it to thee, no man shall prove me of cowardice. O.M. 2161. *Ow servons bîth ny'm gassê*, my servants would have never left me. P.C. 2012. *Hag a pe, ow thûs dheuy ny'm delyrfsens yn delma*, and if it were, my people would not have given me up to you in this manner. M.C. 120. In these instances *'m* represents the 1st pron. substantive. *Nym* is often used with the verb substantive to denote possession, when *'m* represents the pro-

- noun adjective, or possessive. Thus *ny'm bŷdh tregé*, it will not be mine to stay. *Nymbes* (*ni—am—bós,*) *whans*, it is not mine that there should be a desire. *A'y frut dybry ny'm bes whans*, I have no wish to eat of its fruit. O.M. 171. *Ny won vyth pe'dh áf lemyñ*; *nymbus gwesc*, *guskys, na chy*, I know not where I shall go now; I have not clothes, shelter, nor house. O.M. 357. *Vytheth powes my ny'm bŷdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, I shall never have rest, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1011. *Alemma rág ny'm bŷdh creys*, henceforth peace will not be mine; or I shall have no peace. R.D. 1960. *Genouch me num bŷdh tregé*, with you I shall not stay. M.C. 37. W. *nŷm, tncm*. Arm. *nem*; (*t nem boe quet*, non sunt mihi; *t nem bezo*, non erit mihi.) Ir. *t nim*; *t nim charatsa indfhir*, (W. *nŷm carant y gwŷr*,) the men love me not.
- NIUL, s. m. A fog, a mist, a little cloud. *Llwyd*, 57. W. *niul*. Ir. *neubhal*, *neul*, *t niul*. Gael. *neul*. Gr. *νεφέλη*. Lat. *nebula*. O. H. Germ. *nebel*.
- NIVER, s. m. A number. *Abel, rág dhe offryn kŷr, ty a vŷdh genen nefré, ha dewolow hep nyver pŷp ŷr orthys ow scrynkyé*, *Abel*, for thy dear offering, thou shalt be ever with us, and devils without number always grinning at thee. O.M. 569. Written also *never*, qd. v. W. *niver*, *t nimer*. Arm. *niver*. Irish, *numhir*. Gael. *nuimhir*. All from the Lat. *numerus*.
- NIVERA, v. a. To number, to count, to reckon. Part. *nivryrs*. Written also *nyfryrs*. *Yma cás brás wharfedkys, ha codkys war dhe pobel*; *ny yllons bós nyfryrs*, *an tŷs yw marow yn wys*, there is a great misfortune happened and fallen on thy people; they cannot be numbered, the people (that) are dead, in truth. O.M. 1544. *Ha me yn wŷdh a'n guelas, ha ganso ef company brás*; *orth y sywé lyes guas, ny allons bós nyfryrs*, and I also saw him, and with him a large company; many fellows following, they could not be numbered. R.D. 558. *Nivera*, reckon thou; *nivryrs*, reckoned. *Llwyd*, 248. Written also *nevera*, qd. v. W. *niveru*. Arm. *nivera*, *nivri*.
- NOADHO, s. m. News. *Llwyd*, 242. A late corruption of *nowedhow*, pl. of *nowedh*, or *nowydh*, qd. v.
- NOAR, s. f. The earth. Generally contracted into *nôr*, qd. v.
- NOATH, adj. Naked, bare. *Llwyd*, 63, 101. A late form of *noeth*, qd. v.
- NAOTHA, s. m. Nakedness. *Pryce*. See *Notha*.
- NOD, s. m. A mark, a token, a characteristic. *Llwyd*, 241. The late form of this word was *nós* or *nôz*. W. *nôd*. Arm. *neuz*. Ir. *nod*. Lat. *nota*.
- NODEDEC, adj. Notable, noted. Corrupted in late Cornish into *t nodzhedzhek*. *Pryce*. W. *nodedig*. Ir. *t noith-each*.
- NODEN, s. f. Thread, yarn. Corn. Vocab. *filum*. W. *noden*. Arm. *neuden*. Ir. *snath*. Gael. *snath*. Manx, *snaië*.
- NOETH, adj. Naked, bare, uncovered, void, destitute of. Written also *noyth*, and contractedly *nôth*, qd. v. *Drefen ow bós noeth hep queth, ragos ydh fŷh dhe gudhé*, because of my being naked, without a cloth, I went to hide from thee. O.M. 260. *Pypw a dhysquedhes dhysso dhe vós noeth corf, trós, ha bréck*, who disclosed to thee that thou art naked (as to) body, foot and arm? O.M. 262. *Wharé y a'n dystryppyas mar noyth genys del vyé*, anon they stripped him as naked as he was born. M.C. 130. W. *noeth*. Arm. *noaz*. Ir. *nochd*, *t nocht*. Gael. *nochd*. Lat. *nudus*. Goth. *naquaths*. Lith. *nogas*.
- NOI, s. m. A nephew. Corn. Voc. *nepos*. W. *nai*. Arm. *ni*. Ir. *t nia*, *t niae*. Gael. *t nia*. Lat. *nepos*. Fr. *neveu*. Germ. *neffe*. Ang. Sax. *nefu*. Eng. *nephew*. Sansc. *naptar*.
- NOIT, s. f. A niece. Corn. Voc. *neptis*. W. *nith*. Arm. *niez*. Ir. *t nigh*, *t ni*, *t necht*. Gael. *t nigh*. Lat. *neptis*. Fr. *nièce*. Germ. *nichte*. Eng. *niece*. Sansc. *naptri*.
- NOR, s. f. Earth. *Aban vynnnyth pŷp huny ladhé ol an nôr vŷs-ma*, since thou wilt kill every one in the earth of this world. O.M. 970. *A tŷs vás, why re wclas fŷtel fornyas Dew an Tás néf ha nôr, war lerch y vrŷs*, O good people, ye have seen how God the Father created heaven and earth after his judgment. O.M. 2827. *Danfenys a néf dhe'n nôr*, sent from heaven to earth. P.C. 1952. *Ny dogoth dhynny ladhé dŷn vŷth ol yn nôr bys-ma*, it behoves us not to kill any man in the earth of this world. P.C. 1982. *Môr, nôr, h'an néf*, sea, earth, and the heaven. R.D. 1976. *Aberth yn nôr*, within the earth. R.D. 2122. An irregular mut. of *dôr*, qd. v.
- NOS, s. m. Night. Corn. Voc. *nox*. *Ow benneth prest ty a fŷdh, kefrys yn nós hag yn geydh*, my blessing thou shalt have, equally by night and by day. O.M. 458. *Dysky laha Dew huhel a wra dhedhé deydh ha nós*, teach the law of God the High he does to them day and night. O.M. 1555. *Kyns hy bós nós*, before it be night. O.M. 2769. *Worth golow nós ny geusys*, by the light of night I spoke not. P.C. 1253. *Rág yn nós haneth dybry bós pask omma ef a vyn*, for in this very night, eat the paschal food here he will. P.C. 671. *Gansé y a'n hombronkys yn prŷs hanter nós*, with them they conducted him at the time of midnight. M.C. 76. W. *nós*. Arm. *nós*. Ir. *nocht*. Gael. *nochd*. Manx, *noght*. Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός*. Lat. *nox*, *noctis*. Goth. *nahts*. Lith. *naktis*. Sansc. *nic*, *nakta*. Germ. *nacht*. Russ. *noch*. Slav. *nosch*. Ang. Sax. *niht*. Eng. *night*.
- NOS, s. m. A mark, a token. *Llwyd*, 231. A later form of *nôd*, qd. v.
- NOTYE, v. a. To note, to observe, to denote, to make known. *Ihesus ganso o keris, ha nynjo hard dh'y notyé*, Jesus was loved by him, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *Rag owm y dhe leverel ha dh'y notyé drys an wlás*, for fear that they should say, and make it known through the country. M.C. 249. *Bódh Pylat y a notyas yn le may'th éns rag henna*, the will of Pilate they made known in the place they were in for that reason. M.C. 251. *Yowynkes mcnoch a wra yn yowynk-neth mŷr notyé*, youths often do in youth much to be noted. P.C. 434.
- NOTHI, adj. Naked, bare, void. *Agan corfow nôth gallus, gans deyl agan cudhé gwrén*, our bodies are become naked, with leaves let us cover ourselves. O.M. 253. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nôth ol fŷns hep dylyow*, on it there is a tree, high with many boughs, but they are all bare without leaves. O.M. 777. *Arluth lenmyn a's dysken, dyragouch nôth y fŷyen*, Lord, now if I tako it off, before you naked I should be. R.D. 1942. A contracted form of *noeth*, qd. v.
- NOTHA, s. m. Nakedness. *Mehal, yskynnyow, el splan*; *hellouch Adam gans cledha dán ha'y wrég nŷs a Baradys*; *ha dew queth dodhuns gwra doen, dh'aga hudha, aga notha*

na vo gwelys, Michael, descend, angel bright; chase Adam with a sword of fire, and his wife out of Paradise; and two garments to them do thou bear, to cover them, that their nakedness may not be seen. O.W. 70. W. *noethedh*. Arm. *noazded*.

NOTHLEN, s. f. A winnowing sheet. Pl. *nothlennow*. *Ha bedhouch war colonow, rāk Satnas yw ywryys, avl ŷs y'nothlennow dh'agas kroddré, me a grŷs*, and be ye of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, as corn in winnowing sheets, to sift you, I believe. P.C. 881. W. *nithlen*; from *nithio*, (Arm. *niza*. Ir. *nigh*. Gael. *nigh*. Manx, *nice*. Sansc. *nigh*,) to winnow, and *llen*, a sheet. NOWEDHANS, s. m. Novelty. Written by Pryce, *nouedzhans*. W. *newydhiant*.

NOWN, s. m. Hunger. *Rāg nown y wrōns clanderé*, from hunger they will faint. O.M. 400. Written in Corn. Voe. *naun*, qd. v.

NOWNSEC, card. num. Nineteen. Written by Llwyd, 176, *nowndzhak*. See *Nawnzac*.

NOWYDH, adj. New, fresh, recent. *Flōch byan nowydh gmys*, a little child newly born. O.M. 806. *Hy a dhesefse scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2732. *Lahys nowydh ow tesky*, teaching new laws. M.C. 107. *Ganso mar callo clewas whelth nowydh, a vo coyntis*, if he might hear from him the new story that was recounted. M.C. 109. *Ha'n houl nowydh drehevys*, and the sun newly risen. M.C. 252. Written also *nowedh*, and *newydh*, qd. v.

NUM, comp. pron. Not mine. Id. qd. *nim*, qd. v.

NY, pron. subs. We, us. See *Ni*.

NY, adv. Not. See *Ni*.

NYETHY, v. a. To make a nest, to nestle. *Yn êr-na del redyn ny, yn lyffrow del yw scrifys, dhe'n edhyn gwŷls rāg nyethy tellryyow esa paris, dhe Crist y ben py sensy*, teller vŷth nyingo kefis, then as we read in books as it is written; for the wild birds to make nests places were ready; for Christ where he might lay his head, no place was found. M.C. 206. The substantive is written by Pryce, *nŷth*, and by Llwyd, *neith*, and in the Corn. Voc. *neid*, qd. v. W. *nythu*. Arm. *neisia*.

NYGE, v. a. To fly; to swim, to float. *Ol an edhyn ow nygé, guet copel may kemery*, of all the birds flying, be thou careful that thou take a couple. O.M. 1024. *Saw an edhyn byneges, y a nŷg quyc haguskys*, but the blessed birds, they will fly quickly and readily. O.M. 1068. *Agan gorhel re nygyas, re'n sawyé, Arluth huhel*, our ark hath floated, may it save us, High Lord. O.M. 1087. *Colom whék, glās hy lagas, ke nŷg a-uch lues pow*, sweet dove, blue her eye, go fly above much country. O.M. 1136. *Mc a'n guelas ow nygé, gauso mŷr a gowethé*, I saw him flying, with him many companions. R.D. 552. Written also *nija*, qd. v. Arm. *nija*. In Welsh *neidio* means to jump or leap; (cf. Sansc. *nat*, to dance,) *hedeg* and *chedeg* being the terms for flying. *To swim* is in W. *novio*. Arm. *neui*, *neuni*. Ir. *snamh*. Gael. *snamh*. Manx, *snaue*. Gr. *vēw*. Lat. *no*, *nato*.

NYGETHYS, s. m. That which flieth, a bird. *Gorreuch an fals nygethys gans Abel a dsempys dhe'yssedhé*, put ye the false bird with Abel forthwith to dwell. O.M. 914.

NYGYS, s. m. Business, an errand. Pl. *nygyssow*. *Ny won na fordh dhum nygys*, I know not the way to my

errand. O.M. 699. *My a wra fest yn lowen dhe nygys*, I will do very joyfully thy errand. O.M. 720. *Pandra yw dhe nygys*, what is thy business? O.M. 733. *Ow banneth dhicuchwy pŷp prŷs, mar dha y wreuch ow nygys*, my blessing on ye always, so well ye do my errand. O.M. 912. *Me a vyn mōs alema dhe wruthyl ow nygyssow*, I will go hence to do my errands. O.M. 1044. Written also *negys*, qd. v.

NYL, pron. s. One of two, one or the other, one. *Clewys a'n nŷl teneuen*, I heard on one side. O.M. 214. *Na nŷl oges nag yn pel, nŷs gwelaf ow trenyge*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over. O.M. 1142. *Pŷ nŷl o mocha sengys an kēth dēn-ma dhe caré*, which one of the two was most bound to love this same man? P.C. 510. *Ha nēp na'n geffo na nŷl, gwerthens y hukg dhe brenné anedhy dhodho cledhé*, and he who has not one, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 921. A contracted form of *neyl*, or *neil*, qd. v.

NYM, comp. pron. Not me. See *Nim*.

NYN, adv. Not. *Ken arluth agesso ef, nyn gordhyaf bys vynary*, other Lord than him, I will not worship for ever. O.M. 1789. *Me a'n te dhys war ow fŷdh, na nŷl yn nōs nag yn geŷdh nyn gevyth crēs*, I swear to theo on my faith, that no one in night nor in day hath any peacc. P.C. 1882. *Māp dēn hep ken ys bara bŷth nyn geves ol bewnes*, the son of man, without other than bread, hath not had all life. P.C. 69. *Bŷth nyn gevyth fout a ioy, nēp a ŷl guelus dhe fus*, never shall he have lack of joy, who can see thy face. R.D. 1561. *A wŷl drōk nyn gefē mēdh, yn y dhydhow*, to do evil he had not shame in his days. R.D. 1783. Before vowels *nyns* is used, qd. v.

NYN, comp. pron. Not him. (*Ni—'n*) *Bythiqueth me nŷn aswonys*, I never knew him. M.C. 84. *Yn medhens y, nŷ'n gordhyn; na ny gōth dhyn y wordhyé*, they say, we do not worship him; nor does it behoove us to worship him. M.C. 148. *Otté vé musurys da; dēn yn bŷsny'n nusyr gucl*, behold it well measured; no man in the world will measure it better. O.M. 2514. *Awos own brās lavarow, agan Arluth hep parow, me nŷ'n nachaf war ow fay*, for fear of big words, our Lord without equals, I will not deny him, on my faith. P.C. 910. *Nŷ'n saw dēn vŷth*, no man shall save me. R.D. 1988.

NYNS, adv. Not. Used before vowels, as *nyn* is before consonants. The *s* is often placed before the succeeding word in the mss. as *nyw syw* for *nyns yw*, or joined into one word. *Nynsyw da bones un dēn y honon*, it is not good that a man should be alone. O.M. 93. *Nynsus parow dhys yn beys*, there are not equals to thee in the world. O.M. 435. *Rusken nynsesé a'n blŷn dhe'n bēn*, bark there was none, from the point to the stem. O.M. 779. *Annedhé nŷnses laha*, of them there is not law. O.M. 1236. *Rāg nŷnsouch mas dev lorel*, for ye are not but two vagabonds. O.M. 1504. *Nyns á dēu vŷth vynŷtha a'n kēth rē-na dhe'n tŷr sans*, not any man shall go ever of those same to the holy land. O.M. 1878. *Neffré dhe drē my nŷnsaf*, I will never go home. R.D. 811. *Iohan nŷnsos lemmyn flōch*, John thou art not now a child. R.D. 1363. *Thesu omma nŷnsugy, rāk sevys yw*, Jesus is not here, for he is risen. R.D. 782. *Nyns* was often corrupted into *nyug* or *nynj*, as *nyngew*, *nyngesé*, &c. *Dēn vŷth nŷnges, yn medhy*, there is no mau at all, says she. M.C. 34. *Byth nŷngēns y cowedhé*,

they were never comrades. M.C. 41. *Nyn-gew ragos dhe ladhé*, it is not for thee to slay. M.C. 123. *Wháth kentrow dhedhé nyngo, Ihesus yn crows rág synsy*, still there were not to them nails, to hold Jesus on the cross. M.C. 154. *Ihesus ganso o keris, ha nyn-jo hard dh'y notyé*, Jesus was loved by him, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *Ogas o, nyn-gesa pell*, it was near, it was not far. M.C. 140.

NYNY, pron. s. We, us. *A Dás veneges re by; lemyñ saw ol ón nyny agan dysses*, O Father, be blessed; now we are all cured of our diseases. O.M. 2024. A reduplicate form of *ní*. W. *nyni*.

NYS, adv. Not. *Fest yn tyn hy a wolé, dhe wherthyn nys leva whans*, very bitterly she wept, to laugh a desire did not arise. M.C. 222. *Na heb mûr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flôch*, nor without great labour indeed shall a child ever be to her. O.M. 300. *Rág y servonñth yn nép plás nys tefyñth fout a guffyans*, for his servants in no place will there be a want of pardon. O.M. 1808. W. *nis*.

NYS, comp. pron. Not—him, her, it, them. (*Ni—'s.*) *Ota coves pûr ahas, ny's pyrth dén mara peys pell*, behold a shower very terrible, man cannot bear it if it drops long. O.M. 1082. *Ny nyl ogas nag yn pell, ny's guelaf ov trenyge*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over. O.M. 1142. *Ef a wodhfýe bós hy pech- adures, ny's gassé dh'y ylyé*, he would have known that she is a sinner; he would not have permitted her to anoint him. P.C. 493. *Mar ny's cafaf scon dhum dues*, if I do not find them come soon to me. R.D. 647. *Yn ken lyw ny's gwyllys whéth*, in other colour I have never seen them. R.D. 2534.

NYSE, v. a. To fly; to swim, to float. 3 pers. s. fut. *nýs*, or *neys*, qd. v. The general form in use was *nygé*, qd. v., by the common corruption of *s* into *g* soft, or *j*.

NYTH, s. m. A nest. Pl. *nythow*. *Nýth yâr*, (W. *nýth iâr*), a hen's nest. Pryce. Written by Llwyd, *neith*, and in Cornish Vocabulary, *neid*, qd. v.

NYTH, comp. pron. Not—thee, (*Ni—ath.*) *Me ny'th dampnyaf yredy*, I do not condemn thee indeed. M.C. 34. *Mar ny'th wolhaff dre ow grás*, if I wash thee not by my grace. M.C. 46. *Ny'th nahaff kyn fén ledhys*, I will not deny thee though I be slain. M.C. 49. *Cleves vñth ny'th kemersé*, no illness had taken thee. M.C. 157. *Ný'th ty nahaf bynary*, I will never deny thee. P.C. 907.

O.

THIS letter had the same sound as in English; when short as in *for*, *pot*, *sort*, and when long as in *bone*, *cone*, *lone*. It is a mutable vowel in the three British dialects, changing into *c*. Thus C. *corn*, a horn; *cerniat*, a horn-blower; *Cernow*, Cornwall. In Welsh, it now changes into *y*, but anciently *e*. Thus W. *corn*, pl. *cyrn*, + *cern*; *Cernyw*, Cornwall. Arm. *corn*, pl. *cern*.

O, pron. subs. He, him, it. It is only used in composition with prepositions, as *ganso*, with him or it; *orto*, to him or it; *ynno*, in him or it, &c. W. *o*.

O, v. subs. He was. 3 pers. s. preterito of *bós*. *Ol y doul ef o tewlys ganso yn néf rág tregé; Ihesus ganso o keris, ha nyn-jo hard dh'y notyé*, all his plan was formed to dwell with him in heaven; Jesus was loved by him, and it was not hard to note it. M.C. 214. *My a wór prág o ganso*, I know how it was with him. O.M. 185. *An brassa egé yn pow gans púp ol ty o gylwys*, the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1096. *Ydh o ow fous ha'm brusplat purpur garow dhum strothé*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me. R.D. 2591. W. *oedh*. Arm. *oa*.

O, v. subs. Ye are. *Yn mës ducc why hep terry chy, ha hep alwhedh; gylwys ó why, pen arlythy, gordheuch an bédh*, come ye out without breaking house, and without a key; ye are called, chief lords, honour ye the tomb. R.D. 325. An abbreviated form of *oh*, which again is a softened form of *och* or *ouch*, qd. v.

OAN, s. m. A lamb. Pl. *ein*, *ean*, *ennes*. *Whet avar prýs soper yw; tán brás an oun re a lyw kyns y vós methen restys*, it is yet early supper time; the great fire will brown the lamb too much before it be quite roasted. P.C. 697. Written in Corn. Voc. *oin*, qd. v.

OAR, s. f. The earth. *An 'oar*, the earth. Llwyd, 66. *An 'oar*, is for *an noar*, and that again an euphonic mutation of *an doar*. See *Doar*.

OBBA, adv. Here. Pryce. Written by Llwyd, 65, 248, *ybba*; being the latest corruption of *omma*, qd. v.

OBEL, adv. Afar off, aloof. Pryce. Generally written *a bel*. See *Pell*.

OBER, s. m. A work, deed, operation. Plur. *oberow*, *oberedh*. *Arluth néf, roy dhym gûl da yn púp ober a wrellyn*, Lord of heaven, give me to do well in every work that I do. O.M. 445. *Eddrek mûr a'n kemas rág an ober re wressé*, great sorrow seized him for the work he had done. M.C. 220. *Rák agan drók ober kens*, for our evil deed before. P.C. 2902. *Wogé ow da oberow*, after my good works. R.D. 2599. *Pup urol oberedh da, guyn bñs cymmys a'n gwrello*, always good works, happy as many as do them. O.M. 604. *Dhe gûl drók tra, ha dynaché oberow da*, to do evil things, and to reject good works. P.C. 13. W. *ober*. Arm. *ober*, + *euber*, pl. *euffrou*. Ir. *obair*. Gael. *obair*. Manx, *obhyr*. Lat. *opere*.

OBERETH, adj. Full of works. *Obereth dremas a dýff, yn ér-na rych ef a vñdh; drok dhén yn gýdh-na goef, dhe Gryst a fýdh a'n barth clédh*, full of works the very good shall come, then rich he shall be; the wicked man on that day, woe to him; on the left side to Christ he shall be. M.C. 259.

OBEROR, s. m. A worker, a workman. Corn. Vocab. *operarius*. *Droch-oberor*, maleficus, an evil-worker. Comp. of *ober*, and *gór*, a man. Arm. *oberer*, *oberour*.

OBERWAS, s. m. A work servant, or fellow. Pryce. Comp. of *ober*, and *gwás*, a servant.

OBERY, v. a. To work, to labour, to make. Part. and preterite, *oberys*. *Púr ryel an ré-ma yw oberys, del vynsyn agan honan*, very royal these are wrought, as we would ourselves. O.M. 15. *Mar pue drók a oberys, trôch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if it was evil that she did, kill her with thy sword. O.M. 291. *Ha kemmys a'n gordhyo ef, gans mûr ioy y tue dhe'n néf dre y dhadder oberys*, and as many as worship him, with great joy

- they shall come to heaven, by his goodness made. R.D. 1224. W. *oberu*. Arm. *ober*. Lat. *opero*.
- OBIL, s. m. A peg. Corn. Voc. *clavus*. Another form of *Ebil*, qd. v.
- OBMA, adv. Here, in this place. *Llwyd*, 65, 248. ‡ *Yn haval dhynmo obma ymadge dean gwregaf shappa*, in likeness to me here the image of man I did form. C.W. 182. A late corruption of *omma*, qd. v.
- OCH, v. subs. Ye are. *Euch*, *whyleuch dhymmo Pilat*; *godhsfedheuch ma na veuch bad*; *tús óch a prys*, go seek for me Pilate; see that ye be not foolish; ye are men of account. R.D. 1775. More generally written *ouch*, qd. v.
- OCH, interj. Oh. *Och, tru, tru, me re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, sad, sad, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249. *Mar ny dhue dhum conforty, ow mornynng vjdh och ha tru*, if he will not come to comfort me, my mourning will be "oh" and "sad." R.D. 438. *Ha'y gán a vjdh och, goef, dhe'n bñs-ma pan fue genys*, and his song shall be "oh"; woe is he, to this world when he was born. R.D. 2313. W. *ach*, † *oia*, † *oi*. Arm. *ah*, † *ach*. Ir. *o*, *ogh*, *ugh*. Gael. *och*. Manx, *ogh*.
- ODGHA, prep. After. ‡ *Odzha henna*, afterwards. *Pryce*. Written by *Llwyd*, *udzha*, being a corruption of *wogé*, qd. v.
- ODION, s. m. An ox, a bullock. Corn. Voc. *bos*. In late Cornish corrupted into *udzheon*, *odgan*. *Pryce*. W. *eidion*. Arm. *ejenn*, *ijenn*, *ejonn*.
- ODN, card. num. One. *Pryce*. A late corruption of *on*, id. qd. *un*, or *onan*, qd. v.
- ODZHI, v. subs. Ye are. ‡ *Hwi odzhi a gweles*, ye are seeing. *Llwyd*, 246. A late corruption of *ysouch*, qd. v.
- ODHIWORTO, comp. pron. From him. *Llwyd*, 244. More correctly *adhiworto*, qd. v.
- ODHOM, s. m. Want, necessity, need. Pl. *odhommow*. *Pjth ew an odhom dynny casus lafur a'n par-na*, what is use for us to have labour of that sort? O.M. 967. *Na porth dout, me á genes, mar pjth odhom dhe'th weres*, have no fear, I will go with thee, if it will be necessary to help thee. R.D. 596. *Deuch yn rág ketep onan lenyn yn ow odhommow*, come ye forth every one now in my necessities. O.M. 2684. Written also *edhom*, qd. v.
- ODHOMEC, adj. Necessitous, needy, poor. Pl. *odhomeqyon*. *Rák ty yw Dew gallogeek, dhe púp a vo odhommick, warnos a pyssé mercy*, for thou art a mighty God, to all who are needy, on thee who call for mercy. R.D. 2377. *Haty ow kúl kemmys da púp úr dhe odhomeqyon*, and thou doing so much good always to the needy. P.C. 2636. Written also *edhomog*, qd. v.
- OEL, s. m. Oil. *Pryce*. Borrowed from the English.
- OER, s. m. An hour. *Pryce*. Another form of *our*, qd. v.
- OEZENZ, v. subs. They were. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *esens*, qd. v. W. *oedhent*.
- OEZYH, v. subs. Ye were. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *esouch*, qd. v. W. *oedhych*.
- OEZYN, v. s. We were. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *esen*, qd. v.
- OF, v. subs. I am. 1 pers. s. pres. of irr. v. *bós*. *Glán óf a wós an dremas*, I am clean from the blood of the supremely good. M.C. 149. *Parys óf dhe lafuryé*, I am ready to act. O.M. 940. *Why re leveryys ow bós, ha púr wjyr yn della óf*, ye have said I am, and very truly so I am. P.C. 1494. *Lemmyn ydh óf vy yachñs a púp dyses*, now I am healed from every disease. R.D. 1741. Written in late Cornish *óv*. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *áyw*. Arm. *ounn*, † *óf*. Ir. † *am*. Sanse. *asmi*. Gr. *εἶμι*. Lat. *sum*.
- OFEREN, s. f. The mass. *An bara-ma kymereuch dheuch lemman yn ketep pen, hag anodho ol dybreuch*; *ow corf yw, re'n oferen, kepar del leveryys dheuch*, this bread take ye to you now every head, and of it all eat, my body it is, by the mass, like as I said to you. P.C. 764. W. *oferen*. Arm. *oferen*.
- OFERGUGOL, s. m. A cope. Corn. Vocab. *casula*. Comp. of *ofer* for *oferiat*, a priest, and *cugol*, a hood.
- OFERIAT, s. m. A priest. Corn. Vocab. *presbiter*. W. *ofeiriad*. From the Lat. *offero*, to offer.
- OFFRYN, s. m. An offering. *A Dás Dew, luen a byté, tan resyf dheworthyf ve ow degé, ha'm offryn glán*, O Father God, full of pity, take, receive from me my tithe and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *An Tás a wúrk ow formyé, a'm offryn re woffé grás*, the Father who created me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour. O.M. 530. *Ple ma an offryn, a dás, a vjdh leskys dhe Dhew rás, rág y wordhyé*, where is the offering, O father, (that) shall be burnt to the God of grace, for worshipping him? O.M. 1316. W. *offrym*.
- OFFRYNE, v. a. To offer. Part. *offrynnys*. *Hag ol agas gwjyr dhegé dhodho gwetyeuch offrynné, ha'y lesky del yrchys ef*, and all your true tithe, to him take ye care to offer, and burn, as he hath enjoined. O.M. 441. *My ny vynnaf offrynné ol ow degé*, I will not offer all my tithe. O.M. 500. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wédh maga ta, warnydh my a offryn yn gordhyans dhe'n Tás quella*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well, I will offer upon it, in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1183. *Ow máp Ysac offrynnys ef a vjdh war an nenn-cdh*, my son Isaac offered he shall be on the mountain. O.M. 1287.
- OGAS, adj. Near, neighbouring. Written also *oges* and *ogos*. *Manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, that the evil one may not be turned near thee. M.C. 19. *Pylat éth yn mës a'y hell yn un lowarth a'n gevo*; *ogas o, nynn-esa pell*, Pilate went out of his hall into a garden (that) he had; near it was, it was not far. M.C. 140. *Ha dh'y notyé drys an wlás a ogas hag a bell*, and to make known through the country, anear and afar. M.C. 249. *Púr ogas yw dhe ancow*, very near is thy death. P.C. 2660. *Rág fals Iudas, nép a'm guerthas, ogas yma*, for false Judas, who has sold me, is near. P.C. 1102. In late Cornish it was used as a substantive. *Ogas*, a neighbour. *Llwyd*, 173. It is also written by him *agos*, qd. v. W. *agos*. Arm. *cgos*. Ir. *agus*, † *acus*, † *ocus*. Gael. *fogus*. Manx, *aggys*, *faggys*. Gr. *ἐγγύς*. Lat. *angustus*.
- OGE, v. subs. Thou art. *Mars ogé Crist máb Davy, dës a'n groves heb pystegé*, if thou art Christ the son of David, come from the cross without magic. M.C. 197. *Moyes, del ogé dén más, my a'd pñs ow sawyé*, Moses, as thou art a good man, I pray thee to heal me. O.M. 1767. *Ogé, gy, a coveyth da, oncn a dús an dén-ma*, art thou, O good fellow, one of the people of this man? P.C. 1234. A corrupted form of *osé*, qd. v.
- OGO, s. f. A cave, a cavern. "*Caves* along the shore

are still called *ogos* in Cornwall by the present inhabitants." *Polwhele's Vocabulary*. W. *ogov*. Arm. *caff*. Ir. *uagh*, *cuas*. Gael. *uagh*. Manx, *oghe*, *ooig*. Lat. *cavca*.

OH, s. m. An ox. Pl. *ohan*. † *Gora an ohan en arder*, put the oxen in the plough. *Pryce*. The singular was not in use, but *ohan* was used for the plural of *odion*, or † *udzheon*. W. *ŷeh*, pl. *ychen*. Arm. pl. *ochen*, *ohen*. Ir. *agh*, † *segh*. Gael. *agh*. Sansc. *uksha*. Goth. *auhs*. Germ. *ochs*, *ochse*. Ang. Sax. *oxa*. Eng. *ox*.

OH, v. sub. Ye are. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *óch*, qd. v.

OH, interj. Oh, woe is me. *Llwyd*, 249. A later form of *och*, qd. v.

OI, s. m. An egg. *Llwyd*, 110. Plur. *oiow*. *Pryce*. *Melin-oi*, the yelk of an egg. *Llwyd*, 175. Written also *oy*, qd. v.

OILET, s. m. A frying pan. Corn. Voc. *frixorium*. Unknown to the other dialects.

OIN, s. m. A lamb. Corn. Voc. *agnus*. Written in the Ordinalia *oan*, and *ón*, qd. v. Pl. *ean*. W. *oen*, pl. *eyn*. Arm. *oan*, pl. *ein*. Ir. *uan*. Gael. *uan*. Manx, *eayn*. Lat. *agnus*. Cf. also Gr. *oiv*. = Lat. *ovem*.

OIR, adj. Cold, frigid. Corn. Voc. *frigidus*. W. *oer*. Ir. *fuair*. Gael. *fuair*. Manx, *feayr*.

OIS, v. subs. Thou art. † *Ti oiz a gwelz*, thou art seeing. *Llwyd*, 246. The general form is *ós*, qd. v.

OIV, s. m. I am. *Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *óf*, qd. v.

OL, s. m. A mark, trace, impression, footstep. Pl. *olow*. *Me a wél ól treys ow thás*, I see the impression of the feet of my father. C.W. 128. *Sew olow ow thryys lyskys*, follow the prints of my feet, burnt. O.M. 711. *Avel olow aga threys, sŷch ŷns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 760. W. *ól*. Arm. *cul*. Ir. *tol*. Gael. *ail*.

OLAS, s. f. A hearth. *Llwyd*, 15. † *Hy oar gwíl padn da gen hy glawn, ha et hy ollas hy a dclveth gowas tán*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool, and on her hearth she ought to have fire. *Pryce*. W. *aclwyd*. Arm. *oled*, *oaled*. Ir. *callagh*. Gael. *teallach*. Manx, *chiollagh*.

OLE, v. a. To weep, to wail, to lament, to cry. *Yma kén dhym dñc olé daggrow goys yn gwŷr hep mar*, there is cause to me to weep tears of blood, truly without doubt. O.M. 630. *Na allaf gueles yn fás, kymmys daggrow re olys*, I cannot see well, so many tears I have wept. P.C. 2608. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch, na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vŷth*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one. P.C. 2640. *Kén dhe olé why a's bŷdh*, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2644. *Garmé a wréth, nu ól na scrŷg*, cry out thou dost; weep not nor shriek. R.D. 853. Written also *wolé*, qd. v. W. *wylo*, *gwŷlo*. Arm. *gwela*. Ir. *guil*. Gael. *guil*. Manx, *gull*. Gr. *κλαίω*. Lat. *fleo*.

OLEU, s. m. Oil. Corn. Vocab. *oleum*. Also an olive. *Gwedhan oleu*, (W. *olewydhen*), an olive tree. *Llwyd*, 106. W. *oleu*, † *oleu*; *eli*. Arm. *oleou*, † *oleo*; *eól*, *eúl*. Ir. *ola*. Gael. *ola*, *uillidh*. Manx, *ooil*. Gr. *ἐλαιον*. Lat. *oleum*. Goth. *alév*.

OLEUBREN, s. m. An olive tree. Corn. Voc. *olea vel oliva*. (*Oleu—pren*.) W. *olewydhen*. Arm. *olivezen*.

OLEWEN, s. f. An olive, a single olive. *Llwyd*, 106.

OLIPHANT, s. m. An elephant. Corn. Voc. *clephans*. The late form was *olifans* *Llwyd*, 241. Arm. *olifant*. W. *clifant*, pl. *elifeint*, in Mabinogion. The animal is well designated by the W. *caurvil*, lit. a gigantic beast.

OLL, adj. All, every. *Máb Marca leun a rás, oll y vódh a ve clewys*, the son of Mary full of grace, all his wish was heard. M.C. 9. *Máb dén heb ken ys baru nyn gevas oll y vewnas*, the Son of Man without other than bread hath not had all his life. M.C. 12. There being no difference in sound, it is written as often *ol*. *Yn pesweré, gwreys perfyth dhé'n brys ol golowys glán*, on the fourth, be made perfect to all the earth bright lights. O.M. 34. *My a ura dhyso parow pŷp ŷr ol rág dhe veres*, I will make to thee an equal every hour to help thee. O.M. 101. W. *oll*, † *ol*, *holl*. Arm. *oll*, *holl*. Ir. *oll*, *uile*, † *huile*. Gael. *uile*. Manx, *ooilley*. Gr. *ὅλος*. Goth. *alls*. Germ. *all*. Eng. *all*.

OLGALLUSEC, adj. Almighty. *Me ew henwis Dew an Tás, olgallusec drcs pŷp tra*, I am called God the Father, almighty above every thing. C.W. 1. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tás olgallusec, gwŷear an néf, hag an 'oar*, I believe in God the Father almighty, maker of heaven and earth. *Pryce*. Comp. of *oll*, and *gallusec*, mighty. W. *ollalluog*, *hollalluog*. Arm. *hollchalloudek*.

OLGALLUSTER, adj. Almighty. *Me a credy yn Dew an Tás olgalluster, gwŷear an néf, hag an 'oar*, I believe in God the Father, almighty, maker of heaven and earth. *Hag a'n barth dychow dorn Dew olgalluster yma ow sedhé*, and on the right hand of God the Father almighty he is sitting. *Pryce*.

OLVA, s. f. A weeping, lamentation. *An dús vās a dhe-serya dhedhé gulās néf o kyllys, gans aga garm hag olva Ihesus Crist a ve mceiys*, the good people desired for themselves the country of heaven (that) was lost; with their cry and lamentation Jesus Christ was moved. M.C. 4. W. *wylva*, *gwylva*. Arm. *gwelvan*.

OM, pron. My, mine; in my, from my; me. *Me a gris yn ta spedyé om negis haneth yn nós*, I believe I shall speed well in my business this very night. M.C. 63. *Més mara kewsys yn ta, ha'n gwyrjyoneth y synsy, prág om gweysgeth yn delna, nynngwo mernas belyny*, but if I have spoken well, and have held the truth, why dost thou strike me thus? it is nought but villainy. M.C. 82. *Yn médh an góff, clevas brás és om dewleff devethys*, says the smith, a great disease is come on my hands. M.C. 156. *Drok handlé, del om kyry, pan guffy dalhen ynno*, handle him roughly, as thou lovest me, when thou shalt have hold in him. P.C. 991. *Why am gwél ow terlentry, splanna es an Tás defry; henna cressouch om bosaf*, ye see me glittering, brighter than the Father truly; this believe ye that I am. C.W. 18. *Om corf ve gurcysys honna*, of my body was she made. C.W. 30. (See also *dom*, *dhom*, to my.) Written also *ym*, qd. v. W. *ym*.

OM, a particle used in composition to form reflexive verbs. As *cregy*, to hang; *omgreggy*, to hang one's self. *Gwrey*, to make; *omwrey*, to make one's self. *Em* and *ym* are similarly used in Cornish, qd. v. W. *ym*, † *em*, † *im*, † *om*. Arm. *en em*, † *em*. Ir. † *imme*, † *im*, † *imm*, † *imb*.

OMA, v. subs. I am. *Ha del oma marrek lén*, and as I am a trusty knight. O.M. 2150. *Lavar dhymmo hep lettyé, oma vy nép a'th werthas dhé'n Hudhewon dhe*

- ladhé*, tell me without delaying, am I he who hath sold thee to the Jews to kill. P.C. 755. *Aban oma dasserchys, dew hugens deydh dyvythys bŷdth pan fo nŷs*, since I am risen, forty days ended will be when it is night. R.D. 2436. *Gwŷr re gewsys yredy, yn mēdh Crist, mychtern oma*, thou hast spoken truly indeed, says Christ, a king I am. M.C. 102. An enlarged form of *ōf*, qd. v.
- OMBROVY, v. a. To prove one's self. (*Om—provy.*) *Ydh ombrovas gwan dyack may'dh ōf poyntyes dhe bayn brās*, I have proved myself a weak husbandman, so that I am appointed to great pain. O.W. 68.
- OMDENNA, v. a. To withdraw one's self, to go out, to depart. *Dre virtu an scrifē, pēb dhe vēs a omdennas*, by virtue of the writing every one withdrew himself out. M.C. 33, 68. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ūr-na del rebehsē*, Peter went out in that hour that he had sinned. M.C. 86. Comp. of *om*, and *tenna*, to draw. Written also *ymdenna*, qd. v. Welsh. *ymdynnu*. Arm. *temtenna*. Buhez, 4. 3.
- OMDESEVY, v. a. To throw one's self down, to fall. *Ahanas ydhew serfys bŷs elledh worth dhe wythē rāg own yn dh'omdesevys, dhe droys worth meyn dhe dochyē*, of thee it is written that angels are guarding thee, for fear it is that thou fall, (and) dash thy foot against a stone. M.C. 14. Comp. of *om*, and *desevy*, to throw down, qd. v.
- OMDHAL, v. a. To hold one's self, to repress; to withstand, to resist, to repugn; to strive, to quarrel, to fight. *Llwyd*, 51, 139, 141, 249. Comp. of *om*, and *dal*, to hold. W. *ymdhal*.
- OMDHYCHTYE, v. a. To dight or prepare one's self. *An bewnans ny re gollas, hag yn wēdh agan flechys; omdhychtn, trussen an wlās, fyan na veny kefys*, we have lost our life, and also our children; let us dight ourselves, let us cross the country, let us flee that we be not taken. M.C. 246. Comp. of *om*, and *dychtyē*, to dight, qd. v.
- OMGAMMA, v. a. To bend one's self, to make wry. *Hag y ee dhe ben dewlyn, ha hager mowys a wre; gwethē godhyans aga meyn, orth Ihesus a omgamē*, and they went on their knees, and made ugly faces; the worst their mouths knew, to Jesus they made wry. M.C. 196. Comp. of *om*, and *camma*, to bend. W. *ymgammu*.
- OMGREGY, v. a. To hang one's self. *Judas ēth a dhe-scampys a nyl tu dhe omgregy; eafus daffar pār parys, lovan crŷff rāg y sensy*, Judas went forthwith on one side to hang himself; he found convenience very ready, a strong rope to hold him. M.C. 105. Comp. of *om*, and *cregy*, to hang. Written also *ymgregy*, qd. v. W. *ymgrogri*.
- OMGWEDHE, v. a. To cover one's self. *Agen corfow nooth gallas; omgwedhen ny gans deel glās*, our bodies are become naked; let us cover ourselves with green leaves. C.W. 62. Comp. of *om*, and *gwedhē*, another form of *eudhē*, qd. v.
- OMLADH, v. a. To cut off mutually, to fight. *Urry, ow marrek quella, my a vynsa dhe pysy, gor ost genes gryys da, dhe omladh, del ym kerry*, Uriah, my best knight, I would pray thee, take with thee a host well armed, to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2141. Comp. of *om*, and *ladhē*, to cut. Written also *emladh*, qd. v. W. *ymladh*.
- OMLANA, v. a. To cleanse one's self, to become clean.

- Ihesu Crist yn pow may 'the, ef a sawyē an glevyon, dal na bodhar ny asē, nag omlanas nag onon*, Jesus Christ in the country that he went; he healed the sick; blind nor deaf he left not (that) was not eured, not one. M.C. 25. Comp. of *om*, and *glanhys*, to cleanse, qd. v. W. *ymlanhāu*.
- OMMA, adv. Here, in this place. *Omma ny wreuch why trygē, euch yn mēs a dhysympys*, here ye shall not stay, go out immediately. O.M. 317. *Ol dhe'n bestes ūs ommu a gēf bŷs lour dewdhek mŷs*, all the beasts (that) are here shall have food enough twelve months. O.M. 1059. *How ottē an pren omma, nys ūs tecka yn wlās-ma*, ho! behold this piece of wood, there is not a fairer in the country. P.C. 2558. *Prāg na dhŷns genas omma*, why came they not here with thee? M.C. 78. *Mŷns ūs omma cuntullys*, all that are gathered here. M.C. 92. "O is often pronounced in Cornish, as in the English words, *honey, money*, &c. For *omma*, here, *newodhow*, news, &c. are read *ynma*, *newydhow*." *Llwyd*, 228. W. *yma*, *† yman*, (in the place.) Arm. *ama, ma*.
- OMMELY, v. a. To turn aside, to remove. *En benenas yn delma yntredhē a leverys; dheworth an bēdh an meynma dhyyny pu a'n ommelys*, the women thus said among themselves, these stones from the tomb, who has removed them for us. M.C. 253. *Me a'th wisk, harlot jawdyn, may'dh omelly dhe'th kylban*, I will strike thee, rogue, rascal, that thou fall on thy back. C.W. 82. Written also *umhellys*, qd. v. W. *ymchwelyd*.
- OMSAWYA, v. a. To save one's self. *Rāg omsawya ow honyn, keffrys ow gwreŷ ha'w flechys, an lester a vŷdh genyn, der weras Dew, uskys gwŷŷs*, for saving myself, also my wife and children, the ship shall be by ns, through the help of God, quickly made. C.W. 172. Comp. of *om*, and *sawyē*, to save.
- OMSCEMYNY, v. a. To excommunicate, to curse. Part. *omseemunys*. *Ke dhe vēs, omseemunys, dhe dhyveyth vēth yn tewolgow*, go thou away, accursed, to a wilderness ever into darkness. M.C. 17. *Omskemynys lower ydhovē, nyngew reŷs skemyna moy*, accursed enough I am, there is not need to curse more. C.W. 88. *A gan Cain omskemynys ow nāb Abel yw ledhys*, Oh, by Cain the accursed my son Abel is killed. C.W. 90. Written also *ymseemyny*, qd. v.
- OMSETTYA, v. a. To set one's self. *Te na yllyth omwethē un prēs yn geydh na pechy, pan omsettyas dhe demptyē guthyl pēch nēb na ylly*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin, when he set himself to tempt Him who could not commit sin. M.C. 20. Comp. of *om*, and *settya*, to set.
- OMWERAS, v. a. To help one's self. *Coolh yw ef hag avlethys, panna ylla omweras, y vaw ny venna bŷs*, eomplaisant he is and witty, why could he not take care of himself, his boy I will not be. C.W. 84. Comp. of *om*, and *gwercs*, to help. Written also *ymweres*, qd. v.
- OMWETHE, v. a. To keep or preserve one's self. *Te na yllyth omwethē un prēs yn geydh na pechy*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin. M.C. 20. *Kyns yn ta ef a ylly tās a būb drōk ol sawyē; lemmyn gans ol y vestry ragon ny wōr omwethē*, before well he was able to save people from every ill, now with all his power he knows not how to keep himself from us. M.C. 194. *An dēn-ma re drehevyys, gallas ny wodhan pelē lemmuan na veny ledhys nyng-as*

fordh dhe omwethé, this man has arisen, he has gone we know not where; now there is no way to keep ourselves that we be not slain. M.C. 245. Comp. of *om*, and *gwethé*, to keep. Written also *ymwytthé*, qd. v.

OMWRELLE, v. a. To make one's self, to pretend, to feign. *Y hylwys en Edhewon, lahys és yn pow a dro*, may rŷs y ladhé yn scon mychtern nêb a omwrello, the Jews cried out;—the laws in the country about are, that he must be slain forthwith who would make himself a king. M.C. 121. *Râg mychtern a omwrello, dhe Sesar yw contrary*, for he that would make himself a king is hostile to Cæsar. M.C. 146. Comp. of *om*, and *gwrellé*, to make. Written also *ymwryl*, qd. v.

OMWREY, v. a. To make one's self, to pretend, to feign. *Dhynny yma laha, may rŷs y vonas ledhys, râg mab Du ef a omwra*, we have a law, that he must be killed, for he makes himself Son of God. M.C. 143. *Yn medhens, mar omwreuth clâff; gordhewyth te a'n prenvwyth*, say they;—if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it. M.C. 155. *Mars ota mar fŷr war an bŷs del omwressys, lemmyn dyswa ha wra cŷr*, if thou art so wise in the world, as thou madest thyself, now shew and work a enre. M.C. 191. Comp. of *om*, and *gwrey*, to make. Written also *ymwrey*, qd. v.

ON, v. subs. We are. 1 pers. pl. pres. of *bôs*. *Onan ha try ôn yn gwŷr, en Tâs, ha'n Mâp, ha'n Spyrŷs*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 3. *A Dâs del ôn dhe wythres, a bol hag a lyys formys, bŷdh dynny nerth ha gweres, râg warnas prest ny a bŷs*, O Father, as we are thy work, made of elay and mire, be to us, strength and help, for to thee we ever pray. O.M. 1069. *An Tâs Dew, re bo gordhŷys; synsŷs mŷr ôn dh'y garé*, the Father God be worshipped; we are much bound to love him. O.M. 1126. *A Dâs, veneges re by; lemmyn saw ol ôn nyny agan dysses*, O Father, be blessed; now we are all cured of our diseases. O.M. 2024. *Dynnythys ôn hep danger*, come we are without delay. P.C. 1869. W. *ŷm*. Arm. *omp*.

ON, s. f. An ash. *Llwyd*, 240. Called also *onnan*, or *onnen*, and *enwedhan*. (See *Onnen*.) W. *on*. Arm. *ounn*.

ONAN, s. m. One, an individual, a single person or thing. *Onan ha try ôn yn gwŷr*, one and three we are in truth. O.M. 3. *Scon a onan a'th asow, may a wra dhyso parow*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal. O.M. 99. *Awot omma onan da ragon ordenys parys*, behold here is a good one, intended for us ready. O.M. 1719. *Dên a'n geffé cans dawas, ha'y kentrevck saw onan*, a man may possess a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only one. O.M. 2231. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you this night has sold me to my adversaries. P.C. 736. *Ny glowys drôk nag onan ef the wŷl bythqueth yn beys*, no one has heard any evil that he has done in the world. P.C. 2435. Written also *onen*, and *onon*. See *Un*.

ONEST, adj. Honest, honourable, decent. *Râg mychtern nag emperour onest ny vŷdh ow gwelas*, for a king or emperor it would not be decent to see me. R.D. 1946. W. *gonest*, *onest*. Arm. *onest*. Lat. *honestus*.

ONI, v. imp. We are. (*On—ni*.) *Del ony onen ha try, Tâs ha Mâp yn trynytté*, as we are ono and three, Father and Son in Trinity. O.M. 57. *Yn ŷr-na y fŷdh clewys, del ony gansé brewys*, in that hour it will be

heard, as we are wounded by them. R.D. 573.

ONNEN, s. f. An ash tree, a single ash. Corn. Vocab. *fraxus*. An ash in general was *on*, qd. v. The term used for the plural was *enwydh*, comp. of *on*, ash, and *gwŷdh*, trees. W. *on*, *onnen*, pl. *yunn*. Arm. *onn*, *ounn*, *ounnen*, pl. *ounnennou*, *ounn*. Ir. *fuinsean*, *oinseann*, *fuinsenn*, *fuinnius*. Gael. *uinseann*. Manx, *ungin*. Gr. *γελασονέν*, (*eentunculum herba Gallis*.) Dioseor. 3,120.

OOL, v. a. Ho shall weep. *Ty a'n ool, ha lyas mŷl, kyn 'dhoia skynnys yn wharth*, thou shalt weep, and many thousands, though thou art fallen into laughter. C.W. 168. Another form of *ôl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *olé*, qd. v.

OR, v. irr. He knows, ho knows how, he is able. ‡ *Ni ôr dên vêth*, no one at all knows. *Llwyd*, 244. ‡ *Pŷwa ôr*, who knoweth? 252. ‡ *Mi ôr*, I can; *mi ôr môs*, I can go. ‡ *N'or mi*, I cannot. 124. ‡ *N'ora vi screfa na mui*, I can write no more. 250. A late form of *wôr*, qd. v.

ORCHINAT, s. m. A shoe. Corn. Voc. *calciamentum*. More exactly translated by the Fr. *chaussure*. W. *arch-enad*, apparel, including shoes; *archen*, a shoe. Arm. *archennad*, † *archen*.

ORD, prep. Of, by, on, in, with. *Mar a mynnnyth govynny ord en keth re a's clewas*, if thou wilt ask of the same persons (that) heard them. M.C. 80. *Ha'y ŷll léff a ve tackis ord en grows fast may 'thesé*, and one of his hands was nailed on the cross, so that it was fast. M.C. 179. An orthographical variation of *orth*, qd. v.

ORDENE, v. a. To order, to ordain, to appoint. Written also *ordeyné*, *ordyné*, *ordné*. Part. *ordenys*, *ordnys*. *Nefré gustyth dh'y gorty, me a orden bôs benen*, ever obedient to her husband, I ordain woman to be. O.M. 296. *Yma gorkhyl créf ordnys*, there is a strong ship ordained. O.M. 1040. *Awot omma onan da, ragon ordenys parys*, behold here a good one, intended for us ready. O.M. 1720. *Hag ordeyneuch guythys dh'aga aspyé*, and appoint guards to watch them. O.M. 2038. *Orden dhe'th tŷs hy knoukyé*, order thou thy people to beat her. O.M. 2676. *Kepar del ordenas ow thâs dymmo vy yn lowené*, as my Father ordained for me in joy. P.C. 809. *Me a vyn lemmyn ordné*, I will now ordain. O.M. 2599. *Ordneuch bar dhe ysedhc*, order ye a bar to be placed. P.C. 2225. *Me a'th cusulsé ordyné tŷs dhe wythé bédh an treytor yw marow*, I would advise thee to order men to guard the grave of the traitor (that) is dead. R.D. 336. *Me a ordyn ragdho cales paynys may geffo*, I will ordain for him pains that he have. R.D. 1986. Borrowed from the English. So W. *ordeinio*.

ORRACH, s. m. Dung. *Pryce*. Ir. *otrach*. Gael. *otrach*. ORS, s. f. A bear. Corn. Voc. *ursus*. W. *arth*. Arm. *ours*. Ir. † *ursa*. Gr. *ἀρκτος*. Lat. *ursus*, *ursa*. Sanse. *arkasas*.

ORTE, comp. pron. By or upon them. *Ny vynnaf orta bones na pel ena yn dyes*, I will not that they be any longer there in misery. O.M. 1431. *Orté*, thereon. *Llwyd*, 244. Comp. of *orth*, and *é*, which is always used in composition for *y* them. Written also *worté*, qd. v. W. *wrthynt*. Arm. *out hô*. Ir. † *friu*, † *friuom*.

ORTO, comp. pron. By or upon him, or it. (*Orth—o*.) *Rum fey, mŷr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a ŷl dên orto bewé*, by my faith, a great folly it is to go to burn a thing (that) a man can live upon it. O.M. 475.

Govyn orto mar a'm bŷdh, ask of him if I shall have. O.M. 693. *A'n bēdh ef a synys, rāk hydheŷ ny a geusys ol orto ef*, from the tomb he has risen, for to-day we have spoken all to him. R.D. 1374. Written also *worto*, qd. v. W. *wrtho*, † *wrthaw*. Arm. *out-hann*, † *outaff*. Ir. † *fris*.

ORTY, comp. pron. By or upon her. (*Orth-hy*.) *Rāg orty ty dhe golē, mŷl vāp mam a veydh damneys*, because thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 323. *Rāgs ew dhym keusel defry orth ow gwerek kyns mōs a drē; mars cllen hep cous orty, hy colon hy a torsē*, I must speak really to my wife before going from home; if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2173. Written also *worthy*, qd. v. *wrthi*. Arm. *out-hi*, † *outy*. Ir. † *frie*.

ORTH, prep. At, by, to, for, with. *Y lavaraf, nēf ha tŷr, bedhens formys orth ow brŷs*, I say, heaven and earth, let them be created by my judgment. O.M. 8. *Ha, Dew, mŷr orth ow offryn*, and, God, look at my offering. O.M. 505. *Rāg colē orth un venen gulān ef re gollas an plās*, for listening to a woman he has completely lost the place. O.M. 919. *Ke wēth tressē treveth dh'y, ha mŷr gwel orth an wedhen*, go yet the third time to it, and look thou better at the tree. O.M. 800. *Pŷth yw an cusyl vella orth an dra-ma*, what is the best advice for this thing? R.D. 15. *Orth* is used with the infinitive mood to form the participle active when governing pronouns, which are placed between in their adjectival forms. *An avel, orth y dyrry*, the apple plucking it. O.M. 195. *Ow scollŷ agan gwara, ha'n fēr, orth y tystrywy*, scattering our wares, and the fair, destroying it. P.C. 342. *Ow colon yw mŷr hudhys, nys ŷs peyn orth ow greffya*, my heart is greatly exalted, no pain is afflicting me. R.D. 484. *Us whēt dhe'th corf galarow, na torment orth dhe greffyē*, are there yet pains to thy body, or torment afflicting thee? R.D. 488. *Orth y sywē lyes gwās, ny yllons bōs nyffrys*, following him many fellows, they could not be numbered. R.D. 557. *Namnag esof ow merwel, orth agas gortos*, I am almost dying, waiting for you. R.D. 2146. Written also *worth*, qd. v. W. *worth*. Arm. *ouch*, *oud* † *ouz*, † *oz*.

ORTHEUCH, comp. pron. Of, from, to you. (*Orth—chui*.) *Yma dhymmo mŷr dysyr, a wodhfes ortheuch an gwŷr; pyw ouch, levereuch henna*, I have a great desire to know of you the truth; who are ye? tell that. R.D. 195. *Mear a rās dhe why; ow ry cusyl dhym, ortheuch me a vyn cola*, much thanks to you; giving counsel to me, to you I will hearken. C.W. 52. Written also *worthouch*, qd. v. W. *wrthyth*. Arm. *ouzouch*, † *ozoch*, † *ouzouchuy*. Ir. † *frib*, † *fribsi*.

ORTHYF, comp. pron. Of, from, to, against me. (*Orth—mi*.) *Eva prāg na dhuetē nēs rāg cous orthyf*, Eve, why comest thou not nearer, to speak to me? O.M. 150. *Ow māp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn*, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1312. *Serry orthyf ny rēs dhys*, to be angry with me thou needest not. O.M. 2524. Written also *orthaf*. *Orthaff mar mynnyth colē*, if thou wilt listen to me. M.C. 175. *Gol-sowoch a der dro orthaf ve, mŷns ēs omma*, hearken ye round about to me, all that are here. C.W. 104. Written also *worthyf*, qd. v. W. *wrthyv*. Arm. *ouz-in*. Ir. † *frimm*, † *frimsa*.

ORTHYN, comp. pron. Of, from, to, against us. (*Orth—*

ni.) *Lavar dhymmo, ty venen, an frūt ple russys tyrry; mara pe a'n kēth echen o dyfynys orthyn ny*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit, was it of that same sort which was forbidden to us? O.M. 212. Written also *worthyn*, qd. v. W. *wrthym*. Arm. *ouz-omp*. Ir. † *frinn*, † *frinni*.

ORTHYS, comp. pron. Of, from, to, against thee. (*Orth—ti*.) *Devolow hep nyver, pŷp ŷr orthys ow scrynkyē*, devils without number always grinning at thee. O.M. 570. *Noc, rāk kerengē orthys, my ny generē neffrē trom dyal war ol an vey*, Noah, for love to thee, I will never take heavy vengeance on all the world. O.M. 1207, 1231. Written also *worthys*, qd. v. W. *wrthyth*. Arm. *ouz-id*. Ir. † *frit*, † *fritu*, † *fritso*, † *fritsu*.

OS, v. subs. Thou art. 2 pers. s. pres. of *bōs*. *Yn mēdh an lader arall, drōk dhēn ōs kepar del vēs*, says the other robber, a bad man thou art as thou hast been. M.C. 192. *Arloth Dew a'n nēf, an Tās, kepar del ōs luen a rās, ventytha gordhys re by*, Lord, God of heaven, the Father, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 106. *A Dās, benyges del ōs, dhe arhadow me a wra*, O Father, blessed as thou art, thy commands I will do. O.M. 1033. *Pyw ōs a geus mar huhel*, who art thou (that) speakest so high? O.M. 1368. *Nys yw aga Dew pleyys genes gy, pan ōs punys, ty ha'th pobel, mar cales*, their God is not pleased with thee, when thou art punished, thou and thy people, so severely. O.M. 1563. W. *ŷyt*. Arm. *oud*.

OSA, v. subs. Thou art. 2 pers. s. pres. of *bōs*. Written equally common *osē*. *A Seth, osa dynnythys agy dhe yet Paradys, lavar dhym pandra wylsta*, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise, tell me what thou sawest. O.M. 763. *Arluth, veneges re by, del osē Dew hep pehes*, Lord, blessed be thou, as thou art God without sin. O.M. 1796. *Kepar del osē sylwyas*, as thou art a Saviour. P.C. 394. *Del osa Dew dhyn ha pen*, as thou art God to us, and head. P.C. 732. *Aban osa mar gortes, ny a wra del leveryth*, since thou art so courteous, we will do as thou sayest. R.D. 675. *A nys osē pryeryn, ufereth yw dhys govyn pyw yw an marth a wharfē*, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder which has occurred. R.D. 1261. *Osē* is a composition of *ōs*, thou art, and the pronoun *te*; with the common corruption into *se*. It was also written *osta*. W. *ŷyt-ti*.

OSAV, v. subs. I am. A late corruption of *esof*, qd. v. Written by Llwyd, 245, *ossav* and *ossam*.

OST, s. m. An army, a host. *Urry, ow marrek guella, my a vynsa dhe pysy, gor ost genes yrvys da dhe omladh, del y'm kerry, Uriah*, my best knight, I would pray thee, take with thee a host well armed to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2141. Borrowed from the English.

OST, s. m. A host, an innkeeper. † *An ost an tshei*, the host of the house. Llwyd, 252. Borrowed from the English.

OSTA, v. subs. Thou art. (*Os—te*.) *Gwra yn della, me a'th pŷs, par del osta jowl willy*, do so, I pray thee, as thou art a wily devil. C.W. 31. *Pew osta dhe ēs yn wedhan awartha gans trōs ha cās*, who art thou that art in the tree above, with noise and song? C.W. 42. See also *Ydhosta*.

OSTEL, s. m. An inn, a mansion. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drehevel dhym ostel, ynno jammes rāg tregē*, I

will make a village, and build myself a mausion, in it ever to dwell. O.M. 1711. W. *ostyl*. Fr. *hôtel*, † *hostel*. Eng. *hostel*, *hotel*.

OSTES, s. f. A hostess. † *Ybma ma gen ostez nei, ha yynk eu hei*, here is onr hostess, and young is she. *Llwyd*, 252.

OSTIA, v. a. To lodge at an inn. † *Nenna mēdhē vester; Kebmer uith na rey ostia en tshēi lebma vo dēn kōth demidhyz dhe bennen iynk*, then says his master; take care that thou do not lodge in a house where an old man is married to a young woman. *Llwyd*, 251.

OSY, v. subs. Thou art. *Wolcom, ow mēp ōs yn nēf, wolcom fest osy gynēf, ysē dhymmo a dhyow*, welcome, my son, thou art in heaven, very welcome thou art to me, sit on the right to me. R.D. 2627. Another form of *osa*, qd. v.

OT, adv. Lo, behold. *Ot omma menedh huhel*, see here a high mountain. P.C. 125. *Ot an justys ow tōs dhyn*, see the magistrate coming to us. P.C. 370. *Arluth, ot omma an gwās*, Lord, see here the fellow. R.D. 1803. *Ot en corf yn trok gorrys*, behold the body in a box placed. R.D. 2183. An abbreviated form of *ottē*, qd. v.

OTA, adv. Lo, behold. *Ota saw bōs war ow kīn*, see the load of food on my back. O.M. 1053. *Ota coves pūr ahas*, behold a shower very dreadful. O.M. 1081. Another form of *ottē*, qd. v.

OTA, v. snbs. Thou art. *Lavar gwēf dhymmo un gēr, mars ota mēb dēn ha Du*, tell me truly one word, if thou art son of man and God. M.C. 129. *Orth Crist ef a wovynnys, te dhēn, a blē ota gy*, of Christ he asked; thou man, whence art thou? M.C. 144. *Te Crist mars ota mar fūr war an bīs del omwressys, lemmyn dyswa ha gwra cūr*, thou Christ, if thou art so wise, in the world as thou madest thyself, now shew and work a euro. M.C. 191. Written also *otē*. *Ytho mychtern otē se, yn mēdh Pylat yn ēr-na*, art thou a king, says Pilate then. M.C. 102. *En Edhevon dre envy a gewsys Crist rāg syndyē, Pylat iustis otē se?* Ihesus, gorweyth y dampnyē, the Jews through envy said, to hurt Christ; Pilate art thou a Justice? take thou care to condemn Jesus. M.C. 107. The same word as *osa*, but containing the older form of *ōs*, (ot—te.) W. *wyt—ti*.

OTTE, adv. Lo, behold, see. *Adam, ottē an puskes, ydhyn an nēf, ha'n bestes, kefrys yn tīr hag yn mōr*, Adam, see the fishes, birds of the heaven and the beasts, equally in land and in sea. O.M. 117. *Ottē omma vē kunys, ha fast ef gynēf kelmys, pūr wīr, a dās*, behold here a load of fuel, and fast it is bound by me, very truly, O father. O.M. 1299. *Arluth, ottē ny genouch*, Lord, behold us with you. R.D. 1879. *Ottē an corf casadow ow tōs y ban*, see the hateful carcass coming up. R.D. 2278. Another form of *wettē*, qd. v.

OTTE, v. subs. Ho is. *Llwyd*, 245. A form agreeing with W. *ydi*. Ir. *ata*.

OTTEFE, adv. Behold him or it. (Otte—fe.) *Ottefē lemmyn keffys; dūs dhum arluth dyssempys*, behold him now taken; come thou to my lord immediately. R.D. 1902. Written also *ottēvé*. *Ottēvé musurys da, dēn yn bīs nīn musyr guel*, see it well measured, no man in the world will measure it better. O.M. 2513. *Ottēvé ow crownedhē; my re wrūk y vusurē rag an kēth wheil-ma dewyth*, see it lying; I have measured it for this same work twice. O.M. 2567.

OTTENSE, adv. Behold him or it. *Ottensē, kemereuch e, ha crousyouch ef a ver spys; my ny gafaf, rum lautē, dh'y ladhē kēn fīth yn beys*, behold him, take ye him, and crucify him in a short time; I find not, by my truth, any cause in the world to kill him. P.C. 2165. *Nyns yw Ely a gylwa, seches dhodho yma; ef a'n gevē drōk wyras; ottensē gynēf parys, bystel eysel kymyskys*, it is not Elias (that) he called; he is thirsty; he has found it a bad liquor; behold it with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed. P.C. 2975.

OTTENSY, adv. Behold her, or it. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow pūp ūr ol rāg dhe weres; Adam ottensy umma, ry hanow dhedhy hy gwra, dhe'th pār rak hy kymmeres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal, every hour to help thee; Adam, behold her here; do thou give a name to her, to take her for thy equal. O.M. 102. *Ottensy parys, a's gwyskens a dhesempys adro dhodho ef mar myn*, behold it ready, let him wear it immediately about him if he will. P.C. 1787.

OTTENSY, adv. Behold them. *Ol dhe wovynnadow ty a fīdh yn gwīr hep gow; otensy gynēf parys*, all thy demands thou shalt have truly, without a lie; see them all with me ready. P.C. 601. Written also *ottengy*. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gresouch, ottengy a wēl ol dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, just as I said. P.C. 2689.

OTTOMA, adv. See here. (Otte—omma.) *Ow ottoma an trōk hōrn; teuleuch why agas dīv dorn war an logol*, ho! see here the iron box; throw ye your two hands on the coffin. R.D. 2177.

OTHVAS, v. a. To know. *An Tās, ef ny vynsē worth dēn vythol bōs mar fūr dha othvas a drōk ha da*, the Father, he would not that any man should be so wise to know of evil and good. C.W. 48. A late form of *wodhfos*, qd. v.

OTHYS, adj. Proud, haughty. *Rāg y bosta meleges, hag yn golon re othys, der reson dhys me a breif*, because that thou art accursed, and in heart too proud, through reason I will prove to thee. C.W. 24. A mut. of *gothys*, qd. v.

OUCH, v. subs. Ye are. 2 pers. pl. pres. of *bōs*. *Dew vody dha ouch yn gwīr*, two good bodies ye are truly. O.M. 2461. *Wolcum fest ouch yn chymma*, ye are very welcome in this house. P.C. 1207. *Yma dhymmo mūr dysyr a wodhfes ortheuch an gwīr; pyp ouch? leverereuch henna*, I have a great desire to know of you the truth; who are ye? tell ye that. R.D. 196. *Nyns ouch lemmyn gowygyon, ow mōs dres pow, flatturyon, ow leverel an nedhow*, are ye not now liars? going through the country, chatters, telling the news. R.D. 1510. W. *ych*. Arm. *ōch*.

OUNTER, s. m. An unele. *Llwyd*, 114. This was a later form, agreeing with the Arm. *onter*. The oldest form was *ewiter*, qd. v. W. *ewylth*.

OUR, s. m. Gold. *Me a vynsē a talfens mīl puns dhodho a our da*, I would they were worth a thousand pounds to him of good gold. P.C. 212. *Ny welaf vy ydh hallan sawyē ow bevnans, mar dre mūr our*, I see not that I can save my life, unless by much gold. R.D. 1964. *Ha dhodho y tysquedhas our hag archans, gwēls, ha gwēdh*, and to him he shewed gold and silver, grass, and trees. M.C. 16. *Awos cost arkans nag our, greuch*

y tenné mës a'n dour, notwithstanding the cost of silver and gold, do yo drag him out of the water. R.D. 2231. *Besaw our*, a gold ring. *Llwyd*, 242. *W. aur*, S. W. *oyr*; *teur*. Arm. *aur*. Ir. *or*. Gael. *or*. Manx, *airh*. Lat. *aurum*.

OUR, s. f. Hour. *Râg dry Adam a yfarn me a dhûk curyn a spern nêp try our adro dhum pen*, for the purpose of bringing Adam out of hell, I wore a crown of thorns some three hours about my head. R.D. 2555. *Hanter our*, half an hour. The common form was the contracted one of *ûr*, qd. v. In late Cornish it was written *our* and *over*. *Llwyd*, 66. *W. awr*. Arm. *eur*, *heur*. Ir. *uair*. Gael. *uair*. Manx, *oor*. Gr. *ûpa*. Lat. *hora*. Fr. *heure*. Sansc. *haura*, a period. Goth. *jer*. Germ. *jahr*. Eng. *year*.

OURLYN, s. m. Silk. *Dhyworthlé ma'gan bo grâs, aga malyé my a vyn gans mûr a reonté brâs yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, from them that we should have grace, I will wrap them with very great care in fine linen and in silk. O.M. 1752. Comp. of *our*, gold, and *lin*, flax. *W. eurlin*.

OW, pron. adj. My, mine. It aspirates the initials of words following when mutable. *A Dâs, ty re dhrôs dhymmo ascorn a'm kîjk ha corf o par may fo ow howethes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body (that) was meet that she should be my companion. O.M. 113. *Torré yn ow feryl vy*, break it off at my risk. O.M. 197. *Banneth ow mam, ha banneth ow thâs kefrys*, the blessing of my mother, and the blessing of my father likewise. O.M. 471. *Ty dyowl, gwra ow gorthyby*, thou devil, do answer me. O.M. 301. *An sarf re rûk ow thollé*, the serpent did deceive me. O.M. 286. *Râk ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wân*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2042.

OW, a particle used in the formation of participles, by placing it before the infinitive mood; thus *cané*, to sing; *ow cané*, singing; *lesky*, to burn, *ow lesky*, burning. It changes the initials of verbs following when sonants into surds; thus *gâl* to do, *ow cûl*, doing; *dytsky*, to teach, *ow tysky*, teaching; *bevé*, to live, *ow pewé*, living. *A meys ôf ow predyry pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am puzzled thinking what I may do. O.M. 193. *Ow casus banneth ow mam*, receiving the blessing of my mother. O.M. 471. *Fystyn dunchans, gueres vy ow tôn a plôs casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me bringing the foul villain. O.M. 892. *Yma ow cûl sacryfys*, he is making a sacrifice. O.M. 1556. *Pan esa Crist ow pesy*, when Christ was praying. M.C. 62. *Ef a clewas en colyek ow cané*, he heard the cock crowing. M.C. 86. *Yn kîjk yn goys ow pewé*, in flesh, in blood living. M.C. 256. Before vowels *owdh* is the form used. *Râk yma owdh ysedhé*, for he is sitting. P.C. 2342. *My re bue owdh emlodh*, I have been wrestling. P.C. 2509. *Ha'n bedhow owdh egery, me a's guêl*, and the graves opening, I see them. P.C. 2999. This particle is derived from the preposition *worth*, by, which was always used when pronouns were governed. *Worth ow duvenhé*, grieving me. R.D. 1413. *Yn pûp tol worth y whylas*, in every hole seeking him. R.D. 551. See *worth* and *orth*. *Wrth* is similarly used in Welsh. In Armoric *o*, *+* *oz*, and *ock* before vowels.

OW, interj. Ho. Used to call attention. *Aha, Belsebuc, aha*; *ow otté un purvers da lemyñ wharfedhys, aha!* Beel-

sebul, aha! ho! see a good purchase now obtained. O.M. 882. *Ow ottoma an trôk hôrn*, ho! see here the iron box. R.D. 2177.

OWN, s. m. Fear, dread. *Eva, ny allaf medhes, râg own ty dhom kuhudhé*, Eve, I cannot speak, for fear (flest) thou shouldst accuse me. O.M. 160. *A Dhew a râs, serponn! yw hy*; *eulh y gwelas*; *own a'm bus vy, crenné a wrâf*, O God of grace, it is a serpent; horrid to see it; fear is upon me, I do tremble. O.M. 1452. *Na bertheuch own a henna*, do ye not entertain a fear of that. O.M. 2508. *Ny'm bues own vîth annodho*, there is to me not any fear of him. R.D. 385. *† Ma own dho vi*, (W. *mae arnav own*.) there is fear to me; I am afraid. *Llwyd*, 164. *W. own*, *+* *ovun*. Arm. *aoun*, *eun*. Ir. *obhan*, *uabhan*, *+* *omun*, *+* *homon*. Gael. *uabhan*, *uamhan*.

OWNA, v. a. To fear, to dread, to be afraid. *Llwyd*, 245. *Cara, gordhya, ha owna Dew*; *an mateyrn, ha'n lahes, en gus plew*; *owna Dew, parthy mateyrn, ha cara gos contrevogion*, love, worship, and fear God; the King, and the laws, in your parish; fear God, honour the King, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. W. *owni*.

OWNA, v. a. To amend, to correct, to rectify. *† Gwreuch owna gys furu*, do ye amend your ways. *Llwyd*, 250. *† Ownow*, amend ye. *Pryce*. A late form of *owna*, qd. v.

OWNEC, s. m. A timid person, a fearful fellow, a coward. *Gueyt bês a râg yn vovard, ma na vy synsys vovard, nag awos dén vîdh ownek*, take thou care to be forward in advance, that thou be not held a coward, nor for any man be thou a fearful person. O.M. 2158. *Saw Pedyr Crist a holyas abell avel un ownek*, but Peter followed Christ from afar, like a coward. M.C. 77. W. *ovnog*. Arm. *aounik*.

OY, s. m. An egg. Pl. *oyow*. *Râg henna whela neb jyn, po an vyadge ny dâl ôy*, therefore seek out some gin, or the voyage will not be worth an egg. C.W. 36. *An premas me ny rôf ôy*, for the promise I will not give an egg. C.W. 100. *Yth oll agen vyadge, re'n jowl brâs, ny dâl vîth ôy*, all our voyage, by the great devil, is not worth an egg. C.W. 150. *Oy godho*, a goose egg; *oyow edhen*, birds' eggs; *melyn oy*, the yolk of an egg. *Pryce*. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *uy*, qd. v.

OYETH, adv. Hear, hearken. *Oyeth sy glewyuch dhym ol masons an dré, ketep pol*, hear, listen ye to me all the masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2297. *Oyeth or oyeth yn wêdh, sy glewyuch bryntyn ha kêth, an mychtern a worhemmyñ*, hear, now, hear, likewise hearken ye, nobles and commons, the king commands. O.M. 2419. *Oyeth* is the old Norman French *oiez*. It is still used by the town crier in the Town of Aberconwy, in North Wales, who repeats *hoyz, hoyz, hoyz*, three times before commencing every notice, which is now always given in Welsh. The custom has continued since the English colony was planted there by Edward I.

OYREC, adj. Golden, bright like gold, red, ruddy, shining. *Llwyd*, 142. W. *eurog*.

OYS, s. f. Age, process of time; an age, a period of time. *I vam pan y'n drehevys, ha'y vôs devcdhys dhe oys, gull penans ef a pesys*, when his mother had reared him, and he was come to age, to do penance he prayed. M.C. 10. *Mûr o an payn dar ken, dhe vâb Du mûr y alloys, del lever dhyn an levar, kymmys payn ny re a'y oys*, great was the pain beyond other to the Son of God, great His might, as saith the Book to us, so much pain

was not of his age. M.C. 135. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *hwis*, seculum. It was corrupted in late Cornish into ‡ *oydge*, C.W. 152; and ‡ *uz*, Llwyd, 42. ‡ *Oge cōth*, old age; *ooz younk*, youthful age. Pryce. W. *oed*, ‡ *oet*. Arm. *oed*, ‡ *oad*. Ir. *aes*, *aos*, ‡ *ais*, ‡ *oes*. Gael. *aois*. Manx, *eash*. Gr. *ēros*. Lat. *aetas*. Goth. *aiws*. Sansc. *ayus*. Seculum is in Welsh *oes*, ‡ *ois*, pl. *oesoedh*, ‡ *oisoud*. Yn *oes oesoedh*, ‡ *i ois oisoud*, in secula seculorum, for ever and ever.

OYS, s. m. Blood. A mutation of *goys*, qd. v. *A'y ben y oys o scolllys*, from his head his blood was spilt. M.C. 133. The general form is *woys*, qd. v.

OYV, v. snbs. I am. ‡ *Oyv a gweles*, I am seeing, I see. ‡ *Oyv a moz*, I am going. Llwyd, 246, 247. A late form of *ōf*, qd. v. W. *ōve*.

OZHOZ, v. subs. Thou art. ‡ *Ozhos toz*, thou art coming. Llwyd, 247. A late corruption of *assos*, qd. v.

P.

THIS letter in Cornish is both a radical initial and secondary. When primary it changes into *l* and *ph*, (generally written *f*) as in the other Celtic dialects. Thus *pen*, a head; *y ben*, his head; *ow fen*, my head. W. *pen*, *ei ben*, his head, *ei phen*, her head. Arm. *penn*, *he benn*, his head; *he fenn*, her head. Ir. *paisde*, a child; *ar baisde*, our child; *mo phaisde*, my child. Manx, *padjer*, a prayer; *nyn badjer*, our prayer; *e phadjer*, his prayer. The Welsh only has a further mutation into the nasal *mh*, as *vy mhen*, my head. When secondary *p* in Cornish is a mutation of *l* as in Armor. Thus *bewé*, to live; *ow pewé*, living. Arm. *breur*, a brother, *ho preur*, your brother. This mutation is unknown to Welsh initials, but occurs in the middle and the end of words, as *guyppo*, he may know, from *guyrbod*; *cyfelypach*, more like, from *cyfelyb*, like.

PA, pron. adj. What, which. Used in asking questions. Llwyd, 244. *Pa an dra*, what thing? *Pa an marh*, what horse? 240. *Pa le*, what place, where? In late Cornish it also meant *why*. ‡ *Pa'n dreu hedna*, *médh Dzhuon*, why will you not give that, says John. Llwyd, 251. In construction it changes into *ba*. The general form in the Dramas is *pe*, and *py*, qd. v. W. *pa*, ‡ *pi*, ‡ *py*. Arm. *pe*. Ir. *ca*, *co*. Gael. *cia*. Manx, *que*. Sansc. *ka*. Lat. *quæ*.

PA, adv. When, at what time. *Otté ha coynt o an guas*, *pa na vynné gorthyby*, a *dhyrak an arlythy*, *dhe resons an doctors brás*, see how cunning the fellow was, when he would not answer, in the presence of the lords, to the reasons of the great doctors. P.C. 1820. *A Dheuw yssé fuef goky*, *pa na vynnán vy crygy a'n bédh y vós dasserchys*, O God I was indeed a fool, when I would not believe that he was risen from the grave. R.D. 1566. An abbreviated form of *pan*, qd. v. Arm. *pa*.

PADEL, s. f. A pan. Corn. Voc. *padel hoern*, sartago, a frying pan. In late Cornish written *padal*, Llwyd, 15, 241. W. *padell*, ‡ *patel*. Arm. *pedel*. From the Lat. *patella*.

PADER, s. m. A pater, the paternoster, the Lord's prayer. *Pader an Arluth*. Pl. *pederow*. *Púb tedholl nêb a vynné leverel pymthek pader a leun golon rag gordhyé pascon agan arluth kër*, yn *blydhen y a vyé a bederow*

kenever hag a ouleow esé yn corf Ihesus worth never, he that would every day say fifteen paternosters with a full heart to worship the Passion of our dear Lord, in a year there would be as many paternosters as there were of wounds in the body of Jesus by number. M.C. 228. Borrowed from the Lat. *pater*. So W. *pader*. Arm. *paderen*. Ir. *paidir*. Gael. *paidir*. Manx, *padjer*. PADN, s. m. Cloth of linen, or wool. ‡ *Hy bar gwil padn da gen hy glawn*, she knows to make good cloth with her wool. Pryce. A corruption of *pan*, qd. v. PADZHAR, card. num. Four. ‡ *Padzhar iganz ha deg*, fourscore and ten, ninety. Llwyd, 15, 100. A late corruption of *peswar*, qd. v.

PADZHWEA, nrm. adj. Fourth. Llwyd, 134. A late corruption of *pesweré*, qd. v.

PAGYA, s. m. Homicide. Yn *tân ty a wra lesky*, *ha'n keth pagya-ma defry yn effarn*, why drôg lawan, in fire thou shalt burn, and this same homicide truly in hell, ye wicked fowls. C.W. 124.

PAHAN, comp. pron. What the. *Leverouch dhym hep lettyé*, *pahan chesyon a's bues why erbyn Ihesu Nazaré*, *pan vynnouch y dhystrewy*, tell ye me without delaying what accusation have ye against Jesus of Nazareth that ye would destroy him. P.C. 1970. Comp. of *pa*, what, and *an*, the, *h* being inserted as in W. *paham*, (*pa-am*) for what, or why. *Pahan pleyt yma Pilat yn le may ma*, what (is) the plight in which Pilate is in the place where he is? R.D. 2057.

PAL, s. m. A spade, a shovel; a mattock. It changes in construction into *bál* and *fál*. *Cafes moy dhys aban rés*, *try heys dhe bál kemery*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, three lengths of thy spade thou shalt take. O.M. 392. *Arluth cuf*, *ol henna gulán try hés ow fál mar a'm be*, my *ha'm gwérék ha'm flóch lyhan bysy vjdh dhe sostené*, dear Lord, all that quite, if I have three lengths of my spade, me and my wife, and my little child, will be hard to support. O.M. 396. W. *pál*. Arm. *pál*. Maux, *fuayl*. Lat. *pala*.

PALADOR, s. m. A shaft; the shaft of a mine. Pryce. W. *paladyr*, a shaft, the trunk of a tree. Sansc. *palati*, a tree.

PALAS, v. a. To dig, to delve. *Kepar del fuwé dremmas*, *yn dór my a vyn palas tol may fo ynno cudhys*, like as he was a very good man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 865. *Mós dhe balas my a vyn rág sustené veunans dhyn*, I will go to dig, to sustain life to us. O.M. 631. W. *palu*. Arm. *pala*. Gael. *pleadh*. Lat. *palo*.

PALCH, adj. Weak, sickly, amending poorly. Pryce.

PALF, s. f. The palm of the hand. Corn. Voc. *palma*. W. *palv*. Arm. *palv*, *palv*. Lat. *palma*.

PALMOR, s. m. A palmer. Pl. *palmonyon*. *Adres pow palmoryon*, *y a fydh mür gowgygion*, *hag a lever dhe tús gow*, across country palmers, they are great story-tellers, and tell people lies. R.D. 1477.

PALORES, s. f. A Cornish chough, or a red-legged crow. Corn. Voc. *graculus*. W. *palores*.

PALS, adj. Plenteous. *Pan welas y mab dygtis gans an Edhewon mar veyll*, *hag yn y gorf bós gorris goleow pals leas mýls*, *hep cows gér y clamderis*, when she saw her son treated by the Jews so vilely, and that in his body were put plenteous wounds many thousands; without saying a word she fainted. M.C. 165. Gael.

- pailt.* Manx, *palchey.* Arm. † *splet*, multitudo. Buh. Nonn, 10, 4.
- PALY, s. m. Satin, velvet. *Hedhouch cercot a baly, dho-dho me a vyn y ry, rág ef dhym dhe lafuryé*, reach a surcoat of satin; to him I will give it, for that he has worked for me. P.C. 1784. W. *pali*.
- PAN, s. m. Cloth, linen or woollen cloth. Pl. *pannow.* *An asen a ve kerchys, warnedhy rág escdhé dyllas pan a ve gorrys; rág morogeth a vynné dhe'n cyté dhe vós gordhijs*, the she-ass was fetched; on her to sit raiment of cloth was put, for he would ride to the city to be worshipped. M.C. 28. *Nynsgw crygy dhe beggars, hag a fo aga dyllas cloutys gans dyvers pannot*, it is not (right) to believe beggars, whose clothes are patched with divers cloths. R.D. 1509. *Lavrok pan*, cloth breeches. *Llwyd*, 118, 241. Lat. *pannus*.
- PAN, adv. When, at what time. As in Welsh it softens the initials following. *Lemmen pan yw nêf dhyn gurys, ha lenwys a cledh splan*, now when heaven is made to us, and filled with bright angels. O.M. 9. *My pan esen ow quadré*, when I was walking about. O.M. 213. *Why re dhueth dhym gans arvow, gans fustow ha clydhydhyow kepar ha pan veué vy an puré lader yn pow; pan dyskys yn eglusyow ny wrüg dén fyth ow sensy*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves, and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the country; when I taught in the churches no man did seize me. P.C. 1173. *Why re dhrós dhym an dén-ma, kepar ha pan dreylé ef en dús dhyworth Dew an nêf*, ye have brought this man to me, as though he turned the people from the God of heaven. P.C. 1853. *Bys pan*, until that. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastis, peynys bjs pan vé marow*, fastened on a cross with nails, tortured till he was dead. M.C. 2. *A ban*, from the time when, since. *Ny strechyauff pell a ban nag és a wothfé dheuch paris a's gwrellé gwel*, I will not delay long, since there is none that knows how to prepare them for you better. M.C. 158. W. *pan*. Arm. *pa*. Ir. *cuin*, † *céin*. Gael. *cuin*. Manx, *cuin*. Lat. *quando*. Goth. *hwan*. Germ. *wann*. Ang. Sax. *hwænne*. Eng. *when*.
- PAN, comp. pron. What the. (*Pa—an.*) *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef*, tell thou me, as thou lovest me, what death did he meet with. O.M. 2219. *Mar a's ladtré dheworto, pa'n pñ a godho dho*, if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him. O.M. 2233. *Lavar lemyn pa'n drók vo a dhyshquydhyta dhynny*, tell me what (is) the evil thou shewest to us? P.C. 338.
- PANAN, s. m. A parsnip. Plur. *panes*. *Llwyd*, 240, 243. W. *panas*. Arm. *panes*. Fr. *panais*. Lat. *pastinaca*.
- PANDRA, s. f. What thing. (*Pa—an—tra.*) *Pandra yw a vynnouch vy*, what is it that ye would? M.C. 67. *Pandra wréth*, what art thou doing? O.M. 257. *Sav pandra wrama govin*, but what shall I ask? O.M. 698. *Lavar dhym pandra wylsta*, tell me what thou sawest. O.M. 765. *Mjr pandra wylly ynny*, look what thou canst see in it. O.M. 801. *Pandr' ev henna dhynny ny*, what is that to us? M.C. 105. Written also *pendra*, qd. v.
- PANNA, pron. adj. What. † *Panna huél allosti guil*, what work canst thou do? *Llwyd*, 251. A late form of *pan*, qd. v.
- PANYN, pron. adj. Which one, whether of them. (*Pa—an—un.*) *Llwyd*, 244.
- PAPAR, s. m. Paper. *Llwyd*, 47. From the English. The Welsh generally call paper, *papyr*, (Arm. *paper*. Gael. *paipear*. Germ. *papyr*. Fr. *papier*.) but they have also *pabwyr*, for a rush, regularly formed from the Lat. *papyrus*.
- PAR, s. m. A peer, a match, an equal, a fellow; sort, kind. Pl. *parow*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vyggens dén war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I consider birds without equal for food of man on the earth. O.M. 130. *Nynsus pâr dhys yn bjs-ma*, there is not an equal to thee in this world. O.M. 2610. *Yn bjs-ma nan geves pâr*, that had not his equal in this world. P.C. 1578. *Ydhanwaf bûch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow, dhe vâp dén rág ymweres*, I name cow and bull, and horse (that) is without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 124. *Râk dhe saye me a' vyn, py pâr maw ôs yn torma*, for I will try thee, what sort of a lad thou art now. P.C. 2309. *Râk ny gleusgyuch yn nêp plâs sawor a'n pâr-ma vythqueth*, for ye have not smelt in any place savour of this sort ever. O.M. 1991. *Ma ow wolon ow ranné, pan glewaf cous a'n pâr-na*, my heart is breaking, when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2182. The word is still used in Cornwall among the miners, as a pare or gang of men. W. *pâr*. Arm. *pâr*. Ir. *peire*. Gael. *paidhir*. Manx, *piyr*. Lat. *par*.
- PAR, adj. Equal, meet. *A Dâs, ty re dhrós dhymmo ascorn a'm kjk (ha) corf o par may fo ow howethes*, O Father, thou hast brought to me bone of my flesh and body, (that) was meet that it should be my companion. O.M. 113. Arm. *pâr*.
- PAR, adv. Like as, so. *Ny a vyn formyé an bjs, par del ôn try hag onan*, we will create the world, like as we are three and one. O.M. 12. *Arluth henna me a vra, a'n gor yn pyt ysella yn mjsk pryves, par ma'n geffo mûr a pñ*, Lord, I will do that, and put him in the lowest pit among reptiles, so that he may have much pain. R.D. 2012. *Tormentores, duech dhym scon, par ma allo ow colon quella ow cher*, executioners, come to me forthwith, so that my heart may better my condition. R.D. 2241.
- PARADYS, s. m. Paradise. Written also *parathys*. *Hclhys warbarth a fuen ny yn mës scon a paradys*, driven together we were quickly out of Paradise. O.M. 710. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen, mës a parathys lowen an él wharé a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise the angel soon put him. O.M. 923. W. *paradwys*. Arm. *paradoz*, † *paradoes*, † *paradis*. Ir. *parrathas*. Gael. *pâras*. Manx, *pargis*. Lat. *paradeisus*.
- PARC, s. m. An inclosure, a field, a park. Pl. *parcow*. Pryce. Preserved in the names of many places. *Park en vrân*, the crow's field. *Park hale*, the moor field. *Park hoskin*, sedge field. W. *parc*. Arm. *parc*. Ir. *paire*. Gael. *paire*. Manx, *pairk*. Fr. *parc*. Ang. Sax. *pearrac*. Eng. *park*.
- PARCHEMIN, s. m. Parchment. Corn. Vocab. *pergamenum vel membranum*. Borrowed from the French form, *parchemin*. Called in Welsh *memrwn*, from Lat. *membrana*.

PAREZ, adj. Ready, prepared. *Llwyd*, 113. A late form of *parys*, qd. v.

PARH, s. m. A part, a side. Corn. Voc. *modereb a barh mam*, matertera, aunt on the mother's side; *a barh tat*, amita, on the father's side. Another form of *parth*, qd. v. See also *Barh*.

PARHY, v. a. To divide. Written by *Llwyd*, 55, *parri*, *dho barri*.

PARLEDH, s. m. A parlour. *Llwyd*, 13.

PAROT, adj. Ready, prepared. Corn. Voc. *coctus*. The old form of *parys*, qd. v. W. *parod*. From the Lat. *paratus*.

PAROW, s. m. An equal. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow pŷp ūr rāg dhe weres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs I will make to thee an equal, always to help thee. O.M. 100. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan Arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equal. O.M. 236. *Nysus parow dhys yn beys*, there is not an equal to thee in the world. O.M. 435.

PARTH, s. m. A part, side, division. *Yn nef y fedhaff tregis a'n barth dychow gans am cār*, in heaven I shall dwell on the right side with my Father. M.C. 93. *Am lemyñ dhe'n gwellynny, a barth an Tās veneges*, kiss thou now the rods, on the part of the blessed Father. O.M. 1792. *A barth an pla*, in the name of the plague. P.C. 1348. *Pan ēth drcyn yn empyñnyon a pŷp parth dre a grogen*, when the thorns went into the brain, on every part through the skull. R.D. 2558. *A barth a wollas*, on the bottom. C.W. 124. *A barth awartha*, on the higher side. C.W. 146. *Scrif ol remma dhy arhadow parth chy agan colonnaw, ny dhy bijs*, write thou all these thy commands within our hearts, we beseech thee. *Pryce*. W. *parth*, † *part*, † *pard*. Arm. *parz*, † *perz*. Ir. *part*, † *part*. Gael. *pairt*. Lat. *pars*, *parte*. Sansc. *parth*, to spread.

PARTHY, v. a. To honour, to respect. *Cara, gordhya, ha owna Dew, an mateyrn, ha'n lakes, en 'gus plew*; *owna Dew, parth an mateyrn, ha cara 'gus contrevogyon*, love, worship, and fear God, the King, and the laws, in your parish; fear God, honour the King, and love your neighbours. *Pryce*. W. *parchu*.

PARUSY, v. a. To make ready, to prepare. Part. *parusys*. *Rāg yma bōs parusys dhyso, ha dhedhē kefrys*, for there is food prepared for thee, and for them also. P.C. 458. *Deuch gynef, me a dhyswē chy dh'agas mester wharrē rāk parusy y soper*, come ye with me, I will shew a house for your master presently to prepare his supper. P.C. 675. *Rāg yma bōus lour omma erbyn soper, a pewa ol parusys*, for there is meat enough here against supper, if it be all made ready. P.C. 690. Formed from *parus*, or *parys*. W. *parolōi*.

PARYS, adj. Prepared, ready. *Rāg genes yn pŷp teller, parys ōf dhe lafuryē*, for with thee in every place I am ready to act. O.M. 940. *Tān ha cledhē yma genē lemmyn parys*, fire and sword are with me now prepared. O.M. 1306. *Prest hep danger vedhaf parys*, soon without delay I shall be ready. O.M. 1910. *Dewdhek lygyon yn un ro vyē a'n nēf danvenys, ha moy, a mynnen dhymmo pesy ow thās pŷr barys*, twelve legions in a gift would be sent from heaven, and more, if for myself I would pray my Father. M.C. 72. A later form of *parot*, qd. v.

PAS, s. m. A cough. *Llwyd*, 30, 168, *pāz*. W. *pās*, *pes-uch*. Arm. *pās*, *pāz*. Ir. *cās*, *casachd*. Gael. *casad*. Latin, *tussis*. Fr. *toux*. Eng. *cough*. Sansc. *cas*, to cough. Germ. *keiche*. Lith. *kosta*. Gr. † *κοίχω*.

PASC, s. m. Easter, the Passover. *Euch yn drē, hag ordenech bōs pāsk dhynny hep lettēy, go ye into the town, and order the paschal food for us, without delaying*. P.C. 618. *Me agas pŷs, rāk pask may fo dyllyfrys Barabas hep skullyē y wōs*, I pray you, for passover that delivered be Barabbas, without shedding his blood. P.C. 2368. *Thomas, ydhos pŷr woky, drefen na fyñnyth crygg an Arluth dhe dhasserchy du pask vythyn*, Thomas, thou art very stupid, because thou wilt not believe the Lord to have risen Easter-day in the morning. R.D. 1108. *Rāg pasch o dhedhē, dŷdh uchel y a sensy*, for it was Easter to them; a high day they held it. M.C. 229. W. *pāsg*, *pāsc*. Arm. *pasc*. Irish, *caisg*, † *casc*. Gael. *caisg*. Manx, *caisht*. Scotch, *pasche*. From Lat. *pascha*.

PASWARDHAC, eard. num. Fourteen. *Llwyd*, 134. A corruption of *peswardhec*, qd. v.

PASWERA, num. adj. Fourth. *Llwyd*, 243. A corruption of *peswerē*, qd. v.

PATLA, adv. How, by what means. *Llwyd*, 135. Written also *falla*, qd. v. A late form of *pattel*, qd. v.

PATSHAN, s. m. The haunch, or buttock. *Llwyd*, 48.

PATTEL, adv. How, by what means. *Llwyd*, 231. Written also *fulltel*, qd. v. † *Patl yzhi a cylywē*, how it lightens. *Llwyd*, 248. Comp. of *pa*, what, and *del*, manner. W. *pa dhelw*, *pa dhull*.

PAUGEN, s. f. A sock. Corn. Voc. *pedula*. W. *paw-gen*; comp. of *paw*, a foot, and *cen*, a covering.

PAUN, s. m. A peacock. Corn. Voc. *pavo*. Written also *payon*, qd. v. W. *paun*, *pawan*. Arm. *paun*. Fr. *paon*. Lat. *pavo*, *parvone*.

PAW, s. m. A foot. *Rāk bōs ow arluth mar clāf, a Dhew, ple tōf, na ple ydh āf, ny won ple toulaf ow paw*, because of my lord being so sick, O God, where I shall come, or where I shall go, I know not where I shall cast my foot. R.D. 1666. *Ty geyler scon, ty ha'th vaw, kymereuch er an dhyw baw, ha gorreuch ef yn dōr down*, thou gaoler, forthwith, thou and thy boy, take (ye) him by the two feet, and put him in deep ground. R.D. 2076. W. *pawen*. Arm. *paō*.

PAYN, s. f. Pain. Pl. *paynys*. *Dre conquest a dhylyffras mēs a payn an enefow*, by the conquest (that) delivered the souls out of pain. R.D. 2630. *Ow paynys a vŷdh garow kyn vōs leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be cruel before being burnt to ashes. O.M. 1354. *Nyngew ow faynys bechan, ūs lemmyn war ow sensy*, my pains are not little, (that) now are holding me. M.C. 166. *Lemmyñ me agis pŷs oll a baynys Crist predery*, now I pray you all of Christ's pains to think. M.C. 182. Written also *peyn*, qd. v.

PAYNES, s. f. A peahen. *Llwyd*, 241. W. *peunes*, *paenes*. Arm. *paunez*.

PAYON, s. m. A peacock. *Hōs, payon, colom, grugyer, bargos, bryny, ha'n er moy dredhof a vŷdh hymwys, duek*, peacock, pigeon, partridge, kite, erows, and the eagle further by me shall be named. O.M. 132. Another form of *paun*, qd. v.

PE, v. subs. He may be. A mutation of *be*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*, qd. v. *A pc vōdh Dew yn della*, if God's will were so. O.M. 2356. *A pe ve dēn drōk*, if he were

a bad man. P.C. 2969. *Dhe vódh mar pe genes*, if thy will be with thee. R.D. 441. *Saw yn della mar a pe*, but if it were so. R.D. 1022. *Saw an corf-na byw a pe*, an emperor of sawsé, but that body if it were living would have eured the emperor. R.D. 1657.

PE, pron. What, which. *Lemmyn merouch pe nyle a'n dús a vjdh delyffris*, now see ye which of the two men shall be delivered. M.C. 125. *An dên-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pe le*, this man has arisen, he is gone we know not where. M.C. 245. *Pe penug ol a wylly*, whatsoever thou seest. O.M. 745. Written also *pa*, qd. v. W. *pa*. Arm. *pe*.

PE, adv. Where, in what place. *Pe ma, yn médh Crist dhydh, nêb a vyn dhe guhudha*, where, says Christ to her, is he that will accuse thee? M.C. 34. *Abel, pe festé mar bel*, Abel, where hast thou been so long? O.M. 467. *Ny won vjth pe 'dh áf lemyr, nymbus gwesc, guskys, na chy*, I know not where I shall go now, I have not clothes, shelter, nor house. O.M. 355. Written also *py*, qd. v.

PE, conj. Or. *Lhwyl, 44*. Generally written *po*, qd. v. Arm. *pe*.

PEB, pron. s. Every one, each one, all. *Dre virtu an scrifé pëb dhe vës a omdennas*, by virtue of the writing every one withdrew. M.C. 33. *Tús Crist dhe vës a fyas, pëp a'y du pür vorethek*, the people of Christ fled away, each one on his (own) side very sorrowful. M.C. 77. *Ha pëb dhodho ow cüll geyll*, and every one doing guile to him. M.C. 165. *Prederys pëb a'y worfen*, let every one think of its end. O.M. 227. *Pëb ol war pen y dew gljyn a gân yn gordhyans dodho*, every one on his knees will sing in worship to him. P.C. 247. W. *paub, † paup*. Ir. *ceach, † cach*. Gael. *gach*. Manx, *gach*. Lat. *quisque*.

PEBA, v. a. To bake. *Lhwyl, 17*. † *Es an bara pebes luck*, is the bread baked enough? *Pryce*. Another form of *pobas*, qd. v. W. *pobi*. Arm. *pobi*. Sanse. *pach*. Gr. *πέπρω*.

PEBA, v. a. To use a pipe, to pipe, to play a tune. *A barth an Tás, minstrels a rás, pebouch wharé*, in the name of the Father, minstrels of grace, pipe immediately. O.M. 2846. *Mynstrels, grouch dhe ny peba, may hallan warbarth downssya*, minstrels, do ye pipe to us, that we may together dance. C.W. 184. Another form of *piba*, qd. v.

PEBAN, s. f. A little pipe, a flageolet. See *Piban*.

PEBER, s. m. A baker. Corn. Voc. *pistor*. (*Peba—gour*.) W. *pobwr*. Arm. *pober*.

PÉCAR, adv. Equally, like as, as. *A búb sort oll a leverow egwall unna ew gorrys, pekar ydhw an sortow gorrys unna der deyses*, of every sort of books equally in them are put, as are the sorts put in them by pairs. C.W. 160. Id. qd. *pocár*, qd. v.

PECH, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. *Bjth ny allaf yn ow rós dhe wül pëch vjth y cacyé*, I shall never be able in my net to catch him to do any sin. P.C. 55. *A'n ladhas mür yw y bëch*, who killed him, great is his sin. P.C. 3162. *Dhe pëch dhys a vjdh gefys*, thy sin will be forgiven thee. R.D. 1102. *Ol pëch Adam pan prennas*, when he redeemed all the sin of Adam. R.D. 2562. *Gáf dhew ow fëch, my a'd pýs*, forgive me my sin, I pray thee. O.M. 2726. W. *pëch*.

PECHA, v. a. To sin, to commit sin, to transgress, to

offend. Written also *peché*. *War lynch máb dên dhe becha, reson prág y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêff y vonas tregys*, after the son of man sinned, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained that he should dwell in heaven. M.C. 7. *Te na yllyth omwethé un prés yn geydh na pechy*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin. M.C. 20. *Ha'n virtu an pregoth o máb dên dhe asé peché*, and the virtue of the sermon was that the son of man left sinning. M.C. 23. *Ha na vra na moy pecha*, and do thou sin no more. M.C. 34. *Fest yn crëff me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthé*, very strongly I have sinned, selling Jesus to you. M.C. 104. *Hag an aval devethys, dredhy Adam may pechsé*, and the apple had come from it, that Adam had sinned by. M.C. 152. *Ny wrák an dên-ma vythqueth war an bjs-ma drokoleth, na ny peches war nêp cor*, this man has never done evil deed in this world, nor sinned in any sort. P.C. 2905. W. *pechu*. Arm. *pechi*. Lat. *pecco*.

PECHAD, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pechadow*. *Yn dewellens pechadow, gúl alter da vyé*, in atonement for sins, to make an altar would be good. O.M. 1173. *Hag henna dhé'th pechadow dha gy, dha'n doer a wra cruppya*, and that for thy sins, on the earth thou shalt creep. C.W. 66. For the singular the later form *pechas*, qd. v. was generally used. W. *pechawd, pechod*. Arm. *peched, † pechet*. Ir. *peacadh, † peccat*. Gael. *peacudh*. Manx, *peccah*. All from the Lat. *peccatum*.

PECHADUR, s. m. A sinner, a transgressor. See the later form *pehadur*. W. *pechadur*. Arm. *pecher*. Ir. *peacach, peacthach, † pecthad*. Gael. *peacair, peacuch*. Manx, *peccach*. Lat. *peccator*.

PECHADURES, s. f. A female sinner. *A pe profus bynyges, ef a wothfyé y bós hy pechadures; ny's gassé dh'y gylé*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would have known that she is a sinner; he would not have permitted her to anoint him. P.C. 491. *Pechadores es hep gow, an brassa egé yn pow, gans púp ol ty o gylwys*, thou art a sinner without a lie, the greatest that was in the country by every body thou wast called. R.D. 1094. *My re bué pechadores a pechas marthys yn frás*, I have been a sinner (that) sinned wondrous greatly. R.D. 1097. Written also *pehadures*, qd. v. W. *pechadures*. Arm. *pecherez*. Fr. *pecheresse*.

PECHAS, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pechasow*. *Godha'ff paynys pan vynnas, nêb na ylly gúl pechas*, when he was willing to suffer pains, who could not commit sin. M.C. 3. *Leun a bechas, ny won ken, dhe wethyll agis meysty*, full of sin I know not other, to do your power. M.C. 75. *Rák henna warbarth ol y fechas gulân dedhy hy y feydh gyfys*, for that together all her sins clean to her will be forgiven. P.C. 528. *My re bechas, hag a henna a clow mersy war Dev agan Tás may affo an pechasow*, I have sinned, and for that I ery merey of God our Father, that he may pardon our sins. O.M. 1866. *Yn dewyllygens pechasow*, in atonement of sins. P.C. 826. A late form of *pechad*, qd. v., and written also *pehas*, qd. v.

PECHYE, v. a. To thrust, to dart. *Yn corf Ihesus caradow en gew lym ef a bechyé pür ewn yn dan an asow, dre an golon may 'thesé*, in the body of loveable Jesus the sharp spear he darted very right under the ribs, so that it was through the heart. M.C. 218.

PEDAR, eard. num. Four. Used with nouns feminine, as *peswar* is with masculines. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhê, gans peswar marreg a brîs, dhe bûb marreg ran may fê*, the clothes of Christ were divided, four parts made of them, by four soldiers of account; to every soldier that there might be a part. M.C. 190. *In corff Ihesus ydhi esê, hag ef yn crows ow creggy, pypm mîll strekis del iové, ha peder gwîth cans goly, ha tryugons moy gansê, ha pymthek, pûr wîr êns y*, in the body of Jesus there were, while he was hanging on the cross, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds, and three score more with them, and fifteen, very truly were they. M.C. 227. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streyth vrâs defry, ow resek a-dyworty*, a fountain bright like silver, and large streams indeed, flowing from it. O.M. 772. W. *pedair*, † *pedeir*. Arm. *peder*. Ir. † *cetheora*, † *ceteora*. Sanse. *katasras*. Lith. *keturios*.

PEDN, s. m. A head, summit, extremity. † *A, chorll côth, te pedn pilles, fâlla vynta ge henna, y fîdth an bîs consumys*, Ah! old churle, thou bald pate, how wilt thou have this to be, that the world will be consumed? C.W. 168. † *Aylas, me yw marow, ha'w fedn squattys pûr garow, why a'n gwêl inter dew ran, alas, I am dead, and my head broken very cruelly, you see it in two parts*. C.W. 124. † *Pedn yz*, an ear of corn. *Llwyd*, 34. † *Pedn braos*, a joint-head. † *Blew an pedn*, hair of the head. 49. † *Pedn-pral marh*, a horse's skull. 59. † *Pedn dhrog*, wicked. 84. † *Pedn rydh*, red-headed. 142. † *Bar an pedn*, top of the head. 172. † *Pedn diu*, a boil. 136. (W. *pendhuyn*, lit. a black-head.) "The Cornish now call a kind of botch or boil, "Blackhead." They also call a tomtit *pednpaly*; and say *pednamene*, head to feet; as in many Cornish huts, large families lie, husband, wife, and children, (even grown up) of both sexes, in one bed." *Polwhele*. † *Pedn diu*, black-heads, yonng frogs, or tadpoles. *Pryce*. *Pedn* is a late corruption of *pen*, qd. v.

PEDNZIVIG, adj. Noble, principal. Pl. † *pednzivigian*, nobility, gentry. *Llwyd*, 108. A late corruption of *pendevig*, qd. v.

PEDREN, s. f. The breech, the buttock. Pl. *pedrennow*. *Me a'n knouk fest dybyté, man geffo pûp ol bysnê, ow myres worth y vody, del wascaf y peydrennow, may fo gôs y vlewnnow, ha y corf ol kyns ys hedhy*, I will beat him hard without pity, that all may have shuddering, looking at his body, as I shall strike his buttocks, that his hair may be bloody, and all his body, before leaving off. P.C. 2094. W. *pedrain*, pl. *pedrciniau*.

PEDREVAN, s. f. A lizard, eft, or newt. *Llwyd*, 240. *Pedrevan an dour*, a water lizard. 143. *Llwyd*, 75, gives another form *pedrevor*, and reads *pedresif*, for *wedresif*, qd. v. He also gives *peder chwilen*, as a Welsh synonym.

PEDRY, v. a. To rot, to become rotten, to putrify. Part. *pedrys*. *Oynment o a gymmys râs, may wethê corf heb pedry*, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without putrefying. M.C. 235. *Nesfrê na wrelo dybry, lemyñ fleryê ha peddry kepar ha seym py llys haal*, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train-oil or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2707. *An kêth gwâs-ma gorreuch why yn drôk pryson dhe peddry*, this same fellow put ye in a bad prison to rot. R.D. 2002. *Merouch*

pymava towlys, yn clêdh dhe vonas pedrys, see ye where he is thrown, in a ditch to be rotten. C.W. 82. W. *pydru*. Lat. *putreo*.

PEDYR, s. m. Peter; a man's name. Written also *peder*. *Peder, Androw, ha Iowan, dûn ahanan hep falladow, Peter, Andrew, and John, let us go hence, without delay*. P.C. 464. W. *Pedr*.

PEDH, v. subs. He shall or will be. *Mara pêdh e lêl juggys*, if he be fairly judged. P.C. 1344. *Mar pêdh e yeyn, ny dhue dhe gur*, if it will be cold, it will not come to the end. P.C. 2729. A mutation of *bêdh*, qd. v.

PEDHA, v. subs. He should be. *Mars mara pedha degis gans y dûs na'n cassan ny, yn ûr-na bîdth leveryys ef dhe sevell dre vestry*, but if he be carried away by his people, so that we should not find him, then it will be said that he arose through power. M.C. 240. A mutation of *bedha*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*.

PEDHAF, v. snbs. I shall or will be. *Mar pedhaf kelmys lemmyn*, if I shall now be bound. O.M. 1349. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen*, if I shall be living a year. O.M. 2386. A mutation of *bedhaf*, qd. v.

PEDHIGLA, v. a. To roar like a lion, to bellow. *Llwyd*, 142. *A pedhigla*, bellowing. 248.

PEDHOUGH, v. subs. Ye will be. *Yn ûr-na, der vaner da, mara pedhouch repentys, an kêth plâg a ura voydya*, in that hour, after a good manner, if ye will repent, that same plague shall be made void. C.W. 170. A mutation of *bedhouch*, qd. v.

PEDHYN, v. s. We shall or will be. *Yn ûr-na me a weyl, mar a pedhyn ny abel dhe wûl defens a râk tues*, then I shall see, if we shall be able to make a defence before people. P.C. 2305. A mutation of *bedhyn*, qd. v.

PEG, s. m. Pitch. *Râg henna fystyn, ke, gura gorhel a blankos playnyys, hag ymo lues trygva, romes y a vîdth gyhwys; a-vês hag agy yn ta gans pêk bedhens stanch wrîs*, therefore hasten thou, go, make a ship of planed planks, and in it many dwellings, rooms they shall be called; without and within well with pitch let them be made staunch. O.M. 954. *A vês hag agy yn ta gans peyk bedhans stanch gwrîs*, without and within well with pitch let them be made staunch. C.W. 164. *Yma peyk dhym provyes, ha lowonow pûp elan, deffrans sortov a wernow yma parys pûr effan*, there is to me pitch provided, and ropes of every kind, different sorts of masts, here are ready very plainly. C.W. 166. W. *pîg*. Arm. *pec*, *peg*. Ir. *pic*, † *bi*. Gael. *pic*. Manx. *pick*. Lat. *pix*, *pice*. Fr. *poix*.

PEG, s. f. A prick, a smart, a smarting. *Pryce*. The verb is written *pîga*, qd. v. W. *pîg*. Arm. *pîc*. Gael. *pioc*.

PEG, s. m. A small piece, a bit. *Ef a'n gevyth war an chul; dêñ vythol na dhoutjans peg*, he shall catch it on the jaw; let not any man doubt a bit. P.C. 1182. Borrowed from the English.

PEGANS, s. m. Necessaries of life, money, instruments. *Fystenouch troh an daras, râg omma ny wreuch trega; agas tooles dha'th ballas, h'ages pegans dha nedha, y towns parys*, make ye haste through the door, for here ye shall not dwell; your tools for delving, and your instruments to spin, they are ready. C.W. 72. *Cuntell warbarth ow fegans, me a vyn môs pûr uskys*, gather thou together my necessities, I will go very quickly. C.W. 94. *Degen genan agen pegans*, let us carry with us our necessities.

- C.W. 96. *Victual erall dhyn yma, ha pegans lower dha vewa*, other victuals to us there are, and necessities enough to live. C.W. 108. Probably a corrupt plural of *pêth*, qd. v.
- PEGY, v. a. To pray, to beseech. *Ha dhe'n Tâs gwrên oll pegy, na skydny a an kêth vengans warnan ny, nag en flechys*, and to the Father let us all pray, that the same vengeance may not fall on us, nor our children. C.W. 160. More generally written *pygy*, and *pygy*, qd. v.
- PEGYA, v. a. To cease. *In' della hy a begyas bÿs hanter dÿdh yredy*, so it ceased until mid-day indeed. M.C. 201. The interpretation is doubtful, and is arrived at by comparing the word with W. *peidio*; in the same way as C. *nÿa*, to fly, = W. *neidio*.
- PEH, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. *Llwyd*, 52, 115. A late form of *pêch*, qd. v.
- PEHAD, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pehadow*. *Llwyd*, 242. A late form of *pechad*, qd. v.
- PEHADUR, s. m. A sinner. Pl. *pehadoryon*. *Kyn nag ôff dên skentyll pâr, par del won lavaraff dhys, yntre Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys*, though I am not a very learned man, even as I know I will tell to thee, between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. *Ihesu Crist mûr gerensê dhe vâb dên a dhyswedhas, a'n uchelder may 'thesê dhe'n bÿs pan deyskynnas, pehadoryon râg perna o desevis dre Satnas*, Jesus Christ shewed much love to the son of man, when he descended to the world from the height that he was, to redeem sinners who were felled by Satan. M.C. 5. Another form of *pechadur*, qd. v.
- PEHADURES, s. f. A female sinner. *An gusyl o may fe dris dhe râg Crist pehadures, ol dh'y vâdh may rollo brês anedhy, del re dhe grês*, the counsel was that a sinful woman should be brought before Christ, that he might give judgment upon her according to his will as some believed. M.C. 32. Another form of *pechadures*, qd. v.
- PEHAS, s. m. Sin, offence, transgression. Pl. *pehasow*. *Arluth, venegs re by, del osê Dew hep pehas*, Lord, blessed art thou, as thou art God without sin. O.M. 1796. *Yn amendys a'd pehasow, orden bôs gureys temple golow, brâs ha ledan*, in amendment of thy sins, order to be made a brilliant temple, great and broad. O.M. 2259. *Moy yw ow gwan oberow, hag yn wêdh ow fhasow es tell ew dha versy, Dew*, greater are my evil deeds, and likewise my sins, than so is thy mercy, God. C.W. 84. Another form of *pechas*, qd. v.
- PEHE, v. a. To sin, to transgress. *Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorrans an dyfen*, Oh, sad, sad, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249. *Râg henna my a's temptyas dhe behê*, for that I tempted them to sin. O.M. 308. *Saw my a greys hy bôs sêch, ha gurÿs nôth ol râg an pêch a pehas ow thâs ha'm mam*, but I believe that it is dry, and all made bare, for the sin which my father and mother sinned. O.M. 759. *Govy pan wrugê pchê gans corf an debel venen*, woe is me, when I have done sin with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2250. Another form of *peché*, qd. v.
- PEIS, s. f. A coat, a jacket. Corn. Voe. *tunica*. Generally written in the Dramas, *pows*, qd. v. See also *Peus*. W. *païs*, a coat, a petticoat. Ir. *†eéis*. Cf. Dutch *pey*, and Eng. *pea-jacket*.
- PEL, s. f. A sphere, a ball, a bowl to play with. Pl. *pelio*. *Pêl-ma*, this ball. *Ny ol devethes war tÿr glâs dho gwarê pelio*, *râg 'gun chas*, we are all come upon green land, to play at bowls for our health. *Pryce*. W. *pêl*. Arm. *pellen*. Lat. *pila*. Sanse, *pal*, *pil*, to throw a ball.
- PELE, adv. Where, in what place. (*Pe-le*.) *An dên-ma re drehevys, gallas ny wodhan pelê*, this man has arisen, he has gone, we know not where. M.C. 245. *Del ôs cowyth da, lavar a pilê osa*, as thou art a good companion, say whence thou art. P.C. 2179. *Llwyd*, 248, gives as the earliest form *pylêch*, then *plêch*, then *ple*.
- PELE, s. m. A spire, a steeple. *Carn pele*, the spire rock. *Pryce*.
- PELEZ, adj. Bald. *† Pedn pelez*, a bald head. *Pryce*. Written also *pîlez*, qd. v.
- PELIHA, pron. inter. Which or whether of the two. *Llwyd*, 178, *pelîha*.
- PELL, adj. Distant, remote, far, long. Comp. *pellah*, *†pellack*, *pella*. *Pylat êth yn mës a'y hell yn un lowarth a'n gevo, ogas o, nyng esa pell*, Pilate went out of his hall into a garden which he bad, near it was, it was not far. M.C. 140. *Ny strechya ff pell*, I will not delay long. M.C. 158. *Ha dh'y notyê drys an wlas, a ogas hag a bell*, to make it known through the country, anear and afar. M.C. 249. *Bewê pel a wrîk yn beys*, I lived long in the world. R.D. 210. *Ny iuggyn mones nêp pel, lemmyn bÿs yn un castel henwys Emmaus*, we do not think to go any distance, but so far as a village called Emmaus. R.D. 1294. W. *pell*. Arm. *pell*.
- PELLA, adj. Farther, longer. The comparative of *pell*. Originally written *pellack*, (*Llwyd*, 243,) the guttural being softened into *h*, and generally omitted. *Ny allaf pella trega*, I cannot stay longer. O.M. 2190. *Ny venna ff pella lcttyê*, I will not longer delay. P.C. 1612. *Lemmyn me a grys yn ta y fynna ff vy môs pella esouch haneth*, now I believe well, that I shall go further than you to-night. R.D. 1297. *Nymbus bywê na fella*, living is no longer for me. R.D. 2210. W. *pellack*. Arm. *pelloch*.
- PELLDER, s. m. Distance, remoteness. *Râg henna dûn a lema, yn pelder dheworth ow thâs*, therefore let us go hence, to a distance from my father. C.W. 98. *Aban ew pûb tra parys, dûn ny yn kerth kcke ffrys, pelder adro yn bÿs*, since every thing is ready, let us go away likewise, afar off about in the world. C.W. 100. W. *pellder*. Arm. *pellder*, *pelder*.
- PELLEAR, adv. A long time. (*Pell-car*, au hour.) *Pryce*.
- PELLEN, s. f. A ball of thread or yarn, a round body, a bowl. Corn. Vocab. *globus*. W. *pellen*. Arm. *pellen*. Gael. *peileir*.
- PELLIST, s. m. A pileh or pelisse. Corn. Voe. *pellist-gur*, *pellieia*, a leathern pileh, lit. a man's pelisse; *pellistker*, *mastruga*, a fur coat. W. *pilysgyn*. Lat. *pellicia*.
- PELLY, v. a. To render distant, to remove far off, to drive away. Part. *pellys*. *Ethlays, gwef pan ewê genys, ow terry gormenadow Dew, pellys ôn a Baradys dha'n noer vey*, er agan gow, alas, woe is me when I was born, breaking the commandments of God, driven we are from Paradise to the world for our woe. C.W. 76. W. *pellu*. Arm. *pellaat*. Lat. *pello*.
- PEMDHAC, card. num. Fifteen. *Llwyd*, 135. Written also *pymthee*, qd. v.

PEMP, eard. num. Five. *Llwyd*, 18, 135. ‡ *Pemp degvas*, fifteenth. Written also *pymp*, qd. v.

PEMPAS, num. adj. Fifth. *Llwyd*, 135. ‡ *Ha gothu-har ha metten o an pempas jorna*, and the evening and the morning was the fifth day. M.C. p. 95. C.W. p. 191. A later form of *pympes*, qd. v.

PEN, s. m. An extremity, end, conclusion; head, a chief, beginning, the upper part, a summit. Pl. *pennow*. Cornish Vocabulary, *capud*. *A lena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh*, thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *Gans queth y ben y quedhens, gwelas banna ny yllly*, with a cloth his head they covered so that he could not see a jot. M.C. 96. *Hu hager fest an dygtyas, corf ha pen, treys ha dewlé*, and very fondly treated him, body and head, feet and hands. M.C. 130. *Aga fen y a sackyé*, their heads they wagged. M.C. 195. *Cayphas a'n droys arté dhe Pylat o pen Iustis*, Caiaphas brought him again to Pilate (that) was chief justice. M.C. 119. *Ha'n pen arall o pytel*, and the other end was pity. M.C. 223. *May'th êth war ben y dhowlyn*, so that he went on his knees. M.C. 54. *Del osa Dew dhyn ha pen*, as thou art God to us, and head. P.C. 732. *Kyns pen vjs*, before the end of a month. P.C. 1646. *Me a dhybarth ynterthoch, hag a wra dheuch pennow couch*, I will separate between you, and make your heads red. P.C. 2326. *Kyns pen sythyn*, before the end of a week. R.D. 30. *Ev yw pen cók*, he is a block-head. R.D. 2017. *Del lavaraf, pen bronnen*, as I say, rush-head. R.D. 2096. *Pen ha duscoudh*, head and shoulders. R.D. 2500. ‡ *Pennow ties*, heads of the people, chief men. *Llwyd*, 128. *Pennow js*, ears of corn. *Pryce*. W. *pen*, † *penn*. Arm. *penn*. Ir. *ceann*, † *cenn*. Gael. *cean*. Manx. *cione*. (Cf. W. *pen-mawr*; Ir. † *cenmar*, capito, i. e. great head; W. *noeth-ben*; Ir. *nochtchenn*, barehead.—The Erse form is also preserved in Welsh, in the compound *talcen*, a forehead; and in the simple term *cyn*, † *cen*, chief, foremost, head.) Cf. also Lat. *finis*. Sanse. *phan*, to end.

PENAG, adv. Soever. Answering to *cunque* in Latin. *Gurêns Dew y rôdh ha'y vynnas, py penag vo yn y vveys*, let God do his will and his pleasure, whatever may be in his mind. O.M. 1154. *Pup-penag-ol a vo ef*, who-soever he may be. P.C. 23. *My a vyn gúl yn della, py le penag y's kyffyn*, I will do so, wherever I find it. P.C. 1551. *A henna na geuseuch gér, py-penag-ol a wharfo*, of that speak not a word, whatever may happen. R.D. 671. *Pyw penag a'm gwella vy, ef a wyl-fyth ow thás*, whoever shall see me, will see my Father. R.D. 2383. Used also without a pronoun. *Penag a wrylluf ammé, henna yw ef*, whomsoever I shall kiss, that is he. P.C. 1084. Written also *pynag*, qd. v. W. *pynag*. Arm. *pennag*.

PENCANGUER, s. m. A centurion, the head of a hundred men. Corn. Voc. *centurio*, (*pen—can—guer*, pl. of *gour*.)

PENCAST, s. m. The Pentecost, Whitsuntide. *Llwyd*, 32, 116, 241. Arm. *pentekost*. From Lat. *pentecoste*. Ir. *cineighis*. Gael. *cuingis*. Manx. *kingesh*. From Lat. *quinquagesima*.

PENCLIN, s. m. The knee. Corn. Voc. *genu*. More correctly written *penglin*. See *Glin*.

PENCLUN, s. m. The hip, the haunch. Corn. Voab. *clunis*. See *Clun*.

PENDEVIG, s. m. A prince, one of the highest rank, a chief man, a nobleman. Corn. Voc. *princeps*. Pl. *pen-devigion*. Written later *pensevic*, qd. v. In *Llwyd*'s time it was corrupted into ‡ *pednzhivig*, pl. *pednzhivigion*. 128. Comp. of *pen*, head, and *dovi*, to rule. W. *pendevig*. Arm. *pinvidic*, *pinouic*.

PENDIWEN, s. f. A reed. *Llwyd*, 43. Arm. *penduen*. *Pendhu* in Welsh is the "brownwort." Comp. of *pen*, head, and *du*, black.

PENDRA, s. f. What thing, what, why. *Ow máp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn*, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1311. *Pendra wreuch ow repryfu*, why do ye reprove me? O.M. 1500. *Pendra wráf ny wodhes whêth*, what I will do, thou knowest not yet. P.C. 848. *Pendra reys dhynny dhe gúl*, what is necessary for us to do? P.C. 1354. *Pendra ny venté keusel*, why wilt thou not speak? P.C. 1775. Another form of *pandra*, qd. v.

PENDRUPPIA, v. a. To nod, or shake the head. *Llwyd*, 135. W. *pendumpian*.

PENGARN, s. m. A gurnet fish. *Llwyd*, 135. Pl. *pengarnas*. *Y rôf henwyn dha'n puskas, dhe wyan, pengarnas, selyas*, I will give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, congers. C.W. 32. W. *pengarn*, *pengernyn*.

PENGUCH, s. m. A head covering, an upper garment. Corn. Voc. *penguchgrec*, *mastruga*, a fur coat; lit. a woman's cloak. W. *penguwch*.

PENNAGEL, pron. Whoever. *Pennagel ew na lavara*, whoever says not. C.W. 14. *Ha pennagel a wra henna*, and whoever shall do that. C.W. 118. A late form of *penag-ol*, qd. v.

PENPRAL, s. m. A skull. *Penpral marh*, a horse's skull. *Pryce*.

PENRYN, s. m. A promontory, eape, head-land. *Why a's bjdth agas gobyr credy, warbarth ol guel Behethlen, ha coys Penryn yn tyen, my a's re lemyn dheuch why*, ye shall have your reward surely, together all the field of Bohellan, and the wood of Penryn, wholly I give them now to you. O.M. 2589. W. *penryn*. It forms the name of many places; as *Penryn Blathaon*, Caithness, in Scotland; *Penryn Rhiondyh*, the point of Galloway; *Penryn Penwyth*, Land's End, in Cornwall; *Penryn Creudhyn*, in North Wales, &c. Comp. of *pen*, a head, and *rhyn*, a point, or eape.

PENS, s. f. A pound in money, twenty shillings. ‡ *Ena dzhei a varginiaz rág trei penz an vledhan guber*, then they agreed for three pounds a year wages. *Llwyd*, 251. A late form of *puns*, qd. v.

PENSEVIC, s. m. A prince. *Lucyfer yw ow hanow, ow howelha yw tanow, pensevic yn néf omma, why a wór yn ta henna, ow bosaf gwell es an Tás*, Lucifer is my name, my companions are fires, a prince in heaven I am, ye know well that, that I am better than the Father. C.W. 10. Written by *Llwyd*, 99, *penzvik*, pl. *pen-dzhivigion*, 128. A late form of *pendevig*, qd. v.

PENTEILU, s. m. The head of the family, the master of the house. Corn. Voc. *paterfamilias*. Comp. of *pen*, head, and *teilu*, qd. v., a family. W. *penteulu*.

PENVO, comp. v. When it may be. (*Pan—bo*.) *Ha penvo reys degevy, gorouch y dha'n Mount Tabor*, and when it is necessary to give tithe, put them to the Mount Tabor. C.W. 78. *Gans dén penvo convedhys*, by man when he is discovered. C.W. 118.

PENYS, s. m. Penance. *Ol del vynny, Arluth kêr, my a ura yn pŵp tyller hedre' veyn bew yn bŷs-ma, gans penys ha golochas*, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we may be alive in this world, with penance and praise. P.C. 116. W. *penyd*. Arm. *pinigen*, (fr. Fr. *punition*.) Ir. *peanas*, † *pennail*, † *pennil*. Gael. *peanas*. Manx, *panys*.

PENYS, v. a. To do penance. *Penys a reys rag y terros, may fo leheys mŵr a'y gallos*, it is necessary to do penance for his arrogance, that much of his power may be diminished. P.C. 43. *Dew ugans dŷdh ow penys y speynas y gŷk ha'y woys*, two score days doing penance, he spent his flesh and blood. M.C. 10. W. *penydu*, *penydio*. Lat. *pœnitio*.

PEP, pron. s. Every one. *War pēp ol marnas ty*, upon all except thee. O.M. 948. The same as *pēb*, qd. v.

PEPYNAG, pron. s. Whatsoever, whatever. *My a vyn aga threky, pepynag ol a wharfo*, I will eat them, whatever may happen. O.M. 1736. Written also *pepenag*. *Rēs yw sywē y vōdh ef, pepenag vo*, it is necessary to follow his will, whatever it be. O.M. 662. *Pepenagol may'th ello*, wherever he may go. P.C. 630. (*pe*—*penag*.) W. *pa*—*byuag*.

PER, s. m. A caldron, a kettle, a boiler, a furnace. Corn. Voc. *lebes*. W. *pair*, † *peir*. Arm. † *pēr*. Ir. *coire*. Manx, *coirrey*. Sanse. *charu*.

PER, s. m. Pears. A plural aggregate, of which the sing. is *peran*. *Gwedhan peran*, a pear tree. *Llwyd*, 133. W. *pēr*, *peren*, *peran*, *peranen*. Arm. *pēr*, *peren*, *pīr*. Ir. *piorra*. Gael. *peur*. Lat. *pyrum*. Fr. *poire*. Eng. *pear*.

PERAG, adv. For what, wherefore, why. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *pe*, what, and *rāg*, for. Generally contracted into *prāg*, qd. v. W. *parag*, *pyrag*. Arm. *perac*, *perag*.

PERAN, s. f. A pear. Pl. *pēr*, qd. v. *Gwedhan peran*, a pear tree. *Llwyd*, 133.

PERBREN, s. m. A pear tree. Corn. Vocab. *pirus*. (*Pēr*—*bren*.) W. *perbren*. Arm. *peren*, *gwezen-bēr*. Irish, *crann piorra*. Gael. *craobh pheuran*.

PERCOU, v. a. Remember thou, bear thou remembrance. † *Perco dhe gwithē sans an dŷdh Sabboth*, remember thee to keep holy the Sabbath day. Pryce. † *En hāw percou gwāw*, in summer remember winter. *Gwawas family motto*. A corruption of *perth*, bear thou, 2 pers. sing. imp. of *perthy*, qd. v., and *cōv*, memory, qd. v.

PERFO, v. a. He may do. *Rāg my a vŷdh an kynsa, bom yn vyag a rollo, hag a perfo ow meystry*, for I will be the first that will give a blow on the journey, and perform my mastery. O.M. 2164. 3 pers. s. subj. of a verb = W. *peri*, to cause.

PERFYTH, adj. Perfect, complete, in perfection. Written also *perfēth*, and *perfēyth*. *Yn peswerē, gwreys perfyth dhē'n beys ol golowys glān*, on the fourth be made perfect to all the world bright lights. O.M. 33. *Ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth*, give me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 452. *Un gusyl da ha perfyth dhym ty a rōs*, a counsel good and perfect to me thou hast given. R.D. 2142. *Dew ugans myldyr perfeyth*, forty miles complete. R.D. 2497. W. *perfāth*, a Lat. *perfectus*. Arm. *peurchreat*. Ir. *foirfeachd*. Gael. *foirfe*.

PERHEN, s. m. A possessor, owner, proprietor. *Llwyd*, 124. *An harlot, foul y berhen, awos kemmys drōk a wrēn*, a'n beys ny fyn tremenē, the raseal, foul his owner,

notwithstanding so much harm as we do, from the world will not pass. P.C. 2112. *Ty losel, foul y perhen, ystyn dhe vrēch war an pren*, thou knave, foul his owner; stretch out thy arm on the wood. P.C. 2752. W. *perchen*. Arm. *perchen*. Manx, *berchagh*.

PERNA, v. a. To take, to lay hold of; to buy, to purchase, to redeem. Part. *pernys*. *May fynnas dijskynna yn gwerhas, ha bōs genys gans y gŷk agan perna*, that he would descend into a virgin, and be born with his flesh to redeem us. M.C. 4. *Dhē'n bŷs pan deyskynnus pehadoryon rāg perna a desevijs dre Salnas; rāg henna gordhyn nefrē Ihesus nēb agan pernas*, to the world when he descended to redeem sinners who were felled by Satan, therefore let us ever worship Jesus who redeemed us. M.C. 5. *Dew dhēn Crist a dhanvonas dhe berna boys ha dewas*, Christ sent two men to buy food and drink. M.C. 42. *Ow horfa ve yw henma, yn mēdh Crist, ragouch vy pernys a berth yn bŷs-ma*, my body is this, says Christ, bought for you within this world. M.C. 44. *A'n gesso pous a's gwyrthyns, ha dhodho pernas cledhē*, he that hath a coat, let him sell it, and buy for him a sword. M.C. 51. *Ny a'n pernas dheworthys*, we bought him from thee. M.C. 105. *Dheworthaf drōk a'n perna*, may the evil one take him from me! O.M. 617. † *Na'rcuh e berna*, do not buy it; † *mi a bernav*, I will buy. *Llwyd*, 244, 247. Another form of *perennē*, qd. v. W. *prynu*. Arm. *perna*, *pernein*.

PERNAR, s. m. A buyer, a purchaser, a redeemer, a ransomer. *Llwyd*, 137. W. *prynwr*. Arm. *prener*, *pernour*.

PERS, adj. Partial. *Llwyd*, 113. Arm. † *pers*, a *bers*. W. *parth*, o *barth*.

PERSEIT, s. m. A jug with two ears. Corn. Voc. *amfora*. Comp. of *per*, and *saith*, a pot, qd. v.

PERTHEGES, v. a. To bear, suffer, to be angry. Pryce. *Mās yw dhe cusyl, deffry; mar scon dhodho del ymny, kychouch ef yn vryongen, ha dalynnouch mŵr calas, ma na allo perthegeys yn dyspyt ol dh'y echen*, good is thy counsel, really; as soon as thou kissest him, eat him in the throat, and hold him very hard, that he cannot endure it, in spite of all his efforts. P.C. 1009. *Mar a talletth perthegeys, ny a ura y uwowheles, rāk pŵp ol a gār bewē*, if he begin to be angry, we will lie to him, for every one loves to live. R.D. 598.

PERTHY, v. a. To bear, carry, sustain, entertain. *My a lever dhys Urry, na borth dout ahanaf vy nefrē; rāg ny fydh kēn dhe perthy, my a lever dheuchwhy why*, I tell thee, Uriah, bear no doubt of me ever; for there will be no reason to bear it, I say unto you. O.M. 2208. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna*, I will measure it well enough, do not ye have fear of that. O.M. 2508. *Pertheuch cōf ol a'n tokyn a leveryys kyns lemyndhyney why, a gowethē*, all bear remembrance of the token (that) I told before now to you, O companions. P.C. 1081. *Na berth dout, ny vŷdh nehys*, do not bear a doubt, it shall not be denied. C.W. 42. *Ty a berth gossythyans, ken na brodar*, thou shalt suffer punishment, though a brother. C.W. 82. Another form of *perthy*, qd. v.

PERTHY, v. a. To honour, to respect. *An tresā, ha'n peswera henath nēb ma na ello perthy ve*, the third and fourth generation of them that do not honour me. Pryce. *Gwra perthy de tās, ha de mam, mal de dydhiow*

- beddens hŷr war an tŷr, nêb an Arluth de Dew ryes dees*, do thou honour thy father, and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God hath given thee. *Pryce*. A corruption of *perchy*, id. qd. *W. parchu, perchi*.
- PERVEDH**, s. m. The inward part, the middle region. *A bervedh*, within. *A bûb echen gorow ha benow yn wêdh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe gorhel a bervedh*, of every kind male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within. O.M. 992. *Henna a wra gwythé, na dheffo glaw a bervedh*, that will keep that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1076. *Ke a bervedh yn castel a dhyragof*, go within the village before me. P.C. 195. *W. pervedh*. Lat. *per medium*.
- PERYL**, s. m. Peril, danger, risk. *Torré yn ow feryl vy, hag ynwêdh gwra dhe'th werty, may tebro ef annodho*, break it off at my risk, and also cause to thy husband that he may eat of it. O.M. 197. *Da yw, na dhout perill*, it is good, fear not danger. C.W. 44. *W. perygl*; a Lat. *periculum*. Arm. *pirill*. Ir. *peireacuil*. Gael. *peireagal*.
- PES**, s. m. Pease, pulse. *Llwyd*, 121, 150, *péz*; † *cuthu Pérez*, pease-cods. *W. pŷs*. Arm. *péz*, *piz*. Ir. *pis*, *peasair*. Gael. *peasair*. Manx, *pishyr*. Sansc. *pēshī*. Lat. *pisa*. Fr. *pois*; *pesiere*, a field of peas.
- PES**, v. subs. Thou shouldst be. *Râk pûr wŷr gynnen mar pês, ny a vyé pûr attê, ha lowen mûr*, for very truly if thou shouldst be with us, we should be very much at ease, and very glad. R.D. 2442. A mutation of *bês*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*.
- PESACH**, adj. Rotten. *Pryce*.
- PESAD**, s. m. A prayer, invocation. Pl. *pesadow*. *Pan o y besadow guris, dhe'n doudhek y levery, koscouch lemmyn mars ew prŷs, powesouch, wy yw grevŷs*, when his prayers were done, he said to the twelve; sleep now if it is time, rest, ye are weighed down. M.C. 61. Written also *pysad*, *pysadow*, qd. v. From *pesy*, to pray.
- PESC**, s. m. Fish. *Llwyd*, 18. *Pesc sâl*, salt fish. 143. Written also *pysc*, qd. v.
- PESGWYTH**, adv. As often as. *Pryce*. *An gam dha-eas, pesgwyth may gwella why hy, remembra ahanaf why me a wra hŷs venary*, the rainbow truly as often as ye see it, remember you I will for ever. C.W. 182. Comp. of *pe*, what, and *gwyth*, a time.
- PESTRIORES**, s. f. A female sorcerer, a witch. *Llwyd*, 241. *Out warnas, a pûr vŷl scout, hep dhout pestryores stout, kyn fy mar prout, ty a'n pren*, out upon thee! O most vile scout; without doubt a stont witch; though thou art so proud, thou shalt catch it. O.M. 2668. Written also *pystriores*, qd. v.
- PESWAR**, card. num. Four. Used with nouns masculine, as *pedar* is with feminines. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhé, gans peswar marreg a brys, dhe bûb marreg ran may fe*, the clothes of Christ were divided, four parts were made of them, by four soldiers of worth; to every soldier that there might be a part. M.C. 190. *Y êth yn un fystene, peswar marrek greys êns*, they went in a hurry, four armed soldiers they were. M.C. 241. *Pandra wrên agan peswar*, what shall we four do? R.D. 563. *Awos bôs ny peswar smat, gwythé an bêdh ny ylsyn*, though we be four fellows, we could not keep the tomb. R.D. 602. *W.*
- pedwar, †pelguar, †petuar*. Arm. *pcvar*. (Cf. *Περὸνάρια*, oppidum Parisorum Britanniae populi; apud Ptol.) Ir. *ceathair, †cethir*. Gael. *ceithir*. Manx, *kiare*. Gr. Dor. *πέτορα*. Lat. *quatuor*. Goth. *fidvor*. Lith. *keturas*. Sansc. *chatur*.
- PESWARDHEC**, card. num. Fourteen. Written by *Llwyd*, 134, *pazwardhak*. *W. pedwar-ar-dheg*. Arm. *pcvarzek*. Ir. *ceathar deag*. Gael. *ceithirdeug*. Manx, *kiare-jeig*. Lat. *quatuordecim*.
- PESWERÉ**, num. adj. Fourth. *Yn pesweré gwreys per-fyth dhe'n beys ol golowys glân*, on the fourth, be made perfect to all the earth bright lights. O.M. 33. *An pesweré a gewsys, na whelyn gwevyé an pow*, the fourth said, let us not seek to fleo the country. M.C. 247. *Yn peswera dŷdh bŷdh gwŷs an houl, ha'n loer*, on the fourth day shall be made the sun and the moon. C.W. 8. Written also *pysweré*, qd. v. *W. pedwerydh, †petguarù, †petguared*. Arm. *pcvaré, pcvarved*. Ir. *ceathramhadh, †cethramad*. Gael. *ceathramh*. Manx, *kiarree*.
- PESY**, v. a. To pray, to supplicate, to beseech, to implore. *Mar pesy a leun golon*, if he prayed with a full heart. M.C. 25. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thas, may hallouch mós dh'y asedh*, watch ye and pray my Father, that ye may be able to go to his seat. M.C. 52. *Dhe-worté un lam bechan ydh êth pesy may hallé*, from them he went a little distance that he might pray. M.C. 53. *Yn maner-ma y pesys râg an kêth ré re'n crowsé*, in this manner he prayed for those same that crucified him. M.C. 185. *An lader a'n barth dychow a besys yn ketel-ma*, the thief on the right side prayed thus. M.C. 193. *Ha pesyn râg y ené*, and let us pray for his soul. O.M. 2368. *Ny'm nâch, mar a'n pesaf ef*, he will not deny me, if I pray to him. P.C. 1166. The 3 pers. s. fut. is written *peys*, qd. v. Another form is *pysy*, and by the common corruption of *s* into *g*, *pygy*, and *pygy*, qd. v. *W. pedi*. Arm. *pedi, †pidi*; a Lat. *peto*. Goth. *bidyan*. Germ. *beten*. Ang. Sax. *biddan*. Eng. *bead, bid*.
- PETH**, s. m. A thing, a something, an article. Plur. *pethow*, things, riches, wealth. *Bo clevas, bo pêth kescar, po dre breson presonys*, be it sickness, be it poverty, be it imprisoned in prison. M.C. 24. † *Pêth tshyi*, household stuff, furniture. *Llwyd*, 158. † *Ez kêz? ez po neg ez? ma sêz kêz, dro kêz; po neg ez kêz, dro pêth ez*, is there cheese? is there or is there not? if there is cheese, bring cheese; or if there is not cheese bring what there is. Cornish Proverb, in *Pryce's Vocabulary*. † *Ha'n Dew euhella vedn ry pêth yw gwella ol râg why*, and the God supreme will give what is best of all for you. *Ibid*. Written also *peyth*, and *pŷth*, qd. v. *W. pêth*. Arm. *pez, †pet*. Ir. *†pet*. Sansc. *pétva*, a particle, or atom.
- PEUS**, s. f. A coat, a petticoat. *Peus grec*, toral, a woman's coat. Corn. Vocab. Another form of *peis*, qd. v.
- PEVA**, comp. v. It should be. *Râg yma bous lour omma erbyn soper, a peva ol parusys*, for there is meat enough here against supper, if it should be all made ready. P.C. 690. *Genas a peva tastys, maga fûr te a vea yn pûb poynt avella*, by thee if it should be tasted, as wise thou wouldst be as he. C.W. 48. Comp. of *pe*, a mutation of *be*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*, and *va* for *ve*, he.
- PEVEVA**, comp. v. Where was it? *Dês nês, gâs ve dh'y wellas, maras ew aval da; lavar peveva kefys*, come

nearer, let me see it, if it be a good apple; say where was it found. C.W. 54. Comp. of *pe*, where, *ve*, a mutation of *be*, was, and *va* for *ve*, it.

PEW, v. a. To own a thing, to possess. *Lemmyn dyskudh ha lavar pyw an pren a bew hep mar pous Ihesu an Nazaré*, now shew thou and say which lot shall possess without doubt the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2853. *Henna a's pew, why a wôr kettep onan py pren yw e*, that shall have it, ye know every onc which lot it is. P.C. 2855. *Rc synt ioyyn me a's pew*, by St. Jove I have it. P.C. 2858. *War tu a'y vam a'n pewo, y ben a vynnas synsy*, on the side of his mother (that) owned him, his head he would hold. M.C. 207. (See also *Bew*.) W. *piaw*. Arm. *piaoua*.

PEW, pron. s. Who. *Pew osta dhe es yn wedhan awartha gans trôs ha cân, who art thou (that) art in the tree above with noise and song?* C.W. 42 *Pew an Jowl pandra vjdh gurys*, what the devil shall be done? C.W. 106. *Pew a'th wrûg ge pregowther*, who made thee a preacher? C.W. 170. Written also *pu*, and *pyw*, qd. v.

PEWAS, s. m. A recompense, a reward. *Pryce*.

PEWE, v. a. To live, to be alive. A mutation of *bewé*, qd. v. *Dall ên, ny welyn yn fûs ow bôs mar veyl ow pewé*, blind I was, I saw not well, that I was living so vilely. M.C. 220. *Mara pewaf*, if I live.

PEYL, s. m. The knot of a bow. *Yta an sêth compys, ten hy yn ban bys an peyl, pardell ôs archer prevys, hag a ladhas moy es mgl a vestas kyns es lemyn*, the arrow is right, draw it up to the knot, as thou art a proved archer, and hast killed more than a thousand of beasts before now. C.W. 112. Another form of *pél*, qd. v.

PEYN, s. f. Pain, agony, torment, anguish. Pl. *peynys*. *Herucdh dhe grath ha'th pyté, na'm byma peyn yn gorfen*, according to thy grace and pity, let there not be pain to me at the end. O.M. 2254. *Pylat a yrchys dhedhé war beyn kyllly an bewnans*, Pilate commanded them on pain of losing their life. M.C. 241. *Colon dén a gyl crakyé a vynna prest predery an paynys brás a'n gevé, ha'n dyspyth heb y dylly*, a man's heart might break (that) would readily consider the great pains that he had, and the spite without deserving it. M.C. 139. *Y beynys o créf ha brás warnodho heb y dylly*, his pains were strong and great upon him without deserving them. M.C. 56. *I fcynys o brás ha créff yn ioy dhe-dhy trylys yw*, her pains (that) were great and strong, are turned into joy for her. M.C. 226. *Flehys mûr ha benenas a Ierusalem yn dré a wôr bôs ow fcynys brás, ragoff na wheleuch olé*, children many and women of Jerusalem at home, who know that my pain is great, seek ye not to weep for me. M.C. 168. W. *poen*. Arm. *poen*. Ir. *pian*. Gael. *pian*. Manx, *pian*. Gr. *πῶνα*. Lat. *pæna*.

PEYNE, v. a. To pain, to torture. Written also *peynyé*. Part. *peynys*. *Why a dhêth yn arvow dhom kemeres, dhom syndyé, dhom peynyé bjs yn crow*, ye are come in arms to take me, to hurt me, to torture me even unto death. M.C. 74. *En Edhevon yntredhé a whelas dustuneow rág peyné Crist ha syndyé*, the Jews amongst them sought witnesses to torturo and hurt Christ. M.C. 90. *Yn grows gans kentrow fustys, peynys bjs pan ve marow*, fastened on a cross with nails, tortured till he was dead. M.C. 2. *Natur scyle, me a syns, arluth*

da mar pjdh peynys, ol y sogeté, kyn fôns sýns, rág y beyn dhe vôs grevys, nature will cause, I hold, if the good Lord be pained, all his subjects, though they were holy, to be grieved for his pain. M.C. 211. W. *poeni*. Arm. *poania*, *poenein*.

PEYS, v. a. He will pray. 3 pers. s. fut. of *pesy*, qd. v. *My a'd peys, arluth uhel, I pray thee, high Lord*. O.M. 375. *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mës whêll dylleuch tryssé*, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third. O.M. 1129. *Me a'th peys, gâs dhe wov*, I pray thee, leave thy lie. R.D. 1354. *Ow devolow, deuch gynéf warparth ol, me agas peys*, my devils, come with me together all, I pray you. R.D. 2308. *Pjys* is another form, qd. v.

PEYSY, v. a. To drop. *Pryce*. *Ota cowes pûr ahas, ny's pyrth dén mara peys pel; a wronnd an dôr stremys brás ow tewraga gans mûr nel*, behold a shower very detestable, man will not bear it, if it drops long; great streams around the earth, thickening with much violence. O.M. 1082.

PEYTH, s. m. A thing. *Rum fey, mûr o wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a gyl dén orto bewé*, by my faith, much folly it is to go to burn a thing which a man can live upon. O.M. 474. *Pan dra ny vyn Dew gyl vry ahanaf, na sowyny an peyth a wrehaſ ny wra*, why will not God make account of me, nor prosper the thing that I do. O.M. 521. The same as *pêth*, and *pŷth*, qd. v.

PEZEALLA, adj. How many, so many as. *Llwyd*, 135.

PI, conj. Or. Corn. *Vocab. goscor pi teilu*, family or household; *leu pi obil*, a rudder or peg; *penguch grec pi pillistker*, a woman's cloak or pelissc. *Heb cowyth py cowethes*, without a fellow or helpmate. O.M. 95. *Mar ny gevyth mēdh py gwjñ, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, if thou wilt not find mead or wine, go to a fountain to drink. O.M. 2435. Another form of *po*, qd. v.

PIB, s. f. A pipo, a tube, a musical pipe, a flute. Corn. *Voc. musa*. *Llwyd*, 60, 163, *pib*. W. *pib*. Arm. *pib*. Ir. *piob*. Gael. *piob*. Manx, *piob*. Fr. *pipe*. Germ. *pfeife*. Eng. *pipe*, *fife*.

PIBA, v. a. To pipe, to play on a pipe, or flute. *Menstrels pybych (pibeuch) bysy, may hyllyn mós dhe dhonssyé*, minstrels, pipe diligently that we may go to dance. R.D. 2645. W. *pibaw*, *pibo*.

PIBAN, s. f. A little pipe, a tube, a pipe, a flute, a flagolet. *Llwyd*, 14, 163, 167. *An biban*, the pipe.

231. Diminutive of *pib*. W. *piben*. Arm. *piben*.

PIBYDH, s. m. A piper. Thus *Llwyd*, 164, writes *piphit*, tibicen, in the Cornish Vocabulary. W. *pibydh*.

PIDN, s. m. A peg, or pin. *Llwyd*, 48, 115. A late corruption of *pin*, borrowed from English.

PIDNIAN, s. m. The brain. *Llwyd*, 240. A late corruption of *impinion*, qd. v.

PIDZHI, v. a. To pray. *Llwyd*, 109, 231. Written in the Ordinalia, *pigg*, qd. v.

PIDZHAD, s. m. A prayer. Plur. *pidzhadow*. *Llwyd*, 127. A late corruption of *pysad*, qd. v.

PIGA, v. a. To prick, to prick, to sting. *Llwyd*, 132. W. *pigaw*, *pigo*. Arm. *pica*. Lat. *pungo*. Sanc. *picc*.

PIGOL, s. f. A mattock, a pick, or pickaxe. *Llwyd*, 86, 142. Arm. *pigol*. W. *piccell*, a javelin.

PIGY, v. a. To pray, to supplicate. *Dân alemma, cow-ythé, war mēnydhyow dhe wandré, ha dhe pigy*, let us come hence, compauions, on the mountains to wander,

- and to pray. P.C. 109. *Amen, pigyn yn perfyth*, Amen, let us pray perfectly. P.C. 199. *Mc a vyn môs dhe'n tempel, gollohas rág leverel, ha pigy war dhu Iovyn*, I will go to the temple to speak praise, and pray to god Jupiter. P.C. 357. Another form of *pesy*, qd. v.
- PIL, s. m. A mound, a little hill, a lillock. *Pil gudhar*, a molehill. *Llwyd*, 64. *Pil teil*, a dunghill. 154. *W. pil*, *pill*. Arm. *pill*.
- PILES, adj. Bare, bald. † *Pedn pilez*, bald head. *Llwyd*, 45. † *A chorll côth, te pedn pylls, falia vynta ge henna, y fydh an bÿs consumys*, ah! old churle, thou bald pate, how wilt thou have that to be, that the world shall be consumed. C.W. 168. "A certain kind of oats are called *pillis*, because it has no husks." *Pryce*. *W. pilio*, to make bare, to peel, to pare.
- PILLEN, s. f. A fringe. Corn. Vocab. *fimbrium*. *W. pilyn*. Arm. *pil*, *pilen*. Irish, *bile*, *pillin*. Gael. *bile*, *pillin*. Eng. *pillion*.
- PILM, s. m. Flying dust like flour. *Pryce*.
- PIN, s. m. Pine. *Gwedhan pin*, a pine tree. *Pryce*. Arm. *pin*. Lat. *pinus*.
- PINBREN, s. m. A pine tree. Corn. Voc. *pinus*. Comp. of *pin*, and *pren* a tree. *W. pinbren*, *pinwydhen*. Arm. *pinen*.
- PIRGIRIN, s. m. A stranger. Corn. Vocab. *peregrinus*. *W. pererin*. Arm. *pirchirin*. From the Latin.
- PISA, v. a. To make water, to piss. *Pitshar pisa*, an nrinal. *Llwyd*, 87. *W. pisaw*, *piso*. Fr. *pisser*. Germ. *pissen*.
- PISAS, s. m. Urine. *Llwyd*, 177. *W. pîs*, *pisw*.
- PISC, s. m. Fishes. Corn. Voc. *piscis*. Pl. *puskes*. *Y rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, porpus, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vÿdh, lenesow ha barfusy, pÿsk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfyth*, I will give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmon, congers, all to me obedient they shall be; lings and cods, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 139. *Myreuch worth an vorvoran, hanter pÿsk ha hanter dên, look ye at the mermaid, half fish and half man*. P.C. 2404. *W. pÿsg*, † *pisc*, pl. *pysgod*. Arm. *pesc*, pl. *pesced*. Ir. *iasg*. Gael. *iasg*. Manx, *east*. Lat. *piscis*.
- PISCADUR, s. m. A fisherman. Corn. Voc. *piscator*. *W. pysgoher*, (*pysgod-gÿbr*.) Arm. *pesketer*. Ir. *iascaire*. Gael. *iasgair*. Manx, *easteyr*. Lat. *piscator*.
- PISCLIN, s. m. A fishpond. Corn. Vocab. *vivarium*. Comp. of *pisc*, and *lin*, a pond. *W. pysgodlyn*.
- PISGETTA, v. a. To fish, to catch fish. *Llwyd*, 120. *W. pysgota*. Arm. *pesketa*.
- PISY, v. a. To pray, to supplicate. *Do bisy*, to pray. *Llwyd*, 231. † *Thera vi war as pisi*, I desire you. 250. The same as *pysy*, qd. v.
- PIWA, pron. s. Who. *Piwa gw an dên-na*, who is that man? *Giwa bennac*, whoever. *Llwyd*, 244. A later form of *pew* or *pyn*, qd. v.
- PIYADOW, s. m. Prayers. *Why guycoryon, eueh yn mës; ydh esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a piyadow pan wreueh agas marhasow, ha fowys dhe laddron plos, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his Church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves*. P.C. 334. A variation of *pijadow*, which is a corrupted form of *pesadow*, pl. of *pesad*, qd. v.
- PLA, s. m. A plague, a pest, an evil, a devil. *Dh'agan*

- gwythé, rág máp an pla agan temptyé pûr feyl a wra*, to preserve us, for the son of evil will very craftily tempt us. P.C. 10. *A barth an pla*, in the namo of the fiend. P.C. 1348. *Ty gw máp an pla*, thou art the son of the evil one. P.C. 1763. *Hemma gw iag an pla*, this is a cure of the plague. P.C. 2817. *W. pla*. Irish, *plaig*. Gael. *plaigh*. Lat. *plaga*. Gr. *πλαγά*.
- PLANCEN, s. f. A plank, a board. Pl. *plances*, *plancos*, *plancys*. *Llwyd*, 33, 160, 243. *Rág henna fystyn, ke, gwra gorhel a blankos playnyys, hag yno lues trygva*, therefore hasten thou, go, make a ship of planks planed, and in it many dwellings. O.M. 950. *Gans ow boell nowydh lemmys me a squat pûb peis timber hag a playn oll an plankes, hag a sett pûb plankyn sùr*, with my axe newly sharpened I will hew every piece of timber, and will plano all the planks, and will set every plank sure. C.W. 106. *Plancys zaban*, deal planks. *Llwyd*, 242. *W. planc*. Arm. *planken*. Gael. *plang*.
- PLANS, s. m. A plant. *Llwyd*, 121. *W. plani*. Arm. *planten*. Ir. *planda*. Gael. *plannt*. Lat. *planta*. Fr. *plante*.
- PLANSY, v. a. To plant. Written also *plansé*. Part. *plynsys*. *In gordhyans dhe'n Tás a'n nêf, my a wra agas plansé*, in worship to the Father of heaven, I will plant ye. O.M. 1892. *Môs dhe blansé my a vyn yn dôr an dÿr guelen-ma*, I will go to plant these threo rods in the ground. O.M. 1887. *Ef a gÿf yn Araby, yn mount Tabor, guelynnay a plansas Moyses hep mar*, he will find in Arabia, in Mount Tabor, rods (that) Moses planted without doubt. O.M. 1932. *Dôg alena tÿr guelen a wrûk Moyses dhe plansé*, bring thou thence the three rods (that) Moses planted. O.M. 1946. *Pÿ le vÿdh an guel plynsys, may fôns mocha onowrys, ha'n guella may wrôns tevy*, where shall the rods be planted, that they may be most honoured, and that they may grow best? O.M. 2032. *W. plannu*. Arm. *planta*. Ir. *planndaigh*. Gael. *planntaich*. Lat. *planto*.
- PLAS, s. m. A palace, a large house, a mansion, a place. *Llwyd*, 111. *Rág colé orth un venen, gulân ef re gollas an plás, a'm lÿf dhychyow a wrussen*, for listening to a woman, he has clean lost the mansion, with my right hand (that) I have made. O.M. 920. *Ha pan deffasta dha'n plás, ty a gÿf yn yet un êl a ro gorthib dhys*, and when thou comest to the place, thou shalt find an angel (that) will give thee an answer. C.W. 126. *W. palas, plás*. Ir. *palas*. Lat. *palatium*.
- PLAT, adj. Flat, splay. *Dre ow thrÿs y tûth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorré; y fue ow manegow plat, spygys brás dre ow dywlé*, through my feet there came a fellow with nails to put them; my gloves were flat, great spikes through my hands. R.D. 2589. † *Trûzplat*, splay-footed. *Llwyd*, 121. Arm. *plad, plat*. Fr. *plat*.
- PLATH, s. m. A place. *Môs dhe blansé my a vyn en guel gans recouté vrás yn nêp plath ték hag ylyn*, I will go to plant the rods with great care, in some fair and clean place. O.M. 2080. *Yn plath may môns y a sêf, dredho ef pan ÿns plynsys*, in the place where they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted. O.M. 2091.
- PLATTYA, v. a. To couch, to squat. *Mester da, der dha gymmyas me a wêl un lodn pûr vrás hаны in bush ow platthya*, good master, by thy leave, I see a very great bullock from thee in the bush couching. C.W. 112.

PLE, adv. Where, in what place. A contraction of *pe*, what, and *le*, a place. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venon, an frût ple russys tyrry*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? O.M. 210. *Me a wôr ple ma onan*, I know where there is one. O.M. 2561. *Râk bôs ov arluth mar clâf, a Dhew, ple tôf, na ple ydh âf, ny won ple toulaf ov paw*, because of my lord being so ill, O God, where shall I come, or where I shall go, I know not where I shall east my foot. R.D. 1665. *Arluth, ple 'dh ên alemma*, Lord, where shall we go from hence? R.D. 2391. W. *pu le, ple*. Arm. *pelcch*.

PLEG, s. m. A flexion, a bend, a plait, a fold, a double. *Iosep dhe Gryst a vynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whêk, yn vaner del yn whas, hag a's ystynnas pûr dêk; adro dh'y gorff y trylyas sendail rych yn luas plêg*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs and sweet arms, in manner as was usual, and stretched them out very fairly; around his body he wrapped linen riel in many a fold. M.C. 232. W. *plêg*. Arm. *plêg*. Lat. *plica*.

PLEGAD, s. m. Desire, wish. Plural, *plegadow*. *En Edhevon yntredhê a whelas dustuncow râg peynê Crist ha syndyê; ny geusys dhe blegadow, saw war Dhu y a vynnê dre envy leverel gow*, the Jews amongst them sought witnesses to torture and hurt Christ; they spake not to (their) wishes, but of God they would through envy utter a lie. M.C. 90. *Mars ew an newodhow da, ty a vjdh rewardys, ha'm holon yn wêdh gansê ty a vjdh prest dhe'th plegadow*, if thy news be good, thou shalt be rewarded, and my heart also with it thou shalt have ready to thy desires. C.W. 54. *An lester ydhew gwrfys, têk ha da dhom plegadow*, the ship is made, fair and good to my wishes. C.W. 174. W. *plygiad*.

PLEGADOW, adj. Inclined, desirous. *Me a beys dhe wrac neffow, may fôn pûb êr plegadow dhe vones y servant ef yn bÿs-ma, heb falladow, ha drevon bev*, I pray to the Creator of Heavens that I be every hour desirous to be his servant in this world, without deceit, and while I live. C.W. 152. W. *plygadwy*.

PLEGYE, v. a. To plait, to fold, to bend, to incline, to bow, to wrap. *Pan dhuchth yn râk an plosek, ef a geusys lowenck, dhum plekgyê*, when the dirty fellow came forward, he spoke cheerfully, to influence me. R.D. 1849. *Arluth, why a herch dhodho an queth dysky dhywto, hep na moy gêr; râk hedré vyuch ov pleghyê, dhynchy bÿth ny's dÿsk neffrê*, Lord, you command him to take the cloth from him, without any further word; for as long as you are yielding he will never take it off for you. R.D. 1950. Written by Llwyd, 68, *plegya, dho plegya*. *Plegy* is another form. ‡ *Na ra chee plegy an dôr dothynz, na ge worry*, thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them. Pryce. W. *plygu*. Arm. *plega*. Lat. *plico*.

PLEGYE, v. a. To please. Written also *plecyê*. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *plêc*. *Râg bythqueth my ny welys benen dhym a well plekyê*, for never have I seen a woman that pleases me better. O.M. 2108. *An chy yn ta dhym a plêk*, the house pleases me well. P.C. 683. *Lavar fûr, mûr dhym a'm plêk*, speak thou wisely, much it will please me. P.C. 1737. *Hag yn ûr-na ty a plêk dhe'n arlythy*, and then thou wilt please the lords. P.C. 1900. *Ny blêg dhym golok anodho*, the sight of it doth not please me. C.W. 54.

PLEME, comp. v. Where is. *Plemê, dhymmo leverench*, where is it, tell ye me. R.D. 46. *Awatta, ef a gowas*,

agis mychtern plemê ve, behold, said he, your king, where he is. M.C. 147. Comp. of *ple*, where, and *me* for *ma*, there is.

PLAYN, adj. Full, complete. *Pan deffa an termyn playn a pymp mjł ha pymp cans vledhen, an oyl a vercy yn nena a vjdh kevs*, when the full time shall come of five thousand and five hundred years, the oil of merey in that time shall be found. C.W. 138. Fr. *plein*.

PLEN, s. m. A plain, a field. *Del oma marrek lén, venythê ny dhôf a'n plén, ernâ'n prennê an guâs-na*, as I am a trusty knight, never will I come from the field until I take that fellow. O.M. 2151. From the English.

PLENTYE, v. a. To make plaint, to complain. *Dhe'n tyller Crist re dehyê, ha'n Edhevon o dygnas; ydh esa an venyn gansê; paris êns dh'y huhudhas; hedré vôn's y ov plentyê, Ihesus yn dôr a scryfas*, to the place came Christ, and the Jews (that) were opposed; the woman was with them; ready were they to accuse her; while they were complaining, Jesus wrote in the ground. M.C. 33.

PLETH, s. f. A plait, a braid, a wreath. *Na ôl na scryg, nêp a whyleth, sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyw plêth*, weep not nor shriek, whom thou seekest, thou didst dry his feet with thy two plaits. R.D. 854. ‡ *An lyzian bian gen i'ar nedhez, ez a tiri en an halow nei, ez kreez Plêth Maria*, the small plant with the twisted stalk (that) grows on our hills is called "Mary's Plait." Llwyd, 245. "The present Cornish still say to *plethan*, for to braid, or plait." *Polwhele*. W. *plêth*. Ir. *filleadh*. Gael. *pleat*.

PLEW, s. m. A parish. Llwyd, 113. Written also *plui*, and *plu*, qd. v.

PLISCIN, s. m. An eggshell. Llwyd, 163. Diminutive of *plisg*. W. *plisgyn*. Arm. *pluscen*.

PLISG, s. m. A husk, a shell, a paring. Llwyd, 132. W. *plisg*. Arm. *plusg*. Ir. *plaosg*. Gael. *plaosg*. Manx, *bleayst*.

PLIV, s. m. Feathers. Llwyd, 122. Written also *plyv*, qd. v.

PLOM, s. m. Lead. Llwyd, 8, 122, gives the late form *plobm*. ‡ *Plobm rjgdh*, red lead. 91. W. *plwm*. Arm. *ploum*. Lat. *plumbum*.

PLONTYE, v. a. To plant. *Me a'th pÿs, gâs dhe wow; na whylê plontyê whethlow, del y'th pesaf*, I pray thee, leave thy lie! seek not to plant idle tales, as I pray thee. R.D. 1355. Another form of *plansy*, qd. v.

PLOS, s. m. Dirt, filth; a weed, anything noisome; a foul offender, a villain. Pl. *plussyon*, qd. v. *Fystyn duwhans, gueres vy, ow tôn a plôs casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me, bringing the hateful villain. O.M. 891. *Adam plos a dhesefsê warnan conquerryê neffrê*, Adam the villain would have desired to conquer us always. O.M. 908. *A pûr vorcn, plôs, myrch gal, ty a verow coval*, O very jade, dirt, daughter of evil, thou shalt die entirely. O.M. 2736. *Me a's goulch dysempys, may fôn's gulân a pûp plos ol*, I will wash them immediately, that they may be clean from all dirt. P.C. 844. Used also adjectively. *Ha fowys dhe laddron plos*, and dens for foul thieves. P.C. 336. *Dhe Dhew plos te gey ny re nan nÿl dhyn bôs na dewes*, thy foul God of thine gives us not either meat or drink. O.M. 1809. *Nyns yw saw un plos iaudyn*, he is not but a dirty rascal. P.C. 1894. *Fy dheuch, a vosteryon plos*, fy on ye, O dirty boasters. P.C. 2109. Derived by Llwyd, 33, from Lat.

- pulvis*. W. *llŵch*.
- PLOSEC, adj. Foul, filthy, villainous, wicked. *Re ioyyn, arluth an beys, del leveryth a vjdh gurjs dhe'n plosek gwās aflythys*, by Jove, Lord of the world, as thou sayest, it shall be done to the foul wretched fellow. P.C. 451. *Pan dhueth yn rāk an plosek, ef a gewsys lowenek*, when the dirty fellow came forward, he spoke cheerfully. R.D. 1847.
- PLUFOC, s. m. A bolster. Corn. Vocab. *pulvinar*. W. *pluwog*, † *plumauc*. The root is *pluv*, feathers.
- PLUI, s. f. A parish. Corn. Voc. *hebrenciat plui*, the leader of a parish. Written in the Ordinalia *plu*, and in late Cornish *plew*. *Ha rāg bōs agas wheyl tēk, my a re dhyuch plu Vuthek*, and because your work is fair, I will give you the parish of Vuthek. O.M. 2463. *An antecryst yn lyes plu a treyl pobyl dhyworth Dew yn pūp le may kerdho ef*, the antiehrst in many a parish will turn people from God in every place that he may go. R.D. 247. *H'a nyns yw ef a parth Dew, bysy vyē ol an blu rāk y wythē*, and if he is not on the side of God, all the parish should be diligent to keep him. R.D. 2106. W. *plūyv*. Arm. *plouē*, *pleū*, † *ploe*. From the Lat. *plēbe*.
- PLUMAN, s. f. A plum. † *Gwedhan pluman*, a plum tree. *Llwyd*, 131. † *Mean pluman*, a plum stone. *Pryce*. Borrowed from the English. In Welsh, *cirinen*.
- PLUMBREN, s. m. A plum tree. Corn. Voc. *plumbus*. Comp. of *plum*, and *pren*, a tree.
- PLUSSYON, s. m. Dirty fellows, villains, wretches. *Teweuch rāk mēdh, dew adla; ymdhysquedhas ny vynna dhe plussyon, a welouch why*, be silent for shame, ye two knaves; he would not shew himself to wretches, see you. R.D. 1497. Plural of *plōs*, qd. v.
- PLUVEN, s. f. A feather, a pen. Corn. Voc. *penna*. The singular of *plūv*, written by *Pryce*, *plyv*. *Llwyd*, 244, writes the sing. *plyven*; *an blyven-na*, this pen. W. *plūv*, *plū*, † *plum*; sing. *pluven*, *pluen*. Arm. *plū*; sing. *pluen*. Ir. *clumh*, † *clum*. Gael. *cluimh*. Manx, *clooie*. Lat. *pluma*.
- PLYGADOW, adj. Inclined, agreeable. *Pūp ober ol yn bjs-ma a wrēn re bo plygadow*, all the work in this world (that) we do, may it be agreeable. O.M. 1008. *Ow arluth kēr caradow, mychtern ōs war ol an bjs; assevyē plygadow genef gruthyl bōdh dhe vrjs*, my dearly beloved lord, king thou art over all the world; it would be agreeable to me to do the will of thy mind. O.M. 2115. Another form of *plegadow*.
- PLYGYE, v. a. To bend, to incline, to bow the knee. *Ha y grās dheuchwy a wronntyo, nefrē dhe blygyē dhodho, yn dalleth hag yn dywedh*, and his grace may he graut to you, ever to bow down before him, in the beginning and in the end. O.M. 1727. Another form of *plegyē*, qd. v.
- PLYNCEN, s. f. A plank, a board. Plnr. *plyncennow*. *Y dreys ha y dulē yn ten gans kentrow worth an plynken bedhens tackys*, let his feet and his hands firmly with nails to the plank be fastened. P.C. 2517. *Cōwyth, profyyn an styllow, mars ēns compes dhe'n fosow, may haller aga laihyē gans corbles, lusys, tennow, hag a's ty gans plynkennow, may fo ioy myres wortē, eomrades*, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that they may be laid with joists, laths, beams, and cover them with planks, that there may be a joy to look at them. O.M. 2475. Written also *plancken*, qd. v.
- PLYNCH, s. m. A start. *Scolkyouch dhy an dan dava*,

- rāg mar a's guēl, ef a wra mōs dhe kudhē war un plynch*, lurk ye after him under silence, for if he sees you, he will go to hide at a start. P.C. 1004. From the Old English, *blench*, to start. *Norris*.
- PLYNCHYE, v. n. To start, to stir. *Wharé y a'n dys-tryppyas mar noyth genys del vyē, hag worth pōst fast a'n colmas, unwyth na ylls plynchye*, anon they stripped him as naked as he had been born, and bound him fast to the post, so that not once could he stir. M.C. 130.
- PLYSYS, part. Planted. *Yn plath may mōns y a sēf, dredho ef pan ŷns plynsys*, in the place where they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted. O.M. 2092. *Na nahaf, epscop goky, rāg an thyyr guelen defry a ve gans Davyd plynsys*, I will not recant, foolish bishop, for the three rods truly were by David planted. O.M. 2657. Participle pass. of *plansy*, qd. v.
- PLYSG, s. m. A husk, or shell. *Llwyd*, 132. See *Plisg*.
- PO, conj. Whether, either, or. *Bo clewas bo pēth kescar, po dre breson presonys*, be it sickness, be it poverty, or imprisoned in a prison. M.C. 24. *Lemmyn merouch pe nyle a'n dās a vjdh delyffris, po Cryst, leverouch scyle, po Barabas, dēn blamys*, now see ye which of the two men shall be delivered; whether Christ, say ye the grounds, or Barabbas, a man blamed? M.C. 125. A mutation of *bo*, qd. v. *Pe* is similarly used in Armorie, and *ba* and *fa* in Old Irish; as *imb'i cein fa in accus beosa*, whether I am afar or near; *imp' oge fa lanamnas*, whether eelibae or matrimony. *Zeuss*, 674. All being adaptations of the verb substantive.
- PO, adv. If. *Llwyd*, 249. *Po cen*, if otherwise, else. 150. *Po ni, ponag*, if not, unless. 99. † *Po na venno' hui gūl an della-na moi*, if you will do so no more. 249. W. *po*.
- PO, comp. v. When there is or may be. A contraction of *pa fo*. *Llwyd*, 249. † *Po mark ledres*, when a horse is stolen. 232. † *Ha po ti hu da wrēgan moiha lūan warbarh, nenna g'reu' terhi an dezan, ha na henx*, and when thou and thy wife are most merry together, then do ye break the cake, and no sooner. 252.
- POAN, s. f. Pain, anguish, torment. *Llwyd*, 55. Generally written *peyn*, qd. v.
- POB, pron. adj. Every, all. Written in the Ordinalia *pōp*, qd. v. *Pōb bledhan*, every year. *Llwyd*, 135. *War edhyn, bestes pōp prjs, gallos a fjdth warnedhē*, over birds, beasts, at all times power shall be over them. O.M. 1213. *Ha gans towal a ljn gulān, my a's sēch, ketteb onan, a bōp mostethes ha ljs*, and with a towel of clean linen, I will dry them every one from all dirt and mire. P.C. 838. *Ens pōb ol war tuhē trē, an guaray yw dywydhys*, let all go towards home, the play is ended. P.C. 3238. Another form is *pūb*, or *pūp*, qd. v. W. *pōb*, † *pop*. Arm. *pōb*, † *pch*. Ir. *cach*, † *gach*. Gael. *gach*. Manx, *gach*.
- POBAS, v. a. To bake. *Dho pobas*, *Llwyd*, 120. † *Mān pobas*, a bakestone. 48. *Ty pobas*, a bakehouse. 121. † *Ma gurēg vi a pobaz metten, ha hei 'ra guil tezan rugez, do dōz dre do da wrēg*, my wife is baking to-morrow, and she will make a cake for thee, to take home to thy wife. 251. Another form is *peba*, qd. v. W. *pōbi*. Arm. *pōbi*. Sansc. *pach*. Gr. *πέπτω*.
- POBEL, s. f. A people, people. *Pobel tiogou*, vulgus, the common people. Corn. Voc. Written also *popel* and *pobyl*. *Ihesus Crist a worynnys worth an bobyl a dhēth dy gans an fals yn y servys, pandra yw a vynnouch wy*,

- Jesus Christ asked of the people that came thither with the false one in his service, What is it that ye would ? M.C. 67. *Rîs yw porris dhe onon merwel râg pobyl an wlâs, pobyl Ihesus y honon na vôn tregis gans Satnas*, it is right needful for one to die for the people of the country, that the people of Jesus himself may not dwell with Satan. M.C. 89. *Ow popel vy grevyys brâs gans Pharow yw mylyges, ymôn's dhymo ow cryc*, my people greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed, they are to mo crying. O.M. 1416. *Ny vynnyth dhe pobel Dew gasé crês dhyn yn nêp tu*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side. O.M. 1597. W. *pobyl, pobl*. Arm. *pobl*. Ir. *pobal*, † *popul*. Gael. *poball*. Manx, *pobblc*. Lat. *populus*.
- POC, s. m. A push, a shove. *Pock*, a shove, is still used in Cornwall. W. *pwg*.
- POCAR, adv. As, like as, such, like, so as, equally. *Llwyd*, 134. † *Nenna an dzei a varginiaz râg bledhan moy, râg pokâr guber*, then they bargained for a year more, for the same wages. 251.
- POCARA, adv. As, like as, so as. *Llwyd*, 150, 248.
- POCCUIL, s. m. A kiss. Corn. Voc. *basium*. The root is *poc*, whence *impog*, qd. v. Pryce gives the form *poccan*. W. *poc*, *pocan*, *pocyn*. Arm. *poc*. Ir. *póg*, † *bóc*; dim. *pogan*. Gael. *póg*. Manx, *paag*.
- POCCYS, s. m. A pox, a disease. *Poccys frene*, lues venerea. *Llwyd*, 82. *Poccys minis*, small pox, measles. 169. Borrowed from the English.
- POCEN, adv. Or else, otherwise. *Llwyd*, 249. (*Po—cen*.) *Na dhout peril, benen vâs, poken y whressan fyllell, hag y fea pêch pûr vrâs*, doubt not danger, good woman, otherwise I should work deceipt, and should sin a very great sin. C.W. 44. *Cool ge dhym, mar mynta bôs cxaltys, poken venary why a yjdh avel flehys*, hearken to me, if thou wilt be exalted, otherwise for ever you will be like children. C.W. 48.
- POCVAN, s. m. A pox, a disease, sickness. *Râk lowenê ny 'gen bo yn le may fuen, lemmyn pocvan ha lesky*, for joy may not be ours in the place where we have been, but disease and burning. R.D. 170. *Tân ha môk ha pocvan brâs*, fire and smoke, and great sickness. R.D. 2341. *Pocvan pûp îr ha rynnny, skrymba brâs a'n dew-olow, ef a'n gevyth genen ny*, disease always and horror, great outeries of devils, he shall find with us. R.D. 2343. *Pocvan brâs*, the great pox. Pryce.
- PODAR, adj. Rotten, corrupt, good for nothing. *Llwyd*, 133. W. *pwdyr*. Lat. *putris*, *putre*.
- PODDRAC, s. f. A witch, a sorcerer or sorceress. Pryce.
- PODRE, v. n. To become rotten, or putrid, to rot, to be corrupted. *Gâs vy lemmyn dh'y huré yn queth kyns ys y vaylé gans aloes, mer keffrys, ha y a wÿth y vody, na potré bÿs vynary, kyn fe yn bêdh mÿl vlydhen*, leave me now to embalm him, before wrapping him in eloth, with aloes, myrrh also; and they will preserve his body, that it never be corrupted, though it be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3200. *Lemmy'n omma ty a drÿk, bÿs pan pottro ol dhe gÿk*, now here thou shalt stay, until when all thy flesh may rot. R.D. 2022. Another form is *pedry*, qd. v.
- PODRETH, s. m. Rottenness, a sore. Pl. *podrethcs*. *Vyth-queeth na ve bom a won a rollo i'chaf mar gales, del y's brewaf yn dan gôn; kekyfrys kÿc ha crohen del vèdh luen a bodrethcs*, never was a stroke I know (that) would give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the elin; flesh and skin also, as they will be full of sores. O.M. 2714. W. *pydredh*.
- PODZHER, s. m. A little dish or porringer. *Llwyd*, 46. A late corruption of the English word *porringer*.
- POEN, s. f. Pain. Pl. *poenow*, and contractedly *ponow*, qd. v. The general form for the singular is *peyn*, qd. v.
- POENYS, part. Pained, grieved. Pryce. Generally written *peynys*, qd. v.
- POES, adj. Weighty, heavy, grievous. Pryce. Generally written *poys*, qd. v.
- POESDER, s. m. Weight. Pryce. W. *pwysder*.
- POESYGYS, adj. Torrid, or extremely hot. Pryce.
- POL, s. m. A pond, a pool; stagnant water, a miry place; mire, mud, slime; a well, a pit. Corn. Vocab. *puteus*. *Pol kÿl*, occipitum, the nape, or hinder part of the head. *Llwyd*, 104. *Heb cows gêr y clamderis, y tethas war bol y hÿll*, without saying a word she fainted, she fell on the back of her head. M.C. 165. *Pol down*, a deep pit, a gulf. *Llwyd*, 44. *Poll*, mud. 80. *Pol grean*, a gravel pit. Pryce. W. *pwll*. Arm. *poull*. Ir. *pol*. Gael. *poll*. Manx, *poyl*. Eng. *pool*.
- POL, s. m. The poll, the head. *Oyeth sy glewyuch dhym ol, masons an dré, kettep pol*, hear ye, listen to me all, masons of the town, every head. O.M. 2398. *Arluth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bôs golhys aga trÿs, yn kettep pol*, Lórd, there is water warmed enough, that their feet may be washed, every head. P.C. 841, 3054. From the English.
- POLAN, s. f. A small pond, a pool, stagnant water. *Llwyd*, 154. *Pollan troulla*, a whirlpool. 61. Diminutive of *pol*, qd. v.
- POLIA, adv. Where. *Llwyd*, 252. A late corruption of *pelé*.
- POLS, s. m. A space of time, a while. *Dûs gené pols dhe wandré*, come thou to walk with me a while. O.M. 934. *Yma dhymmo dhe wruthyl un pols byhan tacklow pryvé*, I have to do a little while private matters. P.C. 91. *Ow dyskyblon ysedhouch, hag omma pols powesouch, hedré yma ow pygy*, my disciples, sit ye, and rest here a while, whilst I am praying. P.C. 1012.
- PON, v. subs. We should be. *Saw a pony (pôn—ny) deweyow gwrÿs, ny veas mal bew serryys*, but if we were made gods, thou wouldst in no wise be angry. C.W. 60. A mutation of *bôn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*, qd. v.
- PONAG, conj. Except, unless. *Llwyd*, 249. (*Po—nag*.)
- PONFOSYC, adj. Troubled, vexed. *Bôs trest dhywhy pendra wher, ha ponfosyc agas cher may 'thouch serryys*, what is the care that ye are sad, and troubled as to your cheer, that ye are sorrowful. R.D. 1256. From the subs. *ponfos*, or *ponvos*, qd. v.
- PONI, conj. Unless. *Llwyd*, 249. (*Po—ni*.)
- PONOW, s. m. Pains. *Ny a'th dâg, bÿs gorfen vÿs, yn ponow dhe wrowcdhé*, we will carry thee, till the end of the word, in pains to lie. O.M. 904. *Yn nêf agas enfow neffré a trÿg hep ponow*, in heaven your souls ever shall dwell without pains. P.C. 8. A contracted form of *pocnow*, pl. of *poen*, qd. v.
- PONS, s. f. A bridge. Corn. Voc. *pons*. *Nyns ús pons war dour Cedron*, there is not a bridge over the waters of Cedron. O.M. 2804. *Degeuch an pren a dhyhons war dhour Cedron may fo pons*, carry ye the tree quickly, over the waters of Cedron that it may be a bridge. O.M. 2811. W. *pont*. Arm. *pont*. Lat. *pons*, *ponte*. Fr. *pont*.

PONSTER, s. m. Quackery, giving improper medicines. *Pryce*.

PONVOS, s. m. Trouble, vexation, heat. *Esé dour ha ponvos brás, wharré y'gen lowennas, kettel dhueth er agan pyn*, there was concern and great trouble; soon he gladdened us, when he came to meet us. R.D. 1328. Written also *ponfos*, whence *ponfosyc*, qd. v.

PONVOTTER, s. m. Trouble, vexation. *Ny wodhen rág ponvotter py 'dh een yn gweel py yn cós*, I knew not for trouble whether I was in a field or in a wood. O.M. 363. *Genen ny y fgydh dhe dhrón yn ponvotter venary*, with us shall be thy throne in trouble for ever. O.M. 898. Written also *ponveter*. *Ha why a pýs an runyow dh'agas gorhery hep gow, kymmys vgydh an ponveter*, and ye shall pray the hills to hide you, without a lie, so great will be the trouble. P.C. 2656.

PONYE, v. a. To run. *Wotewedh lader vye, dhe'n Edhewon y ponyas Crist y arluth rág gwerthé*, at last he was a thief, to the Jews he ran, to sell Christ his lord. M.C. 38. *Dre un scochfordh y ponyas, cafos y mab mar callé*, through a cross-road she ran, if she could get her son. M.C. 164. *My re bue oudh emlodh, may'th én púr squydh, uskys na yllyn ponyé*, I have been wrestling till I was very much tired, that I could not run immediately. P.C. 2510. *Na gefyn war ow ené, kyn fén neffré ow ponyé, yn páp tol worth y whylas*, we shall not find upon my soul, though we be ever running, in every hole seeking him. R.D. 550. Written by Llwyd *punnia*, qd. v.

POOC, s. m. A heap or stack of hay, or tnrf. *Pryce*. Written also *pouk*. This is still in common use in Cornwall. *Polwohele*.

POOT, v. a. To kick like a horse. This word is now used in Cornwall. *Polwohele*. (W. *pwto*, to bntt, or thrust.)

POP, pron. adj. Every, each. Written also *pób*, qd. v.

POPEL, s. f. People. Corn. Voc. *populus*. Written also *pobel*, qd. v.

POPTI, s. m. A bakehouse. Corn. Voc. *pistrinum*. W. *pobty*, comp. of *pobi*, to bake, and *ty*, a house.

POR, adv. Very. *Pór dha*, very good. Llwyd, 259. Generally written *púr*, qd. v.

PORAG, adv. Why, wherefore. *Pryce*. A late form of *perag*, qd. v.

PORAN, adv. Straightly, rightly. *Ha'y fjl troys a ve gorris poran y ben y gelé; worth an grows y fóns lathijs, gans kenter guyskis dredhé*, and one of his feet was put right over the other; on the cross they were laid, with a nail struck through them. M.C. 179. *Ha'n corfow esa ynné a ve yn ban drehevys, hag éth poran dhe'n cyté; gans luas y fóns gwelys*, and the bodies (that) were in them were raised up, and went straight to the city; by many they were seen. M.C. 210. *Why a sédh warbarth genaf mýns a golla orthaf ve, poran ryb ow thenewan*, ye shall sit together with me, all that hearken to me, close by my side. C.W. 14.

PORCHEL, s. m. A little pig. Corn. Vocab. *porcellus*. W. *porchell*. Arm. *porchel*. Borrowed from the Latin.

PORHAL, s. m. A barrow pig, a hog. Pl. *porhelli*, *porelli*. Llwyd, 84, 124, 242. The late form of *porchel*.

POROGGA, v. a. To read. *Pryce*. *Dho porogga, lego*. Llwyd, 77. *Pryce* has wrongly understood Llwyd, the meaning being to steal. From the English *prog*.

PORPOS, s. m. A plaice fish; a porpoise. *Pryce*. Pl. *porpesow*. Llwyd, 114.

PORRAN, s. f. A leak. *Pryce*. Arm. *pour, pouden*. Lat. *porrum*. Fr. *porreau*.

PORRYS, adj. Very necessary. Written indiscriminately also *porres*, and *porris*. *Pan vyn an Tás yn della, reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, when the Father wills so, need it is to do it, very needfully. O.M. 649. *Rág sustené veunans dhyn, rýs yw porrys lafurryé*, to sustain life for us, very needful it is to labour. O.M. 683. *Reys yw y vós guýr porrys*, very needful it is that it should be true. P.C. 1074. *Ow bós serrys nyn-syw marth; ages bones ol warbarth porrys worth ow duvenhé*, that I should be angry is no wonder; you being altogether willed to grieve me. R.D. 1413. *Rág an lays dhynny és, a vyn y dampnyé porres*, for we have laws, that will needs condemn her. M.C. 32. *Reys yw porris heb strevyé bódh ow thás dhe vós sewijs*, it is needful, very needful, that my Father's will should be followed without striving. M.C. 73. Apparently compounded of *pór*, id. qd. *púr*, very, and *reys*, need.

PORTAL, s. m. The threshold, entry, portal; a poreh. Llwyd, 13, 80, 173.

PORTH, s. m. A door, a gate, an entrance. Corn. Voc. *janua vel valva*. Pl. *porthow*. *Er ow fyn travyth ny séf; porth yfarn me a torras*, against me nothing will stand; the gate of hell I have broken. R.D. 2574. *Eneff Crist dhe yffarn éth, hag a dorras an porthow*, the soul of Christ went to hell, and broke the gates. M.C. 212. *Skon egereuch an porthow*, immediately open ye the gates. R.D. 98. *Rák an porthow hep dywedh a vgydh ygyrys yn wédh, may'th ello abervedh an mychtern a lowené*, for the everlasting gates shall be opened also, that may enter in the King of joy. R.D. 101. W. *porth*. Arm. *porz, pors*. Lat. *portu*. Fr. *porte*.

PORTH, s. m. A port, a sea port, a harbour, a bay. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Porth Carnow*, *Porthluncy*, *Porthgwidon*, *Porthollan*, &c. Every part of the coast of Cornwall is indented by secluded and romantic coves, still provincially called *porths*. In late Cornish it was corrupted into *porth* and *por*. Llwyd, 20. Hence *Porbean*, *Porkellis*, &c. W. *porth*. Arm. *porz, pors*. Lat. *portus*. Fr. *port*.

PORTHER, s. m. A door-keeper a porter. *Pryce*. W. *porthawr*. Arm. *porsier*. Ir. *portair*. Gael. *portair*.

PORTHERES, s. f. A female door-keeper, a portress. *Portheres gentyl mars és, me a'th pýs a lavasos dry ow cowyth abervedh*, portress, if thou art kind, I pray thee to venture to bring my companion within. P.C. 1225. W. *porthores*. Arm. *porsierez*.

PORTHY, v. a. To bear, to carry; to bear with, to endure, to sustain, to suffer. 2 pers. s. imp. *porth*. *Arluth, porth cōf yn deydh dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord, bear thou remembrance at the last day of my soul. O.M. 1272. *A ow máp kér, na porth a wher*, O my dear son, do not bear grief. O.M. 1357. *Na porth own vgyth, na védh trest*, bear thou not fear for ever, be not sad. O.M. 1467. *Yn gylhys máp Dew, yn próf ahanaf may portho cōf, pan deffé dh'y wlasor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he would keep remembrance of me, when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 272. *Ef a porthas hep a wher mûr a peyn war y corf kér, rák tús an*

bÿs, he bore, without complaining, much pain on his dear body, for the people of the world. R.D. 738. *Râk na'n guela, dhym a nÿp tu, kueth a portha; ny gansen tru*, for that I see him not, to me on any side, I feel sorrow; I would not sing, "alas!" R.D. 866. *Râg henna an vuscogyon orto a borthas avy*, for that the madmen bore hatred towards him. M.C. 26. *An grwâs a vynsé lesky agan ysow yn tefry, ny yllan porthy henna*, the fellow would have burnt our eorn indeed, I could not bear that. C.W. 82. *W. porthi*.

PORUIT, s. m. A wall. Corn. Voe. *paries*. W. *parwyd*. From the Lat. *paries*, *pariete*. Fr. *paroi*.

POS, adj. Heavy. *Me re goskes pôs, ha rum kemeres drôk glôs*, I have slept heavily; and a bad pang has seized me. R.D. 511. *Pôs re teulseuch agas clûn*, heavily have ye thrown your haunch. R.D. 523. *Yn mës a'n dour an tebel corf a dhue, kyn fo mar pôs avel mën*, out of the water the wicked body shall come, though it be heavy as stone. R.D. 2274. A contracted form of *poys*, qd. v.

POSE, v. a. To lean, to incline, to rest on, to rest one's weight on. *Na war râg ef ny ylly posé, râg own bôs megis*, nor was he able to lean forwards, for fear of being stifed. M.C. 206. *Warnans na bossé y ben, râg an arlont a usyé, mar possé a'n neyll teneuen, râg y scôdh hy a'n grevyé*, on them he could not lean his head, for the garland (that) he wore; if he leant on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. A contracted form of *powesy*, qd. v.

POSSYGYON, s. m. Heaviness, drowsiness. *Yma un posygyon brâs war ow' wholon ow codhé*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart. O.M. 526. *Rÿs yw dhym porrys coské, possygyon yn pen yma*, it is very necessary for me to sleep, there is drowsiness in the head. O.M. 1906.

POST, s. m. A post, a pillar. Corn. Vocab. *columpna*. *Worth an pôst yn le may ma, y gelmy fast why a wra*, to the post, in the place that he is, ye shall bind him fast. P.C. 2058. *A harlot ymskemunys, worth pôst ty a vÿdh kelmys, dhe wodhaf an streusow*, O knave accursed, to a post thou shalt be bound, to feel the blows. P.C. 2071. *Hag worth pôst fast a'n colmas, unwydh na ygly plynyché*, and to a post they bound him, so that once he could not flinch. M.C. 130. *W. pôst*. Arm. *post*. Ir. *posta*. Gael. *post*. Lat. *postis*. Fr. *poste*.

POT, s. m. A bag, a pudding. † *Pot guidn*, a white pudding. *Pryce*. W. *poten*. Ir. *putóg*. Gael. *putag*.

POTRO, v. a. He may rot. 3 pers. s. subj. of *podré*, qd. v.

POUS, s. f. A pound, a pound in money, a piece of money. *Pryce*. A pound in money was also *puns*, qd. v.

POW, s. m. A region, country, land, province. *Tra ny vÿdh yn pow adro, na wodho dhe dharrywas*, there is not a thing in the country round which he will not know to publish. O.M. 189. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlâs troha ken pow dhe wewé*, Adam, go out of the country towards another land to live. O.M. 344. *Yn pow-ma nyusus quel gwÿn*, in this country there is no better wine. O.M. 1914. *Yn ol dhe gosow nyusus gÿst vÿth ol, hep wou, vâs dhe dra vÿth ragtho, nag yn wlâs-ma yn nÿp pow*, in all thy woods there is not a beam, without a lie, good for any thing for it, nor in this country in any part. O.M. 2498. *Ow môs dres pow*,

going over the country. R.D. 1511. *Pow isal*, a low or flat level country. *Dën pow*, a country fellow, a clown. *Dën o piwa an pow*, a man of what country was he? *Llwyd*, 46, 53, 142. *Pow-dâr*, the region of oaks, is the name of one of the hundreds of Cornwall. *W. pau*, from the Lat. *pagus*; (hence also *W. powys*, † *poguis*, = Fr. *pays*; so also Ital. *paesé*, from Latin *pagense*.) Arm. † *pou*.

POWES, s. m. Rest, quiet, repose. *Vytheth powes my nÿ'm bÿdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, there is never rest to me, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1011. *Euch gonetheuch tcrmyñ hÿr, powes ny' gys bÿdh nÿp preys*, go ye, work a long time, rest ye shall not have at any time. O.M. 1222. *W. powys*, † *powes*. Arm. *paouez*, *poez*, † *powes*. Ir. † *piss*. Gael. *fois*. Gr. *παύω*, to rest.

POWESVA, s. f. A place of rest, rest. *Hen yw dÿdh a bowesva dhe pÿp dën a vo sylhwys; yn dysquydhens a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, this is a day of rest to every man that may be saved; in declaration of that we will rest forthwith. O.M. 145. *Agâ sona me a wra, may fo'n sylthvas dÿdh henwys an dÿdh a bowesva a bÿb dën a vo sylhwys*, I will bless them, that the seventh day may be called the day of rest to every man that will be saved. C.W. 32. Comp. of *powes*, rest, and *ma*, a place. Arm. *paouezvan*. W. *gorphwysva*.

POWESY, v. n. To be in a state of rest or repose, to rest. Written also *powes*. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *powes*. *Wosé cous ha lafuryé, an vaner a vyé da kemeres croust hag evé, ha powes wosé henna*, after talk and labouring, the custom would be good, to take food and drink, and rest after that. O.M. 1902. *Côsk war dhe tor, ha powes*, sleep on thy belly and rest. O.M. 2070. *Cosel my re bowesas, assyw whék an hÿn mytlyn*, I have rested softly; sweet is the morning sleep. O.M. 2073. *Yn dysquydhens a henna, ny a bowes desempys*, in declaration of that, we will rest forthwith. O.M. 148. *Squydh ôf dre vÿr lafuryé, powes my a vyn defry*, weary I am through much labouring, rest I will really. O.M. 2050. *Koscouch lemmyn mars ew prÿs; powesouch, wy yw grevÿs*, sleep ye now, if it is time; rest, ye are weighed down. M.C. 61. *En benenas, leun a râs, gans an bÿdh fast powessens*, the women full of grace rested quite on the tomb. M.C. 254. *Pols dhe powes*, to rest awhile. P.C. 1873. *Powes lemmyn, losel wâs*, stop now, idle fellow. P.C. 2718. *W. powysa*. Arm. *paoueza*.

POWS, s. f. A coat, a gown, a robe. It changes in construction into *bows*, and *fows*. *An geffo pows a's guryrthyns, ha dhodho pernas cledhé*, he that hath a coat, let him sell it, and buy for himself a sword. M.C. 51. *Ha'y bows y honon gurrÿs adro dhodho hy a ve; gans y vam a fyé guris, hag ef gensy ow tené; kepar Ihesus del derys, yn della an bows a wré*, and his own coat it was about him; it was made by his mother while he was with her suckling; as Jesus grew up, so she made the coat. M.C. 161. *Pan do'hÿans dhy, yntredhé pows Ihesus a ve dyskis*, when they came thither, among them the coat of Jesus was stript. M.C. 176. *Ydho ow fous ha'm brustplat, purpur garow dhum strothé*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me. R.D. 2591. In the Cornish Vocabulary, the older form is *peis*, and *peus*, qd. v. *W. pais*, † *peis*. Ir. † *ceis*.

POYNT, s. m. A point. *Och, ny re bue boches coynt*,

hag êth yn rāk rê a poynt, Oh, I have been little cun-ning, and went forward too much point blank. P.C. 3032.

POYNY, v. a. To run. *Dûn ganso a dysympys, ha poy-
nyn gans mûr a grîfs, ha yn dour goryn an pren*, let us
come with it immediately, and let us run with great
strength, and in the water let us put the tree. O.M.
2789. Another form of *ponyé*, qd. v.

POYS, adj. Heavy, grievous. *Gûll penans ef a pesys,
henna ganso nynjo poys*, to do penance he prayed, that
with him was not grievous. M.C. 10. *Ha'n Edhewon
a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mên; leden o, ha poys,
ha brās, moy agis gavel treden*, the Jews placed above
Jesus Christ a stone; broad it was, and heavy, and
large, more than the hold of three men. M.C. 237.
Written also *pós*, qd. v. It was finally corrupted into
puz, qd. v. In the other dialects it is a substantive.
W. *puys*. Arm. *pouez*. Lat. *pondus*, *pensus*. Fr.
poids, *pese*. It. *peso*.

PRAG, adv. Wherefore, why. Written also *prác*. *War
lyrch mab den dhe becha, reson prág y fe prynnys yw
Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêff y vonas tregys*, after
the son of man sinned, the reason why he was re-
deemed is, that Jesus Christ ordained that he should
dwell in heaven. M.C. 7. *Mes mara kewsys yn ta,
ha'n gureoneth y synys, prág omgwysketh yn delma*, but
if I have spoken well, and have held the truth, why
dost thou strike me thus? M.C. 82. *My ny won leverel
prák gans púp na vedhaf ledhys*, I cannot tell why by
every one I shall not be slain. O.M. 595. A contracted
form of *perag*, qd. v.

PRAGA, adv. Why, wherefore. *Pylat a vynnas scrifé a
vevnans Crist acheson, praga dampnys rebee, hag a'n
scrifas y honon*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ
an accusation why he was condemned, and he wrote it
himself. M.C. 187. *Ow spyrys ny drêc nefré yn corf
mâp den vîth yn beys, ha reson yw ha praga, rág y vós
kêc medhel gurîs*, my spirit shall not dwell always in
the body of any son of man in the world; and the
reason is and why, because he is made of soft flesh.
O.M. 927. An enlarged form of *prág*.

PRAL, s. m. A skull. *Pen pral march*, († *pedn pral
marh*.) a horse's skull. *Llwyd*, 52.

PRAONTER, s. m. A priest. *Llwyd*, 127. Another
form of *pronter*, qd. v.

PRAS, s. m. A meadow. *Týr sêch yn guel nag yn prás,
mar kefyth yn gwêr hep gow, ynno guet in-ta wheelas bós
dhe'th ly ha dhe'th kynnow*, dry land in field or in
meadow if truly thou find without deceit, in it take
good care to seek food for thy breakfast and for thy
dinner. O.M. 1137. *Nynsus yn guel nag yn prás tús
vow saw ny, my a greys*, there are not in field nor in
meadow men living, except us, I believe. O.M. 1151.
"In present Cornish a small common is called a *prás*."
Polwhele. Arm. *prad*. Lat. *pratium*. Fr. *pré*.

PRAT, s. m. An act or deed, a cunning trick. *My re
bredrys gûl prat, rág y wythê erbyn hâf*, I have thought
of doing a trick to keep it against summer. O.M. 487.
*Descfscen dodho ry whal; dhynny ef a wrûk an prat, hag
a fyes dhyworthyn*, we wished to give him a blow; to
us he did the trick, and fled from us. R.D. 605. *Pâr
uskes gwrâf an pratt*, very soon I will do the deed.
C.W. 38. *Na barth dout a'n bratt es guryes*, bear thou

no doubt, of the trick (that) is done. C.W. 54. W.
prailh. Ang. Sax. *prætt*, craft, subtily.

PRATHEC, adj. Meadowy. *Pratheck*. Pryce.

PRE, adv. Very. *Pryce*. A corruption of *per*, for *pûr*,
qd. v.

PRECYONS, adv. Altogether. *Drôg yw genef gruthyl
dên, precyons ha haval dhum fâs*, I am sorry to have
made man, altogether like to my face. O.M. 418. *Drôg
yw genaf gwythil dên, preshyons haval dhom honyn*, I
am sorry to have made man, altogether like to myself.
C.W. 160. Derived by Pryce from *prés*, a time.

PREDER, s. m. Anxiety, solicitude, care, thought. Pl.
prederow. *Anodho mar 'th ês preder, worth y wythycs
govynnê*, if there is anxiety to thee respecting him, ask
him of his keeper. O.M. 608. *Arluth, dout dhymmo
yma, ha preder mûr a un dra*, lord, a fear there is to
me, and much anxiety about one thing. R.D. 20. *Ha
Pylat dhe war breder a leveris dhe Ihesu*, and
Pilate, after thinking, said to Jesus. M.C. 129. *Ena
Pylat pan glewas yn delma y dhe gewsell, prederow a'n
kemeras, rág own y dhe leverell*, then Pilate, when he
heard that they spoke thus, thoughts took him for fear
that they would say. M.C. 249. Written also *pryder*,
qd. v. W. *pryder*. Arm. *preder*.

PREDERY, v. a. To think, to be thoughtful, to study,
to meditate, to think of, to consider. Written also *pre-
dyry*, *prydery*, and *prydyry*, qd. v. *Ha'n ioul henna
pan glewas, y demptyé a brederys*, and the devil when he
heard that, thought to tempt him. M.C. 11. *Crist,
Mâb an Arluth uchell, y demptyé pan prederys*, when he
thought to tempt Christ, the Son of the high Lord.
M.C. 19. *Arluth, pan dyffys dhe'th pow, predery ananaff
gura*, Lord, when thou shalt come to thy country, do
think of me. M.C. 193. *A meys ôf ow predery*, I am
outside thinking. O.M. 193. *Prederys pêb a'y worfen*,
let every one think of his end. O.M. 227. *Ha'y dag-
grow a dheveré, anodho pan predery*, and her tears dropt
when she thought of him. M.C. 231. *Cayn whêk,
predery a'd enef*, sweet Cain, think of thy soul. O.M.
479. *My re bredrys gûl prat*, I have thought of doing
a trick. 487. *Ny yw colon predery an tekter a's bedh-
euch why*, heart cannot conceive the enjoyment ye shall
have. P.C. 32. *Why a preder a'y passyon*, ye shall
think of his passion. P.C. 3223. *Pan prederyf a'y
passyon*, when I think of his passion. R.D. 1083. *Me
ne brederaf gwel for*, I do think of a better way. C.W.
90. *Prág na bredersys*, why didst thou not consider?
C.W. 24. W. *pryderu*. Arm. *prederia*.

PREDERYS, adj. Thoughtful, studious, pensive, solicit-
ous, careful, diligent. *Gûr prederys*, a careful hus-
band; *gwrêc brederys*, a diligent wife; *prederys ew an
wrêg-na*, diligent is that wife. *Llwyd*, 243. Written
also *pryderys*, qd. v. W. *pryderus*. Arm. *prederiuz*.

PREDN, s. m. Wood, a tree. *Llwyd*, 10, 79. A late
corruption of *pren*, qd. v.

PREF, s. m. Any small animal, a vermin, an insect, a
worm, a reptile. Written also *prêv*, qd. v. Pl. *prevyon*,
prcees. *Ha'n tebel êl, hager brêf, yn y holon a worré*,
and the evil angel, ugly reptile, put into her heart.
M.C. 122. *Dhe wrêk ha'th flehas kefrys, edhyn, bestes,
ha prevyon, cresseuch, coullennueuch an beys*, thy wife and
thy children also, birds, beasts, and reptiles, increase,
fill the earth. O.M. 1160. *Hag oll an bestes yn bîs*,

- gans prevas a búb sortow*, and all the beasts of the world, with reptiles of all sorts. C.W. 8. *Prév'nór*, earth worm. *Llwyd*, 82. The oldest form was *príf*, qd. v. See also *pryf*. The W. form at present is *prjv*, but in the old Juvencus Glosses, *prém*.
- PREF, s. m. A proof. *Pryce*. Pl. *prevas*, qd. v. W. *prawv*.
- PREF, v. a. He will prove. 3 pers. s. fut. of *preva*, qd. v. *Ny'm préf dên war gowardy*, no man shall prove me of cowardice. O.M. 2161. *Ha'y ober a préf henna*, and his work proves that. P.C. 214. *Me a'n préf*, I will prove it. R.D. 12.
- PREGOTH, s. m. A sermon, a preaching. *Ihesu Crist yn pow a dro, pûb eroll pregoth a wre*, ha'n virtu an *pregoth o mab dên dhe asé peché*, Jesus Christ about in the country at all times made a preaching, and the virtue of his preaching was that the son of man left off sinning. M.C. 23. *Thomas, ty á dhe Cynda, hag ena pregoth a wra yn ow hanow*, Thomas, thou shalt go to India, and there shalt make a preaching in my name. R.D. 2458. W. *pregeth*, from the Latin, *predicatio*. Arm. *prezec*.
- PREGOWTHER, s. m. A preacher. Written also *pro-gowther*, qd. v.
- PREGOWTHY, v. a. To preach. *An lays a bregowthys, lemmyn dyswê mars ynns du*, the laws that thou preachedst, shew now if they are good. M.C. 78. Written also *pregewthy*. *Taw, an él a bregewthy a'n wodhen hag a'y vertu*, be silent, the angel preached of the tree, and of its virtue. O.M. 229. W. *pregethu*. Arm. *prezegi*.
- PREN, s. m. A tree, wood, timber, a piece of wood, a lot. Pl. *prennyer*, *prynnyer*, and *prynner*, qd. v. *Mar a tybbryth a henna yw hynwys pren a skycns*, if thou eat of that (which) is named the tree of knowledge. O.M. 82. *Guelen a pren a wráf synsy*, a rod of wood I do hold. O.M. 1444. *Pren dhe gjst ple kefyn ny*, timber for a beam where shall we find? O.M. 2493. *Gorré dhe'n mernans, gorré yn pren crous a dhysempys*, put him to death, put him on the cross-tree forthwith. P.C. 2162. *Tculel pren mjl wcl vyé*, to throw a lot would be a thousand (times) better. P.C. 2847. *In scorgijs prenjer esé yn dewlé an ij Edhow*, in the scourges of sticks (that) were in the hands of the two Jews. M.C. 131. *En grows wháth nynio parys, na'n Edhewon ny wodhyé an prennjer py fêns kefis dhe wulhyll crows anedhé*, the cross was not yet ready, nor did the Jews know where the timbers would be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *Per-bren*, a pear tree. *Moyr-bren*, a mulberry tree. *Pinbren*, a pine-tree. W. *pren*. Arm. *preu*. Ir. *crann*. Gael. *crann*. Manx. *croan*.
- PREN, v. a. He shall expiate. 3 pers. s. fut. of *prenné*, qd. v. *Kyn fy mar prout, ty a'n pren*, though thou art so proud, thou shalt pay for it. O.M. 2669. *Ef a'n pren, yn ta del y'n dyndylas*, he shall pay for it, as he has well deserved it. P.C. 1346.
- PRENEST, s. m. A window. *Llwyd*, 21. Arm. *prenest*, *preenstr*. W. *fencstr*.
- PRENIC, adj. Wooden, woody. *Pryce*.
- PRENNE, v. a. To take; to buy, to purchase; to redeem, to expiate, to pay for. *Dh'agas prenné me a rós gôs ow holon*, to purchase you I have given the blood of my heart. R.D. 165. *Guerthens y hugk dhe brenné unedhy dhodho cledhé*, let him sell his cloak to buy with it for him a sword. P.C. 922. *Me a gesul bôs gansé prennys da gwon yn nép le*, I advise that there be with them bought a good field in some place. P.C. 1544. *My a's pren dhyworthys*, I will buy it from thee. P.C. 1555. *Ol péch Adam pan prennas*, when he expiated all the sin of Adam. R.D. 2562. *Venythé ny dhóf a'n plen, erná'n prenné an guás-na*, never will I come from the place, until I take that fellow. O.M. 2152. *Erna'n prennny yn felen*, until thou expiate it cruelly. O.M. 2653. *Mar omwretyth cláf, gordhewyth te a'n prenyth*, if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it. M.C. 155. *Hy frenné býth nys yw bern*, to buy it is no concern. R.D. 2234. W. *prynu*, *†prena*. Arm. *prena*. Ir. *crean*, *†cren*. Gael. *ceannaich*.
- PRENNE, v. a. To fasten with a piece of wood, to bar. *Dún tóth brás dhe prenné agan yettys, rág mar tue dh'agan porthow, ef a ter an darasow*, let us come in great haste to bar our gates, for if he comes to our doorways, he will break the doors. P.C. 3039. W. *prenio*. Arm. *prenna*.
- PRENNYER, s. m. Pieces of wood. Plural of *preu*, qd. v.
- PRES, s. m. A stated time; time, season; a meal time; a meal. *Te na gjlyth omwedhé un prés yn geydh na pechy*, thou canst not keep thyself a moment in the day that thou wilt not sin. M.C. 20. *Péb brés*, at all times, continually. *†Prez*, *Llwyd*, 18, 161. *†Prez búz*, a repast, a meal. 57, 137. Written also *preys*, and more frequently *prás*, qd. v.
- PREST, adv. Readily, quickly, soon; always, ever; at hand, near; very. *Dhe Dhu ny góth dhyt templeyé yn néb ehan a servys, lemmyn prest y honoré*, thy God it behoves thee not to tempt, but in every kind of service always to honour him. M.C. 15. *Del yw scrifys, prest yma adro dhyunny ganso try*, as it is written, there are always about us with him three. M.C. 21. *Gensy prest ij venyn lén esa worth y homfortyé*, with her at hand were two loyal women, comforting her. M.C. 167. *Prest y keffy pan vyre*, readily he found when he looked. M.C. 187. *Há'n scherewys prest a bell dhe worth an gwjyr a fyé*, and the wicked were very far from the truth. M.C. 203. *Ow benneth prest ty a fjdh*, my blessing thou shalt ever have. O.M. 457. W. *prest*. Arm. *prest*. Lat. *præsto*.
- PRETHY, v. a. To bear, to forbear, to hold out. *Pryce*. A late form of *perthy*, qd. v.
- PREVA, v. a. To prove, to try. *Llwyd*, 128, 252. 3 pers. s. fut. *préf*. Part. *prevys*. *Dre dhe gous ydhew prevys dhe vós dên a Galylé*, by thy speech it is proved that thou art a man of Galilee. M.C. 85. *Henna yn scon ny a wra dre'n laha a'n préf yn la*, that we will soon do through the law (that) will prove it well. P.C. 2331. This is another form of *provi*, qd. v.
- PREVA, adv. Truly. *Yn preva*, in truth. *Pryce*. *Rág leverel yn prevé, my ny vynnaf offrynné ol ow degé*, to speak truly, I will not offer all my tithe. O.M. 499.
- PREVAN, s. f. A small worm, a worm. *Llwyd*, 164. Diminutive of *prév*.
- PREVAS, s. f. Proofs. *Yn médh Pylat worth an mýns, a'n péch prevas ris yw ry*, says Pilate to the multitude, it is necessary to give proofs of the crime. M.C. 117. Plur. of *préf*, or *próf*, qd. v.

PREYS, s. m. A time, a season. *Mar kŷf carynyyas, warnedhē y trŷg pŷp preys*, if it shall find carrion, it will always stay on it. O.M. 1104. Another form of *prŷs*, qd. v.

PRI, s. m. Mould or earth, clay. *An corf ēth hydheu yn pry*, the body went this day into the earth. R.D. 21. *Tās a wrŷk pŷp gulās, ha dēn a pry*, Father (that) made every country, and man of earth. R.D. 310. *Māp dēn a bry yn perfyth me a vyn y vōs formyys*, the son of man of earth perfectly I will that he be formed. O.M. 55. *Ty vaow, darbar lym ha pry*, thou boy prepare lime and clay. O.M. 2317. *Pul prī, a clay pit*. *Llwyd*, 43. *W. prīdh*. Arm. *prī*. Ir. *criadh*, † *criad*. Gael. *creadh*. Manx, *cray*.

PRIAN, s. m. Clayey ground. "Hence the lodes, soft clayey veins of tin, &c. are called *prian*." Pryce. *W. prīdhyn*.

PRIDERYS, adj. Pensive, anxious, troubled. Corn. Voc. *sollicitus*. See *Pryderys*.

PRIDIT, s. m. A poet. Corn. Voc. *poeta*. *W. prydydh*, from *prydu*, to compose.

PRIES, s. m. and f. A spouse, a married man or woman, a husband, a wife. It changes in construction into *bries*, and *fries*. *Eva, prāg y whrustē sy tullē dhe bryes hep kēn*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without mercy? O.M. 278. *Gans dhe bryes kēr Eva*, with thy dear wife Eve. C.W. 88. *Pries*; *ow fries*, my husband. *Llwyd*, 231. A later form of *priot*, qd. v.

PRIF, s. m. A worm. Corn. Vocab. *vermis*. *Prifren, eruca*, a caterpillar, lit. a timber-worm. It also means any small animal, a vermin, an insect. Written also *prŷf*, plur. *pryves*; and *prēf*, pl. *preyion, preves*, qd. v. *W. prŷv*, † *prem*, in Juvencus Glosses. Arm. *prev*. Ir. *crumh*, † *crumh*, *cnumh*. Gael. *cnuimh*. Lat. *vermis*. Goth. *vaurm-s*. Eng. worm. Sansc. *karmi*.

PRIMUSDOC, adj. Blear-eyed. Corn. Vocab. *lippus*. "Not clearly written, but it must be the Armoric *pikou-ek*, from *pikouz*." Zeuss. "This odd word is abridged in the first syllable as in *prinid*; the *s* may be *f*, and *d* looks quite as much like *cl*. Cf. Gaelic *prab* and *prabach*." Norris.

PRINID, adj. Bought. *Caid prinid*, emptius, a bought slave. Corn. Voc. It is strictly the participle passive of *priny*, or *prynny*, to buy. *W. prynedig, prynwyd*.

PRIOT, adj. Married. *Gur priot*, sponsus, a bridegroom, or married man. Corn. Voc. The later form was *pries*, qd. v. *W. priod*, † *priawt*. Arm. *pried*, † *priet*. Sansc. *priya*, a husband.

PRIS, s. m. Price, value, worth, account, esteem. *Mars ōs māp Dew a mŷr prŷs, dyyskyn, ha dhē'n dōr ke*, (*Mars ōs māp Dew a vŷr brŷs, dŷskyn ha dhē'n dōr ke*, M.C. 14) if thou art the Son of God of great worth, descend and go to the ground. P.C. 99. *Trevow a brŷs, castilly brās hag huhel*, towns of price, castles large and high. P.C. 132. Written by *Llwyd*, *priz*, 30, 128. *Pan a priz rag hearn*, what price for pilchards? Pryce. *W. pris*. Arm. *priz*. Gael. *pris*. Manx, *prios*. Lat. *pretium*. Fr. *prix*. Eng. *price*.

PRIT, s. m. Hour, time. Corn. Voc. *hora*. The later form was *prys*, qd. v. *W. prŷd*, † *pryt*. Arm. *pred*, † *pret*.

PRIVE, adj. Firm, secure. Pryce. *Mara pewaf, why a vēdh ow chyf privé gylthysy*, if I live, you shall be

my chief privato guards. O.M. 2397.

PRIVETH, adj. Private. *Yn priveth*, privately. Pryce. PRIVIA, v. a. To bleat. *Ma'n dhavas a privia*, the sheep is bleating. *Llwyd*, 248. A mutation of *brivia*, qd. v.

PROF, s. m. A proof. *Why a wra y aswonvos dēdh brŷs, hag a'n kŷf yn prōf*, you will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and have it in proof. P.C. 1496. *Y'n gylhwys, māp Dew, yn prōf ahanaf may portho cōf, pan deffē dh'y wlascor ef*, I called him the Son of God, in proof that he should keep remembrance of me, when he should come to his kingdom. R.D. 271. *Prōf ny wra*, he will not give proof. R.D. 1209. Written also *prēf*. *W. praww*.

PROFUIT, s. m. A prophet. Corn. Voc. *propheta*. The later form was *profus*. *W. prophwyd*, from the Latin; (*wy = ē*.)

PROFUS, s. m. A prophet. Pl. *profusy*, and by the corruption of the *s*, *profugy*. *Moyeses, mar ōs profus lēl*, Moses, if thou art a faithful prophet. O.M. 1799. *Ef yw an profus Ihesu, a lever y vōs māp Du a nēf huhel*, he is the prophet Jesus, (that) says that he is the son of God, of high heaven. P.C. 325. *A'm bevnans del yw scrifys yn lyffrow yn leas le, dre brofusy leverys*, of my life as it is written in books in many places, spoken by prophets. M.C. 73. *Mars ōs Crist māp Daveth, pen dres ol an profugy*, if thou art Christ the Son of David, head over all the prophets. P.C. 1480. Written also *profeth*. *Ke, a profeth, cowyth whēk, go, O prophet, sweet companion*. P.C. 1895. A later form of *profuit*, qd. v.

PROGATH, s. m. A sermon. *Llwyd*, 16, 50. A late form of *pregoth*, qd. v.

PROGATHAR, s. m. A preacher, an orator. *Llwyd*, 19, 50. Written also *progowther*. *Pew a'th wrŷg ge progowther, dha dhesky omma dhe ny*, who made thee a preacher, to teach here to us? C.W. 170. *W. pregethwr*. Arm. *prezezer*. Ir. † *preucoire*.

PRON, s. m. A breast. *Dyskynnouch, ketep māp pron*; *otē an gwēl dheragon glās ow tevy*, alight ye, every son of the breast, behold the rods before us growing green. O.M. 1883. An irregular mutation of *bron*, qd. v.

PROUNDER, s. m. A priest, a parson. Corn. Vocab. *sacerdos*. Written also *pronter*. *Llwyd*, 143. Plur. *pronteryon*. *Rāg y vōs war bronteryon mester brās a berth yn wlās, gurris ve yn y golon yn delma gŷl*, because of his being over priests a great master in the land, it was put into his heart to do thus. M.C. 89. *Pronter berrie*, a gorbellied priest. Pryce. The latest form was *proanter*. † *E a roz toul dho proanter Powl, miz-du ken Nadelik*, he gave a throw to the parson of Paul, the black month before the Nativity. Pryce. Derived by Zeuss from the Lat. *præbendarius*.

PROVY, v. a. To prove, to try. *An ioull dhe Adam keusys, a'n avel te kemer tam, avell Du y fedhydh gurŷs, pan y'n provas nynjo mād*, the devil said to Adam; of the apple take thou a bit; like God thou shalt be made; when he proved it, it was not good. M.C. 6. *Cowyth profyyn an stylyow, mars ēns compes dhē'n fosow, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls*. O.M. 2471. *Ydh ombrovos gwan dyack, may thōf poyntyas dha bayn brās, dha byt efarn*, I have proved myself a weak husbandman, that I am appointed to

- great pain, to the pit of hell. C.W. 68. The substantive is *prôf*, qd. v. W. *provi*. Arm. *proui*. Ir. *for-mhadh*. Manx, *pro*. Lat. *probo*.
- PROVYEHA, v. a. To provoke. *Llwyd*, 75.
- PROW, s. m. Gain, advantage. *A harlot gans dhe wheth-low, annedhé ty ny fyddh prow, war ow ené, O knave, with thy tales, thou shalt have no gain from them, on my soul.* P.C. 2658.
- PRY, s. m. Earth, clay. See *Pri*.
- PRYAS, s. m. and f. A spouse. See *Pries*.
- PRYC, s. m. State, rank, degree. *My hall, Sera, dheuch gramercy, a callen dôs dhe'n pryck-na, ydh alsan bôs pûr very, I may, Sir, to you thank, if I could come to that degree, I might be very merry.* C.W. 44. *My a sylly in ūr-na, a callan dôs dhe'n prick-na, y fea bargayn pûr fûr, I perceived in that hour, if I could come to that degree, it would be a very wise bargain.* C.W. 58.
- PRYDER, s. m. Care, anxiety, thought. Pl. *pryderow*. *Govy, ny won pendra wrâf; gallas ow calon pûr clâf dre pryderow, woe is me, I know not what I shall do; gone is my heart very sick through cares.* P.C. 2611. *Gylllys ôf yn pryderow, mûr yw ow fyenasow, gone I am in thoughts; great are my anxieties.* R.D. 16. Written also *pred*, qd. v. W. *pryder*. Arm. *pred*.
- PRYDERYS, adj. Mournful, pensive. *Llwyd*, 92, 151. Written also *prederys*, qd. v. W. *pryderus*. Arm. *prederiuz*.
- PRYDYRY, v. a. To have a thought, to think, consider. *Pan prydyryf a'y passon, nysn â ioy vîth y'm colon, when I think of his Passion, joy will never enter into my heart.* R.D. 759. *A Ihesu, luen a vercy, ahanan gura prydyry, O Jesus, full of mercy, do thou think of us.* R.D. 772. *Pûp cowyth ol prydyrys, mar tesen vîddh yn y vrîs desmygy pren vâs ple fô, let every comrade consider, perhaps it will be in his mind to shew where there is a good tree.* P.C. 2540. *Arluth Cryst, me a'th pyssé a prydyry ahané, pan vysé yn dhe wlasor, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou shalt be in thy kingdom.* P.C. 2907. Written also *predery*, qd. v.
- PRYDZHAN, v. n. To boil. † *Ma'n dzheci a rostia ha prydzhan, they are roasting and boiling.* *Llwyd*, 248. A mutation of *brydzhan*, a corruption of *brydian*. See *Brudias*.
- PRYERYN, s. m. A stranger. *A nysn osé pryeryn, ufer-ckh yw dhys govyn pyth yw an marth a wharfé a un profus bynyges, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder (that) has occurred to a blessed prophet.* R.D. 1261. The oldest form in the Cornish Vocabulary is *pirgirin*, qd. v. W. *pererin*. Arm. *pirchirin*. From the Lat. *peregrinus*.
- PRYF, s. m. Any small animal, a worm, a reptile. Pl. *pryves*, qd. v. *Ha'n serpent a welta ydhew an very prîff-na a wrûg an Jowl dha entra uny hy râg temptya dheth vam Eva, and the serpent thou seest is the very same reptile, (that) the Devil did enter into her, to tempt Eve.* C.W. 132. See *Préf* and *Prif*.
- PRYGWYTH, s. m. A small space of time, a little while. *Peder, ny wolsys yn fâs; un prygwyth gynef golyas kyns ys dôs ow torment tyn, Peter, thou hast not watched well; a little while with me watch before my sharp torment comes.* P.C. 1055. Comp. of *pry* for *prîd*, a season, and *gwîth*, a time.
- PRYNNER, s. m. Pieces of wood, sticks. Pl. of *pren*, qd. v. *Me a'n gor wan an alter, hag a'n lêsck gans tân prynner, I will put him on the altar, and burn him with a fire of sticks.* O.M. 1290. *Otté omma prynner genef dhe wâl tân, degys a dré, behold here pieces of wood with me to make a fire, brought from home.* O.M. 1314. *My a vyn war an alter gorré lemmyn an prynner, I will upon the altar put now the wood.* O.M. 1323. Written also *prynnyer*. *A Dew kêr, assoma squyth, prynnyer derow ow trechy, O dear God, I am weary, cutting oak sticks.* O.M. 1010. *En prynnyer a ve kerhys en grows scon dythglis may fe, the timbers were fetched that the cross might be prepared forthwith.* M.C. 153.
- PRYNNY, v. a. To buy, to purchase, to expiate, to pay for. Part. *prynnys*. *Môs dhe vyres me a vyn an corf a'm prynnys yn tyn, mar tassorhas, I will go to see the body (of him that) redeemed me painfully, if it has risen again.* R.D. 686. *Ef yw arluth a allos, hag a prynnas gans y wôs pobel an beys, he is the Lord of power, and has purchased with his blood the people of the world.* R.D. 1184. *Dredho ef prynnys bydheuch, ol ow tûs, gour ha benen, through it ye shall be redeemed, all my people, man and woman.* P.C. 767. *Reson prâg y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêf y vonus tregys, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained that he should dwell in heaven.* M.C. 7. Written also *prenné*, qd. v.
- PRYS, s. m. A stated time, a while; time, season; meal time, a meal. *Gansé y a'n hombronkyas yn prîs hanter nôs heb wow bîs yn aga fryns Annas, they led him with them at the time of midnight, without a lie, even to their prince Annas.* M.C. 76. *Erbyn bonas henna guris, nans o prîs gwaspar yn wlâs, against that was done, it was now vesper-time in the land.* M.C. 230. *Gordhyans dhe'th corf wêk piûp prîs, worship to thy sweet body, at all times.* O.M. 86. *Arluth, me a'th peys a dhybry gymef un prîs, dre dhe vôdh, ha'th dyskyblon, râg yma bôs parusys dhyso ha dhedhé kefrys, Lord, I pray thee to eat a meal with me, by thy will, and thy disciples, for there is food prepared for thee, and for them also.* P.C. 456. *Me a's gor alemma un prîs kyns nôs, I will bring them hence a while before night.* P.C. 2334. *Ha why kelmoch an dew gam yn dyw crous kyns bôs prîs bôs, and do ye bind the two rogues on two crosses before it is meat time.* P.C. 2784. *Ydh egen yn crês Almayn orth un prîs-ly yn pûr wîr pan fûf gylwys, I was in the midst of Germany at a breakfast meal, very truly when I was called.* R.D. 2149. Written also *prês*, and *preys*, qd. v., and in the Corn. Voc. *prît*, qd. v.
- PRYVES, s. m. Any small animals, reptiles, worms. *Arluth, henna me a wra, a'n gor yn pyt ysella yn mîysk pryves, Lord, that I will, (and) put him in the lowest pit among reptiles.* R.D. 2011. Plur. of *prîff*, qd. v.
- PRYVIA, v. a. To do or solicit another man's business, to procure. *Llwyd*, 129.
- PRYWETH, s. m. A space of time, a time, a while. *An Tâs Dev, Arluth a van, re'm gorré dhe gosolet, ow enef ha'm corf dhe'n gulan, Amen, pysys piûp pryweth, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest; my soul and my body to the ground, Amen, I have prayed*

at all times. O.M. 860. Another form of *prygywth*, qd. v.

PU, pron. s. Who, which, what. *An harlot a levery, pu a woras yt colon cows yn delma worth iustis*, the scoundrel said, who put it in thy heart to speak thus to a Justice? M.C. 81. *Dhe worth an bédh an meyn-ma dhyunny pu a'n ommelys*, these stones from the grave who hath moved them for us? M.C. 253. Written also *pyw*, qd. v.

PUB, pron. adj. Each, every, all. Written indiscriminately *púp*. *Yn púb gwythres y cōth dhys gordhyé dhe Dhu ha'y hanow*, in every work it behoves thee to worship thy God, and his name. M.C. 17. *Wy a gúff bohosgyon púb ér warnouch ow carmê*, ye will have the poor always calling on you. M.C. 37. *Dybbry boys ef ny vynnas, lymmyñ púb ér ol olé*, he would not eat food, but weep always. M.C. 87. *Néb yw arluth drys púb tra*, who is Lord above every thing. O.M. 623. *Ha mýr a púb tenewen, aspy yn-ta púb echen, whythyr púb tra ol bysy*, and look thou on every side, examine well every particular, search out every thing diligently. O.M. 746. Another form of *pób*, qd. v.

PUB, pron. s. Every one, each individual. *My ny won leverel prák gans púb na vedhaf ledhys*, I cannot tell why by every one I shall not be slain. O.M. 596. *Drou e dhymmo dhe tackyé a uch y pen gans mûr greys, may hallo púb y redyé, gour ha benen kekyffrys*, bring ye it to me to fasten above his head with much strength, that every one may read it, man and woman likewise. P.C. 2809. Another form of *péb*, qd. v.

PUB, v. subs. He was. *Mar derré, hy levery, kepar ha dew y fedhé; mar pue drók a oberys, trōch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if I broke it off, she said, like a god I should be; if it was evil (that) she did, kill her with thy sword. O.M. 291. A mutation of *buc*, qd. v.

PUL, s. m. A pit, a pond, a muddy pool, dirt, mire. *Llwyd*, 43. *Pul down*, a deep pit, the bottomless pit. *Pul stean*, a tin pit. *Pryce*. Another form of *pol*, qd. v.

PULLAN, s. m. A pit, a pond. *Pullan troillia*, a ditch, moat, or trench. *Pryce*. Diminutive of *pul*. Written also *polan*, qd. v.

PUNNYA, v. a. To run. *Dho punnia kerr*, to run away. *Llwyd*, 53, 61. Another form of *ponyé*, qd. v.

PUNS, s. f. A pound in weight, or money. Pl. *pynsow*. *Me a vynsé a talfens mýl puns dhodho a our da*, I would they were worth a thousand pounds to him of good gold. P.C. 212. *Otté myr gynef parys, cans puns, ha henna yw mûr*, behold myrrh with me ready, a hundred pounds, and that is much. P.C. 3144. *Merouch, merouch orth hemma; otomma avall dhýs, mar gwréth tastya anodha, cv a drayl dheso dha lés, moy es millyow a bynsow*, look, look at this, here is an apple for thee, if thou wilt taste of it, it will turn to thee to profit, more than thousands of pounds. C.W. 54. W. *punt*. Ir. *ponta*, † pond. Gael. *punnad*. Manx, *punt*. Lat. *pondus*. PUNSYE, v. a. To punish. Part. *punsys*. *Ty a vȳdh punsys púr tyn rág dhe dhróg a ver dermyn*, thou shalt be punished very severely for thy evil in a short time. O.M. 1600. Borrowed from the English.

PUP, pron. adj. Each, every. See *Púb*.

PUPPENAC, comp. pron. Wherever, whosoever, whatever. *Puppenagol a vo ef*, whosoever he may be.

P.C. 23. *Puppenak ma fo redys an awayl-ma, tavethlys hy a vȳdh púr wȳr neffré*, wherever may be read this Gospel, she shall be talked of very truly ever. P.C. 550. *Y gryggans púp ol guýthes, puppenagol a wharfo*, his belief let every one keep, whatever may happen. R.D. 1538. Comp. of *py*, where, who, what, and *penac*, so-ever.

PUR, adj. Pure, clean, undefiled, right, very. Sup. *purra*, qd. v. *An barth cleydh néb o cregis, dyveth o ha lader púr*, he that was hung on the left side, shameless he was and a very thief. M.C. 191. *Mars osa Crist máp Davydh, máp Dew púr ha dén yn wédh, dre dhe vódh gorhthyp lemyñ*, if thou art Christ, the Son of David, Son of very God, and man also, by thy will answer now. P.C. 1721. *Púr wyryoneth re geusys ahanaf, re'n gédh hedhew*, very truth thou hast spoken of me, by this day. P.C. 1587. W. *púr*. Arm. *peur*. Ir. *pur*. Lat. *purus*.

PUR, adv. Very, quite. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges, púr wȳr drys ol an bestes* now thou shalt be accursed, very truly above all the beasts. O.M. 312. *Rág own nam-nag óf púr dhal*, for fear I am well nigh quite blind. O.M. 1056. *Yn púr defry, nép a rella yn ketella*, very positively, whoever has acted in that way. O.M. 2239. *Lydhys óf púr dhyogel*, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2725. *Púr oges yw dhe ancow*, very near is thy death. P.C. 2660. *Púr ryes*, very necessary. W. *púr*. Arm. *peur*. Ir. *fior*. Gael. *fior*. Manx, *feer*. Lat. *per*.

PUR, s. m. Snivel, snot. *Llwyd*, 3, 33, 95, *púr*. W. *poer*, spittle. Arm. *burudik*, snivel. Lat. *pus*, pure.

PURCENIAT, s. m. An enchanter, a soererer, a wicked man. Written by *Llwyd*, 84, *purkeniat*, and 241, *purcheniat*. Comp. of *púr*, very, and *ceniat*, a singer.

PURPUR, s. m. Purple, a purple robe. *An quéth ték a ve dyskis, ha'n purpur ryche a usyé*, the fair cloth was stript off, and the purple (that) he used. M.C. 161. *Ot omma gynef, hep ful, quéth rádh, purpur pal, dhe wyské adro dhodho*, behold here with me, without fail, a red cloth, a purple pall to clothe around him. P.C. 2128. W. *porphor*. Arm. *pourpr*. Ir. *corcur*. Gael. *corcur*. Fr. *pourpre*. From the Lat. *purpura*.

PURRA, adj. Veriest. Superlative of *púr*, qd. v. *Dhom peynyé bȳs yn crow, kepar ha del veva ve an purra lader yn pow*, to torture me even unto death, as if I were the veriest robber in the land. M.C. 74. *Kepar ha pan vevé vy an puré lader yn pow*, as if I were the veriest robber in the land. P.C. 1174.

PURRYES, adj. Very necessary. *Reys yw purryes la-vyrrya, ha gones an bȳs omma, dha gavas dhe ny susten*, needful, very needful it is to labour, and till the earth here to get for us sustenance. C.W. 80. Generally written *porrys*, qd. v.

PURVERS, s. m. A purchase. *Ow otté un purvers da lemyñ wharfedhys; avos ol roweth Adam, bȳs dhyn umma yn un lum ef a vȳdh kyrhys*, behold a good purchase now obtained; notwithstanding all the bounty of Adam, to us here in a trice he shall be brought. O.M. 882.

PUSCES, s. m. Fishes. *Bestes, puskes, hag edhyn*, beasts, fishes, and birds. O.M. 43. *Adam, otté an puskes, ydhyn an nêf, ha'n bestes*, Adam, behold the fishes, birds of heaven, and the beasts. O.M. 117. *Puskes brás*,

- great fishes, whales. C.W. p. 191. The singular is written *pyse*, qd. v.
- PUSORN**, s. m. A bundle, a fardle; the burden of a song. *Mara kyllyn y gafus, vynnytha na dheppro bous, me a'n kelm avel pusorn*, if I can find him, that he may never eat food, I will bind him like a bundle. R.D. 542. *Ha ty Tulfryk, pen pusorn, dalleth dhynny ny cané*, and thou Tulfrie, the end of a song begin to sing to us. R.D. 2353.
- PY**, pron. adj. Who, which, what. *Py hanow y fjdth gybweys*, what name shall he be called? O.M. 676. *Lavar dhymmo kyns mones py tyller yma Moyses, ha py cōst yma trygys*, tell me before going, in what place is Moses, and in what coast he is dwelling. O.M. 1551. *Lavar dhymmo a ver spys py nŷl o mocha sengys an kēth dēn-ma dhe caré*, tell me in a brief space, which one was most bound to love this same man? P.C. 510. *Py le y fjdth e keffys*, where will he be found? R.D. 702. *A Bertyl, asogé mīs, ha goky dres ol an dūs py ydho fōl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and stupid beyond all the men who are fools. R.D. 973. Written also *pa* and *pe*, qd. v. *Py* is also an old Welsh form.
- PY**, adv. Where, in what place, whither. *Nan Edhewon ny wodhyé an premyer py fēns kefis dhe wuthyll crows unedhé*, nor did the Jews know, where the timbers could be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *Ow māp, py 'dh ēth dhe vroder*, my son, where is thy brother gone? O.M. 606. *Arluth cūf, lavar dhynny yn kēth trē-ma py fynny bōs pask dhynny ordyné*, dear Lord, tell us in this same town where wilt thou paschal food order for us. P.C. 622. *Saw levereuch, cowethé, py kefer pren dh'y crousyé*, but say, companions, where shall be found a tree to crucify him? P.C. 2535. Written also *pe*, qd. v.
- PY**, conj. Either, whether, or. *Heb cowyth py cowedhes*, without a male or female companion. O.M. 95. *Ny wodhen rāg ponvotter, py 'dh ecn yn gwel py yn cōs*, I know not from trouble whether I should go into a field or into a wood. O.M. 364. *War geyn lowarn py brathky*, on the back of a fox or mastiff. O.M. 895. *Mar ny gevyth mēdh py gwŷn, ke dhe fenten dhe evé*, if thou find not mead or wine, go to a fountain to drink. O.M. 2435. Another form of *po*, qd. v.
- PYB**, pron. adj. Each, every, all. *Llwyd*, 251. *Pyb hehen*, every one. 244. See *Pūb*.
- PYCAR**, adv. As, like as. *Llwyd*, 71, 112. Generally written *poeār*, qd. v.
- PYCEN**, adv. Or otherwise. *Pryce*. See *Pocen*.
- PYDH**, v. subs. He will be. A mutation of *bŷdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bōs*. *Mar gura, gothvedhys mar pŷdh, yn seon dyswreys ef a vŷdh*, if he does, if it will be discovered, soon destroyed shall he be. O.M. 1520. *War y gowr, mar pŷdh ledhys*, on her husband, if he shall be slain. P.C. 1922.
- PYGY**, v. a. To pray, to supplicate. *Ow dyskyblon, y-sedhouch, hag omma pols powesouch, hedré yma ow pygy*, my disciples, sit and have rest a while, whilst I am praying. P.C. 1013. *Ow arlothes gyné dre dhynnarch agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nāzaré*, my lady by me through command prayed you that you do not unjustly kill the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2195. *Kemmys a fynno crygy ha'y pygy ef*, whoever will believe and pray to him. R.D. 285. *Rāg kueth pygyth, garmé a wrēth*, for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 852. *Ha pygyn Dew gallosek*, and we will pray to mighty God. R.D. 2394. A corrupted form of *pysy*, qd. v.
- PYJAD**, s. m. A prayer, a supplication. Pl. *pyjadov*. *Merrey yw stōs dhe nēp a'n pŷs, purpenagol a vo ef, pyjad-ow a luen colon, a wor dhe vēs templacion*, merrey is extended to whoever prays for it, whosoever he may be; prayers of a full heart to put away temptation. P.C. 24. *Yn ūr-na whreuch pyjadov, may codhdho an mynydh-yow warnouch rāg ewn uthekder*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror. P.C. 2651. Written by Llwyd, 127, *pydzhadov*. † *Pydzhadov an Arluth*, the Lord's Prayer. *Pryce*. A corrupted form of *pysad*, qd. v.
- PYLE**, adv. Where, in what place, whence. *Ny won pylé*, I know not where. C.W. 154. *Worthys me nembes negys, na bylé ēs devethys*, with thee I have no business, nor whence thou art come. C.W. 42. Properly two words, *py*, what, and *le*, a place, and often contracted into *ple*, qd. v.
- PYLLES**, adj. Bald. † *Pedn pylles*, bald-pate. C.W. 168. See *Piles*.
- PYLTA**, adv. Much. *Pylta gwel*, much better. *Llwyd*, 249.
- PYMENT**, s. m. Drink, liquor. *Yn pow-ma nysus gwel guŷn, rāg hemma yw pyment fŷn; yuff, ow arluth hep par-ow*, in this country there is no better wine, for this is fine liquor; drink my lord, without equals. O.M. 1915. Written also *pymeth*. *Kens mōs eŷf ten guyn pymeth, ha dhe seafé ydh ēth yn ow nygys, my a grŷs*, before going, drink a draught of spiced wine, and thou more lightly wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2294.
- PYMP**, eard. num. Five. *In corff Ihesus ydh csé, hag ef yn crows ow eregy, pymp mŷll strekis del iové, ha peder-gwyth cans goly*, in the body of Jesus there were, and he on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227. *An nŷl dhodho a dellé pymp cans dynner monyys, ha hanter cans y gylé*, the one owed to him five hundred pence of money, and half a hundred the other. P.C. 505. *Maria, mŷr ow pym woly*, Mary, see my five wounds. R.D. 867. Written also *pemp*, qd. v. *W. pymp, † pump*. Arm. *pemp*. Ir. *cúig*, † *coic*. Gael. *cúig*. Manx, *queig*. Æol. Gr. *πέμπε*. Ane. Gaulish, *pempē*. Πεντάφυλλον, Πωμ-αῖοι κίκεφόλιον, Γάλλοι πεμπέδουλα. Dioscorides. 4, 42. Latin, *quinque*. Sansc. *pañcā*. Goth. *fimf*. O.H.G. *vinf*. Germ. *fimf*.
- PYMPES**, adj. Fifth. *Yn pypmes dŷdh me a vyn may fo formyys dre ow ncl bestes, puskes, hag cdhyn, tŷr ha mōr dhe goulleuvel*, on the fifth day I will that be made by my power beasts, fishes, and birds, earth and sea to fill. O.M. 41. *In pypmas dŷdh, orth ow brŷs an puskas hep falladow, hag ol cdhyn kekeffrys, me a's gura dhom plegadow*, in the fifth day by my judgment, the fishes without failings, and all the birds likewise I will make them to my wishes. C.W. 8. *W. pymmed, † pimphet*. Arm. *pemved*. Ir. *cúigeadh*, † *cúigedh*. Gael. *cúigeadh*. Manx, *queigoo*.
- PYMTHEC**, eard. num. Fifteen. *In corff Ihesus ydh esé, hag ef yn crows ow eregy, pymp mŷll strekis del iové, ha peder-gwyth cans goly, ha tryugons moy gansé, ha pymthick, pŷr wŷr ēns y*, in the body of Jesus there were, and he

on the cross hanging, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds, and three score more with them, and fifteen, very truly were they. M.C. 227. *Púb tédh oll néb a vynné leverel pymthek pater*, he that would every day say fifteen paternosters. M.C. 228. *W. pymtheg, †pymdec.* Arm. *pemzek.* Ir. *cuig-deag.* Gael. *cuig-deug.* Manx, *queig-jeig.* Lat. *quindecim.*

PYN, s. m. The head. A mutation of *pen*, qd. v. This is a solitary instance in any of the three British dialects, of an inflected genitive case, by changing the vowel. It occurs however only in the compound prepositions, *erbyn*, or *warbyn*, when the possessive pronoun is inserted, and the initial undergoes the regular mutation. *Er ow fyn*, against me. R.D. 1919, 2573. *Er dhe byn*, against thee. O.M. 1350. *Er agas pyn*, against ye. P.C. 180. *Er aga fyn*, against them. M.C. 96. See *Erbyn*. This agrees exactly with the ancient Irish forms; as *cenn*, a head; *ar chenn*, lit. to the head, in front of, against; *ar mo chiunn*, before me; *ar a chiunn*, before him; *ar ar chiunn*, before us; &c. Zeuss, 577, 618. See also Norris's Cornish Grammar. 234.

PYN, s. f. Pain, punishment. *Mar a's ladré dheworto pa'n pyn a gotho dhodho*, if he steal it from him, what punishment is due to him? O.M. 2233. *Guask war an mýn, re'th fo drók pyn, a harlot púr*, strike on the edge, bad pain be to thee, O very rogue. P.C. 2727. A contracted form of *peyn*, qd. v.

PYN, v. a. He shall fasten. *Tresters dredho ty a pyn adrus, rág na vo degees*, beams through it thou shalt nail across, that it may not be shut. O.M. 963. 3 pers. s. fut. of *pyné*, id. qd. W. *pinio*, to pin, to peg, or fasten.

PYNAG, pron. s. Whosoever, whatsoever. *Yma un posygyon brás war ow wholon ow codhé, pynag vové, ren ow thás*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart; whatever it may be, by my father. O.M. 528. *Ny fynnaf gasé onan vyth-ol dhe vové, pynag a wharfo an cas*, I will not leave any one of them to live, whatever the ease may be. O.M. 1698. *Pynak vo, lettrys py lék, a veles an chy, ným dér*, whoever he may be, lettered or lay, that has seen the house, I am not concerned. P.C. 681. *Ny a'n gura dhys wharré, a dhyssempys hep lettyé, pynag a fo*, we will do it for thee soon, immediately without stopping, whatever it may be. R.D. 2000. Used also adverbially. *Pý nýl pynag-ol may fo, me a wra y concludyé war un lam*, what one soever he may be I will shut him in a trice. P.C. 1462. Written also *penag*, qd. v. W. *pynag*. Arm. *pennag*.

PYPRYS, adv. Always, at all times. *Llwyd*, 249. A contracted form of *púb—prýs*.

PYR, adv. Very. *Pyr havel dhys*, very like thee. *Llwyd*, 242. Comp. *pyrra*. *Pyrra fool ne ve gwelys*, a verier fool was not seen. C.W. 174. Generally written *púr*, qd. v.

PYRCAT, s. m. A pulpit, a pleading place. *Llwyd*, 141, 158.

PYRFYTH, adj. Perfect. *Ty a wylfyth yn pyrfyth merkyl ték gurys*, thou shalt see perfect a fair miracle done. O.M. 1449. Written also *pyrfeth*. *May hyllyn mós dhe'n tyreth yw ordnys dhyn yn pyrfeth*, that we may go to the land (that) is ordained for us perfectly. O.M. 1679.

My a grýs yn pyrfeth, I believe perfectly. O.M. 2011. Another form of *perfyth*, qd. v.

PYRTH, v. a. He will bear. *Ola coves púr ahas, ny's pyrth dén mara peys pel*, behold a shower very dreadful, man will not bear it if it drops long. O.M. 1082. 3 pers. s. fut. of *porthy*, qd. v.

PYS, v. a. He will pray. 3 pers. s. fut. of *pysy*, qd. v. *Gweres dychans, my a'd pýs, ow fysadow dres púp tra*, help quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above every thing. O.M. 1829. *Agan gobyr, ny a'lh pýs*, our wages we ask thee. O.M. 2584. *Arlythy, my agas pýs*, lords, I pray you. O.M. 2346. *Mercy yw stós dhe nép a'n pýs*, mercy is extended to whoever prays for it. P.C. 22. It is also the 2 pers. s. imp. *Pýs gans colon dywysyk*, pray thou with undoubting heart. R.D. 1370. *Pýs e, dhym ma'n danfonno*, pray thou him, that he may send him to me. R.D. 1620.

PYS, part. Paid. *Rák henna an gwella us dascor mýns moné yw pýs*, therefore it is the best to give up all the money (that) is paid. P.C. 1538. Borrowed from the English.

PYS, s. m. The world, world—creation. *Drók pýs of, re'n geydh hydhew, mar uskys ef dhe verwel*, ill-fated I am, by this day, that he should die so soon. P.C. 3089. A mutation of *býs*, qd. v.

PYSAD, s. m. A prayer, a supplication. Pl. *pysadow*. It changes in construction into *bysadow*, and *fysadow*. *Gweres dychans, my a'd pýs ow fysadow dres púp tra*, quickly, I pray thee, my prayers above all things. O.M. 1830. Written also *psad*, qd. v.

PYSAF, v. a. I shall or will pray. 1 pers. s. fut. of *pysy*, qd. v.

PYSDER, s. m. Heaviness. *Llwyd*, 240. Formed from *pýs*, id. qd. *poys*, heavy.

PYSC, s. m. A fish. Pl. *puskes*. See *Pisc*.

PYSGADYR, s. m. A fisherman. *Llwyd*, 120, 240. *Pysgadyr an myltern*, a kingfisher. 65. W. *pysgotwr*, (*pysgod*, plur. of *pýsc*,—*gwr*, a man.) Arm. *pesketer*. Ir. *iascaire*. Gael. *iasgair*. Manx, *ecasteyr*. Lat. *piscator*.

PYSGETTA, v. a. To fish. *Llwyd*, 120. W. *pysgola*. Arm. *pesketa*.

PYSSE, v. a. He would pray. 3 pers. s. subj. of *pysy*, qd. v.

PYST, adj. Blackish, dull, stupid. *Pryce*. *What vyn-gans dhys, a pen pyst, ple clewsta gelwel Dew Cryst gans dén yn býs-ma genys*, what vengeance to thee, O blockhead, where hast thou heard the calling God Christ by man in this world? O.M. 2641. Probably a mutation of *póst*, a post.

PYSTEGE, s. m. Witcheries. *Ré dhe Grist a levery, aberth yn crows pan esé, mars ogé Crist Máb Davy, dés a'n grows hep pystege*, some to Christ said, on the cross when he was; if thou art Christ the son of David, come from the cross without witchcraft. M.C. 197. The plur. form of *pystyc*, qd. v.

PYSTRY, s. m. Witchcraft, magic, sorcery. *Mura leversys henna, certan ty yw máp an pla; dén fyth ol, murs dre pystry yn try deydh nýn dhreachsé*, if thou saidst that, certainly thou art the son of the fiend; no mau, unless through sorcery, in three days would raise it. P.C. 1764. Arm. *pistri*.

PYSTRYOR, s. m. A wizard, sorcerer, magician. *Páp pystryor y cothé dre reson da y leysky*, every sorcerer

it is incumbent for good reason to burn him. P.C. 1766. *Me a grîs bones an guâs pystryour ha hudor brâs*, I believe the fellow is a wizard and a great sorcerer. R.D. 1854.

PYSTRYORES, s. f. A female sorceress, a witch. Written also *pestryores*, qd. v.

PYSTYC, s. m. Witchery, magic, sorcery. Pl. *pystygé*, or *pystcgé*, qd. v. *Fystynyn fast dh'agan pow, râk devowes dewolow dhe'n terogé; y môns ow cryé huthyk; dîn yu kerch râk dout pystyk scon hep lettyé*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are come to the lands; they are crying horribly; let us come away, for fear of witchcraft, soon without delaying. R.D. 2305. Ir. *piscog*. Gael. *† pîsreag*. Manx, *pishag*. Arm. *pistig*, a sharp pain.

PYSWERE, num. adj. Fourth. *Tan henma, gor gansé y, ha henna yw pysweré*, take this, put it with them, and this is the fourth. P.C. 2851. Written also *pesweré*, qd. v.

PYSY, v. a. To pray, beg, entreat. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. s. imp. *pÿs*, qd. v. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may be servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 235. *Lavar, annes ow vós vy a'm bewnens, my dh'y bysy a leverel guyroneth*, say thou, that I, being wearied of my life, pray him to say the truth. O.M. 701. *Amen, pysys pÿp pryweth*, Amen, I have prayed at all times. O.M. 860. *Conseler gentyl, y'th pysaf a ry dhymmo cusyl dha*, gentle counsellor, I pray thee to give me good advice. O.M. 1566. *Saw vyner re dheukhyll, genes my a wra pysy*, but always that thou wilt return, with thee I will pray. O.M. 2197. *Dhyuch lavara, ow dyskyblyon, pyseuch toyltha ol kes-colon*, to you I say, my disciples, pray forthwith, all with one heart. P.C. 2. *Why, a'm cofua vy, hep gov, pysouch may fe ve evys*, you, in remembrance of me without deceit, pray that it may be drunk. P.C. 288. *Lycs gufth me re besys*, many times I have prayed. P.C. 884. *Me a'n kelm yn krês an wast, may pyssô ef gcyfens war pen y dheulyn*, I will bind him in the middle of the waist, that he may pray for pardon on his knees. P.C. 1890. *Me a'th pyssé a prydiry ahané*, I would pray thee to think of me. P.C. 2909. Written also *pesy*, qd. v.

PYTH, s. m. A thing, an article, a substance. Plur. *pythow*. *An pÿth a screfys, screfys, yn médh Pylat dhe-dhé y*, the thing (that) I have written, I have written, says Pilate to them. M.C. 188. P.C. 2804. *An pÿth a dhue yn dywedh*, the thing will come at last. O.M. 671. *Me a wothfyth yn ñr-na pÿth yw dhe gallos, hep mar*, I shall know in that hour what is thy power, without doubt. P.C. 64. *Why wôr pÿth yw gwella dheuch dhe wruthyl*, ye know what is best for you to do. P.C. 468. *Heuna yw pÿth a dhyrys*, that is what I choose. P.C. 3017. As in Welsh it is constantly used as an interrogative pronoun. *Pÿth yw an gordhyaus dhe Dew*, what is the worship to God? O.M. 476. *Aron whék, pÿth a cusyl a rêth dhym*, sweet Aaron, what counsel givest thou to me? O.M. 1813. *Pÿth ew an odhom dynny cafus lafur a'n par-na*, what is the need to us to have labour of that sort? O.M. 967. Written also *péth*, qd. v.

PYTH, adv. Ever. A mutation of *bÿth*, qd. v.

PYTHESTA, comp. v. Where art thou. *Adam, pythesta? Golsow dhymmo, ha dés nês*, Adam, where art thou?

Hearken to me, and come nearer. C.W. 54. Comp. of *py*, where, *es* for *ôs*, thou art, and *ta* for *te*, thou.

PYTHWETH, adv. Ever. *A Dâs kÿf y'th wholowys, an sarf re rûk ow thollé; dh'y falsury y cresys; pythweth re rûg ow syndyé*, O Father dear in thy lights, the serpent hath deceived me; her falsehood I believed; ever she hath injured me. O.M. 288. A mutation of *bythweth*, id. qd. *bythqueth*, qd. v.

PYW, pron. s. Who, whom. *Pyw a dhysquedhes dhyso dhe vós noeth*, who dislosed to thee thy being naked? O.M. 261. *Pyw ôs a geys mar hukel*, who art thou (that) talkest so high? O.M. 1368. *Pyw ytho a's hem-brouk dhy*, who then will lead them to it? O.M. 1874. *Pyw a fÿl henna bones*, who can that be? P.C. 771. *Pyw a synsow why mochya, nép a serf py a dheber*, whom think ye greatest, him that serves, or that eats? P.C. 798. *Pyw ouch, leverouch heuna*, who are ye, tell that. R.D. 196. *Me a'th pÿs, pyw a whylyth*, I pray thee, whom seekest thou? R.D. 1640. Written also *pu*, qd. v. W. *puçy*, *† pui*. Arm. *piou*, *† piu*. Ir. *ciá*. Gael. *co*. Manx, *quoi*. Lat. *qui*.

PYW, comp. v. Who or which is. (*Pyw—yw*, is.) *Lemmyn dyskudh ha lavar pyw an pren a bew hep mar pous Ihesu an Nazaré*, now shew thou and say which is the die (that) owns without doubt the coat of Jesus of Nazareth. P.C. 2853. *Pyw mychtern a lowené*, who is the king of joy? R.D. 106. *Pyw henna gans deusys mäs re dhueth mar uskys dhe'n wläs*, who is that with Godhead good (that) hath come so swiftly to the country? R.D. 2486.

PYWPENAG, pron. Whosoever. *Me a lever dheuch deffry, pyw-penag a'm gwellha vy, ef a wylfyth ow thäs*, I say to you truly, whoever seeth me, seeth the Father. R.D. 2383. Written by Llwyd, 134, *piuha bennac*.

Q.

THIS letter is not a regular member of the British alphabet, but is used in a few Cornish words with *u* following to express the sound of *cu*, as *quellen*, *qura*, *quêth*, *bysqueth*, for *cwellen*, *cwra*, *cwrêth*, *byscweth*, &c. That it was in early use is proved by an inscription on a stone in Golval, near Penzance, where the British name *Cynedhav* is written *Quenelaw*. (Llwyd, 228.) It was used always in Armorica for *k*, until Legonidee's time; as *quegin*, a kitchen; *quelen*, holly; for *kegin*, *kelen*, &c. It is never used in Welsh, Irish, or Gaelic, but it has a place in the Manx alphabet, with regular mutations into *wh*, and *g*, as *quing hrome*, a heavy yoke; *e whing*, his yoke; *nyn guing*, their yoke. The Irish *cuig*, five; *cuigal*, a distaff, &c., are written in Manx, *queig*, *quiggal*.

QUALLOC, s. m. A boaster, a braggart. *Na lader, by my vallok, kyn fe vÿth mar cräs quallok, na mar howtyn a'y vody*, he shall not steal, by my belt, though he be ever so great a braggart, or so big of his body. O.M. 2068.

QUANDRE, v. a. To walk about, to wander. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys a'n nÿl tenewen un êl ow talleth cané a uchaf war an vedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above on the tree. O.M. 213. Borrowed from the English.

QUEDHENS, v. a. They covered. Another form of

cudhens, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *cudhé*, qd. v. *Gans quéth y ben y quedhens guelas banna na yllly*, with a cloth his head they covered, that he could not see a drop. M.C. 96.

QUELLEN, v. a. I should see. A mutation of *gwelen*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v. *A Dew kêr, assoma squyth, wyn vey's a quellen un wjth an termyn dhe dhevedhê*, O dear God, I am weary, happy (my) lot, if I should see once the time to end. O.M. 685. *Gwyn vey's a quellen an gjdh, may fe yrhys dhym hedhy*, happy my lot if I should see the day, that it has been enjoined me to reach. O.M. 1013. *Mar a quellen drók dhun flechys na duan, ow colon a vjdh terrys*, if I should see evil to my children or sorrow, my heart will be broken. P.C. 1944.

QUELSE, v. a. He had seen. A mutation of *gwelsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *gwcles*. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé, gans Crist na vyé tregis na bythqueth na'n quelsé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew, that he had not been staying with Christ, nor that he had ever seen him. M.C. 85.

QUELYN, v. a. We shall see. A mutation of *gwelyn*, 1 pers. plur. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v. *Arluth kêr, gura yn lowen; hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffré trystyns ny 'gen bjdh; del osa Dew dhyn ha pen, mara quelyn dhys anken neffré ny a vjdh dhe weyth*, dear Lord, be joyful; whilst thou art in the world with us, we shall never have sorrow; as thou art God to us, and Head, if we shall see grief to thee, we shall ever have it also. P.C. 733.

QUERTH, v. a. Thou wilt do. *Mar querth, me a ter dhe pen dhys awartha*, if thou wilt, I will break thy head for thee above. R.D. 921. Incorrectly for *quéth*, qd. v.

QUERTHE, v. a. To sell. A mutation of *gverthé*, qd. v. *Fest yn créff me re bechas, Ihesus dhe wy ow querthé*, very strongly I have sinned, selling Jesus to you. M.C. 104. *Rág ow querthé Crist dhywhy, me re pechas marthys mâr*, for (in) selling Christ to you, I have sinned wondrously greatly. P.C. 1517.

QUETH, s. m. A cloth. Pl. *quethow*. *Drefen ow bós noeth hep quéth, ragos ydh jth dhe gudhé*, because of my being naked without a cloth, I went to hide from thee. O.M. 259. *Yn wedhen me a velas yn ban uhel worth scoren, flóch byen nowydh gynys, hag ef yn quethow maylys, ha kylmys fast gans lysten*, in the tree I saw up high on a branch, a little child newly born, and he was swathed in cloths, and bound fast with a napkin. O.M. 807. *Ot omma gynef, hep ful, quéth rúdh, purpur pal, dhe wyské adro dhodho*, behold here with me, without fail, a red cloth, a purple pall, to clothe around him. P.C. 2128. *Y vós máp Dew da y syw, pan dorras quéth an tempel*, that he was the Son of the good God it follows, when the cloth of the temple was rent. P.C. 3088.

QUETH, s. m. A time, or course. A mutation of *gwéth*, qd. v, as in *bythqueth*, ever, qd. v. Written also *qujth*, qd. v.

QUETHE, v. a. To work, or labour at. A mutation of *gwéth*, qd. v. *Kréf yw gwyrdhyow an spedhes, may thyw ow dywvrech terrys, worté menouch ow quéthé*, strong are the roots of the hriars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689.

QURA, v. a. He will do. A mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Mar qura, gothvedhys mar pjdh, yn scon dyswreys ef a vjdh*, if he will do, if it he

discovered, soon destroyed he shall be. O.M. 1520.

QURETA, v. a. Thou wilt do. A mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. and *te*, thou. *Dysmyg lem-myn, ty guás smat, pyw a rôs dhyso an wat; ha mar a gureta, me a wra y gudhé ef*, declare now, thou bravo fellow, who gave thee the blow; and if thou wilt do, I will cover him up. P.C. 1385.

QURETH, v. a. Thou wilt do or make. A mutation of *gwréth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *A'n covath bjth ny hassaf mar quéth dhym an sacryfys*, from remembrance I will never leave thee, if thou wilt make to me the sacrifice. O.M. 1284. *Mara quéth aga lethya, if thou wilt prevent them*. O.M. 1495. *Golhy mara quéth ow treys*, if thou wilt wash my feet. P.C. 845.

QUREUCH, v. a. Ye will do. A mutation of *gureuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Ytho mar gureuch ow wylas, gesouch ow thú's ús gené dhe vês quyt dhe tremené*, now if ye do seek me, allow my people (that) are with me to pass quite away. P.C. 1121.

QUREVA, v. a. He will do. A mutation of *gureva*, comp. of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, and *ve*, he. *Mar a quereva yn della, crysy dhodho ny a wra, y vós profus bynyges*, if he will do so, we will believe him, that he is a blessed prophet. P.C. 2382.

QUUDHAS, v. a. He covered. *Un quéth ték hy a drylyas adro dhodho dhesympys, ha warnans hy a'n quuthas, rág gwythé na ve storvys*, a fair cloth she wrapt around him immediately, and over him she covered him, to keep him that he should not be starved. M.C. 177. Another form of *cudhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *cudhé*, qd. v.

QUYTH, s. m. A time, a course. *Hayl Caiyas, syr eps-cob stowt, dék can qujth dhys lowené*, hail, Caiaphas, bold Sir, bishop; ten hundred times joy to thee. P.C. 574. A mutation of *gwjth*, id. qd. *gwéth*, qd. v.

QUYTH, adv. Free. *Dhe vês y a dhelyffras Barabas, quyth may 'th ellé*, they delivered out Barabbas, that he should go free. M.C. 150. From the English, *quit*.

R.

THIS letter is an immutable radical in all the Celtic languages, except the Welsh. There it is secondary, being the soft mutation of *Rh*, which is the radical form as in Greek; thus *rhódh*, a gift; *ei ródh*, his gift. There are traces of the aspirated *rh* in Irish also, but it is rejected from modern grammars. It is also found in ancient Gaulish words, as *rheda*, a chariot; and the proper names *Rhedones*, *Rhenus*, *Rhodanus*, &c.

RA, v. a. He will do or make. An abbreviated form of *wra*, a mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v. Used as an auxiliary with infinitives. *Drow e dhymmo dysempys, ha my a ra y dybry*, bring it to me immediately, and I will eat it. O.M. 248. *Arluth, warnas tregeryth; goef a ra dhe serry*, Lord, mercy on thee, woo is he that angers thee. O.M. 1016. *Pjth a vyn-nouch why dhe ry? ha me a ra dheuch spedyé, ow cafos Crist yredy*, what are ye willing to give? and I will speed you, taking Christ forthwith. M.C. 39.

RA, v. a. He will give. *Me a ra*, I will give. *Pryce*. Generally written *re*, qd. v.

RAC, prep. For. Written also *rág*, qd. v.

- RACCA, s. m. A play, a comedy. Corn. Voc. *comedia*. W. *rhacu*, a spectacle, or show.
- RACCAN, s. m. A rake. *Llwyd*, 33, 136. W. *rhacan*. Ir. *raca*. Ir. *raca*. Gael. *rac*.
- RACH, s. m. Care. *Pryce*. *Mc a wŷsk, ha henna gans mŷr a rach, may dhys lenno a uel cor*, I will strike, and that with much care, that it be drawn out for thee in the best way. P.C. 2722. W. *rhawch*, urgency.
- RADN, s. f. A share, a portion. † *Dha radn a'n ryna*, to some of those. C.W. 170. † *Radn ehan a bŷb sortow*, some kind of all sorts. C.W. 180. † *E-ma radn a lŷl*, some say. *Llwyd*, 250. A late corruption of *ran*, qd. v.
- RADNA, v. a. To divide, to distribute. *Llwyd*, 55. A late corruption of *ranné*, qd. v.
- RAF, v. a. I will do. An abbreviated form of *wrâf*, a mutation of *gwâf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*. *Taw, Pedyr, te ny wodhas, yn mēdh Crist, pan dra râf dhys*, be silent, Peter, thou knowest not, says Christ, what thing I do to thee. M.C. 46.
- RAFARIA, interj. Strange, wonderful! *Llwyd*, 91. Id. qd. *refaria*, qd. v.
- RAFSYS, part. Hurried to, carried. *Ennoc ydhof hynwys, dh'e'n plâs-ma y fŷf rafsys yn kŷc, yn kueus*, Enoch I am named, to this place I was carried in flesh, in blood. R.D. 198. Probably formed from the English *ravished*.
- RAG, s. m. A front, a presenee. Written also *râc*. *Ke yn râk, del y'm kyrry*, go in front as thou lovest me. O.M. 537. *Ymŷns a râg pel gylls*, they are in front far gone. O.M. 1636. *Deuch yn râg ketep onan*, come forth, every one. O.M. 2683. *Yn ŷr-na me a weyl mur a pedhyn ny abel dhe wŷl defens a râk tues*, then I shall see if we be able to make a defence before people. P.C. 2306. *Dre an gŷs a râk Pilat worto an kŷc a glené*, through the blood in the presence of Pilate the flesh struck to it. R.D. 1593. W. *rhâg*. Arm. *râg*. Ir. *roimh*, † *re*, † *ria*, † *res*, † *rias*. Gael. *roimhe*. Manx, *roish*.
- RAG, prep. Before, for, on account of, because of, for the purpose of, from. *Dh'e'n bŷs pan deyskynnas, pehadoryon râg perna o descvijs dre Satnas; râg henna gordhyn neffra Ihesus nēb agan pernas*, to the world when he descended to redeem sinners (that) were felled by Satan; therefore let us ever worship Jesus who redeemed us. M.C. 5. *En scherewys a sorras râg bonas Crist honoris*, the wicked were angered because that Christ was honoured. M.C. 31. *Râg bŷs dhcdhé ioy mar vrâs, ha my pŷp ŷr ow lesky, râg henna ny a's temptyas*, because they had joy so great, and I was always burning, for that I tempted them. O.M. 306. *Râg nown y wrŷns clamderé*, for hunger they will faint. O.M. 400. *Râg dhe offryn kēr ty a vŷdh genen neffrē*, because of thy dear offering, thou shalt be ever with ns. O.M. 567. *Gordhyans dhys, a Dhew a râs, pan danfenys dhe cannas râg Pharo dh'agan guythē*, glory to thee, O God of grace, when thou sentest thy messenger to keep us from Pharaoh. O.M. 1671. W. *rhâg*. Arm. *râg*.
- RAG, adv. Because, for. Written indiscriminately also *râc*. *Râg orty ty dhe golé, mŷl vâp mam a veydh damneys*, because thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 324. *Râk ny ullas dēn yn beys anodho gŷl defnydh vâs*, for no man in the world

has been able to make a good use of it. P.C. 2547. *Râg ef a glew agas lēf*, for he will hear your voice. O.M. 1658. *Râk ty dhe weles ol ow golyow a lēs, yn dhe golon ty a grŷs*, because thou hast seen all my wounds openly, in thy heart thou believest. R.D. 1551. W. *rhâg*.

RAGAS, comp. pron. May it be yours. *Banneth an tās ragas bo, hag ef prest ragas gwŷtho venytha in cosoloth*, may the blessing of the Father be yours, and may he always keep you ever in rest. O.M. 1723. *Ow ben-neth ol ragas bo*, my blessing be on you all. P.C. 265. *Ragas bo meul*, may a curse be yours. P.C. 2048. *Ragas bo crēs hu mŷr ioy*, may yours be peace and great joy! R.D. 1285. Comp. of the optative particle *re*, and *agas*, your.

RAGGORYS, part. Put forth. *Pryce*. Comp. of *râg*, and *gorys*, placed, qd. v.

RAGLEVERYS, part. Aforesaid, before mentioned. *An sēth yw râg-leverys a's gwyskis tyn gans mŷr angus*, the arrow aforesaid struck her sharp with much anguish. M.C. 224. Comp. of *râg*, and *leverys*, spoken.

RAGOF, pron. prep. For, from, or before me. (*Râg—my*.) *Pŷsk ragof ny wra skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfyth*, a fish from me shall not escape, if I worship God perfectly. O.M. 139. *Ef a vŷdh andedhys yn le na fue dēn bythqueth, yn alabaster gravys; ragof y fue ordynys, maga whyu avel an lēth*, he shall be buried in a place that man never was, in alabaster carved; for me it was intended, as white as the milk. P.C. 3137. *Flehys mŷr ha benenas, ragoff na wheleuch olé*, children many and women, for me seek ye not to weep. M.C. 168. W. *rhagov*, † *ragof*. Ir. *romhan*, † *renum*, † *rium*, † *triumsu*. Gael. *rium*. Manx, *roym*.

RAGON, pron. prep. For, from, or before us. (*Râg—ny*.) *Ragon y pesys y dâs, oll y sor may fe gevys*, for us he prayed his Father that all his wrath might be remitted. M.C. 9. *Del levaraf vy dhywhy, ef a enblodh ragon ny*, as I say to you, he will fight for us. O.M. 1661. *Gucyteuch dygtŷé bŷs ynny, lour dh'agan soper ragon*, take ye care to prepare food in it, enough for our supper for us. P.C. 640. *Ens dew a'm dyscyllyon dh'e'n castel ŷs a ragon a dhysempys*, let two of my disciples go to the villago (that) is before us immediately. P.C. 174. *Lemmyn gans ol y vestry, ragon ny wŷr omwelthē*, now with all his power he knows not how to keep himself from us. M.C. 194. W. *rhagon*. Ir. *romhainn*, † *remuind*. Gael. *riunn*. Manx, *roin*.

RAGOS, pron. prep. For, from, or before thee. (*Râg—ty*.) *Nyng-ew ragos se ladhé*, it is not for thee to slay. M.C. 123. *Drefen ow bŷs noeth hep quēth, ragos ydh ŷth dhe gudhé*, because I am naked without a cloth, I went to hide from thee. O.M. 260. *Cowŷth, my a wra ragos moy es yn della, comrade*, I will do for thee more than that. P.C. 1232. *Bŷth nynsŷw ragos dhe arluth avel ŷs gy*, never it is for thee, for a lord as thou art. R.D. 1930. W. *rhagot*, † *ragot*. Ir. *romhad*, *romhat*, † *re-mut*, † *romut*. Gael. *riut*. Manx, *royd*.

RAGOUGH, pron. prep. For, from, or before ye. (*Râg—chui*.) *Olouch râg agis flechys, ha ragouch agis honon*, weep ye for your children, and for yourselves. M.C. 169. *Ow horf a ve yw hemma yn mēdh Crist, ragouch wy pernys aberth yn bŷs-ma*, my body of me is this, says Christ, for you bought within this world. M.C. 44.

Ha me a pŷs ragouch ow thás, may feuch sylwys dre y luen rás, and I will pray my Father for you, that ye may be saved through his full grace. P.C. 27. *Rág hemma yw ow gós fŷn, hag a vŷdh ragouch skullys, for this is my last blood, and it shall be shed for you.* P.C. 825. *W. rhagoech, †ragoech.* Ir. *romhaibh, †remuib.* Gael. *ribh.* Manx, *rhymbiu, reue.*

RAGOUN, adv. For fear of, lest that, lest. *Llwyd*, 248. Properly two words, *rág*, for, and *own*, fear. *A meys ôf ow predyry, pandra allaf dhe wruthyl, an avel orth y dyrry, rág own genes bones gyl, I am puzzled thinking, what I may do, by plucking the apple, for fear of there being guile with thee.* O.M. 196. *W. rhag own.*

RAGTHE, pron. prep. For, from, or before them. (*Rág* —y.) *Saw Syr Urry cw ledhys, ha dhe vottleler kekyfrys; gory ragthé, but Sir Uriah is killed, and thy butler also; woe is me for them!* O.M. 2216. *Púr wŷr my a vŷdh ragthé, na géf dén vŷth fout ynné yn nép fôs vŷth, very truly I will be for them, nor shall any man find a fault in them, in any wall.* O.M. 2456. *Reson y a rey ragthé, mës war fals ydh éns growndys, reasons they gave for them, but on falsehood they were grounded.* M.C. 118. *W. rhagdhyn, †raedunt.* Ir. *rompa, †rempu.* Gael. *riu.* Manx, *rhymboe, roue.*

RAGTHO, pron. prep. For him or it. (*Rág*—o.) *Yn dôr my a vŷn palas tol may fo ynnu eudhys, ha'y wâl hŷr ha doun ragtho, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it, and make it long and deep for him.* O.M. 867. *Yn ol dhe gosow nŷnsus gŷst vŷth ol hep wow vās dhe dra vŷth ragtho, in all thy woods there is not a beam, without a lie, good for any thing for it.* O.M. 2497. *Ny fue ragtho y honan y'n godhefys ef, mas rák kerengé máp dén, it was not for himself he suffered it, but for the love of mankind.* P.C. 3226. *W. rhagtho, rhagtho, †raedaw; †raedam, in Juvenius Glosses.* Ir. *roimhe, †reme.* Gael. *ris.* Manx, *roish.*

RAM, comp. pron. By my. (*Re*—am.) *Ny wodhyan guthell na ken, ram lea' lowta, I knew not how to do otherwise, by my loyal truth.* C.W. 76. Written also *rum*, qd. v.

RAM, comp. pron. Hath—me. (*Re*—am.) *Ty ram tullas ve heb kén, thou hast deceived me without pity.* C.W. 62. Generally written *rum*, qd. v.

RAN, s. f. A part, a portion, share, division. *Wharé y soras Iudas, ny geusy dre geryté, lemen rág eafos ran erás a'n peneon mar a callé, anon Judas was wroth, he spoke not through charity, but to get a large share of the pay if he could.* M.C. 38. *Pedar ran guris unedhé gans peswar marreg a brŷs, dhe búb marreg ran may fe, four parts were made of them, by four soldiers of worth, to every soldier that thero might be a part.* M.C. 190. *A ol dhe dreas an degves ran dhymmo gás, of all thy tillage leave the tenth part to me.* O.M. 426. *Worto y glynes hardlych ran a'n kŷe bŷs yn ascorn, to it adhered closely a portion of the flesh even to the bone.* R.D. 2598. *W. rhan, †ran.* Arm. *rann.* Ir. *rann, roinn, ruinn.* Gael. *rann, roinn.* Manx, *ranney.*

RAN, v. a. They will do. An abbreviated form of *wrán*, a mutation of *gwrán*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrey*. † *Dzhyi a rán*, they shall do. *Llwyd*, 246.

RANNE, v. a. To part, to share, to divide, to break, to be broken. Part. pass. *rynnyys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *ran.* *Ma ow wolon ow ranné, pan glewaf cous a'n pár-na,*

my heart is breaking, when I hear talk of that kind. O.M. 2181. *Me a vŷn lemmyn ranné yntredhon ol y dhyllas, ha my a's ran dŷeh wharré, I will now divide between us all his clothes, and I will soon divide them for you.* P.C. 2841. *Dre púr hyreth ow colon marth yw na ran, through very regret it is a wonder that my heart breaks not.* R.D. 1440. *Ha'n gwŷn esa war en fŷys ef a rannas yntredhé, and the wŷno (that) was on the table he divided among them.* M.C. 45. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhé; y bous ef o mar dék guris, y ny vŷnsans y ranné, the clothes of Christ were parted, four parts were made of them, his coat was so fairly made, that they would not part it.* M.C. 190. *Ha'y dagrow a dheveré a'y dew lagas pŷr dhevhans, ha'y holon whék a ranné, me a lever, rág trystans, rág an grayth yn hy esé nas gwethé an Spŷrys sans, and her tears dropt from her eyes very copiously, and her sweet heart would have broken, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her, for the grace that was in her.* M.C. 222. *W. rhannu; †rannam, partior, in Oxford Glosses.* Arm. *ranna.*

RANNY, v. a. To vex, to torment. *Pryce.* *Haq ydh éns dhe ben dowlŷn, hag y kewsens dhe seornŷé, hag a gamma aga meyn pŷb onon rág y eysŷé; lowené dhys, te yw dheyn mygtern, rŷs yw dhe wordhyé; hen o dhodho mŷr a bayn, may'th ethens worth y ranné, and they went on their knees, and spake to scorn him, and wried their mouths, every one to exalt him; this was great pain to him, that they should go to torment him.* M.C. 137.

RAS, s. m. Grace, thanks, worth, value, excellence, virtue. A mutation of *grás*, qd. v. *Dre rás an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythgtis, by the virtue of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated.* M.C. 219. *Oynment o a gymmys rás may wethé corf heb pedry, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without rotting.* M.C. 235. *Dén apert, ha mŷr y rás, a man clearly, and great his worth.* M.C. 243. *Mér rás dhe why, Eal Dew, much thanks to you, Angel of God.* C.W. 136, 142. *W. rhád, †rat.* Ir. *rath, †rad.* Gael. *rath.* Lat. *gratia.*

RASOW, s. m. Graces, excellencies. A mutation of *grasow*, pl. of *grás*, qd. v. *Gans unnient dhodho esa, ha spŷeis a vŷr rasow, with ointment (that) he had, and spices of great virtues.* M.C. 234. *Mar ny fŷn dre y rasow ow gueres a termyn ver, if he will not, through his graces, help me in a short time.* R.D. 705.

RE, pron. s. Some. *Pandra a woventé se dhevorthaf ve ha'm lays? mar a nŷnnyth, govynny orth an kéth ré a's elewas; an ré-na a ŷl dhe dhysky yn della y re dhyskas, what wouldst thou enquire of me and my laws? if thou wilt, enquire about them from those same that heard them; those can teach thee as they have learned.* M.C. 80. *Gans ré a gymmys colon en loven a ve tennys, by some with so much heart the rope was pulled.* M.C. 181. *Ré erell, some others.* M.C. 195. *Ré a'n Edhe-won tebell a leverys, some of the wicked Jews said.* M.C. 203. *An ré-ma yw oberys, these aro wrought.* O.M. 15. *An ré-mŷns ow tené, the little ones sucking.* P.C. 438. *Py gans ken ré yw dyskys, or by other persons is taught.* P.C. 2002. *W. rhui, †rei.* Arm. *ré.*

RE, s. m. A running. *Me a vŷn setŷé colm re, may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhum bryangen a dhysempys dhum tagé, I will put a running noose, that the knot*

choak me. P.C. 1525. W. *rhe*. Ir. *ra*, †*rai*; *ria*. Gael. *ruilh*. Sansc. *ri*, *ray*.

RE, v. a. He will give. 3 pers. s. fut. of *rey*, qd. v. *Gura ol del levery's, ha gráth dhyso my a re*, do all as I have said, and grace I will give to thee. O.M. 1472. *My a's re dheuch yn lucn ro*, I will give them to you in full gift. R.D. 675.

RE, prep. By, through. Used only in imprecations. *Mar a'th castaf, re Iovyn, y'th ladhaf kyns ys vyttyn, a'm dew huf*, if I find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1532. *Re Dew an Tás*, by God the Father. O.M. 1919. *Re Dew Tás, ow Arluth kér*, by God the Father, my dear Lord. O.M. 2274. *Ef a'n pren, re Synt Iovyn*, he shall pay for it, by Saint Jove. P.C. 368. *Re Varia*, by Mary. *Llwyd*, 249. *Re* is an abbreviated form of *dre*; so *ro* in Gaelic is used for *troimh*.

RE, adv. Excessively, too, too much. *Hen yw re nebes*, this is too little. O.M. 389. *Ny yllyr re dhe wordhé*, it is not possible too much to worship thee. O.M. 1852. *Re got o a geveldyn*, it was too short by a eubit. O.M. 2520. *Hag éth yn rák re a poynt*, and went forward too much. P.C. 3032. *Ha re pel ny re strechyas*, and too long we have stayed. R.D. 721. W. *rhy*, †*re*, †*ry*, †*ro*. Arm. *rê*, †*ra*. Irish, *ro*, †*ra*, †*ru*. Gael. *ro*. Manx, *ro*.

RE, a particle, used in construction, which when placed before the preterito tense turns it into the preterperfect. *Ty re dhrós dhymmo*, thou hast brought to me. O.M. 111. *Och, tru, tru, my re behas, ha re dorras an dyfen*, Oh, woe, woe, I have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. O.M. 249. *Agan gorhel re nygyas*, our ark has floated. O.M. 1087. *Yn ketella ty re wrék, ha dhe-worth Urry re dhúk y un wrék*, in that way thou hast acted, and from Uriah hast taken his only wife. O.M. 2243. *My re vewas termyn hŷr*, I have lived a long time. O.M. 2345. It is also placed before the preterpluperfect. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ū-na del re bechsé*, Peter withdrew then as he had sinned. M.C. 86. *En Edhewon betegyns gúl tol arall ny vynné, lemyan an tol re wrussens, y a vynné dhe servyé*, the Jews nevertheless would not make another hole, but the hole they had made they would that it should serve. M.C. 180. *Ha dhodho a levery's re saffé Crist heb strevyé*, and to him said that Christ had risen incontestably. M.C. 248. This particle is an abbreviated form of *rug*, did, and though not in the present day, it was formerly used in Welsh also, and placed before the perfect, pluperfect, and second futuro tenses. (See *Dosparth Edeyrn Davod Aur*, p. 130.) The most ancient form in Welsh was *ro*, as in *roluncas*, gutturavit; *rogulipias*, olivavit; *roricseti*, sulcavissent. Quoted by Zeuss, 420, from the Luxembourg Glosses.

RE, a particle, used in construction, and placed before a subjunctive tenso to give it an optative sense. *Venytha gordhyys re by*, ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 107. *Amen, yn della re bo*, Amen, so be it. O.M. 462. *Bynyges re bo an prŷs, may fe gurŷs an gorholcth*, blessed be the time that the agreement was made. O.M. 674. *Y grás re dhanvonno dhyn, an Tás Dew a wrék pŷp tra*, may he send his grace to us, the Father God (that) made every thing. O.M. 1188. *Ha'y grás dheuchwyh re wronntyo*, and his grace may he grant to you. O.M.

1726. *Banneth an Tás re-ges bo*, may the blessing of the Father be yours! O.M. 2585.

REA, interj. O strange! wonderful! *Rea rea, rea reva, rea suas*. *Llwyd*, 112, 249. *Rea* is probably an abbreviated form of *reva*, id. qd. W. *rhyvedh*, a wonder.

REAL, adj. Royal, kingly. *A callen dós dhe'n pryck-na, ydh alsan bós pŷr very; henna vea reall dra, ha maga fŷr accomptys*, if I could come to that degree, I might be very merry; that would be a royal thing, and being accounted as wise. C.W. 44. Written also *ryal*, qd. v. REB, prep. By, nigh, near to. *Llwyd*, 117, 130. *Reb an lân*, by the fire. 249. *Ha mós reb keow Chy wôn*, and going by the hedges of the House of the down. 252. A later form of *ryb*, qd. v.

REBBON, pron. prep. By or near unto us. *Llwyd*, 243. A later form of *rybbon*, or *rybon*, qd. v.

REBE, v. s. He has been. 3 pers. s. preterite of *bós*, with the verbal particle *re* prefixed. *Agan creggy ny yw mall, rág ny rebé laddron drés*, our hanging is deserved, for we have been froward robbers. M.C. 192. Written also *rebea*, and *rebee*. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, unconbrys y rebea*, when all were gone out, not of one mind were they. M.C. 34. *Pylat a vynnus scrifé a vewmans Crist acheson, praga dampmys rebee*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ an accusation, why he was condemned. M.C. 187. *Bythqueth dremas rebee*, he was ever a good man. M.C. 214. *Dal o, ny wely banna, ef rebea dên a brŷs*, he was blind, he saw not a drop, he was a man of worth. M.C. 217.

REBECIS, part. Reproached, rebuked. *Ragon menouch rebekis, ha dyspresijs yn harow*, for us he was often reproached and despised cruelly. M.C. 2. Arm. *rebech*. REBECHISE, v. a. He had sinned. *Pedyr a omdennas yn ū-na del rebechsé*, Peter withdrew then as he had sinned. The part. *re*, and *bechsé*, a mutation of *pechsé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *pechy*, qd. v.

REBEN, v. s. We have been. 1 pers. pl. preterite of *bós*, with the verbal particle *re* preceding. *Marrek arall a gowsas, govy vŷth pan veyn genys; tru, a Dhu, elhas, elhas, gans un huyn re-bén tullys*, another soldier said; woe is me that we were born! sad, O God, alas, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246.

REBYE, v. s. He had been. 3 pers. s. plup. of *bós*, with the verbal particle *re* prefixed. *Crist a settyas yn tyn an scovern arté dhe dré, hag a'n dythgthyas pŷr lowen maga ték del rebyé*, Christ set the ear completely home again, and made it right gladly as fair as it had been. M.C. 71.

RED, s. f. A ford. *Pryce*. Written in Corn. Voc. *rid*, qd. v.

REDANAN, s. f. A brake, or fern. *Llwyd*, 240. The sing. of *reden*.

REDEBELL, adj. Very wicked. *Ah, redbell, dowethy; gorta ha býdh dhym rowlys*, ah, very evil one, come hither, and be by me ruled. C.W. 40. (*Re—tebel.*)

REDEGVA, s. f. A course or race. Corn. Voc. *cursus*. Properly a race-course, being comp. of *reded*, (W. *rhedeg*,) to run, and *ma*, a place. W. *rhedegva*.

REDEN, s. m. Fern. Corn. Voc. *ŷlŷr*. It is properly a plural aggregate, of which the singular would be *redenen*, pronounced in *Llwyd's* time *redanan*. *Celioc reden*, a grasshopper, (W. *ceiliog rhedyn*,) lit. cock of the fern. W. *rhedyn*. Arm. *raden*. Ir. *raithneach*, †*rath*.

- Gael. *raíneach*. Manx, *rhennach*. Lat. *ratis*, in Marcell. Burd. 25.
- REDI**, v. a. To read. Written generally *redyé*. *En lybell a ve tackis worth en grows fast may 'th esé, hag a uch pen Crist gorrys, may hylly pēb y redyé*, the libel was fixed on, so that it was fast on the cross, and put above the head of Christ, that every one might read it. M.C. 189. *Crist a besys, del redyn yn delma yn luis le*, Christ prayed, as we read thus in many places. M.C. 204. *Yn ketella ydhyw reys, del redyer yn lyes le*, so it is necessary, as it is read in many places. P.C. 1168. From the English.
- REDIC**, s. m. A radish. Corn. Vocab. *raphanum*. W. *rhudhugl*. Manx, *rahgyl*. Formed from the Latin, *radix, radice*.
- REDIOR**, s. m. A reader. Corn. Voc. *lector*.
- REDIORES**, s. f. A female reader. Corn. Voc. *lectrix*.
- REFARIA**, interj. By Mary. *Re Faria, piva glow vi*, by Mary, whom do I hear? *Llwyd*, 253. More correctly *Re Varia*.
- REGETH**, v. n. He hath gone. *Yn y golon fast regeth mŷr a gerensé worthys*, into his heart there hath gone much love towards thee. M.C. 115. *Regeth* is another form of *reseth*, qd. v., with the common substitution of *g* soft for *s*.
- REGHTEN**, s. f. A burning coal. Corn. Vocab. *pruna*. W. *rhysyn*. Arm. *regezen*.
- REI**, v. a. To give, to grant, to present. Part. *reis*. *Ef a galsé bós guyrthys a try cans dyner ha moy, ha ré-na galser dhe rey dhe vochecegyon yn beys*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more; and those might have been given to the poor in the world. P.C. 537. *Ow nessé yma an preys, may fýjdh máp Dew ynnno reys dhe'n fals Edhewon dygnas*, the time is approaching, that the Son of God shall be given in it to the false Jews to oppose. P.C. 1097. *Guel ys ol tús an býs-ma, y reyth kusyl*, better than all the men of this world, thou givest counsel. P.C. 472. *Reson y a rey ragthé, mes war fals ydh éns growndys*, reasons they gave for it, but on falsehood were they grounded. M.C. 118. A varied form of *roi*, qd. v.
- REIAT**, s. m. A giver. *Guenoin reiat*, a giver of poison. Corn. Voc.
- REIS**, s. m. Need, necessity. See *Reys*.
- RELLA**, v. a. He shall have done. An abbreviated form of *wrella*, a mutation of *gwrella*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *gwrellé*. *Yn pŷr defry, nép a rella yn ketella, mer-nans yw gwyw dh'y vody*, very truly whoever shall have acted in that way, death is due to his body. O.M. 2240. *Tra véth oll a rella lés, ny gavaf omma nëb tu*, any thing at all that will do good, I find not here on any side. C.W. 76.
- RELLOUCH**, v. a. Ye will do. An abbreviated form of *wrellouch*, (qd. v.), a mutation of *gwrellouch*, 2 pers. pl. of *gwrey*. *Deuch geneff, ha holyouch ve, gothvedhouch na rellouch trós, coime ye with me, and follow me, see that ye make not a noise*. M.C. 63.
- REM**, comp. pron. May—me. (*Re—my*.) *An Tás Dew, Arluth a van, ré'm gorré dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 858.
- REME**, comp. pron. These. *An ré mé ev guél a rás*, these are rods of grace. O.M. 1989. More correctly *ré-ma*. See *Ré*.
- REMENAT**, s. m. The remainder, the rest. Pl. *remenad-ov*. *Llwyd*, 139, 249. *Gorra an dra-ma dhá'n remenat*, add this to the rest. 242.
- REMMMA**, comp. pron. These. (*Ré—ma*.) *Ty nyn rás plegy dhe remma*, thou shalt not bow down to these. *Arluth, kemer truath warnan ny, ha scrif ol remma dhy arhadow parch chy agan colonow, ny dhy býs*, Lord have mercy upon us, and write all these thy commandments in our hearts, we beseech thee. *Pryce*. *An remma*, these. *Llwyd*, 244. W. *y rhai yma*.
- REMUFE**, v. a. He moved. *Mar remufé, y pen crak me a torsé*, if he moved, his head, crack I would break. R.D. 396. Formed from the English.
- REN**, comp. pron. Hath—him, it, us. (*Re—'n*.) *Fest pel my ré'n servyas ef*, very long I have served him. O.M. 852. *Dhe tás kēr ré'n danvonas dhe'th servyé*, thy dear Father hath sent us to serve thee. P.C. 167. *Del yw, ty ré'n leverys*, as it is, thou hast said it. P.C. 1325. *Mychtern erod re dhanfonas Ihesu dhys, hag yn guyn ef ré'n guyscas*, king Herod has sent Jesus to thee, and in white he hath clothed him. P.C. 1844. *My ré'n collas dredho*, I have lost it through him. P.C. 149. *Yn maner-ma y pesys, rág an kēth ré ré'n crowsé*, in this manner he prayed, for those same that crucified him. M.C. 185. Arm. *ren*.
- REN**, comp. pron. May—him, us. (*Re—'n*.) *Agan gorhel re nygyas, ré'n sawyé, Arluth huhel*, our ark has floated, may it save us, high Lord. O.M. 1088. *Ha pesyn rág y ené, may fo Dew luen a byté ré'n kyrko dhodho dh'y wleth*, and let us pray for his soul, that God, full of pity, may carry him to him to his kingdom. O.M. 2370. *Synt Iovyn whék ré'n carro, ha dres pŷp ol ré'n gordhyo*, may sweet saint Jove love him, and honour him above every body. P.C. 1848.
- REN**, comp. prep. By the. (*Re—an*.) *My a'n tréch, ré'n Arluth Dew*, I will eat it, by the Lord God. O.M. 2537. *Ow corf yw, ré'n offeren*, my body it is, by the mass. P.C. 764. *Me a'n te, ré'n geydh hydhen*, I will swear it by this day. P.C. 2484.
- REN**, s. m. The mane, horse hair. *Llwyd*, 73. *Rén verh*, the mane of a horse. 242. W. *rhawn*. Arm. *reún*. Ir. *ron*, *roinne*. Gael. *ron*, *roinne*. Manx, *renaig*.
- REN**, v. a. We will give, let us give. 1 pers. pl. fut. and imp. of *rei*. *Kyn na vynno dysmegy, dín yn rák gans an gwary, ha rén dhodho boxsow gans dornow ha gwel-yngy war an scovornow*, since he will not tell, let us come forward with the play, and let us give him blows with hands and rods on the ears. P.C. 1389. *Y vós Dew ha dén yn wlán dhe'n tra-na cryggans rén*, that he is God and man clearly, to that same thing we will give belief. P.C. 2406.
- REN**, v. a. I would give. 1 pers. s. subj. of *rei*. *A'y vestry ef ny rén bram; yn dyspyt dh'y dás ha'y vam, an voren a vjdh ledhys*, for his power I would not give a puff; in spite of his father and his mother, the jade shall be killed. O.M. 2739.
- RENA**, comp. pron. The people there. (*Ré—na*.) *Pandra yw a vynnouch wy? En ré-na a worthebys, Ihesus yw a'n cassans ny*, what is that ye would? Those answered, it is Jesus whom we would take. M.C. 67. *An ré-na a jl dhe dhysky yn della y re dhyskas*, those can teach thee as they have learned. M.C. 80. W. *rhai yna*,

RENCIA, v. a. To snore, to snort. *Dho renkia*, Llwyd, 17, 140. *W. rhwncian*. Arm. *rochal*. Ir. *roneam*. Lat. *rhoncisso*.

RENCIAS, s. m. A snoring, a snorting. *Llwyd*, 140. *W. rhwne*. Arm. *roch*. Lat. *rhoncus*.

RENNIAT, s. m. A sharer, a carver. Corn. Voc. *dis-cifer*. From *ranné*, to share.

RENOTHAS, interj. By my father, indeed. More correctly written *ren ow thás*. *Yma un posygyon brás war ow wholon ow codhé, pynag vové, ren ow thás*, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart; whatever it may be, by my father. O.M. 528. *Lellé edhen, ren ow thás, leverel ny wón ple fe*, a more faithful bird, by my father, I cannot say where there is. O.M. 1111. *Mýl wel vyé renawthas, yn bgs-ma genys na ve*, a thousand (times) better it would be, by my father, that he had never been born into this world. P.C. 751. *Me a'n te dhys, renothas*, I swear it to thee, by my father. P.C. 851. *Ty a grék, renothas*, thou shalt be hanged, by my father. P.C. 1188.

REOL, s. f. A rule, rule, order. *Pryce*. Written also *rowl*, qd. v. *W. rheol*. Arm. *reol*. Ir. *riaghal*, †*riagul*, †*riagol*. Gael. *riaghladh*. Manx, *reill*. Lat. *regula*.

REONTE, s. m. Care. *Dhyworthé ma'gan bo grás, aga mulyé ny a vyn gans mûr a reonté brás yn cendel hag yn ourlyn*, from them that ours may be the grace, I will wrap them with very great care in fine linen and in silk. O.M. 1751. *Dyworto ma'm boma grás, mós dhe blansé my a vyn en gueel gans reonté vrás yn nép plath ték hag ylyn*, from him that mine may be the grace, I will go to plant the rods with great care in some fair and clean place. O.M. 2079. Perhaps *reouté*. Fr. *royauté*.

RES, s. m. Need, necessity. *Yn mës a'm ioy ha'm whek-ter rés ew keskar dre terros*, away from my joy and my delight there is necessity to wander through lands. O.M. 360. *Arluth eûf, dhe archadow y wruthyl rés yw dhymmo*, dear Lord, thy commands, need is to me to do them. O.M. 998. *Yn pûp teller dhym may fo rés, prest hep danger vedhaf parys*, in every place that there may be need for me, soon without delay I shall be ready. O.M. 1909. *Serry orthyf ny rés dhys*, to be angry with me there is no need to thee. O.M. 2524. Written also *reys*, qd. v.

RES, v. a. I gave. 1 pers. s. pret. of *rei*. *Aban rés an brús unwyth, ny fynnaf y ry dywyth*, since I gave the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2495. Written also *rýs*, qd. v.

RES, comp. pron. Has—their. (*Re—'s*.) *Golky ow treys ny hyrsys; homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas*, to wash my feet thou offeredst not; this one with tears even has washed them. P.C. 520.

RES, comp. pron. May—yours; may—theirs. (*Re—'s*.) *A lorels, re's bo drók lam, syttyouch dalhennow yn cam*, O rascals, may yours be an evil step! set hands on the rogue. P.C. 1125. *En Edhewon skyntyll kéth, re's teffo mûr vyllyn, dhe veras worth Crist y éth, hag ef yn crous ow creggy*, the same learned Jews, may much harm come to them, to look on Christ they went, whilst he was hanging on the cross. M.C. 216.

RESEC, v. a. To run, to flow, to rush out, to slide away, to pass, to go. *Fenten bryght avel arkans, ha pedyr streyth vrás defry, ow resek a dyworty*, a fountain bright

as silver, and four springs large indeed, flowing from it. O.M. 773. *Guask gynsy dywyth an mên, hag y rés gover fenten mar therhyth dhodho hep ful*, strike thou with it twice the stone, and a brook, a fountain, will gush, if thou break it, without fail. O.M. 1845. *Marow yw an voron gans ow whaffys sol a breys, ha resys gois hy holon*, dead is the jade by my blows a long time past, and the blood of her heart has run out. O.M. 2748. *A'n golon ydh éth stret brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp an gyw a resus dhe dhevlé néb a'n gwyskis*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mixed, and ran down by the spear to the hands of him that struck him. M.C. 219. *Resec* is a later form of *redec*, as preserved in *redegva*. *W. rhedeg*, †*redec*. Arm. *redec*. Ir. *rioth*, rith. Gael. *ruith*, †*roid*. Manx, *rateh*. Sansc. *ru*, *rótum*; *ri*, *retum*.

RESETH, v. a. He is gone. *Ow colon res-eth yn cláf, ow cleves dhe lavarow*, my heart is gone sick, hearing thy words. P.C. 1027. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, ple res-eth dhe dhyskyblon, prág na dhesons y yn chy*, tell me now immediately, where are gone thy disciples, why came they not into the house. P.C. 1246. *Reseth* is compounded of the verbal particle *re* with *s* added before a vowel, and *éth*, he went. Generally written *re-seth*. *Regeth* is a later form.

RESSYS, v. a. Thou gavest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *rei*. *Nép ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné*, to whom thou gavest him to keep, ask for him from that one. O.M. 575. Written also *russys*, and *ryssys*, qd. v.

RESTYE, v. a. To thrust. *Ol ow ysyty yn ten, hag a wél dhe lyes plu; yn golon dre'n teneven, dhe restyé syn-gys ow gu*, all my limbs stretched, and in the sight of many a parish; in heart through the side I felt my spear thrust. R.D. 2586.

RETH, v. a. Thou wilt give. 2 pers. s. fut. of *rei*. *Aron wêk, pýth a cusyl a rêth dhym orth am vresyl, a sôn an debel bobel*, sweet Aaron, what counsel wilt thou give me for my judgment, at the noise of the wicked people? O.M. 1814. Written also *reyth*, qd. v.

RETH, comp. pron. Hath—thee. (*Re—'th*.) *Mýns ús omma cuntullys, pûr apert y rêth flamyas*, all that are hear gathered, very openly they have blamed thee. M.C. 92. *Herodes rêth tenyrehys*, Herod hath greeted thee. M.C. 115. *Aberth an bêdh del rêth worsyn*, within the grave as we have put thee. R.D. 312.

RETH, comp. pron. May—thine. (*Re—'th*.) *Benneth an Tás Dew rêth fo*, may the blessing of God the Father be thine. O.M. 2265. *A néf uhel an Tás mēr rêth ordné, ty ha'th wrék, pan vy marow*, may the great Father of heaven ordain thee and thy wife, when you die, into his court. P.C. 685. *A vyl losel, rêth fo crók*, O vile rogue, may hanging be thine. P.C. 2097.

REUCH, v. a. Give ye. 2 pers. pl. imp. of *rei*, qd. v. *Pûr ankensy gans dornow dhodho war an scovornow, reuch boxesow trewysy*, very painful with hands to him on the ears give ye sad blows. P.C. 1362.

REUCH, v. a. Do ye. An abbreviated form of *wreuch*, a mutation of *gureuch*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Na reuch eva re*, do not ye drink too much. *Pryce*. †*Na reuh a berna*, do not ye buy it. *Llwyd*, 214.

REV, s. f. A spade, a shovel. *Llwyd*, 79, 11. *Rév tán*, a fire shovel. 18. *W. rhaw*. Ir. *ruamh*. Gael. *ruamh*. Manx, *reuyr*, to dig.

REV, s. m. An oar. *Llwyd*, 138. A later form of *ruif*, qd. v.

REVADAR, s. m. A rower, an oarsman. *Llwyd*, 14, 138. A late form of *ruifadur*, qd. v.

REVE, interj. Wonderful! strange! *Rea revé*. *Llwyd*, 112, who also writes it *reva*, 249. W. *rhyvedh*.

REVEN, s. f. Rome, the city of Rome. *Pryce*. From the Lat. *romana*. W. *rhuvain*. Arm. *rom*. Ir. *romh*. Gael. *roin*h. Manx, *raue*.

REVENUER, s. m. A Roman. *Pryce*. (*Reven—gour*.) W. *rhueiniwr*.

REW, s. m. Frost, ice. Corn. Voc. *reu*, *gelu*. *Defalebys óv púr vear, hag overdevys gans blew; bcwa ydhesaf püb ér yn tomder ha yender rew, nós ha dýdh*, deformed I am very much, and overgrown with hair; I do live continually in heat and coldness of frost, night and day. C.W. 120. † *Yein kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, er, reu, gwenz, ha clehé, ha kezer*, cold weather, thunder, and lightning, snow, frost, wind, and ice, and hail. *Pryce*. W. *rhew*, † *reu*, † *rogu*, † *rou*. Arm. *reó*, † *riou*. Ir. *reo*, † *reud*. Gael. *reo*, *reodh*. Manx, *rio*. Gr. *κρύος*. Lat. *frigus*.

REW, s. m. A line, a row. *Flechcs Ebbrow, dún yn un rew scon hep lettyé erbyn Ihesu, nêb yw guýr Dew, ow tós dhe'n dré*, children of Hebrews let us come in a row immediately without delaying, to meet Jesus, who is true God, coming to the town. P.C. 239. *Mar gwreuch orthaf cola, why a's býdh wosa hemma joies nêf yn un rew*, if ye will hearken to me, ye shall have hereafter the joys of heaven in one stretch. C.W. 156.

REW, comp. pron. Hath—my. (*Re—ow*.) *An emprour re'u danfonas a whylas yn pow gueras; dhodho yma elevcs brás, ny gýf medhek a'n sawya*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country; he has a great disease, he finds not a leech (that) can cure him. R.D. 1645.

REWLE, v. a. To rule, to order. Written also *rewlyé*. Part. *rewlys*. *Iovyn roy dhys bós dên mäs ha lén rewlyé dhe wlasor*, may Jove grant to thee to be a good man, and just to rule thy kingdom. P.C. 1707. *Ena rewlys o an beys, ha lyes onan dhe wêl*, there the world was kept in order, and many a one to see. P.C. 2411. *Argyé na moy dhyn ny reys na keusel na moy gerryow; a'n rewlens ef an iustis, hag ol an conners an pow*, to argue more is not necessary to us, nor to speak more words; let the magistrate rule it, and the commoners of the country. P.C. 2469. Written later *rowlia*, qd. v. W. *rheoli*.

REYS, s. m. Need, necessity. *Pan vyn an Täs yn della, reys yw y wruthyl porrys*, when the Father so wills it, very needful it is to do it. O.M. 649. *Dhe váp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys, war venedh a dhys-quedhaf*, thy son Isaac, whom thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him on a mountain that I will shew. O.M. 1280. *Pendra reys dhynny dhe gúl*, what is necessary for us to do? P.C. 1354. *Kettel tersys an bara, aswonyys Cryst a gara, mar dha del reys*, as thou brakest the bread, I knew Christ (whom) I love, so well as it behoveth. R.D. 1320. *Awos travyth nuns o reys mós dhe worré dhe'n mernes máp Dcw a'n nêf*, because of anything there was not need to go to put to death the Son of the God of heaven. R.D. 1252. *Reys o dhodho dysquedhas y dhewlé*, need there was to him to shew his hands. M.C. 157. W. *rhaid*, † *reit*.

Arm. *réd*, † *ret*. Ir. *riachdanach*, † *ret*, † *reit*, † *re*. Gael. † *riachdanas*.

REYS, v. a. He will run. *Dhe'n dour ganso ny a reys*, to the water with it we will run. R.D. 2181. Another form of *rés*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *resec*, qd. v.

REYS, part. Given. See *Rei*.

REYTH, v. a. Thou wilt give. 2 pers. s. fut. of *rey*, or *rei*, qd. v. *Guel ys ol tús an býs-ma, del ós dalleth a púp tra, y reyth kusyl*, better than all the people of this world, as thou art the beginning of every thing, thou wilt give counsel. P.C. 472. *Ihesus a geuysys púr dék; Iudas ow ry te a vyn dre dhe vay a réyth mar whék, dhe nêb a'm tormont mar dyn*, Jesus said very fairly; Judas, thou wilt give me, by the kiss (that) thou givest so sweetly, to those who will torment me so keenly. M.C. 66. Written also *réth*, qd. v.

RHAG, prep. For, before, from. *Llwyd*, 245. *Rhag danyn dheuh*, to send to you. 242. Generally written *rág*, qd. v.

RHAGDAS, s. m. A forefather, an ancestor. Pl. *rhag-dasow*. *Llwyd*, 84. Comp. of *rhag*, before, and *tás* a father.

RHEDHIC, s. m. A radish. *Llwyd*, 136. See *Redic*.

RHEI, v. a. To give, to grant, to yield. *Llwyd*, 50, † *Mi vedn rhei dhü an gwella*, I will yield to you; lit. I will give you the best. The same idiom obtains in Welsh, *rhoi y goreu*. *Rhei* is generally written *rei* or *rey*, and *ry*, qd. v.

RHYN, s. m. What is pointed, a point of land, a cape, a promontory, a hill. Pl. *rhymyow*. It is preserved in the local name *Penrhyn*. (W. *penrhyn*.) The later form was *run*, qd. v. "*Rhyn* is now pronounced *recn*." *Pryce*. W. *rhyn*. Arm. *rún*, *reún*. Ir. † *rinn*, † *rún*, † *rind*. Gael. *roinn*, *rinn*. Gr. *πύν*.

RHYNEN, s. f. A little hill, a hillock. *Llwyd*, 49, 172. Diminutive of *rhyn*.

RHYTTIA, v. a. To rub. *Llwyd*, 61. *Dho rhyttia'n dha*, to rub well. 118. W. *rhutio*. Arm. *ruza*, *reúza*.

RID, s. m. A ford. Corn. Voc. *vadam*. W. *rhyd*, † *ril*. Arm. *rodo*, † *roton*.

RID, adj. Free, unconstrained. Corn. Voc. *benen rid*, femina, an unmarried woman. Written also *ruid*, qd. v. W. *rhýdh*.

RIDAR, s. m. A riddle, a sieve. *Llwyd*, 52, *ridar a kazher*. "A sieve is still called a *casier*." *Pryce*.

RIDH, adj. Red. *Pryce*. See *Rudh*.

RIDHVELYN, adj. A deep yellow, tawny. *Llwyd*, 62. Comp. of *ridh*, red, and *melyn*, yellow. W. *rhydhvelyn*.

RIG, v. a. He did. An abbreviated form of *grüc*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gwrey*. Generally used as an auxiliary. *Mi rig dós*, I came. *Llwyd*, 171. *Mi rig gwelas*, I saw. 245. *Ty rig golla woryt*, thou didst hearken to her. 242. *Ha Speres Dcw rig gwayath war bedgeth an dourow*, and the Spirit of God did move on the face of the waters. C.W. p. 189. It was shortened again into *ry*, (qd. v.) and in the Ordinalia *re* is the form generally used. *Orue* was similarly used in Welsh.

RINC, s. f. A quail. Corn. Voc. *colurnis*. W. *rhinc*.

RINE, s. m. The channel of a river. *Pryce*. Written also *ryne*.

RISC, s. m. The bark, or rind of a tree. *Llwyd*, 32, 51. *E risk*, its bark. 244. Written also *ruse*, qd. v. W. *rhisp*.

- RITAN, s. f. The weasand or windpipe. *Llwyd*, 165.
- RIW, s, m. Sort, kind, sex. *Gurriw*, male kind. *Ben-enriw*, female kind. *Pryce*. *Neb riu guerras vel guerras veth*, some sort of help than no help at all. *Ibid*. *W. rhyw*, † *riu*.
- RO, s. m. A gift, a present. *Pl. roow, rohow*. *Dewdhee legyon yn un ro vyé a'n néf danvenys*, twelve legions in a gift would be sent from heaven. *M.C.* 72. *A wovynnys corf Ihesus wortó yn ro*, and begged the body of Jesus from him as a gift. *M.C.* 215. *Rág henna Pylat a rós dhe'n vorogyon aga ro*, therefore Pilate gave to the soldiers their gift. *M.C.* 250. *Dhe dheank yn della a'n peymys o creff ha brás, ha cafos rohow mar dha*, to escape thus from the pains (that) were strong and great, and get gifts so good. *M.C.* 251. *Rág dhe roow prest yw da*, for thy gifts are always good. *O.M.* 2314. *Ow ry dhym ro a'n pár-na*, giving me a gift of that sort. *O.M.* 2316. *W. rhódh, rho*. *Arm. ró*.
- RO, v. a. Give thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Ro dhedhé aga hymwyn*, give to them their names. *O.M.* 120. *Ro dhym dhe vanneth perfyth*, give me thy perfect blessing. *O.M.* 452. *Ro nerth dhc gerdhes yn fás*, give thou strength to walk well. *O.M.* 2010. *Ro dhym cusyl avel dén*, give me advice like a man. *O.M.* 2672. *W. rho*. *Arm. ró*.
- ROATH, s. m. Form, figure. *Ha 'thera an noar heb roath, ha gwág*, and the earth was without form, and void. *C.W.* p. 189. *W. rhith*. *Arm. reiz*. *Ir. rochd, croth*, † *cruth*. *Gael. riochd*.
- ROF, v. a. I will give. 1 pers. s. fut. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Y róf hymwyn dhe puskes*, I will give names to the fishes. *O.M.* 135. *Ha'm grath a róf dhys*, and my grace I will give thee. *O.M.* 1463. *Róf dhys ow thour*, I will give thee my palace. *O.M.* 2110. *A'y guffyans me ny róf bram*, for his forgiveness I will not give the least value. *P.C.* 2779. *W. rhón*.
- ROLLO, v. a. He should give. 3 pers. s. subj. of *rei*, or *ry*. *An gusyl o may fe dris dhe rág Crist pehadures, ol dh'y vódh may rollo brés*, the counsel was that a female sinner should be brought before Christ, that he might give judgment upon her all according to his will. *M.C.* 32. *My a vjdh an kynsa bom a rollo*, I will be the first that will give a blow. *O.M.* 2163. *Me a's gufsk gans un blogon, vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales, del y's brewaf yn dan gén*, I will strike her with a bludgeon, so that never was a stroke I know (that) will give a blow so hard, as I will strike her under the chin. *O.M.* 2711. Written also *rollé*. *I éth ha Ihesus gansé, bjs yn Pylat o Iustis, anodho brés may rollé, dre y vrés may fo ledhys*, they went and Jesus with them, even to Pilate (who) was Justice, that he might give judgment on him, by his judgment that he might be slain. *M.C.* 98.
- ROLLONS, v. a. They should give. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *rei*, or *ry*. *An lór yn nós, houl yn geydh, may rollons y golow splan*, the moon in night, sun in day, that they may give their bright light. *O.M.* 40.
- ROM, comp. pron. By my. *Hukel ydhos ysedhys, ha dyantel, rom lauté*, high thou art seated, and dangerously, by my truth. *P.C.* 94. Another form of *rum*, qd. v.
- ROM, comp. pron. Hath—my. *Lemmyn devé ken termyn; ow thás rom growntyas dhe wy*, but another time

has come; my Father has granted me to you. *M.C.* 75. More generally written *rum*, qd. v.

- ROM, comp. pron. May—mine. (*Re—'m.*) *Crog rom bo, er an dheven, neffré mars éth ahanan, erná'n prennny yn felen ha nacha ol dhe gous gulán*, may a hanging be mine, on the gills, if ever thou shalt go from us, until thou shalt pay for it cruelly, and clean recant all thy talk. *O.M.* 2651. So also *ram* in Armor. † *Doe ram pardono*, may God pardon me. (*Buhez Nonn*, 44, 4.)
- ROOZ, adj. Red. † *Pedn rooz*, a red head. *Pryce*. A late form of *rúdh*, qd. v.

ROS, s. f. A moor, a mountain meadow, peatland, a common. *Llwyd*, 32. *rós*. It is preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, as *Penrose*, *Trerose*, *Rosuarne*, &c. It is very commonly used thus also in Wales. *W. rhós*. *Arm. ros*. *Gael. ros*.

ROS, s. f. A circle, a wheel. *Llwyd*, 32, 141, 241. *Gravar rós*, a wheelbarrow. 170. *W. rhód*. *Arm. ród*. *Ir. ratha*, † *roth*. *Gael. roth*, † *raith*. *Lat. rota*. *Lith. ratas*. *O.H.G. rad*. *Sansc. rathyan*.

ROS, s. f. A net. *Awos ol ow gallos, býth ny allaf yn ow rós dhe wíl péch vjth y cachyé*, notwithstanding all my power, I shall never be able in my net to catch him to do sin. *P.C.* 54. A later form of *ruid*, qd. v.

ROS, v. a. He gave. 3 pers. s. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Rág nêb a'n grúk ny a bry a rós dhyn defennadow*, for he who made us of clay gave us prohibitions. *O.M.* 238. *Dhymmo vy why a rós gwrék*, to me you gave a wife. *O.M.* 265. *Dh'agas prenné me a rós gós ow holon*, to purchase you I gave the blood of my heart. *R.D.* 165. *Un gusyl da ha perfyeth dhym ty a rós*, a counsel good and perfect to me thou gavest. *R.D.* 2143. *W. rhoes*.

ROSONS, v. a. They gave. 3 pers. pl. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Wogé ow da oberow, dywos a yrhys dedhé; dhym rosons bystyl wherow, býth ny fyynnys y évé*, after my good works I asked them for drink; they gave me bitter gall, I would never drink it. *R.D.* 2601. *W. rhoisout*.

ROSTIA, v. a. To roast, to toast. Part. *rostias*. *Llwyd*, 165. † *Ma'n dzhyi a rostia ha prydzhan*, they are roasting and boiling. 248. *W. rhostio*. *Arm. rosta*. *Ir. rosta*. *Gael. roist*. *Germ. rösten*. *Fr. rôtir*, † *rostir*.

ROWETH, s. m. Bounty, liberality. *Ow otté un purvers da lemyñ wharfedhys; awos ol roweth Adam, býs dhyn umma yn un lum ef a vjdh kyrhys*, behold a good purchase, now obtained; notwithstanding all the bounty of Adam, to us in a trice he shall be brought. *O.M.* 884. From *ro*, a gift.

ROWL, s. m. A rule, rule, government. *Ena me a dhék an rowl*, there I shall bear the rule. *C.W.* 32. *Changys yw an rowl lemyñ, ellas, orth an prýff cola*, the rule is now changed, alas, by hearkening to the reptile. *C.W.* 78. *Nêb yma a'n dhewollow a dhéth mës an néf golow genef ve, ow tón rowl vrás*, some there are of the devils (that) came out of bright heaven with me, bearing great rule. *C.W.* 146. Another form of *reol*, qd. v.

ROWLER, s. m. A ruler, a governor. *Mar gwréth henna, honorys ty a vjdh býs venary, ha pen rowler wannan ny*, if thou wilt do that, honoured thou shalt be for ever, and chief ruler over us. *C.W.* 38. *Henna Pylat pan welas kymmys cowsys er y byn, rowlors ha tús ryche yn wlas, resons mar fól, ha mar dyn*, when Pilate saw that, that so many spoke against him, rulers and rich people in the country, reasons so foolish and so sharp. *M.C.*

100. W. *rheolwr*. Ir. *riaghaltoir*, *riaghlaighthcoir*. Gael. *riaghlair*, *riaghladair*.
- ROWLIA, v. a. To rule, to direct. *Llwyd*, 138, *dho rowlia*. *Yn ér-na*, *re sent deffry*, *ydh halsan rowlya pŵr gay*, then, by the saints truly, I could rule very gaily. C.W. 46. *Me a vyn dhe why poyntya service dha dēg hay geta rāg rowlya ēys ha chattel*, I will to you appoint a service to bear, and to thee to rule the corn and cattle. C.W. 78. *Ha Dew gurās dew golow brās, an brassa golow dhe rowlia dŷdh, ha an behanna golow dhe rowlia an nōs*, and God created two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. C.W. p. 190. *Kyn na wōr hy cōwsa banna, me a's rowl hy del vanaf*, since she knows not to speak a jot, I will rule her as I will. C.W. 38. *Gorta, ha bŷdh dhy m rochys*, stop thou, and be by me ruled. C.W. 40. W. *rheoli*. Arm. *reolia*.
- ROUNSAN, s. f. An ass. † *Na ra chee gawas whans warlyrch chy de contrevak, na ras gawas whans warlyrch gwreg de contrevak, na e dēn whēl, na e mōs whēl, na e udzheon, na e rounsān, na traveth an pev ef*, thou shalt not covet the house of thy neighbour, thou shalt not covet the wife of thy neighbour, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his. *Pryce*. *Goon rounsān*, the ass's down, in St. Enoder. *Ibid*.
- ROWMANN, adv. Lay ye aside or down. *Pryce*. (*Rowman*.)
- ROY, v. a. May he give. 3 pers. s. opt. of *rei*, or *ry*. qd. v. *Seth a vŷdh y ewn hanow, a'n Tās a'n nēf caradow roy dhodho gralh dh'y servyē*, Seth shall be his just name, may the Father of heaven beloved give to him grace to serve him. O.M. 680. *Iovyn roy dhys bōs dēn mās*, may Jove grant thee to be a good man. P.C. 1706. *Iovyn roy dheuch mŵr onour warbarth ol kyng-ys mervel*, may Jove give to you great honour all together before ye die. P.C. 1712.
- ROYS, part. Given. *Ha geys may fc dhodho kyffrys y bēch hay fyltyē deys na ve dheworto gulās nēf, ha roys dhe gen rē*, and that might be forgiven to him as well his sin and his filth, that the kingdom of heaven might not be taken from him, and given to others. M.C. 23. Another form of *reys*, qd. v.
- ROZELLEN, s. f. A whirl for a spindle. *Llwyd*, 172. W. *rhodellen*.
- RU, s. f. A street, or paved way. Written also *rew*. *Pryce*. "*Truru*, now *Truro*, three streets." Arm. *rŷ*. Fr. *ruē*.
- RUAN, s. f. A river. *Polruan*, the pool of the river, in Lanteglos juxta Fowey. *Pryce*.
- RUDDOC, s. m. A robu redbreast. *Pryce*. W. *rhudhog*, from *rhŷdh*, red.
- RUDH, adj. Red, crimson. Corn. Voc. *rud*, *ruber*. *Ot omma gynef hep fāl quēth rūdh, purpur pal, dhe wyskē adro dhodho*, behold here with me, without fail, red cloth, a purple pall, to clothe around him. P.C. 2128. *Pyw henna gans deusys mās re dhueth mar uskys dhē'n wlās, guyskys yn rūdh*, who is that with Godhead good, (that) hath come so swiftly to the country, clothed in red? R.D. 2489. *Pyw a ylla gy bones, pan yw mar rūdh dhe dhyllas yn gulascor nēf*, who canst thou be, when is thy clothing so red in the kingdom of heaven? R.D. 2512. W. *rhŷdh*, † *rud*. Arm. *ruz*. Ir. *ruadh*.

Gael. *ruath*. Gr. *ῥευθος*. Lat. *rutulus*. Goth. *rodun*. Germ. *roth*. Fr. *rouge*. Scotch, *roy*. Eng. *red*. Sanse. *rohida*.

- RUG, v. a. He made or did. An abbreviated form of *urŷg*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gwrey*. Written indiscriminately *rŷc*. Often used as an auxiliary verb. *Yn mēdh Crist a ban rŷg dheuch ow holyē, daver vŷth wy ny dhecsyuch dhe worrē trevŷth ynnē*, says Christ, since I made you follow me, ye carried no conveniences to put any thing in them. M.C. 50. *Orth Pylat ol y setsans, ha warnodho a rŷg cry*, on Pilate they all set, and to him cried. M.C. 117. *An grows y a rŷg gorre war scōdh Ihesus dh'y dōn dhy*, tho cross they did put on the shoulders of Jesus to carry it thither. M.C. 162. *Nēb a'm grŷk vy ha'm gorty, ef a rŷk agan dyfen aval na wrellen dybbry*, he that made me and my husband, he did make you that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 182. *An sarf re rŷk ow thollē, dh'y falsury y cresys, pylhweth re rŷg ow syndyē*, the serpent hath deceived me; her falsehood I believed, ever she hath hurt me. O.M. 286. *Ellas gweles an termyn, ow arluth pan wrŷk serry, pan rŷk drys y worhemmyr, ow ertech grŷk dhe gylly*, alas to see the time, when I did anger my Lord, when I acted against his command, I lost my heritage. O.M. 353. *Ellas vŷth pan rŷk colē mor hogul worth ow eskar*, alas ever when I hearkened so readily to my enemy. O.M. 627. *Oruc*, or *orug*, was similarly used in Welsh.
- RUID, s. f. A net. Corn. Voc. *rethe*. The later form was *rōs*, qd. v., and it was finally corrupted into *ruz*, plur. *ruzow*. *Pryce*. W. *rhŷyd*. Arm. *roued*, † *roed*. Lat. *rete*.
- RUID, adj. Free, unmarried. *Gur ruid*, mas vel masculum, a male; lit. a free man. Written also *rid*, qd. v. W. *rhŷdh*, *rhŷydh*. Arm. *rouez*. Ir. *reidh*, † *reid*. Gael. *reidh*. Manx, *rea*.
- RUIF, s. m. What impels or directs, an oar, a ruler, a king. Corn. Voc. *remus*. It had both meanings in Cornish as in Welsh. *Gurhemin-rui*, edictum, a king's decree. Corn. Voc. The latest form was *rēv*, qd. v. W. *rhŷyv*. Arm. *roev*, *ref*. Ir. *ramh*, † *ram*. Gael. *ramh*. Lat. *remus*.
- RUIFADUR, s. m. A rower, an oarsman. Corn. Voc. *remex vel naula*. *Llwyd*, 138, *ruivadur*. Comp. of *ruivad*, a rowing, from *ruif*, an oar, and *gour*, a man. W. *rhwyvadur*, *rhwyvur*. The latest form was *revadar*, qd. v. Arm. *roenvier*, *roevier*, *rouanour*, *rouanvour*. Ir. *ramhadoir*, *ramhaire*. Gael. *ramhair*.
- RUIFANAID, s. m. A kingdom. Corn. Voc. *regnum*. *Guailen ruifanaid*, sceptrum, a sceptre; lit. the rod of a kingdom. *Ibid*. Read by *Llwyd*, 133, 145, *ruyvan-edh*. *O pa an ruivamedh*, of what country. 53. W. *rhwyamad*, *rhwyvaniaeth*.
- RUIFANES, s. f. A female ruler, a queen. Corn. Voc. *regina*. *Llwyd*, 138, *ruivanes*. W. *rhwyvanes*. Arm. *ruances*.
- RUM, comp. pron. May—me. (*Re—m.*) *An Tās a wrŷk ow formyē, a'm offryn re woffē grās; ha pan wryllŷf tremenē a'n bŷs, rum gorre dh'y wlās*, the Father (that) did form me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour; and when I shall pass away from the world, may he bring me to his country. O.M. 532. Written also *rom*, qd. v.
- RUM, comp. pron. He hath—me. (*Re—'m.*) *Ty rum*

- grūk pŭr havel dhys*, thou hast made me very like to thee. O.M. 83. *Fest yn tyn ef rum sorras*, very grievously he hath provoked me. O.M. 424. *Ha'm pen ol hy rum uras*, and all my head she has anointed. P.C. 526. *Onan ahanouch haneth rum gwerthas dhom yskerens*, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. Though now obsolete this idiom was formerly common in Welsh. *Rhym (rym, rum,)* gorug yn vedhw vëdh Tren, the mead of Tren made me drunk. *Llywarch Hën*. 90. *Llam rym daearawd*, the step that was decreed to me. *Llam rym gallas*, the step that befel me. *Ibid*. *Rhodri mawr, rhwym llawr, rym lloves*, great Rodri, the ground binds him, who extended bounty to me. *Ll. Prydydh Môch*.
- RUM**, comp. pron. By my. (*Re—'m.*) *Rum fey*, by my faith. O.M. 473. *Ty re'n ladhas, rum lowté*, thou hast killed him, by my faith. O.M. 611. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n taluyth dhyuch, rum pen, pyppenagol a sconyo*, if I shall be alive a year, I will pay it to you, by my head, whoever may object. O.M. 2387. Written also *rom*. Gael. *rium*.
- RUN**, s. m. A hill. Plur. *runyow*. *Yn ūr-na whreuch pyjadow may codhdho an mynydhyow warnouch ræg ewn ulhekte*, ha why a pŷs an runyow dh'agas gorherg, hep gow, kymmys vŷdh an ponweter, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror; and ye shall pray the hills to hide you, without a lie, so great will be the trouble. P.C. 2654. Another form of *rhyn*, qd. v.
- RUNEN**, s. f. A little hill, a hillock. Corn. Voc. *collis*. Diminutive of *rân*. Written by Llwyd, *rhynen*, qd. v.
- RUSC**, s. m. The bark, or rind of a tree. Corn. Vocab. *cortex*. Written by Llwyd, *risc*, qd. v. W. *rhisg*, † *risc*. Arm. *rusc*. Ir. *rusg*, † *râsc*. Gael. *rûsg*. Manx, *roost*.
- RUSCEN**, s. f. The bark, or rind of a tree. *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gans lues scoren, saw nôth ol fŷns, hep dylyow; hag adro dhedhy rusken nyns esé a'n blŷn dhe'n bën, nôth yw ol hy scorennow*, in it there is a tree, high with many a bough, but they are all bare, without leaves; and about it bark there was none from the point to the stem; all its boughs are bare. O.M. 778. W. *rhisgen*. Arm. *rusken*.
- RUSSE**, v. a. He would do. An abbreviated form of *wrussé*, a mutation of *gwrussé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*. *Eva prâg na dhucté nês ræg cous orthyf? un dra a won, a'n gothfës, a russé dhe dhydhané*, Ève, why wilt thou not come nearer to speak to me? one thing I know, if thou knewest it, (that) would amuse thee. O.M. 152.
- RUSSENS**, v. a. They made or did. *Hag a dhychow lader brâs cregy a russens yn wëdh*, and on the right a great thief they did hang also. M.C. 186. An abbreviated form of *wrussens*, a mutation of *gwrussens*, 3 pers. pl. pret. of *gwrey*.
- RUSSYS**, v. a. Thou didst, or hast done. An abbreviated form of *wrussys*, a mutation of *gwrussys*, 2 pers. s. pret. of *gwrey*. *Venytha gordhyys re by, del russys moy a'n goveys, worth ow formyé, haval dhys*, for ever be thou worshipped, as thou hast done much of regard, by creating me like to thee. O.M. 108. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venvn, an frût ple russys tyrry*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou pluck the fruit? O.M. 210. *Ty re gam wrûk credy, ha re'n drôs dhe vûr anken, pan russys dhodho dybry ha tastyé frût an wadhen*, thou hast done
- evil verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow, when thou madest him to eat and taste the fruit of the tree. O.M. 283.
- RUTE**, s. m. The herb rue. Corn. Voc. *ruta*. From the Latin. Written by Llwyd, 142, *ryte*. W. † *ryt*. Arm. *rû*. Ir. *ruith*, *raith*.
- RUTH**, s. f. A multitude, a crowd. *Ræg henna y tanvonas Crist dhodho ef may'n dampné; rûth veyr a dús a'n sevyas, pûb cyr paris dh'y vlamyé*, therefore he sent Christ to him that he might condemn him; a great crowd of people followed him, always ready to accuse him. M.C. 108.
- RUTH**, comp. pron. Hath—thee. (*Re—'th.*) *Ow holon gër caradow, Dew ruth rôs flour hy hynsé*, my dear beloved heart, God hath made thee the flower of her sex. O.M. 2136.
- RUY**, s. m. A king, a sovereign ruler. Corn. Voc. *rex*. An abbreviated form of *ruif*. W. *rhwyf*, *rhi*, † *rig*. Arm. *roue*, † *roen*. Irish, *righ*, *ri*, † *rig*. Gael. *righ*. Manx, *ree*. Lat. *rex*, *rege*. Goth. *reiks*. Sansc. *raj*. Fr. *roi*.
- RUYDH**, adj. Red, crimson. *Dún alemma dhe'n môr ruydh, tûs, venenes, ha flehys*, let us come hence to the Red Sea, men, women, and children. O.M. 1622. *Bysy yw dheuch fystyné kyns ys y dhe tremené an môr ruydh*, diligently you must hasten, before that they pass the Red Sea. O.M. 1635. Another form of *rûdh*, qd. v.
- RUZ**, s. f. A net. *Lhwyd*, 28, 140. *Scath rûz*, a fishing boat, lit. a net boat. 53. Pl. *ruzow*. A late form of *rôs*, qd. v.
- RY**, v. a. To give, to grant, to present, to bestow. *Ry hanow dhedhy hy gwra*, do thou give her a name. O.M. 103. *Cortes ôs drys tûs an bŷs, ow ry dhym ro a'n parma*, courteous thou art above all the people of the world, giving me a gift of this sort. O.M. 2316. *Rŷs yw dhyso dyogel ry dour dhynny dhe evé*, need is to thee certainly to give to us water to drink. O.M. 1801. *Hedhouch cercot a baly; dhodho me a vyn y ry*, reach ye a surcoat of satin; to him I will give it. P.C. 1785. *Aban rês an brûs unwyth, ny fynnaf y ry dynwyth*, since I gave the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2496. *Desefsen dodho ry what*, we wished to give him a blow. R.D. 604. The infinitive is written also *rey*, or *rei*, qd. v., part. *reys*. For the different tenses see the Grammar.
- RY**, a partiele used before verbs of various tenses. *Lhwyd*, 238. † *My a adzhan*, I know. *Me ry gollas*, I have lost; *me ry goscas*, I have slept. 231. It is a later form of *re*, qd. v. W. † *ry*.
- RYAL**, adj. Royal, kingly. *Y a vŷdh ryal ha splan, cannasov dhem danvenys, ræg ow servia bŷs viccan me a vyn may fŷns nevra*, they shall be royal and resplendent, messengers to me sent, for serving me, the world's sovereign, I will that they ever be. C.W. 4. Written also *real*, qd. v. W. *rhiawl*. Arm. *real*. Ir. *rioghamhail*. Gael. *rioghail*. Manx, *recoil*. Lat. *regalis*. Fr. *royal*.
- RYB**, prep. Beside, by the side of, by, near, nigh to. Written also *ryp*. *Gans henna a'n Edhewon onan yn ban a sevyas, hag a rôs ryb an scovern box dhe Grist a dhesympys*, with that one of the Jews rose up, and straightway gave Christ a buffet beside the ear. M.C. 81. *Ryp crows Ihesus ydh esé un dên henwys Sentury*, beside the cross of Jesus there was a man named Sen-

- ture. M.C. 208. *A'n golon ydh êth stret brás, dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp-an gyw a resas dhe dhewlé nêb a'n gweyskis*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mixed, and ran down by the spear to the hands of him (that) struck him. M.C. 219. *Lader ôf a fue iuggys, ha ryp Ihesu Cryst gorrys yn crous a pren*, I am a thief (that) was judged, and placed beside Jesus Christ on a cross of wood. R.D. 266. *Guythens púp y teneven, ha me a gôsk ryp y pen rág y wythé*, let every one guard his side, and I will sleep by his head to guard him. R.D. 418. This word is peculiar to Cornish, and probably an adaptation of the Lat. *ripa*.
- RYBON, pron. prep. Beside us. (*Ryb—ny.*) *Rág yma bós parusys dhyso, ha dhedhé kefrys, yn plás ús omma rybon*, for there is food prepared for thee, and for them likewise, in a place that is here beside us. P.C. 460. Written by Llwyd, 244, *rybbon*.
- RYD, s. m. A ford. *Llwyd*, 169. See *Rid*.
- RYDH, adj. Red, ruddy, erimson. *Llwyd*, 91, 141. *Reden rydh*, red fern. 299. See *Rúdh*.
- RYDHIC, adj. Reddish. *Llwyd*, 13. W. *rhudhog, rhudhyg*.
- RYG, v. a. He made or did. *E ryg hedhas rág, he stretched forth.* *Llwyd*, 250. More generally written *rág*, qd. v.
- RYGO, v. a. Ye will do. A corrupted form of *wrugouch*. a mutation of *gwrugouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gwrugé*. † *Po rygo hwei mós*, when you go. *Llwyd*, 253.
- RYGTHE, v. a. To command. *Llwyd*, 73.
- RYGTHY, pron. prep. For or before her. (*Rág—hy.*) *Ha'n grous a ve drehevys, ha Ihesus fasteys gynny, ha'n pen golas delyffrys yn tol o tellys rygthy*, and the cross was lifted, and Jesus fastened on it, and the lower end delivered into a hole that was bored for it. M.C. 184. See also *Derygthy*, W. *rhagdhi*, † *racdi*. Ir. *roimpe, roimpi*, † *reimpe*. Gael. *rithe*.
- RYNA, pron. s. The people there, those. *Dha ran a'n rýna ef a vynsa disklosya an destruction brás ha'n lym*, to some of them he would disclose the great destruction and the flood. C.W. 170. † *Ha ryney vedn dirra bedn moar ha gvenz*, and those will last against sea and wind. Pryce. Another form of *rê-na*, qd. v. W. *rhai yna*, and colloquially *rheiny*.
- RYNE, s. f. The channel of a river. Id. qd. *ruan*. Pryce.
- RYNNA, v. a. To grin. *Dho rynna*. Pryce.
- RYNNY, s. m. A shivering, horror. *Pocvan púp úr ha rynnny, skrymba brás a'n devolow ef a'n gevyth genen ny, a púp drók maner ponow*, sickness always and horror, great outcry of devils, he shall have with us, pains of all evil sorts. R.D. 2343. W. *rhynnu*.
- RYNNYS, part. Shared, divided. *Dyllas Crist a ve rynnys, pedar ran guris anedhé gans pedwar marreg a brýs, dhe búb marreg ran may 'se*, the clothes of Christ were divided, four parts made of them by four soldiers of worth, to every soldier that there was a portion. M.C. 190. Part. pass. of *ranné*, qd. v.
- RYS, s. m. Need, necessity. *Rýs yw dhym porrys coské*, need is to me greatly to sleep. O.M. 1905. *Rýs yw gruthyl dyogel vódh agan arluh sefryn*, it is necessary to do certainly the will of our sovereign lord. O.M. 2188. *Rýs yw dheuch gynen lafuryé*, need is to you to labour with us. P.C. 1829. *Rýs yw porrys dhe onon meruel rág pobyl an wlás*, it is needful, right needful for one

to die for the people of the country. M.C. 89. A contracted form of *reys*, qd. v.

- RYs, v. a. I gave. 1 pers. s. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé, eueh yn mës a dhysympys; why a geyl ow lowené a rýs dhyuch yn parathys*, here ye shall not dwell, go out immediately; ye will lose the joy (that) I gave you in Paradise. O.M. 320. Written also *rês*, qd. v. W. *rhois*.
- RYSSYS, v. a. Thou gavest. 2 pers. s. pret. of *rei*, or *ry*. *Bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys, ha homma výt ny sestyas, aban duthé yn chy dhys, púp úr ol ammé dhum treys*, never a kiss thou gavest me, and this one has never ceased, since I came into thy house, continually to kiss my feet. P.C. 522.
- RYTH, adj. Woeful, sorrowful. *A vynyn ryth, py le ydh êth? rák kueth pygyth, garmé a wréth*, O woeful woman, whither goest thou? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost. R.D. 851. *A vynyn ryth, na tuche ve nês; na na wra gruyth na fo dhe lês*, O woeful woman, touch me not nearer; nor do a service that may not be for advantage. R.D. 875. See also *Wryth*, sorrow.
- RYTH, comp. pron. May—thine. (*Re—'th.*) *Ow banneth prest ty a fýdh, kefrys yn nôs hag yn geydh, ha mýns ús yn beys ryth fo*, my blessing thou shalt ever have, equally by night and by day, and all (that) is in the world may it be thine. O.M. 459. Written also *reth*, qd. v.
- RYTH, adj. Open, plain, flourishing. Whence *Goonreeth*, the open downs, in Gluvias. Pryce. W. *rhýdh*.

S.

THIS letter in Cornish and Welsh is an immutable radical.

In Armoric it is mutable, changing in construction into *z*, as *seched*, thirst, *ar zeched*, the thirst. In Irish and Gaelic it is also mutable, changing into *sh*, which is pronounced as *h*, and into *t*. Thus *shliocht*, issue; *a shliocht*, his issue; *ar thliocht*, our issue. The same mutation occurs also in Manx, as *sooill vie*, a good eye; *e hooill*, his eye; *y tooill*, the eye.

SA, v. a. Stand thou. *Sa ban, Noe, ow servont kër*, stand up, Noah, my dear servant. O.M. 933. An abbreviated form of *sáf*, qd. v.

SABAN, s. f. A fir tree, a pine. Written *zaban*, by Llwyd, 33. *Aval zaban*, the cone of a pine. 51. *Plan-kys zaban*, deal boards. 242. From the Lat. *sapinus*. Fr. *sapin*. The oldest term was *sibuil*, qd. v. Called in Welsh, *fynnidwydh*.

SACRA, v. a. To consecrate. *My a vyn lemyñ ordné máb-lyen, ow sêl prývé, dhe vós epscob yn temple; an laha dhe venteyné, servys dhe Dew dhe gané, y sacra scon my a wra*, I will now ordain a priest, my privy seal, to be bishop in the temple; the law to maintain, service to God to sing, I will consecrate him forthwith. O.M. 2604. *Yrverys eu, rum lewté sol-a-dhydh dhe avonsyé an kynsé benfys a'm been; dhe epscob guráf dhe sacré; kymmer dhe vytour wharé, ha býdh yn dhe servys lén*, it is thought of, by my truth, for a long time, to advance

thee to the first benefice I may have; to a bishop I will consecrate thee; take thy mitre forthwith, and be faithful in thy service. O.M. 2614. W. *segru*. Lat. *sacro*.

SACH, s. m. A sack, a bag. Corn. Voc. *sach diawl*, demoniacus one possessed with the devil. (W. *śach diawl*.) In late Cornish softened into *zâh*, Llwyd, 30. W. *śach*. Arm. *sach*. Ir. *sacc*. Gael. *sac*. Manx, *sack*. Gr. *σάκκος*. Lat. *saccus*.

SADARN, s. m. Saturn. *De Sadarn*, Saturday. Ll. 54. W. *sadwrn*, *djdh sadwrn*. Arm. *disadorn*. Ir. *día sathuirn*. Gael. *dí sathuirn*. Manx, *jesarn*. All from the Lat. *dies saturni*.

SAF, v. a. Stand thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *sevel*, qd. v. Adam, *sáf yn ban yn clór*, *ha treyl dhe gŷk ha dhe woys*, Adam, stand up clearly, and turn to flesh and to blood. O.M. 65. *Ke growedh war an dôr gulân*, *ha côsk, bŷth na sáf yn ban*, *erna fo coucthes gurês*, go thou, lie down on the earth clean, and sleep, nor ever stand up, until a helpmate be made. O.M. 97. *Moyses, sáf ena, na nês*, *na dhús na fella*, *râg ny vynnaf*, Moses, stand there, not nearer, and come no further, for I will not. O.M. 1403. The final was softened into *v* in later times. *Sáv yn ban yn cloer*, stand up in clearly. C.W. 28. W. *sáv*, + *sáf*. Arm. *sab*.

SAF, s. m. A stand, a standing, a stem. *Páp gwedhen tefyns a'y sáf*, *ow tôn hy frût ha'y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 29. *A dás whék ol caradow*, *ow dywluef colm ha'm garrow*, *gans louan fast colmennow*, *na allan sevel am sáf*, O sweet father, all beloved, tie my hands and my legs with a rope, fast knots, that I may not be able to stand on my standing. O.M. 1348. *Râk hyreth galsof pûr clâf*, *ny allaf syvel a'm sáf*, from regret I am become ill, I am not able to stand on my standing. R.D. 776. W. *sáf*. Arm. *saô*, *sav*.

SAFE, v. a. He had stood. 3 pers. s. plup. of *sevel*, qd. v. *E'n deskjens del vyê*, *ha dhodho a leveryys re saffê Crist heb strevyê ol dh'y vôdh gans golowys*, they taught him how it was, and said that Christ had risen incontestably, all to his will with lights. M.C. 248. *Tokyn dhyuch marny dhywê; kyn fe dyswrys an temple dhe'n dôr na safê mân*, *me a'n dreha artê kyns pen try-dydh*, *rum laulé*, *teké ages kyns y van*, a token to you indeed I will shew; if the temple be destroyed to the ground, that a stone should not stand, I will build it again before the end of three days, by my truth, fairer than it was up before. P.C. 345.

SAIR, s. m. An artificer, a wright, an artisan. Corn. Vocab. *sair-pren*, lignarius, a carpenter or woodman. (W. *saer pren*, *prensaer*.) W. *saer*. Ir. *saor*, + *saer*. Gael. *saor*. Manx, *seyir*. Lat. *faber*.

SAITHOR, s. m. A diver, a cormorant. Corn. Vocab. *mergus vel mergulus*. The literal meaning is a shooter, from its rapid diving. (W. *saethwr*.) The root is *saith*, id. qd. *sêth*, an arrow.

SAL, adj. Salted, salt. Written by Llwyd, *zâl*. 13. *Pêsk zal*, salt fish. 143. W. *hallt*. Arm. *sall*. Ir. *saillte*, + *salt*. Gael. *saillt*. Manx, *sailt*, *hailt*. Lat. *salsus*.

SALLA, v. a. To salt, to season with salt. Llwyd, 245. Part. *sellis*, 143. W. *halltu*. Arm. *sulla*. Ir. *saillm*. Gael. *saill*.

SALVER, s. m. A saviour. Llwyd, 143. Arm. *salver*. The proper terms in Cornish are *sylwadur*, and *sylwyas*, qd. v.

SAM, s. m. A burden. Pryce. Arm. *samm*.

SANS, s. m. A holy person, a saint. Llwyd, 30, 241. Pl. *sansow*, and *sŷns*, written by Llwyd, 243, *seins*. *Râg pan yskynnuf dhe nêf*, *me a fyn casus gynes kekeffrys cledh ha sŷns*, for when I ascend to heaven, I will have with me also angels and saints. R.D. 190. *Tebel dên yw*; *Dew na sŷns ny'n câr*, he is a wicked man; God and saints love him not. R.D. 2114. *Cowethyans an sansow*, the communion of saints. Pryce. W. *sant*. pl. *saint*. Arm. *sant*, pl. *sent*. Ir. *sanct*, + *sancht*; *san*. Gael. + *san*. Lat. *sanctus*.

SANS, adj. Holy, sacred, sanctified. *An Spyrys Sans*, the Holy Ghost. *A Dás, Máp, ha Spyrys Sans*, *gordhyans dhc'th corf wêk pûp prŷs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, glory to thy sweet body at all times. O.M. 85. *An Sperys Sans yw tressa*, the Holy Ghost is the third. O.M. 2664. *Nyns â dên vŷth vynytha a'n kêth rê-na dhe'n tŷr sans*, not any man shall go ever of those same to the holy land. O.M. 1879. *Why guycoryon*, *euch yn mës*; *ydh esouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu hag e sans eglos*, ye traders, go out; ye are making a jest of God and his holy church. P.C. 333. *Pensans*, (*Penzance*,) Holyhead. This is a later form of *sanct*, which is preserved in the local names, *Lansant*, (*Lezant*,) holy church; *Sant Crêd*, (*San creed*,) holy faith.

SANT, s. m. A banquet, food, any thing eaten with bread. Corn. Voc. *daps vel obsonum vel ferclum*. W. *saig*.

SARF, s. f. A serpent. *A Dás kûf y'th wholowys*, *an sarf re rûk ow thollê*, *dh'y falsury y cresys*, *pythueh re rûg ow syndyê*, O dear Father in thy lights, the serpent hath deceived me; her falsehood I believed, ever she hath injured me. O.M. 286. *Un sarf yn gwedhen yma*, *bêst uhyk hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast, without failings. O.M. 797. W. *sarf*. Sansc. *sarpa*. Lat. *serpens*.

SART, s. f. An urehin, a hedgehog. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *sort*, qd. v. In late Cornish, *zart*. Llwyd, 56. W. *sarth*.

SASNEC, adj. English, Saxon. The late form given by Llwyd is *Zaznak*. Another form is *Sowsnac*, 23, 42. W. *sacsneg*. Arm. *saoznek*. Ir. *sagsonach*. Gael. *sasunnach*.

SAVAL, v. n. To stand. *Is saval*, standing corn. Llwyd, 147. A late form of *sevel*, qd. v.

SAW, adj. Safe, sound, healed. *A Dás, veneges re by*; *lemyn saw ol ôn ny ny agan dysses*, *hep mar*, O Father, mayst thou be blessed; now cured we are all of our diseases, without doubt. O.M. 2024. *A Arluth whék*, *saw ôf ha têk a pûp cleves*, O sweet Lord, I am healed and fair from all disease. P.C. 415. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow a wyllys vy dhe squerdyc*, are all thy wounds healed, (that) I saw tearing thee? R.D. 489. *Ha henna saw agas gura a pûp cleves yn bŷs-ma*, and that will make you sound from all disease in this world. R.D. 1599.

SAW, s. m. A load, a burden. *Ota saw bôs war ow kŷn*; *Jafet degyns saw aral*, behold a load of food on my back; let Japhet bring another load. O.M. 1053. *Kemer y*,

ty plôs lorden, syns war dhe keyn an grous pren, yma lour dhe saw dhyso, take it, thou dirty lurdane, hold the cross-tree on thy back, it is enough for a load to thee. P.C. 2587. W. *sawech*.

SAW, adv. Save, except, but, only. *Ow broder, pûr lowenek my â genes dhe'n menedh; saw kyns ys môs, ow thâs whék, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth*, my brother, very gladly I will go with thee to the mountain, but before going, my sweet father, give to me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 451. *Caym ny lettys saw un lam, ow kafus banneth ow mam*, Cain, I stopped only a space, obtaining the blessing of my mother. O.M. 470. *Dhe lëf, Arluth, a glewaf, saw dhe face my ny welaf*, thy voice, Lord, I hear, but thy face I see not. O.M. 588. *Dën a'n geffë cans davas, ha'y kentrevék saw onan*, a man may have a hundred sheep, and his neighbour only once. O.M. 2231. Eng. *save*.

SAWAN, s. f. A hole in the cliff through which the sea passeth. *Sawan davis*, sheep's hole. *Pryce*. W. *sawell*.

SAWARN, s. m. A smell, a savour. *Drôg sawarn*, a stink or ill savour. *Llwyd*, 60. A late form of *sawor*, qd. v.

SAWELL, adj. That giveth health, healthful. *Pryce*.

SAWOR, s. m. A smell, a savour, odour. *Byneges yw an guël-ma, pan iis sawor mûr da ow tevos annedhë y; a losouys ol an bÿs, mar whék smyllyn, my a grÿs, ny dhothë bÿs venary*, blessed are these rods, for the savour is very good, coming from them; from all the herbs of the world, such sweet smelling, I believe, would never have come. O.M. 1740. *An rê-ma ew guël a räs, räg ny glewsyuch yn nêp pläs sawor a'n par-ma vythqueth*, these are rods of grace, for you have not smelt in any place savour of this kind ever. O.M. 1191. W. *sawyr*, *sawyr*, *sawr*. Arm. *saour*. Manx, *soar*. Lat. *sapor*. Fr. *saveur*.

SAWS, s. m. An Englishman, a Saxon. Plur. *sawsen*. *Pryce*. Written by Llwyd, 42, 242, *sows*, plur. *sousen*. *Pow an Sowsen*, the country of the Saxons or Englishmen, England. W. *sais*, plur. *saeson*. Arm. *saoz*, plur. *suozon*. Ir. *sagsonach*. Gael. *sasunnach*. Manx, *sos-tynach*. Lat. *saxo*, *saxones*.

SAWSAC, adj. Healthy. *Pryce*. *Bos-sawsack*, the healthy dwelling, in Constanton.

SAWSNEC, s. f. The English language. *Pryce*. † *Zouznak*, Llwyd, 42. W. *saesnaeg*. Arm. *saoznek*. Ir. *sacsanach*.

SAWMENT, s. m. Preservation, keeping. *Dew pillar manaf poyntya, räg an purpos-ma wharé; bryck a vÿdh onyn anotha, ha marbel a vÿdh y gela, räg sawment y a vÿdh gurÿs dha'n leverow*, two pillars I will appoint for this purpose by and by; brick shall be one of them, and marble shall be the other, for preservation they shall be made to the books. C.W. 158.

SAWTHENY, v. a. To mislead. *Pryce*. Part. *sawthenys*. *Pûr ewn pan vo ow soppyë, me a dhue dh'agas guarnyë, ha gweytyeuch bôs tÿs parys gans battys ha clydhydhow, y wêdh lanterns gans golow, ma na veny sawthenys*, very exactly when he is supping, I will come to warn you, and take care that men be ready with staves and swords, also lanterns with light, that we may not be misled. P.C. 610.

SAWYE, v. a. To save, to preserve, to heal, to cure, to be healed or cured. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut.

saw. Part. *sawys*, *sawys*. *Mar mynnnyth cresy nag iis Dew lemyon onan, a gotho ymo cresy, ty a saw a'n trôs dhe'n pen*, if thou wilt believe that there is not a god but one, in whom thou oughtest to believe, thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head. O.M. 1762. *Lemyon guyn ow beys, aban y'm sawyas ef*, now I am happy, since he hath healed me. O.M. 1775. *Kepar del osë sylwyas, me a'th pÿs a sawyë ow dew lagas*, like as thou art a Saviour, I pray thee to heal my eyes. P.C. 396. *Me agas saw yn lowen*, I will cure you gladly. P.C. 405. *Dhe fay re wrük dhe sawyë*, thy faith hath made thee whole. P.C. 531. *Mars ogë Cryst máp Dew kër, ymsaw scon yn nêp maner na vy marow; ha saw ny gynes yn wêdh*, if thou art Christ, the Son of dear God, save thyself in some way, that thou be not dead; and save us with thee also. P.C. 2894. *Ny gÿff medhek a'n sawya*, he finds not a leech that can cure him. R.D. 1649. *Ple ma Iesu, dhe pygy a leverel dhymmo vy; ef a'n sawsë yn tefry a pÿp dysseys yn bÿs-ma*, where is Jesus, I pray thee to tell me; he would cure him really from all disease in this world. R.D. 1651. *Ha sawys ty a vÿdh a'th cleves*, and healed thou shalt be of thy disease. R.D. 1712. *Sawys yw ow ysyly*, healed are my limbs. O.M. 1797. *Bôs ow nâp dhymmo sawys*, that my son is saved to me. O.M. 1380. *Dre grath an guel vôs sawys*, to be cured by the grace of the rods. O.M. 2019. *Henna Judas pan welas Crist an bewnans na sawyë*, when Judas saw that, that he would not save the life of Christ. M.C. 103. Ir. *sabhalaim*. Gael. *samhail*.

SCABER, s. f. A barn. Pl. *scaberyow*, *scaberias*. *Pryce*. More correctly written *scibor*, qd. v.

SCABERIA, v. a. To sweep. *Pryce*. See *Scibia*.

SCABERIAS, s. m. A sweeper. *Pryce*.

SCAF, adj. Light in weight, nimble. Written also *scâv*. Comp. *scafë*. *Yn medhens, mar omwreylth clâff, gordhewylth te an prenvyth, avos gulhyll wheyll mar scâff yn ethom dhyn mar fyllyth*, say they, if thou makest thyself sick, very diligently thou shalt pay for it, on account of doing work so light if thou wilt fail us in need. M.C. 155. *Hemma ydhew gorryb scâv, yma ow guil ow holon clâv*, this is a light answer, it maketh my heart sick. C.W. 86. *Kens môs cyf ten guÿn pymeth, ha dhe scafë ydh êth yn ow nygys, my a grÿs*, before going drink a draught of spiced wine, and more nimbly thou wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2295. W. *ysgavn*, † *scamn*; († *scamnogint*, levant, Juvencus Glosses.) Arm. *scan*, *scanv*. Ir. *sceinnneach*.

SCALA, s. m. A dish. Corn. Vocab. *patera*. Germ. *schale*.

SCANTLYN, s. m. A measure. *My a'n musur lour yn ta, na bertheuch own a henna, ow arluth whék, Dew a wôr, gans squyr compes ha scantlyn na vo hyrrë esumсын na vÿdh cotlu war nêp cor*, I will measure it well enough, do not have a fear of that, my sweet Lord, God knows, with straight square and a measure that it be not longer, I undertake, nor shorter in any part. O.M. 2510. From the old English *scanteloun*, a carpenter's measure.

SCARCEAS, s. m. A shark fish. Llwyd, 33, *skarkeas*.

SCARF, s. m. A joint. *Ny ðl an gÿst yn y bläs, re hÿr ew a gevelyn; yn cwn greys an scarf trohé, ha compys mar ny wêdh e, ny won pandra leveryn*, the beam will

not go into its place, too long it is by a cubit, in the just middle of the joint cut it, and if it will not be straight, I know not what I may say. O.M. 2530.

SCARFE, v. a. To join. *Hedhé dhe'n dór, my a'd píjs, scon ef a vjdh amendys, my a'n scarf yn la wharé*, reach it to the ground, I pray thee, soon it shall be remedied, I will soon join it well. O.M. 2523.

SCAT, s. m. A buffet, a box, a blow. *Llwyd*, 49. "This word is still in use in Cornwall and Devon." *Polwhele*.

SCATH, s. m. A boat. Plur. *scatha*. *Gorreuch ef yn schath dhe'n mór; an schath a'n dék dhe yfern*, put ye him in a boat to the sea; the boat shall carry him to hell. R.D. 2233. *Vynytha, hep na moy let, an corf yn schath ny a set, a dhesempys*, evermore without any further delay, we will put the body into a boat, immediately. R.D. 2284. *Lemmyn púp ol settyes dorn yn kéth schath-ma dh'y lenné*, now let every one put his hand on this same boat to draw it. R.D. 2352. *Scath rúz*, a net or fishing boat. *Scath hír*, a long boat. *Llwyd*, 53. *Portscatha*, the harbour of boats, in Gerrans. *Polscatha*, the pool of boats. *Pryce*. W. *ysgraf*. Arm. *scaf*. Ir. *†sgaffa, †scuf*. Gael. *sgoth*. Lat. *scapha*. Fr. *esquif*. Eng. *skiff*.

SCAVER, s. m. Levity, lightness. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *ysgavnder*. Arm. *scanvder*.

SCAVEL, s. f. A bench, a stool. Corn. Voc. *scabellum*. *Ha'n noar yu wédh a wolas, scon worth compas a vjdh gwrjys; honna a vjdh ow scavell drós*, and the earth likewise below immediately by compass shall be made, that shall be my footstool. C.W. 1. *Scavell an gow*, the bench of lies. *Pryce*. W. *ysgavell*. Arm. *scabel*. Ir. *†sgabhal*. Lat. *scabellum*.

SCAWEN, s. f. An elder tree. *Llwyd*, 144, 240, gives the forms *scavan, scawan*. Pl. *scaw*. The word is preserved in the local name *Boscawen*, the abode of the elder tree. "Scaw is still in use for an elder in Cornwall." *Polwhele*. W. *ysgawen, †scawen*. Arm. *scab, scav, scaven*. Lat. *scabies*. Hence Eng. *skewer*.

SCEANS, s. m. Knowledge, wit. *Skeans benyn yw bro-tall*, woman's wit is brittle. C.W. 46. *Dhe vab Seth ew dewesys genaf prest dhom seriya ve; a skans y fjdh lenwys*, thy son Seth is chosen by me readily to serve me; with knowledge he shall be filled. C.W. 102. Another form of *scians*, qd. v.

SCEANS, adj. Pleasant, witty, merry. *Llwyd*, 78.

SCELLI, s. m. Wings. An abbreviated form of *ascelli*, plur. of *ascell*. *†Sgelli grehan*, leather wings, a bat. *Llwyd*, 31. "A bat is now called a leatherwing, in Devonshire." *Polwhele*.

SCEMYNA, v. a. To excommunicate, to curse. Part. *scemynys*. *Omskemynys lower ydhové, nyngew reis skemy-na moy*, accursed enough I am, there is not need to curse more. C.W. 88. *Der henna preder yn ta, ef a fjll der gér arta dhé'th destrowy, skemynys*, therefore consider well, he can by a word again destroy thee, accursed. C.W. 16.

SCENT, adj. Seant, sparing. *Saw ydhové wondrys troubles, skant ny welaf un banna*, but I am wondrous troubled, scarce do I see a glimpse. C.W. 106. *Ha an huél a cydhas skent*, and the work fell short. *Llwyd*, 251. Borrowed from English.

SCENTELETH, s. m. Knowledge. Written also *skentuleth*. *Ow bennath y'th chy re bo, mar luen ós a skentleth*, may my blessing be in thy house, so full thou art of

knowledge. P.C. 1804. *Cussyllyouch mienouch Ihesu a gasé y wokyneth, ha treylé dhe skentuleth, ow tywedh na ganno tru*, advise ye often Jesus to leave his folly, and turn to wisdom, that he may not sing "sad" at last. P.C. 1809.

SCENTYL, adj. Learned, wise. *Kyn naq óff dén skentyll púr, par del won lavaraff dhys yntré Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys*, though I am not a very learned man, even as I know I will tell to thee between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. Written also *scyntyl*, qd. v.

SCENYS, s. m. Sinews. *Corf Ihesus ha'y asely y dhe denna mar velen, néb a vynna a yllly nevera oll y yscren, ha'y skennys, kyc, ha gwythy, pan csa yn crows pren*, the body of Jesus and his limbs they drew so brutally, whoever would might number all his bones, and his sinews, flesh and veins, when he was on the cross-tre. M.C. 183. W. *gewyn*, a sinew.

SCES, s. f. A shade, a shadow. *Llwyd*, 176, *skez*. The late form of *scód*, qd. v.

SCEVARN, s. m. The ear. *Llwyd*, 44. See *Scovern*.

SCEVENS, s. m. The lungs, lights. Corn. Voc. *sceuens*, pulmo. In *Llwyd's time skephans*, 27, 132. From *scaf*, light. W. *ysgyvuint, †eskeueynt*. Arm. *scevent, sceent*. Ir. *sgamhan, †scaman*. Gael. *sgamhan*. Manx, *scowan*.

SCHAF, adj. Rapid. *Mjr worto hag a ver spys a'th trók ty a vjdh yacheys púr quyk ha schaf*, look at it, and in a short time thou shalt be cured of thy evil, very quick and rapidly. R.D. 1731.

SCHEREWNETH, s. m. Wickedness. *Ha satnas gans y antell, ha'y scherewneth, ha'y goyntys, Crist náb an Arluth uchell y dempiyé pan prederis*, and Satan with his danger, and his wickedness, and his enuuing, when he thought to tempt Christ, the Son of the High Lord. M.C. 19. *Golyouch ha pesouch ow thás may hallouch mós dh'y asedh, na vedhouch temtijs dygnas gans gow ha gans scherewneth*, watch ye and pray my Father that ye may be able to go to his seat, that ye be not tempted to molest with falsehood and with wickedness. M.C. 52.

SCHEREWYNSY, s. m. Wickedness. Noe, *mar lucn yw an beys lemya a scherewynsy, may 'thew dhweth dyn-ythys*, Noah, so full is the world of wickedness, that the end is come. O.M. 942. *Noy, mar lenwys ew an bycs lemya a skerewynsy, may 'thew dowedh devethys*. C.W. 162.

SCHEREWYS, s. m. Wicked men. *En scherewys a sor-ras rág bonas Crist honoris, ha bós y ober mar erás, ha dris an bjys ol notijs*, tho wicked men were augered because that Christ was honoured, and that his work was so great and noted through all the world. M.C. 31. *Ha'n scherewys prest a bell dhe worth au gwýr a fye*, and the wicked men were very far from the truth. M.C. 203. *An scherewys a dregas yn yffarn yn tormont créff*, the evil ones dwelt in hell in strong torment. M.C. 213. *Arluth, lavar dyssemypys dhynny, mars yw bódh dhe vreyys ha bolnecgoth an Tás, ny dhe wyskul gans cledhé nép ús worth dhe dalhenné, scherewys drók aga guás*, Lord, say immediately to us, if it is the will of thy mind, and the wish of the Father, that I strike with a sword him that is holding thee, the servant of the wicked villains. P.C. 1142. *Scherewys* is a plural form, from the Old English *shrew*, which had the meaning of wicked.

SCHYNDYE, v. a. To hurt, to injure. *Aga fleyr a ȝl schyndyé, ha ladhé mûr Yedhewon*, their stink may injure and kill many Jews. P.C. 1547. Written also *shyndyé*, and *syndyé*, qd. v.

SCIANS, s. m. Knowledge, skill, art, science, wisdom. *Ha dhymmo grâs ha skyans dhe dherevas par lavarow*, and to me grace and knowledge to declare by words. M.C. 1. *En mât dre y skyans brâs pan gemert kȝg a werhas*, through the Son's great wisdom, when he took flesh of a virgin. M.C. 3. *Saw a'n frût ny fȝdh kymmys yn pren a skeyens hymwys; mar a tybbryth a heina yn hymwys pren a skyens, yn mës alemma ty â, hag a fȝdh marow vcrnens*, but of the fruit there will not be permission, (that) is named the tree of knowledge; if thou wilt eat of that (that) is named the tree of knowledge, out of this place thou shalt go, and shalt die. O.M. 80. A later form of *scient*, qd. v.

SCIANTOLETH, s. m. Prudence. *Llwyd*, 240. Id. qd. *scentuleth*, qd. v.

SCIBER, s. f. A barn, any large room. Plur. *sciberion*, *sciberyow*. *Levereuch dhe gour an chy, agas mester dhe dhanwon py plâs ydh yllé dybry, ef hag ol y tyskyblon; hag ef a dhywê dhynhy un skyber efan yn scon*, say ye to the man of the house, that your master sends, where he may eat, he and all his disciples; and he will shew you a large room forthwith. P.C. 638. *Otté omma skyber dêk, ha cala lour war hy luer*, see here a fair room, and straw enough on its floor. P.C. 679. Written by *Llwyd*, 66, *skibor*. The plural is preserved in the local name of *Skiberion*, the barns, in Mawgan. W. *ysgubor*, † *escubaur*. Arm. *skiber*. Ir. *sciobal*. Gael. *sgobal*. The root is W. *ysgub*, a sheaf. Ir. *scuab*. Gael. *sguab*. Manx. *skeab*. Ang. Sax. *sceaf*. Eng. *sheaf*. Lat. *scopa*.

SCIBIA, v. a. To sweep, to brush. *Llwyd*, 172, *dho skibia*. W. *ysgubo*. Arm. *scuba*. Ir. *sguaba*. Gael. *sgob*.

SCIDAL, s. f. A little dish. *Llwyd*, 46. Id. qd. *scudel*, qd. v.

SCIENT, s. m. Knowledge, wisdom. Corn. Voc. *guan a scient*, ennergumins, weak of mind: *diskient*, insipiens, foolish. From the Lat. *scientia*.

SCIENTOC, adj. Wise. Corn. Voc. *sapiens*. Written by *Llwyd*, 118, *skientic*, skilful, expert. From the subs. *scient*.

SCILLY, v. a. To cut off. "Hence the *Scilly Isles*, cut off from the insular continent." *Pryce*.

SCINAN, s. f. A pin. *Llwyd*, 41. It must be the same word as *scinen*.

SCINEN, s. f. An ear-ring. Corn. Voc. *inauris*.

SCIRAN, s. f. A bough or branch of a tree. Pl. *scirow*. *Llwyd*, 63. Written also *scoren*, qd. v. W. *ysgyren*.

SCITH, adj. Weary, tired, jaded, faint. *Llwyd*, 67. Generally written in the Dramas *sqyith*, qd. v.

SCLANDRY, v. a. To offend, to slander, to accuse. Part. *sclandrys*. *Artuth, leverel dym gura, mars ôf vy an kêth henna, na vo dên aral sclandrys*, Lord, tell me if I am that same, that another man may not be accused. P.C. 743. *Kyns bôs un nôs tremenys, why a vȝdh pûr vȝr sclandrys ahanaf ketep mât bron*, before one night be passed, ye will be very truly offended for me, every son of the breast. P.C. 891. *Kyn fôns y ol sclandrys, neffrê avos bôs ledhys, my ny wrâf dhe dhyflasê*, though they be all offended, ever because of being killed, I

will not displease thee. P.C. 899. Borrowed from the English.

SCOCHFORDH, s. f. A cross-road. *Dre un scochfordh y ponyas, cafos y mât mar callê*, through a cross-road she ran, if she could get her son. M.C. 164.

SCOD, s. f. A shade, a shadow. Corn. Voc. *umbra*. The latest form was *skez*. W. *ysgawd*. Arm. *scûd*. Ir. *scath*. Gael. *sgiaith*. Manx. *scaa*. Goth. *skadus*. Gr. *σκότος*, *σκιά*, *σκιᾶδιον*. Ang. Sax. *scad*, *scead*, *sced*. Eng. *shade*.

SCODEC, adj. Shady. *Llwyd*, 176. W. *ysgodawg*. Arm. *scodek*. Ir. *scathach*. Gael. *sgiaithach*.

SCODH, s. f. A shoulder. Dual, *discodh*, the two shoulders, the shoulders. *An grows y a rûg gorre war scôdh Ihesus dh'y dôn dhy*, the cross they did put on the shoulder of Jesus to bear it thither. M.C. 162. *Mar possê a'n neyll tenewen, rûg y scôdh hy a'n grevyê*, if he leant on the one side, for his shoulder it grieved him. M.C. 205. Written also *scoudh*, qd. v. The oldest form was *scuid*, qd. v.

SCOL, s. f. A school. Corn. Voc. *scola*. From the Latin.

SCOLCHYE, s. f. A sculking. *Why a dhêth dhym yn arvow, dre dreyson yn un scolchyé, gans boclers ha cledhydhynow*, ye have come to me in arms through treason, sculkingly, with bucklers and swords. M.C. 74. From the English.

SCOLHEIO, s. m. A scholar. Corn. Voc. *scholasticus*. W. *ysgolhaig*, † *escoleyc*, † *scolheic*. Arm. *scolaer*. Ir. *sgolaire*. Gael. *sgoillear*.

SCOLLYE, v. a. To spill, to shed, to pour, to scatter. Part. *scollyys*, *scollys*. *Pan wreta mar coynt fara, ow scollyé agan guara, ha'n fêr orth y tystryw, when thou aetest so rudely, scattering our wares, and the fair destroying it*. P.C. 341. *En kêth oymement a scollyas warnaf, rûk ow anclydhyas, hy a'n grûk dre kerensê*, the same ointment she poured on me for my burial, she did it through love. P.C. 547. *Myschef a gôdh tyn ha crêf, rûk y wôs a vȝdh scollys*, mischief will fall sharp and strong, for his blood (that) shall be shed. P.C. 2460. *A'y ben y oys o scollis, hag ymo fest luhâs tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, from his head his blood was spilt, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. M.C. 133. Written also *scullyé*, qd. v.

SCON, adv. Soon, immediately, forthwith. *Adam, cummys scon a fȝdh hȝs dhe baal buen dhe drehy*, Adam, leave shall be forthwith to cut full the length of thy spade. O.M. 379. *Ow dâs fest lowenck vȝdh, mar scon a'n bȝs tremenê*, my father will be very joyful, if he soon passes from the world. O.M. 834. *Mester yn scon my a wra*, master, I will do it immediately. O.M. 1005. *Ellas, na allaf yn scon keusel worthys*, alas, that I cannot at once speak to thee. R.D. 761.

SCONYA, v. a. To refuse, to deny, to reject. Written also *sconyê*. *Dre sor kyn fêns y terryys, dhe sconya my ny alla*, though they be broken in anger, I am not able to refuse. O.M. 1238. *Ny sconnyaf yn nêp maner a wûl ol dhe volunch*, I will not refuse in any manner to do all thy will. O.M. 1291. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n talwyth dhyuch, rum pen, pypenagol a sconyo*, if I be alive a year, I will pay it to you, by my head, whoever may refuse. O.M. 2388. *Mc a geys dhodho mûr dêk, na sconyer pendra wreny*, I will speak to him very fair, that what we do may not be refused. P.C. 190.

- Er dhe byn ny wrâf sconyé*, against thee I will not refuse. P.C. 500. *Henna Pedyr a sconyas*, Ihesus dhe wolhy y dveys, that Peter refused, that Jesus should wash his feet. M.C. 46. *Betegyns te ny sconyth*, nevertheless thou dost not refuse. M.C. 120.
- SCOREN**, s. f. A branch, a bough. Pl. *scorennow*. Corn. Voc. *scorren*, ramus. *Mŷr pandra wyllly ynny kefrys gwrydhyow ha scoren*, look what canst thou see in it besides roots and branch. O.M. 802. *Cherubyn, êl Dew a rās, yn wedhen me a welas, yn ban uhel worth scoren*, cherub, angel of the God of grace, in the tree I saw, high up on a branch. O.M. 805. *Nôth yw ol hy scorennow*, bare are all its boughs. O.M. 780. *Hŷr gans mŷr a scorennow*, tall with many boughs. O.M. 838. W. *ysgyren*. Arm. *scourren*.
- SCORNYE**, v. a. To contend, to strive. Written also *scorné*. *Iŷy a dhesefsé scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dollé dhe wordhyé newow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2730. *An fals re scoruyes gyné*, the false (man) has striven with me. P.C. 1335. *Ny dâl dhys scornyé gynyé*, it behoves thee not to strive with me. R.D. 105. *Me a'th pŷs, scornyé gynen lenyn na wra*, I pray thee, do not make mockery with us now. R.D. 918.
- SCOULDH**, s. f. A shoulder. *War ow scoudh me a vyn y dhôn dhe dré*, on my shoulder I will carry it home. P.C. 658. *Me a's dêk fest yn lowen rāg y dhyffres a unken*; dro hy dhymmo war ow scoudh, I will carry it very gladly, to shelter him from pain; bring it to me on my sholder. P.C. 2623. Written also *scôdh*, qd. v. The oldest form was *scuid*, qd. v.
- SCOUL**, s. m. A kite. Corn. Voc. *milus*. Arm. *skoul*. W. *ysgwvl*, *ysglyv*, rapacious.
- SCOVARN**, s. f. The ear. Corn. Voc. *scouarn*, auris. Written also *scovern*, *scovorn*, *scoforn*. Pl. *scovornow*. *Pedyr a'n neyl teneven yn mēs a dennas cledhé, hag a drohas ryb an pen scovern onan anedhé*; Crist a settyas yn tyeen an scovern arté dhe dré, Peter from the one side drew forth a sword, and cut beside the head an ear of one of them; Christ set the ear completely home again. M.C. 71. *Cowethé, gueresouch, ow scoforn trechys myrouch dhe vés dhyworth ow pen*, companions, help, see my ear cut off from my head. P.C. 1144. *Dhe'th scoforn wharré yehes my a re*, to thy ear soon healing I will give. P.C. 1150. *Pŷr aukensy gans dornow dhodho war an scovornow reuch boxesow trevysy*, very painful with hands to him on the ears give ye sad blows. P.C. 1361. *Ha rén dhodho boxesow gans dornow ha guelynnny war an scovornow*, and let us give him buffets with hands and rods on the ears. P.C. 1391. W. *ysgyvarn*, † *eskeuarn*. Arm. *scouarn*.
- SCOVARNOG**, s. m. A hare. Corn. Voc. *lepus*. From *scovarn*, the ear. Its large ears being a distinguishing quality. So Gr. *λαγῶς*, from *λαγ*, great, and *ὄς*, ear. W. *ysgyvarnog*. Arm. † *skouarnnek*. Irish, *sciberneog*. Gael. *sgio barnag*. (The root is lost to the Erse.) Llwyd, writes the word *scovarnak*, and *scovarnog*, as the common pronounciation of his time. *Scovarnog bian*, a leveret or little hare. 78. In many parts of Wales it is now colloquially called a *scyvarnog*. "A hare is still called a *scavernick*, throughout the west of Cornwall." *Polwhele*.
- SCOVVA**, s. f. A tent, a pavilion. *Moyès whék, ny a dreha ragon chy pols dhe wonys*; *rāg ny a ŷl gŷl scovva ow cortes vós goskesys*, sweet Moses, we will raise for us a house, a while to labour; for we may make a tent waiting to be sheltered. O.M. 1717.
- SCREFA**, v. a. To write. *Ha'n pŷth a screfys screfys, yn mēdh Pylat dhedhé y*, and what I have written, I have written; says Pilate to them. M.C. 188. *Mēs omma mowns screfys*, but here are written. C.W. 160. *Arluth, kemer truath warnan ny, ha screfa ol remma de arhadow parth chy agan colonow*, Lord, have mercy upon us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts. *Pryce*. *Scref*, write thou. Llwyd, 248. † *N'ora vi screfa na mui*, I can write no more. 250. Another form of *scrifa*, qd. v.
- SCREFT**, s. m. Scripture. Llwyd, 146. W. *ysgrythyf*.
- SCRIFE**, v. a. To write. 2 pers. s. imp. *scrif*. Part. *scrifys*. *Me a'th pŷs, scríf ow ené, pan vŷf narow, yn dhe rôl*, I pray thee, write my soul, when I am dead, in thy roll. P.C. 421. *Me re wrŷk scríf agas cheson dh'y ladhé*, I have written your accusation to kill him. P.C. 2791. *Na scríf mychtern Yedhewon, saw scríf ynno an bylen dhe leverel y vós ef*, write not king of the Jews, but write on it, the villain said that he was. P.C. 2798. *An pŷth a scrifys, scrifys; na ken ny scrifaf neŷfré*, what I have written I have written; no otherwise will I ever write. P.C. 2808. *Yn levyr yma scrifys*, in a book it is written. P.C. 1157. *Hag yn ol an kēth henna, nynsus y hanow scryffys*, and in all that same his name is not written. O.M. 2646. *Ihesus yn dour a scrifas*, Jesus wrote on the ground. M.C. 33. *Pylat a vynnas scríf a vewnans Crist acheson, praga dampnys rebee, hag a'n scrifas y honon*, Pilate would write of the life of Christ an accusation, why he was condemned, and he wrote it himself. M.C. 187. W. *ysgrivo*, *ysgrivenu*. Arm. *scriva*. Ir. *scriobh*, † *scrib*. Gael. *sgriobh*. Manx, *scrieu*. Lat. *scribo*.
- SCRIFE**, s. m. A writing. *Hedre vōns y ow plentyé, Ihesus yn dour a scryfas, ha dre vertu an scríf, pēb dhe vēs a omdennas*, while they were complaining of her, Jesus wrote on the ground, and by virtue of the writing, every one out withdrew. M.C. 33. W. *ysgriv*. Ir. *scriobh*, *scriobhadh*. Gael. *sgriobh*, *sgriobhadh*. Manx, *scrceuee*.
- SCRIVEN**, s. f. A writing. Corn. Voc. *scriuen danuon*, epistola, a letter missive. W. *ysgriven*; *ysgriven danvon*. Manx, *scrceuyen*.
- SCRIVINAS**, v. a. To scratch, to claw. Llwyd, 145, *dho scrivinas*. W. *ysgravino*. Arm. *scrapa*.
- SCRIVINIAT**, s. m. A writer. Corn. Voc. *scriuinia*, scriptor. W. *ysgrivenydh*, *ysgrivenwr*. Arm. *scrivaner*.
- SCRIVIT**, s. m. A writing. Corn. Voc. *scriuit*, scriptum. Written by Llwyd, 146, *scriwidh*. W. *ysgriviad*. Arm. *scriid*, *scriit*.
- SCRUTH**, s. m. A shiver, a horror. *En benenas leun a rās gans an bêdh fast powessens*; *worth an pen y a welas dhē'n bêdh yw leveris kens un flôch yonk, gwyn y dhyllas, eyll o, ha y ny wodhyens*; *scruth own mŷr a's kemerns rāg an marthus re welsens*, the women full of grace leaned quite on the tomb; they saw at the head of the tomb, (that) is before mentioned, a young child, white his raiment; it was an angel, and they knew it not; a shiver of great fear seized them at the marvel (that) they saw. M.C. 254. W. *ysgryd*. Arm. *skrija*.

SCRIDGE, v. a. To shriek. *A vynyn ryth, py le ydh êth?* *râg kueth pyggyth, garmé a wrêth; na ôl na scrîg, nêp a wêthleth, sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyw plêth, O woeful woman, where goest thou? for grief thou prayest, cry out thou dost; weep not nor shriek, whom thou seekest thou driedst his feet with thy two plaits.* R.D. 853. *W. ysgrechio; from ysgrech, a shriek. Ir. screech. Gael. sgreach. Manx, scrach. Eng. screech.*

SCRYMBA, s. m. An outcry. *Pocvan pûp ûr ha rynnny, skrymba brâs an dewolow, ef a'n gevyth genen ny a pûp drôk maner ponow, sickness always, and horror, great outcry of the devils, he shall find with us, and all evil sorts of pains.* R.D. 2344. *W. ysgarm. Arm. scrimpa, to neigh.*

SCRYNCYE, v. a. To snarl, to grin. *Abel, râg dhe offryn kêr, ty a vîdh genen nefrê; ha dewolow hep nyver, pûp ûr orthys ow scrynkýé, Abel, because of thy dear offering, thou shalt be ever with us; and devils without number always grinning at thee.* O.M. 570. *W. ysgrynnygu. Arm. scrina.*

SCUATTYA, v. a. To break, to burst, to smite. *Dho skwattia, Llwyd, 117, 142. See Squattya.*

SCUBILEN, s. f. A whip, a scourge. *Corn. Voc. flagrum vel flagellum. W. ysgubell; dim. of ysgub, a besom. Arm. scubelen.*

SCUDEL, s. f. A dish, a platter. *Corn. Voc. discus. Pûb onan a ghwys, Arluth Du, yu me henna? Ha Ihesus a worthebys; a'm scudel dybbry a wra; gwef vîth pan veva genys a dor y vam dhe'n bîs-ma, every one exclaimed; Lord God am I that one? And Jesus answered; out of my dish he is eating; woe to him that ever he was born from his mother's womb to this world.* M.C. 43. *W. ysgudell. Arm. scudell. Manx, skual. From the Lat. scutellus.*

SCUDH, s. f. A shoulder. *Llwyd, scúdh, 11, 16. Written also scódh, and scoudh, qd. v.*

SCUID, s. f. The shoulder. *Corn. Voc. scapula. Written in the Dramas scódh, and scoudh, qd. v., and the duals dywscodh, and duscodh. W. ysgwydh. Arm. scoaz, † scoacc. (Ir. † scoid, the nape.) Sansc. skaudha.*

SCUIDLIEN, s. m. A hood. *Corn. Voc. superhumale. Lit. a shoulder-linen. Comp. of scuid, and lien, a cloth. W. ysgwydhlian.*

SCULLYE, v. a. To shed, to spill, to pour, to scatter. *Part. scullys. Yma gynef flowrys ték, yn onor dhum arluth whék aga scullyé yn danno, I have fair flowers, in honour to my sweet Lord, (I will) scatter them under him.* P.C. 260. *Me a vyn môs dhe uré ow arluth, treys ha dewlé gans onement kêr, ha war y pen y scullyé, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment, and pour it upon his head.* P.C. 476. *Eveuch lemyñ ol an guñ, râg hemma yw ow gôs fîñ, hag a vîdh ragouch skullys yn dewyllycns pechusow, drink ye now all the wine, for this is my last blood, and will be shed for you, in atonement of sins.* P.C. 829. *Cres ys a hos Dew a allos y vones dhyn; scullyas y wôs râg yonk ha lós, sylwel mar myn, we believe that he is God of power to us; he shed his blood for young and gray, if he will save.* R.D. 333. *Written also scollyé, qd. v. The root is scul or scyl, qd. v. W. chwâl. Arm. scula. Ir. scaoil. Gael. sgaoil. Manx, skeayl. Scotch, skail, skell. North of England, scale.*

SCUSY, v. n. To escape, to get free. *Y rôf hynwyn*

dhe'n puskes, porpus, sowmens, syllyes, ol dhym gustyth y a vîdh; lencow ha barfusy, pîsk ragof ny wru skusy, mar cordhyaf Dew yn perfydh, I will give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmons, congers, all to me obedient they shall be, lings and eods, a fish from me shall not escape, if I shall worship God perfectly. O.M. 139.

SCUTH, s. m. A plight. *Me yw mychtern re wrûk cás ol râg dry Adam ha'y hás a tebel scuth; mychtern ôf a lowné, ha'n victory êth gyné, yn arwow rûdh, I am a king (that) hath done battle all for the purpose of bringing Adam from evil plight; I am a king of joy, and the victory hath gone with me, in red arms.* R.D. 2519. *Ha fattel duthys yn ban, dre dhe gallos dhe honan, ha war dhe corf mar drôk scuth, and how camest thou up through thy own power, and on thy body such evil plight?* R.D. 2570.

SCUYTHI, v. n. To tire, to grow weary. *Dho skuythi, Pryce. See Squythé.*

SCWYTH, s. m. A jerk, switch, or twitch. *Pryce. See Squych.*

SCYDNYA, v. n. To descend, to fall down. *Ha dhe'n Tâs gurén oll pegy, na skydynya an kéth vengeans yn nêb termyn warnan ny, nag en flechys, and to the Father let us all pray, that the same vengeance may not fall down at any time upon us, nor our echildren.* C.W. 160. *Ty a ool ha lyas mîl, kyn 'thota skydyns yn wharth, thou shalt weep and many thousands, though thou art fallen into laughter.* C.W. 168. *Mar ny wrucuh, vengeans pûr vrâs a skydn warnouch kyns na pell, if ye will not, very great vengeance will fall upon you before long.* C.W. 172. *A late corruption of dyyskynné, qd. v.*

SGYGGYOW, s. m. Shoes. *Moses, sâf ena, na nês na dhûs na fella, râg ny vynnaf; dhe worthys dýsk dhe 'skygyow dhe vês, sevel war tîr veneges a wrêth, del lavaraf dhys, Moses, stand there, nor nearer, come not; from thee take off thy shoes, stand on hallowed ground thou dost, as I tell thee.* O.M. 1406. *Eskygyow is a corrupted form of esgidïow, plur. of esgid, qd. v.*

SCYL, s. m. What is scattered, dust, waste. *Me a re gans mîr a rás wharé lemyñ strokys vrâs pûr ewn war an brest a râg, bîs may codhé hy dhe'n dôr, ha'y brewy guyls yn dar clor mar vcnys avel skyl brâg, I will give with much pleasure soon now great strokes, very exactly on the breast in front; until she fall upon the earth, and bruise her, in fierce pain, as small as malt dust.* O.M. 2720. *Te nyn rás toulé hanow an Arluth dhy Dew dhe skul, râg an Arluth nyn syns hemma leal, nêb ês toulé y hanow dhe skul, thou shalt not throw the name of the Lord thy God to waste, for the Lord will not hold him faithful, who throweth his name to waste.* Pryce. *W. chwâl.*

SCYLE, s. f. Base, foundation, groundwork. *Yn mêdh Plat, scyle vâs, me ny gafé, rum leuté; na bîth may ef ny gafâs prág may fe rîs y dampnyé, says Pilate, good grounds I have not found, by my loyalty; nor any more did he find why there was need to condemn him.* M.C. 116. *Lemmyn merouch pe nyle a'n dús a vîdh del-yffrys, po Crist, leverouch scyle, po Barabas, dên blamys, now see ye which of the two men shall be delivered, whether Christ, say ye the grounds, or Barabas, a guilty man.* M.C. 125. *Pylat a gewsys arté, dredhouch why bedhens ledhys, râg ynno me ny gafé scyle vâs may fo dampnys, Pilate said again, by you let him be killed,*

for in him I have not found good grounds that he should be condemned. M.C. 142. *Pan êth Pylat dh'y redyê, scyle nyny o nag onan*, when Pilate went to read it, there was no ground not one. M.C. 187. As *nyle* is written for *neyl* or *ncil*, and *pascon* for *passon*, so *scyle* must be for *seyl* or *seil*, the oldest form of which was *sel*, qd. v. W. *sail*, † *seil*.

SCYLE, v. a. To lay a foundation, to found, to cause. *Natur scyle, me a syns, Arluth da mar pŷdh peynys, ol y sogetê kyn fons sŷns, rŷg y bcyn dhe vŷs grevys*, nature will cause, I hold, if the good Lord be pained, all his subjects, though they were holy, for his pain to be grieved. M.C. 211. W. *seilio*.

SCYLUR, s. m. A scholar. Pl. *scylurion*. Llwyd, 146, 242.

SCYNTYLL, adj. Learned, knowing, wise. *Gans dên skyntyll a wodhyê me a glewas leverel*, by a learned man that knew I have heard say. M.C. 134. *En Edhevon skyntyll kêth, re's teffo mŷr velyny, dhe veras worth Crist y êth, hag ef yn crous ow cregy*, the same learned Jews, may much harm come to them, to look on Christ they went, while he was hauging on the cross. M.C. 216. Another form of *scentyl*, qd. v.

SCYWARNAC, s. m. A hare. Llwyd, 22, 240. A late form of *scovarnec*, qd. v.

SE, s. f. A seat. *Heyl, ow arluth yn dhe se*, hail, my lord, in thy seat. O.M. 905. *Dûn dhe gyrhas Salumon, ha goryn ef yn y drôn, avel mychtern, yn y se*, let us come to fetch Solomon, and put him on his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 2393. *Yssê yn dhe sce yn wêdh, a bewê dhe tās Daveth, rŷg ef a'n kemynmys dhys*, sit in thy seat also, (which) thy father David possessed, for he has bequeathed it to thee. O.M. 2392. *A Tās bynyges y'th se*, O Father, blessed on thy seat. R.D. 2619. *Asedh* is another form, qd. v., and for the verb, see *sedha*, *ysedhê*. W. *sêdh*, se. Ir. *saide*, † *suide*. Gael. † *saide*. Lat. *sedes*. Gr. *ēdos*. Lith. *sodas*. Sanse. *sadas*.

SE, pron. s. Thee. *Dh'y gour hy a dhanvonas, a Crist kepar del welsê; yn kerdh delma dre gannas; nyny ew ragos se ladhê, Crist yw synsys mŷr dremas*, to her husband she sent, of Christ as she had seen, away thus by a messenger; it is not for thee to slay, Christ is held very exceeding good. M.C. 123. More generally written *sy*, qd. v., both being variations of *te*, or *tî*.

SEAG, s. m. Grains of malt after brewing. † *Ma leiaz gurêg lacka vel zeag, gwel gesses vel kommeres*, there are many wives worse than grains, better left than taken. Pryce. W. *soeg*.

SECERDER, s. m. Security. Llwyd, 60. From *secer*, id. qd. W. *sicr*, certain. Irish, *sacair*. Gael. *socair*. Manx, *shickyr*. Lat. *securus*.

SECH, adj. Dry, dried, parched, withered. *Saw my a greys hy bŷs sêch, ha gurŷs nôth ol rŷg an pêch a pehas ow thās ha'm mam*, but I believe that it is dry, and all made bare, for the sin (that) my father and mother sinned. O.M. 757. *Ha hy a vra aspyê, mars ūs dôr sêch yn nêp pow*, and she will see, if there is dry land in any country. O.M. 1116. *Tŷr sêch yn guêl nag yn prās*, dry land in field or meadow. O.M. 1137. *Bŷs sêch ha têk an avel, dhe Dew y coth dhyn grassê*, that the weather is dry and fair, it behoveth us to give thanks to God. O.M. 1147. Written indiscriminately *sŷch*, qd. v.

SECHE, v. a. To make dry. 3 pers. s. fut. *sêch*. Part. *sechys*. *Yma daggrow ow klybyê dre dreys, rŷk ewn kerengê, saw me a's sêch gans ow blew*, tears are wetting thy feet for true love, but I will dry them with my hair. P.C. 484. *My a woulch ol agas trŷs, ha gans towal a lŷn gulân my a's sêch ketteb onan*, I will wash all your feet, and with a towel of clean linen dry them every one. P.C. 837. *Ytho mar krugê golhy agas treys, h'aga seché, golhens pŷp treys y gylê ahanouch, kepar ha my*, now if I have washed your feet, and dried them, let every one wash each other's feet of you, like as I. P.C. 876. *Nêb a vo y gorf golhys, nyny jêves ethom golhy saw y treys na vŷns sechys, rŷg gulân yw ol yredy*, he whose body is washed hath not need of washing only his feet that they be not dry, for he is all clean truly. P.C. 863. Written also *sychê*, qd. v.

SECHES, s. m. Thirst, drought. *Seches dhodho yma, ef a'n gevê drôk wyras*, there is thirst to him, he has had a bad relief. P.C. 2975. *Ottensê gynof parys, bystel, eysel kymyskys, vassel, mars ūs seches brās*, behold them with me ready, gall (and) vinegar mixed; wassail, if there is great thirst. P.C. 2978. *Seches dhymmo vy yma*, thirst to me there is. P.C. 2979. W. *syched*. Arm. *seched*. Lat. *siccitas*.

SECHTER, s. m. Dryness, drought. Llwyd, 240. W. *sychder*. Arm. *sechder*.

SECHYS, adj. Dry, dried, withered. *Dôr sechys*, dry land. Pryce. See *Sychys*.

SEDHE, v. n. To seat one's self down, to sit. 3 pers. s. fut. *sêdh*. Part. *sedhys*. *Taw, sedhê vyn ty, Phelip*, be silent, wilt thou sit, Philip. R.D. 995. *Te a sêdh*, thou shalt sit; *why a sêdh*, ye shall sit. C.W. 6. Other forms are *asedhê*, *csedhê*, and *ysedhê*, qd. v. W. *sedhu*. Arm. *azeza*. Ir. † *suide*. Lat. *sedco*. Gr. *ēzw*, *īzw*. Goth. *sitan*.

SEDHEC, s. m. A seat. *Tās Crist dhe vês a fyas, pêb a'y du pŷr vorethek; saw Pedyr Crist a holyas abell, avel un ounek dhe dyller an prins Annas; ena ydhesê sedhek, orto y asedhas, may clewo lêff Ihesus whêk*, the people of Christ fled away, each on his (own) side very mournful, but Peter followed Christ from afar, like a coward, to the place of the prince Annas; there was a seat there, on it he sat down, that he might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77.

SEDHVA, s. f. A sitting place, a seat. Pryce. Generally written *asedhva*, qd. v.

SEF, v. n. He shall stand. 3 pers. s. fut. of *sevel*, qd. v. *Del sevys mab Du a'y wêdh, yn êr-na dhe'n tressa dŷdh, yn della ol ny a sêf dêdh brues, drôk ha da yn wêdh*, as the Son of God arose from the tomb, then, on the third day, so shall we all wise on doomsday, good and bad alike. M.C. 259. *Râk me a wôr lour denses, marnes dre an luen duses, omma ny sêf*, for I know well the manhood, except through the full Godhead, here will not remain. R.D. 2516. W. *sav*.

SEFSYS, v. n. Thou stoodest up. 2 pers. s. preterite of *sevel*, qd. v. *Pan sefsys hydheuw myttyn, yâch êns agu ieyw*, when thou gottest up this day in the morning, their sinews were sound. P.C. 2680.

SEGERIS, adj. Empty, void of, vain. Llwyd, 69.

SEGYR, adj. At leisure, having nothing to do. Llwyd, 169. W. *segur*. Lat. *securus*.

SEGYRYS, adj. At leisure. Llwyd, 169.

SEH, adj. Dry. A late form of *sêch*. Finally softened into *zêh*. Llwyd, 150.

SEHAR, s. m. Drought, dryness. Llwyd, 12, 240, *zehar*. A late form of *sechler*, qd. v.

SEHAS, s. m. Thirst. A later form of *seches*. Written by Llwyd, 26, *zehaz*.

SEHA, v. a. To dry, to wipe; to be dry, to be thirsty. *Dho seha*, Llwyd, 43, 162. A later form of *sechê*, qd. v.

SEHYS, adj. Dry, thirsty. Pryce. A later form of *sechys*, qd. v.

SEINS, s. m. Saints. Llwyd, 243. Generally written *sîns*, qd. v.

SEIT, s. m. A pot. Corn. Voc. *olla*. The latest form was *zeath*, Llwyd, 106. W. *saith*.

SEITAG, card. num. Seventeen. Llwyd, 148. Comp. of *seith*, seven, and *dêg*, ten. The correct form would be *seitek*. Arm. *seitek*. (W. *dau-ar-bymtheg*, two upon fifteen.) Ir. *seacht-deag*. Gael. *seachd-deug*. Manx, *shiaghtjeig*. Lat. *septendecim*.

SEITH, card. num. Seven. *Caym ny vedhyth yn della, râg dhe ladhé dén mar qura, ef a'n gevyth seyth kemmys a paymys yn nôr bîs-ma*, Cain, thou shalt not be so, for if a man does kill thee, he shall get it seven times as much of pains in the earth of this world. O.M. 599. *My ny won pyrcê cammen; sîth mîl ha sîth cans blydhen un dén kyn fo ow kerdhes, ow tós kyn spedyê yn geydh dew ugans myldyr perfeyth, omma ny alsê boncs*, I know not who he is at all; seven thousand and seven hundred years, if a man should be travelling, and though he sped coming in a day forty miles complete, here he could not be. R.D. 2494. W. *saith*, † *seith*. Arm. *seiz*. Ir. *seacht*, † *secht*. Gael. *seachd*. Manx, *shiacht*. Gr. *ἑπτὰ*. Lat. *septem*. Sause. *septan*. Zend, *hapte*. It. *sette*. Span. *siete*. Fr. *sept*. Goth. *sibun*. Germ. *sieben*. Ang. Sax. *seofa*, *seofan*. Eng. *seven*.

SEITHAS, num. adj. Seventh. Llwyd, 148, 243.

SEITHUN, s. f. A week. Corn. Voc. *seithum*, *ebdomada*. Written also *sythyn*. *Râg sythyn wosê hemma, dew ugens dýdh my a âs glaw dhe godhé awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1026. *Lavar lemmyn, ha ty a výdh rewardlys, may leverry, me a grýs, kyns pen sythyn*, speak now, and thou shalt be rewarded, if thou wilt say, I believe, before the end of the week. R.D. 30. Written by Llwyd, *seithan*, and derived by him from the Lat. *septimana*, 33. † *An dzhyrna-ma war seithan*, this day seven night. 249. *Nessa seithan*, next week. 250. Arm. *seizun*. Ir. *seachdmhain*, † *sechtmaine*. Gael. *seachduin*. Manx, *shiaghtin*. Fr. *semaine*. In W. *wythnos* is a week, lit. eight nights.

SEITHVES, num. adj. Seventh. *Râg bones ol t êk ha da, yn wheddydh mýns yw formys, aga sona ny a vra, may fe seythves dýdh hymwys*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will, that it may be called the seventh day. O.M. 144. *A Caym, mab Adam, ythové sevys, yn sýthvas degrê*, from Cain the son of Adam, I am raised in the seventh degree. C.W. 104. *Râg henna an Arluth a benigas an seithvas dýdh, hag a'n uchellhas*, therefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it. Pryce. Comp. of *seith*, seven, and *med*, a measure. W. *seithwed*. Arm. *seizwed*. Ir. *seachtmadh*. Gael. *seachdamh*. Manx *shiaghtoo*.

SEL, s. m. A foundation, base, or groundwork. Corn.

Voc. *fundamentum*. This is the oldest form of *scyle*, qd. v. W. *sail*. Arm. *sól*. Lat. *solum*.

SELDA, s. m. A cellar. Llwyd, 47. Lat. *cella*.

SELL, s. m. A view, a prospect. Pryce. Written also *syll*, qd. v.

SELLI, s. m. An eel. Corn. Voc. *anguilla*. Pl. *selyes*. *Y rôf hemwyn dhe'n puskes, dhe wyan, pengarnas, selyas*, I will give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, eongers. C.W. 32. Written also *sylyas*, qd. v. W. *llyswen*; (*sil*, pl. *silod*, fish fry.) Arm. *sili*, *silien*.

SELLIC, adj. Conspicuous, remarkable, in open view. *Crug sellick*, the conspicuous barrow, in Verian. Pryce.

SELLYS, adj. Salted. Llwyd, 143. Part. pass. of *salla*, qd. v.

SELWEL, v. a. To save. *Bôdh dhe vâb yw yn della, râk selwel kemmys yw da, aban fue Adam formys*, the will of thy son is so, for to save as many as are good, since Adam was created. P.C. 2953. *Dên na gresso dyougel, an kêth dén-na dhe selwel cammen vîth na ýl wharfos*, the man that believeth not really, that same man to save not any way can exist. R.D. 2479. Written also *syhvel*, qd. v.

SEMLANT, s. m. Semblance, form, appearance. *Pahan pleyt yma Pilat, yn le may ma, ha pan semlant ús ganso; lavar ol an guýr dhymmo fatel me fa*, in what plight is Pilate, in the place where he is, and what appearance is with him? tell all the truth to me how he is. R.D. 2060. Borrowed from the English.

SENDAL, s. m. Fine linen. *A dro dh'y gorff y trylyas sendall rych yn luas plêg*, around his body he wrapped linen rich in many a fold. M.C. 232. Written also *cendal*, qd. v. W. *sindal*. Eng. † *sendal*. Span. *cendal*.

SENED, s. m. A synod. Corn. Voc. *sinodus*. From the Latin. W. *senedh*.

SENGYS, part. Bound, obliged, held, esteemed. *Lavar dhymmo, a ver spys, py nýl o mocha sengys an kêth dén-na dhe carê*, tell thou me, in a short space, which one of the two was most bound this man to love? P.C. 510. *Pyw an brassê dén senges yn mýsk ol dhy dhysskyblon*, who is esteemed the greatest man among all thy disciples? P.C. 773. A corrupted form of *sensys*, part. pass. of *sensy*, qd. v. Written also *syngys*, qd. v.

SENS, s. m. Saints. *Pan wrêth hepcor an beuueus, hep guthyl na moy cheyson, a huch an eledh ha'n sêns, ty a dhue dhe nêf dhum trôn*, when thou shalt put away life, without suffering any more trouble, above the angels and the saints, thou shalt come to heaven to my throne. R.D. 461. Written also *sýns*, being the plural of *sans*, qd. v.

SENSY, v. a. To hold, esteem, value; to apprehend, catch, seize. 2 pers. s. imp. *sens*. Part. *sensys*. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yâr, a sensaf edhyn hep pâr dhe vygyens dén war an bcys*, now I name goose and fowl, (which) I esteem birds without equal for food of man on the earth. O.M. 130. *A'n lóst kymmer dhedhy yn ban, ý'th torn hep gêr sens dhe honan*, by the tail take it up, in thy hand without a word hold (it) thyself. O.M. 1455. *Ken agesouch venytha ny zenzen*, otherwise than you, ever we do not consider. O.M. 2358. *Sens-euch ef yn agan mýsk*, hold ye him in our midst. P.C. 1374. *Pan dyskys yn eghusyow ny wrûg dén fýth ow sensy*, when I taught in the churches, no man ever

- seized me. P.C. 1176. *Wharé y a'n kemeres, hag a'n sensys yntrethé*, presently they took him, and held him among them. M.C. 70. *Towyl vŷth ny allaf yn fās ynno sensy, dhe wonys*, any tool I cannot well hold in them to work. M.C. 156. *Hag yntre en Edhevon an grows fast a ve sensys*, and among the Jews the cross was fast held. M.C. 181. *Râg Pasch o dhedhé, djđh uchel y a sensy*, for it was the Passover to them, a high day they held it. M.C. 229. Written also *synsy*, qd. v. The second *s* became corrupted into *g*, as *sengys* for *sensys*, and in Llwyd's time that was the prevailing sound. Hence he writes it *sendzha, dho sendzhé*, to hold: *sendzhys*, held, obliged. ‡ *Sendzhys ón nĩ a huet*, we are obliged to you. 252.
- SERA, s. m. Sir, a father. *Me a vyn mós dhom sera*, I will go to my father. C.W. 86. Another form of *sira*, qd. v.
- SERCHOG, adj. Loving, attached. Corn. Vocab. *les serchog*, lappa, clot bur. W. *serchog*.
- SERRY, v. a. To provoke, to anger, to offend; to become angry, or displeased. Part. *serrys*. *Eva kyns del vy serrys, my a vra ol del vynny*, Eve, rather than thou be angry, I will do all as thou wishest. O.M. 245. *Ellas, gweles an termyn ow arluth pan wrūk serry*, alas, to see the time when I made my lord angry. O.M. 352. *Pan dorassa an aval, an Arluth a fue serrys*, when he had plucked the apple, the Lord was angered. O.M. 880. *Goef a ra dhe serry*, woe to him (that) angereth thee. O.M. 1016. *Pandra amount dhyn gonys, mar serryth orth dēn*, what avails it to us to cultivate, if thou be angry with man. O.M. 1224. *Serry dhys na dāl*, it avails thee not to be angry. R.D. 1405. *Ow bós serrys nys yn marth*, that I am angry is not a wonder. R.D. 1411. Written also *sorry*, qd. v.
- SERTH, adj. Stiff, hard. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth, may 'th entré an spikys serth dre an cen yn y grogen*, I will pull it with all my strength, that the stiff spines may enter through the skin into the skull. P.C. 2140. W. *serth*.
- SERVIS, s. m. A servant. Pl. *servisy*. *Pysyn may fyyn servysy dh'agan Arluth hep parow*, let us pray that we may have servants to our Lord without equals. O.M. 235. *Gordhyans ha grās dhe Dew ow Thās, luen a vercy, pan danvonas yn onor brās dhym servysi*, glory and thanks to God my Father, full of mercy, when he hath sent in great honour servants to me. P.C. 172. *An Tās Dew roy dhym bós gwyv dhe vós lēn servysy dhys*, may God the Father grant to us to be worthy to be faithful servants to thee. P.C. 713. The plural was also corrupted into *servygy*. *Māp Dew ós ha dēn un weydh, saw ol dhe lēn servygy*, Son of God thou art, and man likewise, save all thy faithful servants. P.C. 279. Llwyd, 242, gives the pl. *servisi*, and the late form *servidzhi*. Lat. *servus*.
- SERVYE, v. a. To serve. 3 pers. s. fut. *serf*. *Bydhens kepar ha'n lyha; ha nēp a dheppro kensa, kepar hu nēp a seryo*, let him be like the least; and he who eats first like him who serves. P.C. 796. *Pyw a synsow why mochya, nēp a serf py a dheber*, whom think ye greatest? him who serves or who eats. P.C. 799. *Yn creys me re ysedhas avel servont ow servyé*, I have sat in the midst like a servant serving. P.C. 804. From the English.
- SESTYA, v. a. To cease, to desist. *Bythqueth bay dhym ny ryssys, ha homma vŷth ny sestyas, aban duthé yn chy dhys pūp ūr ol ammé dhym treys*, never a kiss to me didst thou give, and this one has never ceased, since I came to thy house, continually to kiss my feet. P.C. 523. Lat. *sisto*.
- SETTYA, v. a. To set, to set by, to value, to esteem. *Crist a settys yn tyen an scovern arté dhe dré*, Christ set the cars completely home again. M.C. 71. *Orth Pilat ol y setsans, ha warnodho a rŷg cry*, ou Pilate they all set, and to him cried. M.C. 117. *An houl, ha'n lór, ha'n stergan, my a set a huch an gwecydh yn creys an ebron avan*, the sun, and the moon, and the stars, I will set over the trees in the midst of the sky above. O.M. 27. *Awos henna ny wráf vry, na anothans y bŷs voy me ny settiyaf gual gula*, of that I will not make account, nor them will I value ever more the stalk of a straw. C.W. 98. *Mark Dew warnaf yw settys*, the mark of God is set on me. C.W. 116.
- SETH, s. f. An arrow. Pl. *sethou*. *Dre y holon ydh êth sêth, y mab syndis pan welsé; moreth an sêth hu pylet; natureth o ha denseth*, through her heart there went an arrow, when she saw her son hurt; grief (was) the arrow, and pity, natural love it was and humanity. M.C. 223. *Gor ow sêth dhe dencuen, may hulan tenna dhodho*, put thou my arrow to the string that I may shoot at it. C.W. 112. *Yta an sêth ten-nys, ha'n bêst yma gveskys*, behold the arrow shot, and the beast is struck. C.W. 114. *Me a vyn mós dhe wandra, bestas gwylls dhe aspeas, hag a vyn gans ow sethow ladha piŷ anothans y*, I will go to walk about, to look for wild beasts, and will with mine arrows kill every one of them. C.W. 108. W. *saeth*. Arm. *saez*, *sez*. Ir. *soighead*. Gael. *saighead*. Manx, *side*. Lat. *sagitta*. It. *saetta*.
- SETH, v. n. He went. *Pylc re sêth*, where is it gone? R.D. 789. Read *res-êth*, the *s* being prefixed to a vowel after *re*. So after *a*, in *mar a sêth é*, if he is gone. R.D. 538.
- SETHAN, s. f. An arrow. Dim. of *sêth*. Llwyd, 143, *zethan*.
- SETHAR, s. m. An archer, a shooter; a sea mew, cob or gull. Llwyd, 14, 30, 76, *zethar*. A late form of *sathor*, qd. v.
- SEUYAD, s. m. A tailor. Corn. Voc. *sartor*. Formed from the English *to sew*, with the usual termination to denote the agent.
- SEUYADES, s. f. A female tailor, a sempstress. Llwyd, 241.
- SEVEL, v. n. To stand up, to rise, to stand; to raise up. 3 pers. s. fut. *sêf*, qd. v. Part. *sevys*. *Scrifys yw yn leas le, yt allos y vós gorrys kyffris sevell ha codhé, ha ganso kyn fēs lewyls, te a gŷll sevel arté*, it is written in many a place, that it is put in thy power as well to stand as to fall, and though thou hast been cast down by him, thou wilt be able to stand again. M.C. 22. *Gans henna a'n Edhevon onan yn ban a sevys*, with that one of the Jews stood up. M.C. 81. *Ena hy a ve sevys yn ban ynter benenas*, there she was raised up among (the) women. M.C. 172. *Eledh dherygthy a sêff*, angels before her shall stand. M.C. 226. *Râg Ihesus dhe leverel yn tressa djđh y sevry*, for Jesus had said that he would rise on the third day. M.C. 238. *Ha dhodho*

- a leverys re saffé Crist hep strevyé, and to him (they) said that Christ had risen without contending. M.C. 248. *Del sevys Máb Du a'y vèdh, yn ér-na dhé'n tressa dýdh yn della ol ny a sèff' dèdh brues, drók ha da yn wèdh*, as the Son of God rose from his tomb, then, on the third day, so shall we all arise on doomsday, good and bad likewise. M.C. 259. *Dýsk dhe 'skyggýow dhe vës, sevel war tîr veneges a wrèth*, take off thy shoes, stand on blessed ground thou dost. O.M. 1407. *Ha'n môr a pûp tu dhedhé, ow sevel avel dyw fôs*, and the sea on every side to them, standing like two walls. O.M. 1690. *Sevyn yn ban, dîn ahanan scon alemma*, let us stand up, let us come hence soon from here. P.C. 1099. *Lemmyn ow abesteleth, seveuch yn agas cryggýans; aban ôf sevys a'n bédh, gothfedheuch y's býdh sylwans*, now my apostles, stand in your belief; since I am risen from the tomb, know ye that he have salvation. R.D. 1572. *Sevouch yn agys cryggýans*, stand in your belief. R.D. 2389. *W. sevyll. Arm. sevel. Ir. seas. Gael. seas. Manx, shass.*
- SEVI, s. m. A strawberry. *Llwyd*, 19, 61. *Delkiow sevi*, strawberry leaves. *Râg delkiow sevi gura muzi tég*, for strawberry leaves make maidens fair. *Pryce. W. syvi. Arm. sivi. Ir. súbh lair. Gael. súbhag lair.*
- SEVYLLIAC, s. m. A sneak, a loiterer. *Adam, ma ow lordya avel dúk yn Paradys, ha me sevyllýak omma yn efarn, yn tán pûb prýs, yn ponvan brás ow lesky*, Adam is lording like a duke in Paradise, and I a loiterer here in hell, in fire always, in great pain burniug. C.W. 34. *W. sevylllog.*
- SEW, v. a. Follow thou. 2 pers. s. imp. of *sewyé*, qd. v.
- SEW, s. m. A bream. Pl. *sewion*. *Carnsew*, the bream rock. *Pryce.*
- SEWYE, v. a. To follow, to pursue. Written also *sewé*. 2 pers. s. imp. *sew*. Part. *sewyys, sevys*. *Dhe'n menedh Olyff ydh èth, ha'y dhyscyplys a'n sevýas*, to the mount of Olives he went, and his disciples followed him. M.C. 52. *Reys yw porris, heb strevyé bódh ow thás dhe vós sewyys*, it is needful, very needful, that the will of my Father should be followed without striving. M.C. 73. *Ha ny a'd cusyll, na ás lemyñ y vódh heb sewyé*, and we advise thee, leave not his will without following (it.) M.C. 116. *Sew olow ow thryys, lyskys*, follow thou the prints of my feet, burnt. O.M. 711. *Banneth sewes, botler*, let a blessing follow thee, butler. O.M. 1917. *A dhyragouch me a pýs ow bones ymskemunys, me mar a'n sevys bythqueth*, before you I pray that I may be cursed, if I have ever followed him. P.C. 1416. *Benet sevys*, let a blessing follow. P.C. 3015. Written also *syvé*, qd. v. This word is borrowed from the English, which, though now obsolete in this sense, was by Wickliff and writers of his age almost invariably used for "follow." Thus Wickliff has in 1 Peter, iij. 11. "Seke he pees, and parfyttli sue it." So in Matth. viij. "Whanne Jhesus was come down fro the hill, myehe puple sueden him.—*Sue* thou me and lete the dede men birie her dede men." So in *Life of Thomas Becket*.—"Faste he suede after hem, he and othere mo." l. 15. "The pley he suede of houndes, and of haukes also ynouz." l. 191.
- SEYCH, adj. Dry. *War an pren glays mar a té, yn pren seych ha casadow yn ér-na fatel ve*, on the green wood if
- it come, in dry and hateful wood how would it be? M.C. 170. Another form of *séch* or *sých*, qd. v.
- SEYF, v. n. He will stand. *A huhon máp Dew a seyff*, on high the Son of God will stand. R.D. 2612. Another form of *séf*, qd. v.
- SEYM, s. m. Grease, train-oil. *Wár gás vy dhe dhechesy gans morben bom trewysy dhe'n vyl hora war an taal, neffré na wrello dybry, lemyñ fleryé ha peddry, kepar ha seym py lyys haal*, soon let me strike with mallet a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead, that she may never eat, but stink and rot, like train-oil or salt-marsh mud. O.M. 2708. *W. saim, swyv. Arm. soav, soa. Ir. saim. Gael. saill. Manx, sayll. Lat. sebum. Fr. suif.*
- SGAV, adj. Light, nimble. *Llwyd*, 11. Id. qd. *scáf*, qd. v.
- SGELLIGREHAN, s. m. A bat. *Pryce*. See *Scelligrehan*.
- SHAGGA, s. m. A cormorant, a shag. *Llwyd*, 51, 89. From the English.
- SHANOL, s. m. A channel, a gutter, kennel. *Llwyd*, 46.
- SHIMBLA, s. m. A chimney; a hearth, or fireside. *Llwyd*, 60.
- SHYNDYE, v. a. To hurt, to injure. Part. *shyndyys*. *Ellas, Moyses, och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronck du, ha whethys gans y venym, alas, Moses, Ôh, sad, sad, hurt I am by a black toad, and blown by his venom*. O.M. 1778. *Ow arluth whék ol, ládh e, ken ef a wa ow shyndyé, mar clew vyth agan guarý*, my all sweet lord, kill him, else he will hurt me, if he shall ever hear of our sport. O.M. 2133. Written also *schyndyé* and *syndyé*, qd. v.
- SIAN, s. m. The sea shore, a strand. *Llwyd*, 81, *zian*.
- SIBUIT, s. m. A fir tree. Corn. Voc. *abies*. This in the orthography of the Dramas would be written *sibwydh*, being compounded of *sib*, (Lat. *sapus*) and *gwydh*, a tree. Called also *saban*, qd. v. *W. sybwydh. Arm. sap, supr, sapren. Med. Lat. sapus, sappus, sappetus*.
- SICER, s. m. Cider. Corn. Vocab. *sicera*. *W. suger. Arm. sidr, sistr.*
- SICH, adj. Dry. *Llwyd*, 150. *Pen sich-nans*, the head of the dry valley, in Gwennap. *Pryce*. Generally written *sých*, qd. v.
- SICHOR, s. m. Dryness. drought. Corn. Voc. *siccitas*. *Arm. sechor*.
- SIGER, adj. Hollow, full of holes. *Llwyd*, 47.
- SIGYR, adj. Sluggish, lazy. *Llwyd*, 151. *An gwás brás sigyr-na*, that great lazy fellow. 248. *W. segur. Lat. securus, socors*.
- SIHY, v. a. To dry. *Pryce*. A late form of *sychy*, qd. v.
- SIL, s. m. Sunday. *Llwyd*, 54. Plur. *siliow*. Written also *sul*, qd. v.
- SILGUETH, s. m. Sunday tide, the sunday, on a sunday. *Llwyd*, 249. Comp. of *sil*, sunday, and *gwèth*, a time.
- SIL, s. m. A view, or prospect. *Pryce*. See *Syll*.
- SILLI, s. f. An eel. *Llwyd*, 241. Pl. *sillies*, 243. *Y rôf hynwyn dhe'n puskes, porpus, soumens, syllyes, ol dhym guslyth y a vgdh*, I will give names to the fishes, porpoises, salmons, eels, all to me obedient they shall be. O.M. 136. Written also *selli*, qd. v. *Arm. sili*.
- SIM, s. m. A monkey. Corn. Voc. *simia*. From the Latin. *W. simach*.

SINSY, v. a. To hold. Generally written *sénsyë*, and *synsyë*, qd. v.

SINSIAT, adj. Tenacious. Corn. Vocab. *tenax*. From *sinsy*, to hold, with the ordinary termination.

SIRA, s. m. Sir, a sire, a father. *Llwyd*. 114. † *Ha madra ta, pan drig secra ha damma*, and study well, what did father and mother. *Pryce*. *Sira wyn*, a grandfather. *Llwyd*, 44.

SIW, s. m. A bream. Plur. *siwion*. Written by *Pryce* *sew*, and by *Llwyd*, *ziu*.

SLEV, adj. Skilful, expert, eunning. *Llwyd*, 118.

SLEYVETH, s. m. Skill, eunning. *Enaf Crist dhe yff-arn êth, hag a dorras an porthow, dre y nerth brás ha'y sleyveth ena golmas dewolow*, the soul of Christ went to hell and broke the gates, through his great strength and his skill there he bound the devils. M.C. 212.

SLODYYS, s. m. Sledges, trucks. *Ty, vaow, darbar lym ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow, ha my a fys-tyl agy, ow trehevel an fosow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges; and I will hasten within, raising the walls. O.M. 2318.

SLOTTEREE, s. m. Rainy weather, foul, and dirty; a slattern. *Pryce*.

SLYNTYA, v. n. To slide, to glide along. *Ha te, prýf, a wra cruppya, ha slyntya war doar a heys*, and thou reptile, shalt creep, and slide on the ground along. C.W. 66. *Me a vyn dallath cruppya, ha slyntya war doer a heys*, I will begin to creep, and slide upon the earth along. C.W. 68. *Slyncyä*, is another reading. Eng. *slink*.

SMAT, s. m. A friend, a brave fellow, a soldier. *Dys-myg lemmyn, ty guas smat*, declare now, thou brave fellow. P.C. 1382. *Räg ef gans cum a gerch dhyworthyn Adam hag Eva, ha lyes smat*, for he with wrong will fetch from us Adam and Eve, and many friends. P.C. 3036. *Loucné dhys Syr Pilat, awos bós ny peswar smat, gwythé an bédh ny ylsyn*, joy to thee, Sir Pilate, though we be four brave fellows, we could not keep the tomb. R.D. 603. *Dre ow thrýs y túth un smat gans kentrow d'aga gorré*, through my feet a soldier came with nails to put them. R.D. 2587.

SNIT, s. m. A snipe. "Snite is still used in Cornwall for a snipe." *Polwhele*. W. *ysnid, ysnitén*.

SNOD, s. m. A fillet, a ribbon. Corn. Vocab. *vitta*. W. *ysnoden, noden*. Arm. *neuden*. Ir. *snaidhm, † snath*. Gael. *snaim*. Scotch, *snood*. Lat. *nodus*.

SOA, s. m. Suet, tallow. *Pryce*. W. *sāyu*. Arm. *soav, soa*. See *Seym*.

SOATH, adj. Fat, greasy. *Nansoath*, the fat valley, in Ludoek. *Pryce*.

SOCH, s. f. A ploughshare. Corn. Vocab. *vomer*. Softened into *zôh*, in *Llwyd's* time. 18, 177. W. *swch, † such*. Arm. *souch*. Ir. *soc*. Gael. *soc*. Manx, *sock*. Lat. *soccus*. Fr. *soc*.

SOG, adj. Moist, wet. *Pryce*; who derives hence *Rosogan*, the moist valley, in Stephens. Written also *sug*, qd. v.

SOL, s. f. A foundation. *Pryce*. 1d. qd. *sel*, qd. v. Used with *dýdh*, a day, and *prýs*, time, to express a length of time. *Nansynv groundyys genef vy sol (a) brýs gans horvennow*, they are now begun by me long ago with scaffolds. O.M. 2322. *Yrveryis cw, rum lewté, sol a dhýdh dhe avonsyë a'n kynsé benfys a'n been*, it has been

thought of, on my truth, for a long time to advance thee to the first benefice I have. O.M. 2612. *Räg varow yw an voron gans ow whaffys sol a breys*, for the jade is dead by my blows a long time past. O.M. 2747. *Nêb rum gwerthas sollabreys*, who hath sold me some time ago. P.C. 746. *Ny fue golhys sol-a-dhédh*, it has not being washed a long time. R.D. 1929.

SOLER, s. m. A groundroom, an entry, a gallery, a stage of boards in a mine. *Pryce*. Corn. Vocab. *solarium vel solium*. From the Latin. W. *sciler*.

SOLS, s. m. Corn. Vocab. *pecunia*. Written by *Llwyd*, 115, *zoulz*, a shilling. W. *swllt*. From the Lat. *solidus*. Med. Lat. *soldus*. It. *soldo*. Fr. *sou*.

SON, s. m. A sound, a noise, report, speech. *Aron whék, pýth a cusyl a rêth dhym orth am vresyl, a sôn an debel bobel*, sweet Aaron, what advice givest thou in my dispute, at the noise of the wicked people. O.M. 1815. *Hep whethé corn na gûl sôn*, without blowing a horn, or making a noise. P.C. 1358. *Pýth yw an whethlow ha'n sôn a glewaf aberth yn pow*, what are the tales and the report that I hear within the country? R.D. 608. *Gás dhe sôn*, leave off thy noise. R.D. 1010. *Kymer, toul c yn pryson, na sparyé, kyn wrello sôn*, take thou, throw him into prison, spare him not, though he make a noise. R.D. 2016. W. *sôn, sôn, sain*. Arm. *son, soun*. Ir. *soin, † son, † sian*. Gael. *son*. Manx, *shecan*. Lat. *sonus*. Gr. *ávôs*.

SONA, v. a. To bless, to hallow, to sanctify, to consecrate, to charm. Written also *soné*. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *sôn*. Part. *sonys*. *Aga sona ny a wra*, we will bless them. O.M. 143. *A Dheuv, lemyñ gwyn ow býs, ow vós sonys hep whethlow*, O God, now happy is my lot, my being blessed without deceit. O.M. 466. *My a'd prýs, ow sona gura kyns ys môs*, I pray thee, do bless me before I go. O.M. 723. *Lemyn agan soné gura kyns ys bones ancdhys*, now do thou bless us before it is inhabited. O.M. 1721. *Dal ôf, ny allaf gudes, sôn vy gansé, hep dangar*, blind I ain, I cannot see; bless thou me with them without delay. O.M. 2008. *Sôn vy kyns môs*, bless thou me before going. O.M. 2167. *Du a sonas an bara dhe räg y abestely*, God blessed the bread before his apostles. M.C. 44. *An rý-ma cw oll ték gwrýs, me a'y sôn war barth heb gow*, these are all made fair, I will bless them together without a lie. C.W. 10. *Sonys bédh do hanow*, hallowed be thy name. *Pryce*. W. *swyno*. Ir. *sona, † sên*. Gael. *sona*. O.N. *signa*. O.H.G. *segn*. Lat. *signo*.

SOR, s. m. Anger, wrath, ill will, grudge, grumbling. *Ragon y pesys y dás oll y sor may fe gevys*, for us he prayed his Father that all his wrath might be remitted. M.C. 9. *Na dhcgouch sor yn golon war nêb a vyn ow sawyë*, do not ye bear anger in heart against any one (that) would save me. M.C. 37. *Dhe Herodes ydh esa púr wýr worth Pylat sor brás*, to Herod there was very truly against Pilate great anger. M.C. 110. *Dre sor kyn fens y terryis*, though they be broken in anger. O.M. 1237. W. *sor*.

SORDYA, v. n. To arise, to be raised. Part. *sordyys*. *Bresel créff a ve sordyys en grows pu ellé dh'y dôn*, a strong contest was raised, the cross who should go to bear it. M.C. 160. *Ternoys y sordyas bresel gans an Edhewon goky*, the day after there arose a contest among the foolish Jews. M.C. 238. Lat. *exordior*.

SORN, s. m. A small space, a corner. *Belsebue whék, wheyth dhe corn, ha galwy dré a púp sorn an dhewolow*, sweet Beezebub, blow thy horn, and call home from every corner the devils. P.C. 3056. *A dhysempys whylewh e, mar as éth e dhe cudhé yn nép bós, tewl, py yn sorn*, immediately seek yo for him, if he has gono to hide in some bush, hole, or in a corner. R.D. 539. W. *swrn*.

SORRAS, s. m. A grudge, grumbling. *Pryce. W. sorrad*.
SORRY, v. n. To be angry, or offended; to render angry, to provoke. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *sor*. *En scherewys a sorras rág bonas Crist honoris*, tho wicked were angry for that Christ was honoured. M.C. 31. *Moy es Dew ny a vyé, bñs vynnytha na sorren*, greater than God we should be, that we should never be offended. O.M. 220. *Y won dhe wñr Dew an Tás re sorras drewyth benen*, I know truly, God the Father a sorry woman hath angered. O.M. 256. *Rág ow fehas pandra wráf, may te sorré, a dás whék*, for my sin what shall I do, that thou shouldst be angry, O sweet Father. O.M. 2258. *Rág henna me a sorras, hag a tós na wrén neffré*, for that I was angry, and swore that I never would. P.C. 1421. *Bñth na sor*, never be thou angry. C.W. 90. *Rág me an Arluth dhy Drw yw Dew a sor*, for I the Lord thy God am a God that will be offended. *Pryce*. *Serry* is another form, qd. v. W. *sorri*.

SORT, s. m. A hedgehog. Corn. Voc. *hyricus* vel *erinatus*. Written also *sart*. Arm. *sort*. Fr. *sourd*, a salamander. W. *sorth*, *surth*, slothful, rough. The proper name in W. is *draenog*, prickly.

SOS, v. subs. Thou art. *Os* assumes an *s* as a prefix after *mar* and *maru*, as *mar sós*, if thou art; of which *mar sosa*, *mar sola*, *mar sosé*, *mar a sosé*, *mar sogé*, are various forms. For convenience they may be read *mars ós*, *mars osa*, *mars ota*, *mars osé*, *maras osé*, *mars ogé*. See *Mars*, &c.

SOTEL, adj. Subtle, clever. *Gonesugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rág sotel ouch yn púp creft*, other workmen than you shall not cover it, for skilful ye are in every art. O.M. 2490.

SOTH, v. a. To flatter. *Púb ér dhe dhén gura lewité, beva dén yonk bo dén cóth, orthaf mar mynnyth colé, neffré gans an fals na soth*, always do thou loyalty to mau, be he a young man or an old man, if thou wilt listen to me, ever with the false do not flatter. M.C. 175. From the Old English, *soothe*, to flatter.

SOTH, s. m. Suite. *Arluth, otté ny genouch, del fursyn yn ta genouch, yn agus soth; lavar dhyunny bós dhe vrýs, ha ny a'n gura ef uskys, kepar del góth*, Lord, behold us with you, as we fared well often in your suite, tell us the will of thy mind, and we will do it immediately, like as it is becoming. R.D. 1881.

SOUL, s. m. Stubble. Llwyd, 11, 155, gives the late form *zoul*. W. *soyl*, *sovl*. Arm. *soul*. Lat. *stipula*.

SOWETH, interj. More the pity, sadly, unhappily, alas. *A na wylta ol mýns és orth dhe vlamyé yn soweth, hag ow ry dhys boxow tres, betegyns te ny seonnyth*, seest thou not all the multitude (that) is blaming thee unhappily, and giving thee froward blows? nevertheless thou dost not refuse. M.C. 120. *A soweth, te dha gregy dha'n jowl brás, ha'y anfygy*, ah, sad, thou to believe the great devil, and his hypoerisy. C.W. 76. *Fensen ow bosaf marow, soweth, bythqueth bós formyys*, would that I were

dead; alas that I ever was made. C.W. 92. *Soweth an prýs*, accursed be tho time. C.W. 120. *Ah, soweth, gweles an prýs*, ah, unhappily to see the time. C.W. 122. W. *ysywaeth*, comp. of *y sy*, that is, and *gwaeth*, worse. Arm. *siouaz*, † *suez*. Ir. *saoth*, † *saith*, tribulation.

SOWLS, s. m. A shilling. Llwyd, 151, *zowlz*. A late form of *sols*, qd. v.

SOWS, s. m. An Englishman, a Saxon. Plur. *sowson*. Llwyd, 242, *zowzon*. Pow an Sowson, England. 42. Written also *saws*, qd. v.

SOWSNEC, s. f. The English language. Llwyd, 42, † *zouznak*, and 32, † *zaznak*. W. *saesnaeg*. Arm. *saoznek*. Written also *sawsnec*, qd. v.

SOWYNNE, v. a. To prosper, to flourish, to thrive. Written also *sowené*. 3 pers. s. fut. *sowyn*. *Pan dra ny vyn Dew gúl vry ahanaf, na sowynny an peyth a wrethaf ny wra, ha púp ár chatel Abel, y a sowyn nyl blék guel; Abel a'n pren rág henna*, why will not God make account of me; nor thrive the thing (that) I do will not; and always an article of Abel's will thrive a thousand fold better; Abel shall pay for that. O.M. 520. *Vennytha na sowynny, tan henna war an challa*, that thou mayest never thrive, take this on the jaw-bone. O.M. 539. *Me a'n dalhen fest yn tyn, ha gans ow dorn-ow a'n gurny na sowenno*, I hold him very tightly, and with my hands squeeze him that he thrive not. P.C. 1133. *Ny sowynaf, gon yn ta, nefra yn bñs*, I shall not prosper I know well, ever in the world. C.W. 98. *Henna ew marrudgyon brás, an noer ny sowenas yn for my wróg ev kerras*, that is a great wonder, the earth hath not flourished in the way I made him go. C.W. 128.

SPAS, adv. Whilst, until. Llwyd, 55, 249.

SPAVERN, s. m. Smoothness. Corn. Voc. *spaven mo r* equor, smooth sea. W. *yspai*, *yspait*, what is clear and open.

SPECCIAR, adj. Spotted, speckled. Llwyd, 33. Borrowed from the English.

SPEDHES, s. m. Briars, brambles. *Y'th whys lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bñs y'th worfen; spern ha spedhes ow tevy, hedré vy may fo anken*, in thy sweat labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end; thorns and briars growing, whilst thou shalt be until death be. O.M. 275. *Créf yw gwyrdhyow an spedhes, nay'th yw ow dyw-vrech terry's worté menouch ow quethé*, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them. O.M. 689. *Spedhes* is a plural aggregate, of which the sing. would be *spedhen*. W. *yspydhaden*, † *ispidatenn*. Ir. *sciathach*. Gael. *sgithench*. Manx, *skaiq*.

SPENCER, s. m. A butler. *Pyw a synsow why mochy, nép a serf py a dheber? A nysyw nép a dheppro? yw sár del heucl dymmo; moy yw arluth es spencer*, whom think ye greatest, him (that) serves, or (that) eats? is it not he that eats? sure it is as it seems to me; greater is the lord than the butler. P.C. 802. The obsolete English term.

SPERN, s. m. Thorns. *Spern ha spedhes ow tevy*, thorns and briars growing. O.M. 275. *Gans spern gurék y curené*, with thorns do ye crown him. P.C. 2064. *Otté spern grisyl gyné, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynné, a grup bñs yn empynyon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines pointed and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to

the brains. P.C. 2118. *Pan wclaf adro dh'y pen euryrn spern*, when I see about his head a crown of thorns. P.C. 2934. *Me a dhuk curyn a spern nêp try our adro dhum pen*, I wore a crown of thorns some three hours around my head. R.D. 2554. *Spern* is a plural aggregate, the singular being *spernan*. Llwyd, 240. *Spernan wyn*, a white thorn. 110. *Spernan du*, a black thorn. Arm. *spern*, *spernen*.

SPERNABYL, adj. Willing to be despised. *Besy yw dhys bôs vuell ha spernabyll y'th serveys, manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bôs trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humblo and willing to be despised in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near to thee. M.C. 19. Formed probably from the Old English, *asperne*, to disregard. Lat. *aspermor*.

SPERIS, s. m. A spirit. *Tays ha Mâb ha'n Speris Sans wy a bÿs a leun golon*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with a full heart. M.C. 1. *An ioul a trylyas speris, hag êth dh'y tyller tythy*, the devil turned spirit, and went to his place quickly. M.C. 18. Written also *spyrys*, qd. v.

SPIRIT, s. m. A spirit. Corn. Voc. *spiritus*. The oldest form of *speris*, and *spyrys*, qd. v. W. *yspryd*. Arm. *speret*. Ir. *spiorad*, † *spirut*. Gael. *spiorad*. Manx, *spyryd*. All from the Lat. *spiritus*.

SPLAN, adj. Bright, resplendent, splendid, clear, lucid. Comp. *splanna*. *Lemmen pan yw nêf dhyn gvrÿs, ha lenwys a cledh splan, ny a vyn formÿe an bÿs*, now when heaven is made to us, and filled with bright angels, we will form the earth. O.M. 10. *Ny yllyn syvel yn ban râk own anodho, y wolow o mûr a splan*, I could not stand upright for fear of him, his light was very brilliant. R.D. 535. *Râk an Arluth a geusys hydheru worthyn yn geydh splan*, for the Lord spoke to us to-day in clear day. R.D. 1503. *Yn le may'th ên, yn trewow yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place that I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. *Oll gans our terlentry ydhesaf, splanna es an houl*, all with gold glittering I am, more resplendent than the sun. C.W. 10, 14. *En splan*, clearly. Llwyd, 248. The last form was *spladn*. 48. W. *ysplan*. Arm. *splan*. Lat. *splendidus*.

SPLANDER, s. m. Brightness, splendour, clearness. Llwyd, 33. *Oll dhe splander ha'th tekter y treyl skon dhys dhe hacter, ha mÿr utheck byllen*, all thy splendour and beauty shall be turned immediately to deformity and most ugly foulness. C.W. 22. W. *ysplander*. Arm. *splander*. Lat. *splendor*.

SPLANNA, v. n. To be bright, to shine, to glitter. Llwyd, 62. W. *ysplanna*. Arm. *splanna*. Lat. *splendeo*.

SPRUS, s. m. Grains, kernels. A plural aggregate, of which the singular is *sprusan*, f. *Attoma tayr sprusan dryes mÿs a Baradys dhe why; a aval y fons terryys, a dhêth a'n wedhan defry ew henwys, gwedhan a veuwans: an êl a ornas dhe ny, pan vo dewedh dhêth dhydyow, ha'th vôs gylllys a lema, gora sprusan y'th ganow, ha'n dhew arall pÿr dhybblans yn dha dhevo freig; mÿs an sprûs y fyddh tevys gwedhan a vÿddh pÿr precyous*, here are three kernels brought out of Paradise to you; out of an apple they were broken (that) came from the tree truly, that is called the Tree of life: the angel commanded to us, when were ended thy days, and thou wert gone from hence, to put one kernel in thy mouth,

and the two others very distinctly in thy nostrils; out of the kernels there shall grow a tree, (that) shall be very precious. C.W. 140. Written also *spûs*. *Kemer hyr spûs a'n aval a dybrys Adam dhe dâs, takc three kernels of the apple (which) Adam thy father ate. O.M. 823. An try spûs yn y anow me a's gor*, the three grains in his mouth I will put. O.M. 870. *Bolungeth Dew yw hemma, bones gorrys an spûs-ma yn y anow*, the will of God is this, that these kernels be placed in his mouth. O.M. 874. Arm. *splus*, sing. *splusen*.

SPYRYS, s. m. A spirit. *Onan hu try ôn yn guyr, en Mâp, ha'n Mâp, ha'n Spyrys*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 4. *A Dâs, Mâp, ha Spyrys Sans, gordhyans dhêth corf wêk pÿp prÿs*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, glory to thy sweet body always. O.M. 85. *Ow spyrys ny drÿc nefrê yn corf mâp den vÿth yn beys*, my spirit shall not always dwell in the body of any son of man in the world. O.M. 925. *Marow yw pÿp tra esê spyrys a veuwans ynno*, dead is every thing (that) there was the spirit of life in it. O.M. 1090. A later form of *spirit*, qd. v.

SQUARDYE, v. a. To tear, to rend, to break to pieces; to be torn, to be rent, to be broken to pieces. Part. *squardhys*. *Garlont spern war y ben a ve gorris, may'th o squardiys adro ol*, a garland of thorns was put on his head, so that it was torn all about. M.C. 133. *Ow holon yntre mÿll darn marth yw genê, na squardhy*, it is a wonder to me that my heart does not break into a thousand pieces. M.C. 166. *Oll warbarth may'th êns squardis*, that they were altogether torn. M.C. 181. *A wotta omma nêb ðll tempell Du dowstoll squardyé, ha dh'y rôdh y dhrehevell*, behold here one that can tear to pieces the temple of God, and raise it at his will. M.C. 195. *Veyll an tempyll a squardys yntre dew*, the veil of the temple was torn in two. M.C. 209. Written in the Dramas, *squerdyé*, qd. v.

SQUAT, adv. Suddenly. *How, hale kettep onan, gesouch hy, a barth Malan, yn mortar skuat dhe godhé, ho? haul every one, let it, on Malan's part, into the mortise crack to fall. P.C. 2816. "Squat is a word used by the miners, the squat of a load, a broad heap." Pryce.*

SQUATTYA, v. a. To pluck, or tear to pieces, to smite, to strike, to hew. 3 pers. s. fut. *squat*. Part. *squattihys*. *Squattihys ew dha ampydynon*, smashed are thy brains. C.W. 124. *Gans ow bocll nowydh lemmys me a squat pÿb peis tymber*, with my axe newly sharpened, I will hew every piece of timber. C.W. 166. Llwyd, 55, *squattia*; 117, 142, *dho skuattia, dho skuattya*. Arm. *skeja*.

SQUENIV, adj. Unchaste. Corn. Voc. *incestus*. "This word appears to be the negative of *guaf*, chaste; which is cognate with the Gael. *geanna*. The two forms would then be theoretically *gwanv*, *disqueniv*, or perhaps *gwanm*, *disquenm*, in analogy with *laian*, *dislaian*." Norris's Cornish Drama."

SQUERD, s. m. A rent, any thing torn. *Pryce*. "Squard is still used in Cornwall for a rent in the garment." *Polwhele*.

SQUERDYE, v. a. To tear, to rend, to break to pieces. Part. *squerdys, squyrdys*. *Dyeth mÿr yw dhym skuerdyé na terry pous an plos wâs; teulcl pren mÿl wel vyê, pan vôn squerdys ny vÿddh vâs*, it is a great pity to me to tear or rend the coat of the dirty fellow; to throw

dice would be a thousand (times) better, when it is torn it will not be good. P.C. 2845. *Dynolow yffarn a squerdys corf Iudas ol dhe dharnew*, devils of hell tore the body of Judas all to pieces. M.C. 106. *Yw saw ol dhe wolyow a wyllys vy dhe squerdyé*, are all thy wounds healed (that) I saw tearing thee? R.D. 496. *Y golon squyrdys a lés me a welas*, his heart torn in pieces I saw. R.D. 1032. *Un profus bynyges, yn grous ha dhywrech a lés, squerdys y treys ha'y dhwé*, a blessed prophet on a cross, and his arms extended, torn his feet and his hands. R.D. 1266. Written also *squardyé*, qd. v. Arm. *scarza*.

SQUYCH, s. m. A jerk, switch, or twitch. *Pan fue an purpur war skwygh kyghys dhe vés gans dyp dhorn, worto y glynes hardlych ran a'n kyc bÿs yn ascorn*, when the purple was with a jerk snatched away with hands, to it adhered closely a piece of the flesh even to the bouc. R.D. 2594.

SQUYTH, adj. Weary, tired, fatigued. *A Dew kër assoma squyth, wyn vrys a quellen un wÿth an termen dhe dhevedhé*, O dear God I am weary, happy should I see once the time to end. O.M. 684. *Squyth ôf dre vér lafuryé*, I am weary through much labouring. O.M. 2049. *Nans ón lafuryys ganso, hag an yssyly pÿr squyth*, now we are oppressed with it, and our limbs are very weary. O.M. 2824. *Ha'n dhwé-na, bÿs pan vóns squyth, war Crist y fóns ow cronkyé*, and those two until they were tired, were beating Christ. M.C. 132. Arm. *skuiz*, *quiz*.

SQUYTHENS, s. m. Weariness, fatigue. *Me a vyn mós dhe uré ow Arluth, treys a dewlé gans onement kër, ha war y pen y scullyé, a pÿp squythens y sawyé, hag ylyé y ewewyon*, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment, and shed it upon his head; from all weariness cure him, and anoint his bruises. P.C. 477. Arm. *skuizder*.

SQUYTHEYS, adj. Weary, made weary. *A él, me a lever dhys, ow thás ew cóth ha squytheys; ny garsé pellé bewé*, O angel, I will tell thee, my father is old and weary; he would not wish to live longer. O.M. 737.

STAGEN, s. f. A lake, a pool. *Llwyd*, 33. Lat. *stagnum*.

STEAN, s. m. Tin. *Llwyd*, 154. *Hwél stean*, a tin-work. 60. *Pul stean*, a tin pit. Pryce. *Stean San Agnes an gwella stean en Kernow*, the tin of St. Agnes the best in Cornwall. *Ibid.* Written also contractedly *stén*. *Hwél stén*. *Llwyd*, 145. W. *ystaen*. Arm. *stean*. Ir. *stan*. Gael. *slaoín*. Manx, *stainney*. Lat. *stannum*. Fr. *étain*.

STEFENIC, s. f. The palate. Corn. Voc. *palatum*. Read by *Llwyd*, 111, *stevnig*. Pryce gives *stevaic* as the reading. W. *ystevraig*. Arm. *stan*, *sluon*, *stavn*, *stafn*.

STELLA, adv. Always, continually. *Llwyd*, 70, 148, 178.

STEN, s. f. A milkpail. *Llwyd*, 240. W. *ystén*.

STENER, s. m. A tinner, a pewterer. Plur. *stennerion*. Pryce. *Ry dha stener dec pens en bledhan*, give to a tinner ten pounds a year. *Ibid.* Written also *stynnar*. W. *ystaeuor*. Arm. *steancr*, *stener*.

STENOR, s. f. A water wagtail. *Llwyd*, 93, 240. From *stén*, a milkpail. This bird has various names in Welsh, as *tinsigl*, *sigl-din y gŵys*, *brith yr óg*, and in connection with the dairy, *brith y vuches*.

STEREN, s. f. A star. Corn. Voc. *stella*. Plur. *stér*, *steyr*, *steryan*. *Dour ha lér, ha tán, ha gweys, houl, ha lour, ha steyr kyffris, a Gryst ow codhaff mernans, anken y wodhweys*, water and earth, and fire, and wind, sun and moon, and stars likewise, at Christ suffering death, sorrow they suffered. M.C. 211. *Yn pesweré gwereys perfyth dhe'n beys ol golowys glán, h'aga hynwyn y a vÿdh an houl, ha'n lór ha'n steryan*, on the fourth he made perfect, to all the earth bright lights, and their names they shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 36. *An planats és awartha, ha'n stér yn wédh maga ta*, the planets (that) are on high, and the stars also as well. C.W. 156. Written by *Llwyd*, *sterran*. *Sterran leski*, a blazing star, or comet. *Sterran gwandré*, a planet. 121. *Sterrian moya*, the greatest stars. 224. W. *seren*, † *scirenn*, in Oxford Glosses, plnr. *sér*. Arm. *steren*, *stiren*. Ir. † *rean*. Gael. † *steorn*. Gr. ἀστὴρ. Lat. *astrum*, *sidera*. Goth. *stairno*. Isl. *stiorna*. Ang. Sax. *sterra*. Eng. *star*.

STEVEL, s. f. A chamber; a dining room. Corn. Voc. *steuel*, *trielinum*. *Llwyd*, 4, 166. W. *ystavell*, † *estauell*, pl. † *stevill*, in *Juvenens Glosses*. Lat. *stabulum*.

STEVYA, s. m. A crowd, a company. *Yn un stevya oll y êth bÿs yn Pylat o Iustis*, in a crowd they all went to Pilate (who) was magistrate. M.C. 239. Cf. It. *stivar*, from Lat. *stipare*, to cram full. Eng. *stevedor*.

STICEDN, s. m. A pale, post, or stake. *Llwyd*, 112.

STIFAC, s. m. A eutle fish. *Llwyd*, 148, 274. W. *ys-tiflog*. Lat. *sepia*.

STIL, s. m. A beam, a rafter. *Llwyd*, 165. Pl. *stilliow*. *Dew tek a bren rág stylliyow, ha compos y denwennow, brás ha crom y ben goles*, lo the fairest tree for rafters, and straight its sides, large and rounded its lower end. O.M. 2441. *Cowyth, profiyyan an stylliyow, mars éns compos dhe'n fosow*, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls. O.M. 2471. *Tyench an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n stylliyow*, roof ye the temple without delay, that the rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2488. W. *estyll*, planks; sing. *astyllen*. Lat. *stilus*.

STILLEN, s. f. A hedge in a mine, or stream work. Pryce.

STIRAN, s. f. A slap. † *Dho rei stíran war an vóh*, to give a slap on the cheek. *Llwyd*, 117.

STLAF, s. m. A stammerer. Corn. Voc. *blesus*. Arm. *stabeza*, to pronounce ill.

STOC, s. m. The stock of a tree, a trunk. Corn. Voc. *stirbs*. Gael. *stoc*.

STOL, s. f. A stole, a scarf. Corn. Voc. *stola*. W. *ystola*. Arm. *stól*. From the Latin. *Stollof*, Corn. Voc. *manuale*, a sleeve or hankerechief; lit. a scarf or dress for the hand; being compounded of *stól*, and *lóf*, a hand. *Manuale* was used in the middle ages to signify a handkerchief, or napkin, or sleeve covering the hands.

STONS, s. m. A standing. *Ow stons a fue crows a pren; kys én mychtern, dén ha Dew*, my standing was a cross of wood; before I was a king, man and God. R.D. 2579.

STORC, s. m. A stork. Corn. Voc. *ciconia*. From the English. (W. *chwíbon*.)

STRAIL, s. m. Tapestry. Corn. Voc. *tapeta*. *Strail-clester*, *matta*, a mat of sedge or rushes. *Ibid.* W. *ystraill*. Lat. *stragula*.

- STRECHYE**, v. n. To stop, to stay, to tarry. Written also *streché*. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *streech*. *Farwel, ow arluth gwella, ny vynna streché pella*, farewell, my best lord, I will not stay longer. O.M. 2288. *Bîs yn epscop fystynyn; streché na wryllyn*, let us hasten to the bishop; let us not stop any longer. P.C. 1135. *Ny wrén streechyé na fella*, we will not stop any longer. P.C. 2334. *Mar streechyn omma na moy, ny agan bîdh y dregé*, if we stay here any more, we shall not endure it. P.C. 3001. *Ke yn kereh dywhans hep let, na streech hep mar*, go thou away quickly without delay, tarry not, doubtless. R.D. 117. *Ha re pel ny re streechyas*, and too long we have stayed. R.D. 721. *Ty ha'th vav na streech lemmyn*, thou and thy boy, stay not now. R.D. 1991. *Yn un fystené me a's gwra; ny streechyaf pell*, in a hurry I will make them; I will not tarry long. M.C. 153. Eng. *stretch*.
- STREIL**, s. m. A horse-comb. Corn. Voc. *strigil* vel *strigulus*. Formed from the Latin, by the regular mutation of *g* into its secondary form *gh*, which having no sound was omitted.
- STREING**, s. m. A buckle. Corn. Voc. *fibula*. W. *ys-traig*.
- STREST**, s. m. A shaft, or upright stem of a pillar. *Pryce*.
- STRET**, s. m. and f. A fresh spring, a stream. Corn. Voc. *lalex*. *A'n golon ydh êth strê brâs, dour ha goys yn kemeskis, ha ryp an ggyw a resas dhe dheulé nêb a'n gweyskis*, from the heart there went a great stream, water and blood mixed, and ran down by the spear to the hands of him that struck him. M.C. 219. Written also *strêth*, or *streith*. *Fenten bryght avel arhans, ha pedyr streith vrâs defry, ow resck a dywerty, worté myres may'th o whans*, a fountain bright as silver, and four large streams indeed flowing from it, that there was a desire to look at them. O.M. 772. Ir. *sroth*, + *sruth*. Gael. *sruth*. Manx, *stroo*. W. *froud*, + *frut*. C. + *frol*. Arm. *froud*. Latin, *fretum*. Sansc. *srotas*, (*sru*, to flow.) Germ. *srut*; "nomen multis fluviis commune." *Wacht*.
- STREVEYE**, v. a. To strive, to contend. *Reys yw porris heb strevé bôdh ow thâs dhe vós scweys*, it is needful, that the will of my Father should be followed without striving. M.C. 73. *Ha dhodho a leverys re saffé Crist heb strevé*, and said to him that Christ had risen incontestably. M.C. 248. From the English.
- STRIC**, adj. Active, nimble, swift. *Llwyd*, 47, 68, 170, *striik*.
- STRIF**, s. m. Strife, contention. *Hag ol kerehys dodho dh'y wlâs hep stryf ha kâs*, and all brought to him to his land without strife and hatred. P.C. 30. Arm. *strif*, *striv*. Eng. *strife*.
- STRIFOR**, s. m. A wrangler, a causer of strife. Corn. Voc. *contentiosus*.
- STRIWE**, s. m. A sneezing. *Llwyd*, 154, *striuwe*.
- STRIWI**, v. a. To sneeze. *Llwyd*, 154, *dho striuchi*; 248, *a striwi*, sneezing. W. *ystrewi*. Arm. *strevia*, *striouein*. Irish, *sraoth*. Gael. *sreoth*. Maux, *streiyr*. Lat. *sternulo*.
- STROC**, s. m. A stroke, a blow. Pl. *streeis*. *Yn eorf Ihesus ydh esé, hag ef yn crows ow eregy, pypmp mýll strekis del iové, ha pedergruyth eans goly*, in the body of Jesus there were, while he was hanging on the cross, five

thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds. M.C. 227.

STROCOS, s. m. A stroke. Pl. *strocosow*. *Ef a vynsé gûl deray, hag a rós strokosow lyn, saw un marrek a'n ladhas*, he wished to do a deed, and he gave sharp strokes, but a soldier killed him. O.M. 2225.

STROTHE, v. a. To bind, to gird, to wring. *Kymer dhymmo ve kunys, gans lovan bedhens strotlys, ha war dhe geyn doge ef*, take firewood for me, with a rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it. O.M. 1297. *Ydh o ow fous ha'm brustplat purpur garow dhum strolhé, dre an gós a rák Pilat wortó an kye a glené*, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me, through the blood before Pilate the flesh stuck to it. R.D. 2592.

STUL, s. m. Epiphany, Twelfth day. *Depl stúl*, the holiday of the Epiphany. *Llwyd*, 57. W. *ystwyll*. From the Lat. *stella*, a star. Called in Armorica, *gouel an steren*.

STULL, s. m. A rafter, or style. Pl. *stullyow*. This word is still in use in Cornwall. Timber placed in the backs of levels, and covered with boards or small poles to support rubbish, is called a *stull*. See *Stil*.

STUT, s. m. A gnat, a small fly. Corn. Voc. *eulex*.

STYNNAR, s. m. A tinner, a pewterer. *Llwyd*, 154. Id. qd. *stener*, qd. v.

SUBEN, s. f. A mass, a morsel. Corn. Voc. *offa*. W. *sob*, *soban*, *sopen*. Arm. *souben*. Eng. *sop*.

SUDRONEN, s. f. A drone. Corn. Voc. *fueus*. Arm. *safronen*. (W. *begegyr*.)

SUEL, pron. Such, he that, that, those, who, as many as. *Suel a vynno bós sylwys, golsowens ow lavarow*, as many as would be saved, let them hearken to my words. M.C. 2. *Pâr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas, ow lays ha'w lavarow, suel a vynna y elewas*, very openly, and in light I spake my doctrine, my laws and my words, (to) as many as would hear them. M.C. 79. *En Edhercon a armé, treylour pâr y vós keffys, hag ol drók suel a wressé*, the Jews cried out that he was found a very traitor, and all evil that he had done. M.C. 119. *Govyn worthyn, hep lettyé, py suel a vynnayth deffry*, ask thou of us, without delaying, whatever thou wilt truly. P.C. 592. Written also contractedly. *sâl*. *Yn nêp tol fyan dhe'n fo alemna, bîs may'th ello, sâl á dhe'n nêf*, into some hole let us flee away hence, until he goes, who is going to heaven. R.D. 136. W. *sawl*. Arm. *seûl*. Ir. *samhail*. Gael. *samhuil*.

SUG, adj. Moist. *Pryce*; who derives hence *Tresugan*, the moist or bog dwelling, in St. Colomb Major. Written also *sog*, qd. v.

SUIDNAN, s. f. A draught, or portion. *Llwyd*, 65, *súidnan*.

SUIF, s. m. Tallow. Corn. Voc. *aruina*. In late Cornish *soa*. W. *sûyp*. Arm. *soav*, *soa*. Lat. *sebum*. Fr. *suif*. See also *Scym*.

SUL, s. m. The sun. Used only with *dédh*, as *dédh sâl*, Sunday, from the Lat. *dies solis*. *Lavar dhyn mars ós huder, drók na ýl dén výth dhe wâl, na nýl dhé weyð na dhé sâl; gorthypp lemmyn hep a uhêr*, tell us if thou art a soererer, that no man is able to do harm to thee, neither on work-day or Sunday; answer us now without a murmur. R.D. 1833. *My ny garaf streehé pel na nýl dhé wýth na dhé sâl*, I love not to stay long, neither on

- work-day or Sunday. R.D. 2250. Written also *sîl*, qd. v. W. *sîl*. Arm. *sul*. Ir. *sul*. Gael. †*sol*, †*sul*. Lat. *sol*.
- SULL, s. m. A prospect, or view. Pryce. Written also *sell* and *syll*, qd. v.
- SURGYA, v. n. To rise. *Dho surgya*. Pryce. Lat. *surgō*. Eng. *surge*.
- SY, pron. s. Thou, thee. *Eva, prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe brycs hep kên*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity. O.M. 277. *Prág y tolsté sy hep kên*, why didst thou deceive her without pity. O.M. 302. *Hen ew an oel a versy o dedhywys dyso sy dheworth an Tás Dew a'n néf*, this is the oil of mercy (that) was promised to thee by the Father God of heaven. O.M. 842. *Par del y'rh prynnys yn kên, ha fasta sy dhe vreder yn huen gryggans*, like as I bought thee dearly, strengthen thou also thy brethren in full belief. R.D. 1163. *Sy* is another form of *ty*, softened sometimes into *gy*, qd. v. and is used after verbs, and for emphasis after the compound pronoun. It is also found with a plural verb. *Oyeth sy glewypuch dhym ol masons an dré, ketep pol*; *guctycuch boncs avorow ow conys yn crýs an dré*, hear ye, listen to me all masons of the town, every head; take ye care to be to-morrow working in the middle of the town. O.M. 2297.
- SYCH, adj. Dry. *Avel olow aga threys, sých íns ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry like herbs. O.M. 761. *Mar kúf tîr sých, my a greys, dynny ny dhewhel arté*, if it shall find dry ground, I believe, it will not return to us again. O.M. 1131. Written also *séch*, qd. v. W. *sých*, m. *séch*, f. Arm. *sech*. Ir. *siuc*, †*secc*. Gael. *seac*, †*sic*. Lat. *siccus*. Gr. *σικκός*. Lith. *sausas*. O. Slav. *suchu*.
- SYCHE, v. a. To make dry, to dry, to wipe. Part. *sychys*. *Dew, ték a wél yw homma, goef a gollas an wlds*; *saw an wedhen, dhym yma hy bós sychys marthys vrás*, God, fair to look at is this, woe to him (that) lost the country; but the tree, it is to me a great wonder that it is dried. O.M. 756. *Na ôl na scryg, nép a whyleth sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyr pléth*, weep not nor shriek, he whom thou seekest thou driedst his feet with thy two plaits. R.D. 854. Written also *seché*. W. *sychu*. Arm. *secha*.
- SYGAL, s. m. Rye. *Llwyd*, 147. Arm. *segal*. Ir. *seagul*. Gael. *seagal*. Manx, *shoggyl*. Gr. *σεκελή*. Lat. *secale*. Fr. *seigle*. (Called in W. *rhýg*. Ang. Sax. *ryge*.)
- SYGALEC, s. f. A field of rye. Pryce. Arm. *segalec*.
- SYGAN, s. f. Sap, juice, moisture. *Llwyd*, 13, 157. W. *sûg*. Arm. *sûn*. Ir. *sugh*. Gael. *sugh*. Manx, *soo*. Lat. *succus*. Sansc. *saikas*. Fr. *suc*.
- SYHYS, part. Dried. *Golhy ow treys ny hyrsys*; *homma gans daggrow keffrys re's holhas*; *gans y blew y fôns sylhys*, to wash my feet thou hast not offered; this one with tears even has washed them; with her hair they were dried. P.C. 521. A softer form of *sychys*, part. pass. of *syché*, qd. v.
- SYL, s. m. The sun. Pryce. Generally written *sûl*, qd. v.
- SYL, adv. Although, albeit. *Llwyd*, 57, 79, 234, 249.
- SYLGWETH, adv. On a Sunday. *Llwyd*, *zylgueth*. Comp. of *syl*, and *gwêth*, a time. W. *sulgwath*.
- SYLL, s. m. A view, a prospect. Written also *sell*. W. *syll*, *sêl*. Arm. *sell*. Ir. *suil*, an eye. Gael. *scall*, *seall-*

adh, a view; *suil*, an eye. Manx, *sooill*, an eye.

SYLLY, v. a. To view, to behold, to observe. *Agy dhé'n yet gor dhe ben, ha y sylvyth ol na gen, pe-penag-ol a wylly*, within the gate put thy head, and thou shalt behold all not otherwise, whatsoever thou seest. O.M. 744. *My a sylly yn úr-na, a callen dôs dhé'n prúck-na, y fyé bargyn púr fúr*, I saw then, if I could come to that degree, it would be a very wise bargain. C.W. 58. W. *syllu, selu*. Arm. *sellout*. Ir. *sillim*. Gael. *scall*. Manx, *shillee*.

SYLWADUR, s. m. A saviour. Written also *sylwader*, and *sylwador*. *Ty yw sylwador an beys*, thou art the Saviour of the world. P.C. 304. *Ytho dasserchys yw Ihesu agan sylwador*, now is risen Jesus our Saviour. R.D. 800. *Ihesu Arluth néf ha beys*, *ha sylwador dhym keffrys*, Jesus, Lord of heaven and earth, and Saviour to us also. R.D. 1152. *Ihesu a ladhas nép o dhyn sylwader*, Jesus he has slain who was to us a Saviour. R.D. 2008. Arm. *salver*. Lat. *salvator*.

SYLWANS, s. m. Salvation. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mout Tabor gueel a rás, ma'm vedhen drêdhé sylwans*, he ordered me to bring from Mount Tabor the rods of grace, that I may have salvation through them. O.M. 1958. *Aban ôf sevys a'n bêdh, godhfyedheuch y's bÿdh sylhwans*, since I am risen from the tomb, ye know that ye have salvation. R.D. 1574. *May fo dhe Dhu dhe wordhyans, ha sylwans dhé'n enevow*, that there may be to God the glory, and salvation to the souls. M.C. 1. Written also *sylwyans*.

SYLWEL, v. a. To save; to be saved. Part. *sylwys*. *Dew a alsé hep mervel gûl dhe púp dén ol sylwel dres an beys ol*, God could without dying have caused every man to be saved over all the world. R.D. 975. *Râk kemmys a'n crýs, ha a vo lêl vygydhys, sylwel a wra*, for as many as believe it, and are faithfully baptized, shall be saved. R.D. 1144. *Yma dhymmo vy duon, gylllys lemmyn y'm colon, yn della Dew dhym sylwel*, there is sorrow to me, grieve now into my heart, so God save me! R.D. 2248. *Dre y vernans yredy ol an bÿs a fÿjdh sylwys*, through his death clearly all the world will be saved. O.M. 818. *Nép na grÿs ynnos, goef ny fÿjdh sylwys*, he that believes not in thee, miserable he! he will not be saved. R.D. 758. Arm. *salvi*.

SYLWYANS, s. m. Salvation. *Yn Cryst reys yw dhys crygy y vós ef arluth dhynny, ha sylwyans dhe tús an bÿs*, in Christ it is needful for thee to believe, that he is Lord to us, and Salvation to the people of the world. R.D. 1711. *May tyffouch ol dhe sylwyans, sevouch yn agys cryggans*, that ye may come all to salvation, stand ye in your belief. R.D. 2388. *An Tás Dew dhé'n Spyrys Sans dhé'n beys dhanwonas sylwyans*, God the Father, through the Holy Ghost, has sent salvation to the world. R.D. 2611.

SYLWYAS, s. m. A Saviour. *Ihesu, máp rás, agan sylwyas, dues gueres ny*, Jesus, son of grace, our Saviour, come, help us. R.D. 307. *Nép na grÿs y bós sylwyas, goef genys y vonas a brÿs benen*, he that believes him not to be a Saviour, woe to him that he was born from the womb of woman. R.D. 2418.

SYNDYE, v. a. To hurt, to injure. Part. *syndys*. *Syndys ve dre govaytis*; *yn della yw leas huny*, he was hurt through covetousness; so is many a one. M.C. 62. *Why a dhéth dhym yn arvow dhom kemeres, dhom*

syndyé, dhom peynyé bŷs yn crow, ye are come to me in arms, to take me, to hurt me, to torture me even unto death. M.C. 74. *Dre y holon ydh êth sêth, y mab, syndys pan welsé*, through her heart there went an arrow, when she saw her son hurt. M.C. 223. *Dh'y falsury y cresys, pythueth re rûg ow syndyé*, her falsehood I believed, ever she hath hurt me. O.M. 288. Written also *schyndyé* and *shyndyé*, qd. v.

SYNGY, v. a. To hold, to esteem, to value; to apprehend, to bind, to oblige. Part. pass. *syngys*. *Syngys mâr ôn dhe Iudas*, much obliged we are to Judas. P.C. 1203. *Ny a'n gor uharré dhe Pylat fast bŷs yn trê, hag ef syngys guyrioneth*, we will take him soon, to Pilate speedily, even to the city, and let him judge the truth. P.C. 1801. *Ty vaw, lemyr syng-é fast*, thou boy, now hold him fast. P.C. 1883. *Vynytha syngys ôf dhys*, ever bound I am to thee. R.D. 96. *Yn golon, drê'n tencwen, dhe restyé syngys ow gu*, in the heart, through the side, I felt my spear thrust. R.D. 2586. A corrupted form of *synsy*.

SYNS, v. a. Hold thou. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. of *synsy*, qd. v. *Tan, syns y'th dorn an giu-na, ha herthyé gans nerth yn ban*, take, hold thou in thy hand that spear, and thrust it with force upwards. P.C. 3010. *Natur seyle me a syns arluth da mar pŷdh peynys, ol y sogeté kyn fôns sŷns rûg y beyn dhe vôs grevys*, nature will cause, I hold, if the good lord be pained, all his subjects, though they be saints, to be grieved for his pain. M.C. 211.

SYNS, s. m. Saints. *Gwreuch y herthyé a perfeth, gans mollath Dev ha'y eledh ha sŷns keffrys*, do ye push it in, with the curse of God, and his angels, and saints also. R.D. 2288. *Mollath an sŷns, ha Dev aban*, the curse of the saints, and God above. R.D. 2293. Plural of *sans*, qd. v.

SYNSY, v. a. To hold, to esteem, to value; to apprehend, to catch; to bind, to oblige. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *syns*. Part. pass. *synsys*. *Bedhens ebron dreys pûp tra, rûk synsy glaw awartha*, let there be a sky above every thing, to hold the rain above. O.M. 23. *Synsys mûr ôn dl'y garé*, we are much bound to love him. O.M. 1126. *Pandra synsyth y'th hucf lemyr*, what holdest thou in thy hand now? O.M. 1442. *Guelen a pren a wrâf synsy*, a rod of wood I do hold. O.M. 1444. *Il'agus mychtern ef synseuch, hedré vyuch byw yn bŷs-na*, and for your king esteem him, as long as ye are alive in this world. O.M. 2350. *Pyrw a synsow why mochya*, whom think ye greatest? P.C. 798. *Syn-sew e fast, hep lettyé*, hold ye him fast, without delaying. P.C. 1086. *Del ouch why synsys queryon*, as ye are esteemed true men. P.C. 1305. *Mara qurêth, ny a syns dhe vôs dremas*, if thou wilt do, I will hold thee to be a good man. P.C. 1773. *Syns war dhe keyn an grous pren*, hold the cross tree on thy back. P.C. 2586. *Nêp na'n synso y sylhvyas, a Dhu, goef*, he that holds him not his Saviour, O God, woe to him. R.D. 614. *Dhe'n Edhewon dyrryrys del o.y fynnas synsy*, to the Jews he declared how it was that he would hold him. M.C. 62. W. *synnio*. Lat. *sentio*. Fr. *sentir*.

SYPPŌSIA, v. n. To sleep, to repose. *Dho syppozia, Pryce*. † *Lebmen an hostez an tshei, hei a kynsiliaz gen nchyn vanah a erra an tre, a dho destria an den kôth en guilli en termen an noz, a resta an dzhyi syppozia*; ha

a fout gorru war an vertshants, now the hostess of the house, she consulted with a certain monk that was in the town to destroy the old man in bed at night, while the rest of them were sleeping, and to lay the blame on the merchants. *Llwyd*, 252.

SYTTYA, v. a. To set, to place, to lay. Part. pass. *syttys*. *Ha ny a dhyswé yn wêdh an corf a sytsench yn bêdh yw Ihesu mûp Mariâ*, and we will shew also the body (that) ye placed in the tomb is Jesus, the Son of Mary. R.D. 629. *Tummasow kekyffris adro dhe dhewen gans nerth brâs a ve syttys*, thumps likewise about his jaws with great force were laid. M.C. 138. *Syttyn an pren yn y plas*, let us set the wood in its place. O.M. 2573. Written also *settya*, qd. v.

SYTH, card. num. Seven. *Sŷth mŷl ha sŷth eans blydhen, un den kyn fo ow kerdhes, ow tôs kyn spedyé yn geydh dew ugans myldyr perfeyth omma ny alsé bones*, seven thousand and seven hundred years, if a man should be walking, and though he sped in one day's coming forty miles complete, here he could not be. R.D. 2494. A contracted form of *seith*, qd. v.

SYTHVAS, adj. Seventh. *Agâ sona me a wra, may fo 'n sylthvas dŷdh henwys an dŷdh a bowesva*, I will bless them, that the seventh day may be called the day of rest. C.W. 32. Written also *seithves*, qd. v.

SYTHYN, s. f. A week, seven-night. See *Seithlyn*.

SYVEL, v. n. To stand, to rise. *Yn sŷr gans ow dew lagas ow syvel me a'n guelas*, surely with my eyes I saw him rising. R.D. 530. *Ny yllyn syvel yn ban, rûk own anodho*, I could not stand upright for fear of him. R.D. 533. Another form of *sevel*, qd. v.

SYW, v. subs. He is. *Mar syw, mara syw, mar sywa*, if he is. See *Mars* and *Yw*.

SYWE, v. a. To follow. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *syw*. Written also *sywyé*. *Rês yw sywé y vôdh ef, ppenag vo*, need it is to follow his will, whatever it be. O.M. 661. *My a vyn aga sywé, ha warbarth aga ladhé*, I will follow them, and together kill them. O.M. 1630. *Lemmyn gwreuch ol ow sywé*, now do ye all follow me. O.M. 1674. *Mar kefyn den a'n par-na, ny a'n syw bŷs yn y chy*, if we find a man of that sort, we will follow him even to his house. P.C. 648. *Y vôs mûp Dev da y syw, pan dorras quêth an tempel*, that he is the Son of the good God it follows, when the cloth of the temple was rent. P.C. 3087. *Na wrêns y na hen seyle hymmyn sywyé aga bôdh*, they mado no other ground but followed their will. M.C. 175. The same word as *sewyé*, qd. v.

SYWETH, interj. More the pity, alas. *Ah syweth*, *Llwyd*, 65, 106. The same as *soweth*, qd. v.

T.

THIS letter in Cornish, Welsh, and Armorie, is both a primary initial, and a secondary mutation. When a radical initial it changes into *d*, and *th*, as *tâs*, a father; *y dâs*, his father; *ow thâs*, my father. W. *tâd*; *ei dâd*;

- his father; *ei thād*, her father. (The Welsh also has a further mutation into the nasal *nh*, as *vy nhād*, my father.) Arm. *tād*; *he dād*, his father; *va zād*, my father; the aspirate form being represented by *z*. When secondary *t* in Cornish and Armoric is the aspirate mutation of *d* as *da*, good; *pūr dha*, very good; *maga ta*, as good; *yn ta*, well. *Dōn*, to bear; *ow tōn*, bearing. *Due, y tue*, he will come. Arm. *dourn*, a hand; *he zourn*, his hand; *hō tourn*, your hand. This mutation is not found in the initials of Welsh words, but occurs in other places, as *cretto*, he may believe, from *credu*; *gatto*, (*na atto*,) he may leave, from *gadael*; *caletach*, harder, from *caled*. In the Erse languages, *t* is also both primary, and secondary. When primary it has the same mutation in Irish as in Cornish, thus Ir. *tír*, land; *ar dír*, our land; *a thír*, his land. In Manx, *t* changes into *h* and *dh*, as *taggloo*, discourse; *e haggloo*, his discourse; *nyn dhaggloo*, our discourse. When secondary, *t* is a mutation of *s*, as Ir. and Gael. *suil*, an eye; *e shuil*, his eye; *an tiul*, the eye. Manx, *sooill*, *e hooill*, *y tooill*.
- TA, adj. Good. The aspirate mutation of *da*, qd. v. *Ha mjr a púp teneven*; *aspy yn ta púp echen*, and look thou on every side; examine well every particular. O.M. 747. *Avēs hag agy yn-ta gans pēk bedhens stanch-urfs*, without and within well let it be staunch with pitch. O.M. 953. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wēdh maga ta, vearnydhy my a offryn*, tithe of all birds, beasts also as well, I will offer upon it. O.M. 1182.
- TA, pron. s. Thou. This form is only found in composition in the Dramas, the simple forms being *te* and *tí* or *ty*, qd. v. *Lavar lemyn pan drók vo a ver tu a dhys-guydhysta dhynny, pan wreta mar coynt fara*, tell thou now what evil is there on any side (which) thou shewest to us, when thou aetest so rudely? P.C. 339. *Pendra leverta a'n flechys ús ow cané*, what sayest thou of the children (that) are singing? P.C. 432. *A'n guclevta a dhyragos, a alsesta y aswonfos*, if thou shouldst see him before thee, couldst thou know him? R.D. 861.
- TA, pron. adj. Thy, thine. *Ta honan*, thyself. *Llwyd*, 244. Another form of *te*, or *ty*, qd. v.
- TABM, s. m. A piece, a morsel. *Ev a gowsys dhym mar dék ny wodhyan tabm y naha*, he spoke to me so fair, I knew not how to deny him a jot. C.W. 56. A late corruption of *tam*, qd. v. "*Tabm* is still used in Cornwall for a bit of bread and butter." *Polwhele*.
- TAC, v. a. He will choke. 3 pers. s. fut. of *taga*, qd. v. *Ty geyler, dús yn rák, ha mar ny dhueth, my a'th ták, hag a vcr spys*, thou jailer, come forth; and if thou wilt not come, I will throttle thee, and in a short time. R.D. 1990.
- TACCYE, v. a. To tack, to fasten. Written also *taccé*. Part. *taccrys*, *taccys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *tac*. *Us teyr spik vrás genes gurfs, rák takké an fals profus yn pren crous*, hast thou three great spikes made, for fastening the false prophet on the cross tree? P.C. 2672. *Doro kenter, ha mc a tak y luw glédh*, give thou a nail, and I will fasten his left hand. P.C. 2747. *Tackeuch e a hugh y ben*, fasten ye it above his head. P.C. 2793. *Treys ha dynclef a púp tu fast tackyes gans kentrow hern*, feet and hands on every side fast fixed with nails of iron. P.C. 2938. *Ynny hy bedhens tackys*, on it let him be fastened. P.C. 2164. *Worth an plynken bedhens*
- tackys*, on the planks let them be fastened. P.C. 2518. Borrowed from the English.
- TACEL, s. m. A thing, an instrument, a tool. Pl. *tacklow*. *Dós gené pols dhe wandré, ha dyso my a lever yn-trethon taclow pryvé*, come with me to walk about a while, and I will tell thee between ourselves private things. O.M. 936. *Yma dhymmo dhe wruthyl un pols byhan tacklow pryvé*, I have to do a little while some private matters. P.C. 92. *Mér a dacklow*, many things. C.W. 56. W. *tacyl*, pl. *taclau*.
- TAD, s. m. A father. *Llwyd*, 114, thus reads *tat*, in the Cornish Vocabulary.
- TADDER, s. m. Goodness. *Llwyd*, 240. More correctly *dader*, qd. v.
- TADVATH, s. m. A nurser, a breeder. *Llwyd*, 101, thus reads *tatvat* in the Cornish Vocabulary.
- TAER, adj. Potent, powerful. *Pryce*. W. *taer*.
- TAG, s. m. A choking, a strangling. *A molath dhe'n hór fen kam, ha thág yn wēdh gunso*, a curse to the crooked headed strumpet, and a choking too with it. C.W. 58. W. *tág*. Arm. *tág*.
- TAGA, v. a. To stifle, to strangle, to choke, to throttle. 3 pers. s. fut. *tác*, or *tág*. Part. *tegys*. *Llwyd*, 157. *Me a vyn setyé colm rê, may fastyo an colm wharré adro dhym bryangen, a dhysempys dhym tagé*, I will put a running knot, that the knot may fasten soon around my throat, immediately to choke me. P.C. 1528. *Mal yw gyncf dhe gafus dhe vós gynen dhe terrus, yn dhe pēch rák dhe tagé*, I am glad to take thee to go with us to (our) lands, in thy sin for strangling thyself. P.C. 1533. *Wor tywedd whel crók a'th tág*, at last hanging will choke thee yet. P.C. 1818. W. *tagu*. Arm. *taga*. Ir. *tacht*. Gael. *tachd*. Manx, *tachd*.
- TAHUA, s. m. A sea calf, a seal. *Llwyd*, 120, 241.
- TAIR, card. num. Three. Used with feminines only, as *tair delcian*, three leaves; *tair bledhan*, three years. *Llwyd*, 243. Another form of *teir*, qd. v.
- TAIRDHAC, card. num. Thirteen. *Pryce*. Written by *Llwyd*, 166, *tardhak*. See also *Tredhec*.
- TAIRNANT, s. m. A fomentation, or poultice. Corn. Voe. *malagma*.
- TAISH, s. m. A mole, spot, or freckle. *Pryce*. Fr. *tache*.
- TAL, s. m. The front, forehead; end or top. Corn. Voe. *frons*. *Ow coské yn haus yn hál, lyskys óf a'n kgl dhe'n tál*, sleeping down in the moor, I am burned from the nape to the forehead. O.M. 1781. *Wheys yw ow thál, dhyso gy ow fystené*, my forehead is sweating, hastening to thee. O.M. 2686. *Wár gás vy dhe dhehesy gans morben bom trewysy dhe'n vñl hora war an taal*, soon let me strike with mallet a terrible blow to the vile strumpet on the forehead. O.M. 2705. *Dew a settyas mark war-nas yn an corn dhe dál omma*, God hath set a mark on thee in the horn of thy forehead here. C.W. 100. *Te a'n gwél yn corn ow thál*, thou seest it in the horn of my forehead. C.W. 118. *Tál an chy*, the top of the house. *Llwyd*, 252. *Kodna tál*, forehead. 61. W. *tál*. Ir. *† tal*. Gr. *τέλος*. Sansc. *tal*, to end.
- TAL, adj. High, tall, eminent. *Pryce*. *Tal carn*, the high rock, in St. Allen. W. *tal*.
- TAL, v. a. He will pay. 3 pers. s. fut. of *taly*, qd. v.
- TALBUM, s. m. A capon. *Pryce*.
- TALCH, s. m. Bran. Corn. Voe. *furfures*. W. *talch*.

TALGEL, s. f. A pantry, a buttery. Corn. Voc. *sigillum, cellarium*. W. *talgell*, a pantry. Arm. *talgel*, a seal.

TALHAC, s. m. A roek fish. Corn. Voc. *rocea*. Called by Llwyd, 241, *a roach*. W. *talawg*, having a large forehead.

TALLETH, v. n. To begin. The aspirate mutation of *dalleth*, qd. v. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys a'n nyl teneven un el ow dalleth cané*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 215. *Mar a talleth perthege*s, if he begin to be angry. R.D. 598.

TALLIC, s. m. That which is placed high, a garret. Pryce. *Botallaek* (*Bodtullie*,) the high dwelling. W. *bodtalog*, nom. loc.

TALLYOUR, s. m. A large dish, a platter. *Ow tybbry gynf yma a'n tallyour yn kôth bôs-ma nêb rum guerthas sollabreys*, he is eating with me from my plate in this same food, who hath sold me some time ago. P.C. 754. Written by Llwyd, 76, *talhior*.

TALON, s. m. The belly. Corn. Voc. *venter*. W. *talon*.

TALSOCH, adj. Dull, stupid. Corn. Voc. *hebes*. Comp. of *tâl*, a forehead, and Arm. *souch*, dull.

TALVES, adj. Worth, of value. *Bôs talves*, to be worth. Llwyd, 169.

TALY, v. a. To pay, to requite, to recompense. 3 pers. s. fut. *tâl*, and *talyth*. Part. *tylys*, qd. v. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n talvyth dhyuch, rum pen, pyppenagol a sconyo*, if I shall be living a year, I will pay it to you, by my head, whoever may object. O.M. 2387. *Me a vynsé a talfens myl puns dhodho a our da*, I would they were worth a thousand pounds to him of good gold. P.C. 211. *Un deydh a dhue yredy, ma'n talvedhaf ol dhywhy, kenmys enor dhym yw gurjys*, a day will come surely, that I will repay it all to you, as much honour as to me is done. P.C. 269. *Hag ef a dalvyth dhys whêth, y honore del wrussys*, and he will repay thee yet, as thou hast honoured him. M.C. 115. *Syr, Arluth, Dew tâl dhyso*, Sire, lord, God reward thee. O.M. 2605. *Ow box meunaf dhe terry a dâl mîr a voné da*, my box I will break, (that) is worth nuch good money. P.C. 486. (See *Dâl*.) W. *talû*. Arm. *tallout*. Ir. *tuill*, *diol*. Gael. *diol*.

TAM, s. m. A morsel, a bite, a piece, a jot, a bit. Pl. *tymmyn*. *Ellas, pan dhybrys an tam*, alas, when I ate the morsel. O.M. 762. *Dhe escarn ol ketep tam gans ow bom a fjdth brewys*, thy bones all, every bit, with my blows shall be bruised. O.M. 2743. *A'n aval te kemer tam*, of the apple take thou a bit. M.C. 6. *Ha gwythê tam na guskens*, and to take care that they slept not a whit. M.C. 241. *Ow holan ol dhe dymmyr râg moreth a vra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 357. W. *tam*. Arm. *tamm*. Ir. *taom*. Gael. *teum*. Gr. *τόμος*.

TAN, s. m. Fire. Corn. Voc. *ignis*. Pl. *tanow*. *Tân ha cledhê yma leumyn parys*, fire and wood are now ready. O.M. 1305. *Dufydth nerth an flam ha'n tân*, assuage the power of the flame and the fire. O.M. 2637. *Ottê an tân ow tevy*, behold the fire kindling. P.C. 693. *Tommans dnan dour war tân*, let one warm water on the fire. P.C. 833. *Ow lesky yn tân ha môk*, burning in fire and smoke. R.D. 281. *Lucifer yw ow hanow; pensevic yn nêf omma; ow howethê ew tanow*, Lucifer is my name; a prince in heaven I am; my companions are

fires. C.W. 10. W. *tân*. Arm. *tân*. Ir. *teine*, † *tenc*. Gael. *teine*. Manx, *chenney*.

TAN, v. a. Take thou. *Adam, ystyn dhym dhe dhorn, tan henna dheworthef vy*, Adam, reach to me thy hand, take thou that from me. O.M. 206. *Tan, resyf dhe-worthyf ve ow degé ha'm offrya gulân*, take, receive from me my tithe and my offering pure. O.M. 504. *Tan hemma war an challa*, take this on the jaw. O.M. 540.

TAN, comp. art. To the. *Tan gyryn*, to the crown. Llwyd, 249. More correctly *dan*, (*do—an*.)

TAN, prep. Under, beneath, below. *Yn mêdh Pedyr, tan ow fêdh, ny'th nahaf, kyn fên ledhys*, says Peter, on my faith, I will not deny thee, though I should be slain. M.C. 49. *Hen yw an erjys, tan ow fêdh*, that is the middle, on my faith. O.M. 2534. *En gew lym ef a bechyê pîr cwn yn dan an asow dre an golou may'th esê*, the sharp spear he darted very right under the ribs, so that it was through the heart. M.C. 218. (See *Dan*.) W. *tan*, *dan*. Arm. *didan*, *indan*.

TANFENNY, v. a. Thou shalt send. A mutation of *danfenny*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *danfon*, or *danvon*, qd. v. *Dhodho gweyl may tanfenny*, take care that thou wilt send to him. R.D. 1630.

TANFONAS, v. a. He sent. A mutation of *danfonas*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *danfon*, or *danvon*, qd. v. *Ha gyuef y tanfonas y tê dheuch pare veuch wâr*, and by me he sent that he would come to you, as ye were aware. R.D. 913.

TANFONNO, v. a. He may send. A mutation of *danfonno*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *danfon*, qd. v. *War an Tâs Dew my a bÿs, y grath dhyn may tanvonno*, to the Father God we pray, that he may send his grace to us. O.M. 669. *Danveneuch why dhe Pyladt gans messeger may tanfonno dhyuch yn scon Cryst, nyghtern an Yedh-cwon*, send ye to Pilate by a messenger, that he send to you forthwith Christ, the King of the Jews. R.D. 1596.

TANOV, pron. prep. Under me. Llwyd, 244. (*Tan—vy*.) W. *tanov*.

TANOW, adj. Thin, slim, slender, lean; few, scarce. *Thomas, ty â dhe Cynda, hag ena pregoth a vra yn ow hanow, ha gura dhys moy scrvygy; yn wlâs-na ow lèn grysy tûs yw tanow*, Thomas, thou shalt go to India, and there shalt preach in my name, and make for me more servants; in that country my true believers are few persons. R.D. 2462. Written by Llwyd, 162, *tanow*, and 15, 64, *tanav*. † *Davaz tanav*, a lean sheep. 83. W. *tenau*. Arm. *tanaô*. Ir. *tanaidhe*, *tana*. Gael. *tana*. Manx, *thanney*. Lat. *tenuis*. Sansc. *tanu*.

TANOWDER, s. m. Thinness, scantiness, scarcity. Written by Llwyd, 136, 240, *tanaudcr*. Arm. *tanavder*.

TANTER, s. m. A suitor. Corn. Voc. *procus*. This may be read *tauter*, and would then be borrowed from the English *touter*.

TAPER, s. m. A taper, a wax candle. Corn. *cereus*. From the English.

TARAD, s. m. What pervadeth, a piercer, an auger, a whimble. *Tarad y cued*, wood-pecker. Pryce. (W. *taradyr y coed*.) Written also *tardar*, qd. v.

TARAN, s. f. Thunder. Corn. Voc. *tonitruum*. Pl. *tarcnnov*. *Belsebuc ha lawethan, dylleuch luhes ha taran quyl a'n losco*, Beelzebub and fiends, send forth lightnings and thunder, that it burn him quite. R.D. 129.

Ellas, na dhelleys a'm gwên dh'y lesky un luhesen, ha crak taran, alas, that I sent not forth a lightning to burn him, and a clap of thunder. R.D. 294. *Ellas, dhynny ny dâl man ducllo luhes na taran dh'y lesky ef, alas, it avails us not a bit to discharge lightning nor thunder to burn him.* R.D. 296. † *Ycin kuer, tarednow, ha golowas, cold weather, thunders, and lightning.* Pryce. *W. taran.* Arm. *curun*, thunder; *taran*, lightning. Ir. *toran*. Gael. *torrun*. Manx, *taarnagh*. Hence the name of *Taranis*, a god of the ancient Gauls, mentioned by Lucan.

TARDAR, s. m. An auger, borer, whimble. *Heedh ow bool dhymmo towth da, ow thardar, ha'm mortholow; me a vyn môs alem, dhe wruthyl ow nygysow*, reach thou to me my axe quickly, my auger, and my hammers; I will go hence to my errands. O.M. 1002. Written also by Pryce, *tarad*. W. *taradyr*, † *tarater*, in Oxf. Glosses. Arm. *tarar, tarazr*. Ir. *tarar*. Gael. *taradh*. Manx, *tharrar*. Fr. *tarière*. Lat. *terebra*. Sansc. *tar*, to penetrate.

TARDH, s. m. A breaking forth, an eruption. *Djdh tardh, break of day.* Pryce. (Arm. *tarz an deiz*.) W. *tardh*. Arm. *tarz*.

TARDHA, adv. Through. *Dho gwana tardha*, to bore through. Llwyd, 117. W. *tardh*.

TARDHAC, card. num. Thirteen. Llwyd, 166. Another form of *tredhec*, qd. v.

TARDHE, v. a. To pervade, to break ont, to emanate; to penetrate, to bore, to pierce. *Yn âr-na y a colmas y dhefrech fast gans cronow, en goys yn mês may tardhas, del fastsens en colmennow*, then they bound his hands fast with thongs, so that the blood sprang out, so they fastened the knots. M.C. 76. *En varogyon a guskas myllyn, ha'n gjdh ow tardhé, ha Ihesus a dhedhoras, hag êlh yn le may fynné*, the soldiers slept at morning, while the day was breaking, and Jesus arose and went whither he would. M.C. 243. W. *tardhu*. Arm. *tarza*.

TARNEIDZHA, v. a. To swim over. Llwyd, 166. Comp. of *tar*, over, (Ir. *tar*), and *neidzha* or *nija*, to swim. Ir. *tarznamham*.

TARNEWHON, s. m. The loin. Llwyd, 82. A late corruption of *teneven*, qd. v.

TAROFAN, s. m. A phantom, fright, terror. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *taruutan*, phantasma; which Llwyd, 120, reads *tarnytuan*. *A Dâs yntre dhe dheulé my a gymayn ow ené, gwêth e râg tarofan*, O God, into thy hands I commend my soul, preserve it from fright. O.M. 2364. Written also *tarosfan*. *Tarosfan a dhue deffry war tûs vâs, pan vônâ yn chy, h'aga darasow degeys*, a phantom will come indeed upon good people, when they are in the house, and their doors shut. R.D. 1450. W. *tarvutan*, a scarecrow; from *tarv*, fright, and *hutan*, a delusion.

TAROW, s. m. A bull. *Ydhamwaf búch ha tarow, ha march yw bêst hep parow dhe vâp dén râg ymweres*, I will name cow and bull, and horse, (that) is a beast without equals for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 123. *Ydh henwaf bcuch, ha tarow, oll an chattall debarow aga henwyn kemerans*, I name cow, and bull, all the cattle feeding, their names let them take. C.W. 30. W. *tarw*, pl. *teirw*. Arm. *taro, tarv*, plur. *tirvi*. Ir. *tarbh*. Gael. *tarbh*. Manx, *tarroo*, pl. *terroo, teiroo*. Anc. Gaul. *tarvos*. Gr. *ταῖπος*. Lat. *taurus*.

TARTH, s. m. A breaking out, an eruption. Pryce. See *Tardh*.

TAS, s. m. A father. Pl. *tasow*. *An Tâs ha'n Mâb, ha'n Spyrys*, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 1. *An Tâs a nêf a'n grûk ef dhodho haval*, the Father of heaven made him like to himself. O.M. 878. *An Tâs Dew a wrûk pûp tra*, God the Father made every thing. O.M. 1188. *Del yrchys agan tâs dhyn*, as our Father commanded us. O.M. 448. *Saw kyns ys môs, ow thâs whêk, ro dhym dhe vanneth perfeth*, but before going, my dear father, give me thy perfect blessing. O.M. 451. *Ragon y pcsys y dâs, oll y sor may fê gevys*, for us he prayed the father that all his wrath might be remitted. M.C. 9. *My yw Dew dhe tassow, Abram, Ysac, ha Iacob yn wêdh keffrys*, I am the God of thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob likewise. O.M. 1409. *Tâs gwyn*, a grandfather, Llwyd, 3; but in Welsh *tâd gwyn* is a stepfather; and *taid, tâd da*, is a grandfather; W. *tâd cu*; and Arm. *tâd cûn*, a great grandfather. *Tâs* is a later form of *tâd*, or as written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tat*, pater. W. *tâd*, † *tât*. Arm. *tâd*. Ir. *athair*. Gael. *athair*. Manx, *ayr*. The Irish term *athair*, † *athir*, is supposed to have lost an initial *p*, and to be derived from the Sansc. *pâ*, to protect, nourish; whence Sansc. *pitar*. Gr. *πατήρ*. Lat. *pater*. Eng. *father*. The Welsh *tâd* has its equivalent in Sansc. *tâta*, (carissimc.) The Irish form is lost to the British Dialects, though there seems a trace of it in W. *athrach*, (*athr*—ach, lineage;) *cyvathrach*, affinity. Cf. also the infantine terms, W. *tada*. Arm. *tata*. Gael. *taid, taididh*. Manx, *jeid*. Gr. *τέτα*. Lat. *tata*. Eng. *dad, daddy*. Gipsy, *dad, dada*. Port. *taita*. Hindoo, *dada*. Russ. *tiatia*. Fin. *taant*.

TASSERCHY, v. a. To rise again, to arise. The aspirate mutation of *dasserchy*, qd. v. *Ef a tasserch dyougell yses prîs wogé mervel*, he will rise indeed many days after dying. P.C. 1754. *Pan bostyas dhe pen try deydh y tasserchy dhe vewnans*, when he boasted at the end of three days that he would rise again to life. R.D. 375. *Me a'n gwêth kyn tassorcho*, I will keep him, though he should rise again. R.D. 379. *Nêb esé aberth yn bêdh gans can ha mûr a cledh, dhe vewnans y tassorchas*, he that was within the tomb, with a hundred and more of angels, to life has risen. R.D. 516.

TASSERHY, v. a. To rise again, to arise. The aspirate mutation of *dasserhy*, qd. v. *Ef a leverys yn wêdh, try dêdh wogé môs yn bêdh, dhe vewnans y tasserhy*, he said also, three days after going into the grave, to life that he would rise again. P.C. 1747. *Môs dhe vyres me a vyn an corf a'm prynnes yn tyn, mar tassorhas*, I will go to see the body (of him that) redeemed me painfully, if it has risen again. R.D. 687.

TASURN, s. m. A pile of wood, a wood-rick. Pryce. W. *tâs, dâs*. Arm. *tes*. Fr. *tas*.

TAT, s. m. A father. Corn. Voc. *pater*. Read by Llwyd, 114, *tâd*. The old form of *tâs*, qd. v.

TATVAT, s. m. A foster father. Corn. Voc. *altor vel nutritor*. To be read as by Llwyd, 101, *tadvath*. W. *tadmach, † tatmaeth*; comp. of *tâd*, a father, and *maeth*, nutrition.

TAVAS, s. m. A tongue, a language; a token. Plur. *tavasow*. *Olan tekter a wyllys, ny jîl tavas dén yn bîs y leverel bynytha*, all the beauty (that) I saw, tho tongue

- of man in the world ean not tell it ever. O.M. 767. *Kemer tyrr spūs a'n aval a dybrys Adam dhe dās, pan varwo gorry hep fal yntre y dhyns ha'y davas*, take thou three kernels of the apple (that) thy father Adam ate, when he dies put them without fail between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Tavas rê hir*, too long-tongued, a blab. Llwyd, 80. *Tavas nadar*, (W. *tavod y neidr*,) the herb adder's tongue. 107. *An lavar côth yw lavar gwir, bêdh dorn re ver dhén tavas re hir, mēs dên heb davas a gollas y dir*, the old saying is a true saying, there will be too short a hand to too long a tongue, but a man without a tongue lost his land. 251. *Côth tavasow*, ancient tongues. Pryce. *Cam thavas*, a crooked token, a rainbow. † *Râg hedna me a wra benytha wosa hebma, yn eborn y fydh gwelys, an galm thavas yn tefry*, therefore I will make ever hereafter, in the sky it shall be seen, the rainbow truly. C.W. 182. † *Cabm-thavaz en metlyn, glaw bôs etten*, a rainbow in the morning, rain is in it. Pryce. † *Ha gurenz an gy bôs râg tavasow, ha râg termenïow*, and let them be for signs, and for seasons. C.W. 190. The old form was *tavot*, qd. v.
- TAVASEC**, adj. Having a tongue, tongued; full of words, verbose, prating. Llwyd, 81. W. *tavodiog*. Arm. *teoddec*.
- TAVASETH**, s. m. A tongue, or language. *Tavaseth Kernuak*, the Cornish language. Pryce. W. *tavodaeth*.
- TAVETHLYS**, part. Spread abroad, spoken of. *En kêth oynement a scollyas warnaf, râk ow anclydhyas, hy a'n grûk dre kerensé; puppenak ma fo redys an awaylma, tavethlys hy a vgdh pîr wjr neffré*, the same ointment she poured on me, for my burial, she did it through love; wherever may be read this gospel, spoken of she shall be very truly ever. P.C. 551. Part. pass. of a verb *tavethly*. W. *tavellu*, to spread, from *tavell*, a spread, a tablet. Ir. *tabhaill*. Lat. *tabella*.
- TAVOT**, s. m. A tongue. Corn. Vocab. *tauot*, lingua. The old form of *tavas*, qd. v. Welsh, *tavawd*, *tavod*, † *tafaut*. Arm. *teod*. It is supposed to be one of the elements of the corrupt Gaulish plant—name *ταρβηλοθάδιον*, which Zeuss reads *ταρβοταβάτιον*, ox-tongue, comp. of W. *tarw*; Ir. *tarbh*; † *tarb*, and *tavawd*, tongue.
- TAVOLEN**, s. f. The dock plant. Corn. Voc. *dilla*. In later Cornish, *tavolan*. Llwyd, 15, 240. W. *tavolen*, *tavol*. Arm. *teol*.
- TAW**, v. n. Be thou silent. 2 pers. s. imp. of *tewel*, qd. v. *Taw, an êl a bregowthy a'n wedhen, hag a'y vertu*, be thou silent, the angel preached of the tree, and of its virtue. O.M. 229. *A tav, cowyth, my a'd pîs*, O be silent, comrade, I pray thee. O.M. 2751. *A dhesempys lemmyn, tav*, immediately now, be silent. P.C. 2280. W. *taw*. Arm. *taô*.
- TAWAF**, v. n. I will be silent. 1 pers. s. fut. of *tewel*, qd. v. *Awos own my ny tawaf, ny a'n prêf guîr a gousaf kyns ys dybarth*, from fear I will not be silent, I will prove it true (what) I speak before separating. R.D. 923. W. *tawav*.
- TAWO**, v. n. He may be silent. 3 pers. s. subj. of *tewel*, qd. v. *Tewel avel un bobba a wrûk, pan fue acussys; nêp a tawo yn pow-ma dhyrag iug ny fydh iuggys*, hold his tongue like an idiot he did, when he was accused; he that is silent in this country before a judge will not be tried. P.C. 2387. W. *tawo*.
- TE**, pren. s. Thou, thee. *An ioul dhe Adam kewsys, a'n aval te kemer tam*, the devil said to Adam, of the apple take thou a bit. M.C. 6. *Taw, Pedyr, te ny wodhas, pan dra râf dhys*, be silent Peter, thou knowest not what thing I do to thee. M.C. 46. *Mûr a onour te a fydh, te yw myglern curunys*, great honour thou shalt have, thou art a crowned king. M.C. 136. *Saw te ha me kyffris agan bewnans may fên sùr*, save thyself and me likewise, that we may be sure of our life. M.C. 191. In the Dramas it is written *ty*. See *Ti*.
- TE**, pron. adj. Thy, thine. This is the radical form of *de*, which became used as the primary, and changed into *dhe*. See *De*.
- TE**, v. a. He will swear. 3 pers. s. fut. of *toy*, qd. v. *Me a'n te dhys renothas*, I swear it to thee, by my father. P.C. 851. *Me a'n te dhys, war ow fydh*, I swear it to thee, on my faith. P.C. 1880. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mgl wêth a vgdh an dynvedh, me a'n te, re sant ionyn*, if it happen so, a thousand (times) worse the end will be, I swear it, by saint Jove. R.D. 349.
- TE**, v. n. Ho will come. The aspirate mutation of *de*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. fut. of *dôs*. *Ha gynef y tanfonas y te dheuch paré vech wâr, kepar ha del amboas*, and by me he sent, that he will come to you, as ye are aware, and as he promised. R.D. 914. *Ol warbarth y a armas, mar te venions ha codhé, war agan flechys yn frâs, ha war-nan bedhans neffré*, all together they cried, if vengeance come and fall, on our children greatly, and on us be it ever. M.C. 149.
- TEBEL**, adj. Evil, wicked, foul. Pl. *tebeles*. *Râg ef o tebel edhen, nêb a glewsys ow cané*, for he was an evil bird, whom thou heardest singing. O.M. 223. *A debel venyn hep rās, ty rum tullas hep kên*, O evil graceless woman, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 251. *Y a dreylyfth, hag a wordh dewow tebel*, they will turn and worship evil gods. O.M. 1818. *Hedré vo yn dhe herwydh, fythys nefré ny vedhyth gans tebeles war an beys*, as long as it is in thy power, thou shalt never be overcome by the wicked in the world. O.M. 1466. *May whello an debeles ow gweres menouch dhedhé*, that the wicked may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1849.
- TEBRO**, v. a. He may eat. A mutation of *debro*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *debry*, qd. v. *Hag ymvedh gwra dhê'th worty may tebro ef annodho*, and also make to thy husband that he may eat of it. O.M. 200.
- TEBRY**, v. a. To eat. A mutation of *debry*, qd. v. *Ow tebry*, eating.
- TEBYAS**, v. a. To think, to suppose. Llwyd, 225. Written also *tibias*, qd. v.
- TEC**, adj. Fair, clear, beautiful, agreeable, pretty, pleasant. Written also indiscriminately *tég*, qd. v.
- TECA**, adj. Fairest. Superlative of *téc* or *tég*. *Lowenna tecka gothfy*, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1042.
- TECACH**, adj. Fairer. Comp. of *téc*, or *tég*, of which *teach* was a later form, (Llwyd, 243,) and this is generally written *teca*, *tecé*, or *tecéé*, in the Dramas. *Tekké alter yn nêp pow ny alsé dên aspyé*, a fairer altar in any country a man could not see. O.M. 1177. *Me a'n dreha arté kyns pen trydydh teké ages kyns y van*, I will raise it up again before the end of three days fairer than before. P.C. 348. *Otté an pren omma, nyns ús tecka yn wlâs-ma*, behold the timber here, there is not fairer in this country. P.C. 2559. *Tecké ys houl yw y lync*, fairer than the sun is her hue. M.C. 226. W. *tecach*.

TECEN, s. m. A short space of time, a little while. *Râg tcken*, for a little while. *Llwyd*, 115, 249. W. *ticyn*. Arm. *tacen*. Gael. *tacan*.

TECTER, s. m. Fairness, clearness, beauty. *Ol an tekter a wyllys ny gl taves den yn bŷs y leverel bymytha*, all the beauty I saw, the tongue of man in the world eannot tell it ever. O.M. 766. *Ny yw colon predryr an tekter a's bedheuch why*, heart is not to conceive the delight ye will have. P.C. 33. *Myhal, yn scon gorr'y dhy, yn tekter hag yn mŷr ioy, dre pŷch a fue kellys kyns*, Michael, put them forthwith there, in delight and in much joy, (that) was lost before through sin. R.D. 186.

TEDH, s. m. A day. *Pŷb tēdh oll nēb a vynnē leverel pymithek pater*, he that would every day say fifteen pater-nosters. M.C. 228. An irregular mutation of *dēdh*, qd. v.

TEDHA, v. a. To melt, to thaw, dissolve, liquefy; to become melted. *Llwyd*, 54. W. *todhi*. Arm. *teūzi*. Ir. *tinam*. Gael. *taisich*.

TEDNA, v. a. To draw, to pull, to shoot. † *An pleasure ēs dhym yn bŷs ydheuv gans gwarack tedna*, the pleasure (that) is to me in the world is to shoot with a bow. C.W. 106. † *Dho tedna*, to draw; † *tedna elledha*, to draw a sword. *Llwyd*, 55, 156. A late corruption of *tenna*, qd. v.

TEEN, s. m. The breech. † *Pedn ha teen*, head and tail. *Pryce*. See *Tin*.

TEER, s. m. Land. *Pryce*. See *Tir*.

TEERA, v. a. To land, to come to shore. *Pryce*. W. *tirio*.

TEES, s. f. People, folk. *Pryce*. A late orthography of *tūs*, qd. v.

TEFENAS, v. n. He awoke. A mutation of *defenas*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *defena*, id. qd. *dyfuny*, qd. v. *Pan o pŷr holereh an gŷdh, y tefenas un marrek*, when the day was very well advanced there awoke a soldier. M.C. 244.

TEFFO, v. n. He may come. A mutation of *deffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *dōs*. *Yn plās-ma me a worto antecryst bŷs may teffo, er-y-byn ydh āf dhe'n beys*, in this place I will stay until antichrist comes; against him I will go to the world. R.D. 239. *Ken teffo y'ges golok, dhodho ny yllouch gŷl drōk*, though he should come into your sight, to him ye cannot do harm. R.D. 1861. *En Edhevon skyntyll kēth, re's teffo mŷr vylyny, dhe veras worth Crist y ēth, hag ef yn crous ow cregy*, those same learned Jews, may much disgrace be to them, to look on Christ they went, and he hanging on the cross. M.C. 216. Written also *teffē*. *An grous I a rŷg gorrē war scōdh Ihesus dh'y dōn dhy, dhe Ihesus Crist may teffē of an grēff ha'n belyny*, the cross they put on the shoulder of Jesus to bear it thither, that to Jesus Christ might come all the grief and shame. M.C. 162. *May teffē tūs gans nerth brās*, that men should come with great strength. M.C. 249.

TEFFONS, v. n. They may come. A mutation of *deffons*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *dōs*. *Ke, gorhemmy'n dhe'n cytē may teffons omma wharrē war beyn aga bōs dyswŷs*, go thou, command the eity, that they come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed. O.M. 2408. Written also *teffens*. *Hag a warn dhe vysterdens avorow dhys may teffens yn ketep pen*, and will warn the archi-

tects that they come to thee to-morrow, in every head O.M. 2714.

TEFFRY, adv. Seriously. The aspirate mutation of *deffry*, qd. v. *Ow tās a vy, marth yn teffry ūs dhym lemmyn*, my father mine, a wonder really there is to me now. O.M. 1309.

TEFIGIA, v. n. To tire, to be tired. *Llwyd*, 245. W. *dyfygio*. From the Lat. *deficio*.

TEFO, v. n. He may grow. 3 pers. s. subj. of *tevy*, qd. v. *Hag yn tŷr gorhemmenaf may tefo gwedydh ha losow*, and in the earth I will command that trees and plants grow. O.M. 28. *May haller govos dhe wŷr, ha gweles yn bledhen hŷr py gymmys hŷs may teffo*, that it may be known truly, and seen in a year long, to what length it may grow. O.M. 2104.

TEFONES, v. n. To come. A mutation of *devones*, qd. v.

TEFYNS, v. n. Let them grow. 3 pers. pl. imp. of *tevy*, qd. v. *Pŷp gwedhen tefyns a'y sās, ow tōn hy frŷt ha'y delyow*, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 29.

TEG, adj. Fair, clear, beautiful, pretty, pleasant, fine, agreeable. Corn. Voc. *pulcher*. Written indiscriminately *tēc*. Comp. *tecach, tecah, teca, tecē*. Super. *teca, tecē*. *Honna yw ol dhe vlamyē, a dorras an aval tēk*, she is all to blame (that) plucked the fair apple. O.M. 267. *Bōs sēch ha tēk an awel dhe Dew y cōth dhyn grassē*, that the weather is dry and fair, it behoves us to thank God. O.M. 1147. *Y bous ef o mar dēk guris y ny vynsans y rannē*, his coat was made so fair that they would not part it. M.C. 190. *Tēg awel*, a calm. *Llwyd*, 84. *Maw tēg*, a comely boy; *mōz dēg*, a fair maid. 243. W. *tēg*. Ir. *teide, teth*. Gael. † *teth*. Sanse. *tēghas*, splendour.

TEGENSYWE, v. n. To deseend. *Yma ow tegensywe hager govos, war ow fēdh*, there is coming down a fierce shower, on my faith. O.M. 1079. A mutation of *degensywe*, which is probably the same word as *degenow*, qd. v.

TEGES, part. Strangled, choked. *Llwyd*, 157. Part. pass. of *taga*, qd. v.

TEGLENE, v. n. To unloose, to give way. A mutation of *deglenē*, qd. v.

TEHEN, s. f. A fire-brand quenched. *Llwyd*, 164. More correctly *tewen*, qd. v.

TEIL, s. m. Muck, manure, dung, dirt, mire. *Llwyd*, 59. *Pil teil*, a dung-hill, 154. W. *tail*. Arm. *teil*.

TEILU, s. m. A family, a household. Corn. Voc. *familia*. *Pen teulu*, the master of a house; *mam teulu*, the mistress of a house. *Ibid*. W. *teulu*, † *telu*, comp. of *ty*, a house, and *llu*, a host. Ir. *teaghlach*, † *teglach*. Gael. *teaghlach*. Manx, *lucht thie*.

TEIR, card. num. Three. Used with nouns feminine, as *tri* is with masculines. *Ferror, lovenē dhys! ūs teyr spik vrās genes gurŷs*, smith, joy to thee! are there three great spikes with thee made? P.C. 2670. Written also *tyyr*, or *tŷr*. *My a wēl tyyr guelen gay*, I see three gay rods. O.M. 1729. *Anedhē ty a wylfyth tŷr gwedhen tevys wharē*, from them thou wilt see three trees grown presently. O.M. 828. W. *tair*, † *teir*. Arm. *teir*. Ir. † *teora*, † *teoir*. Sansc. *tisras*. Zend, *tisarō*.

TEIRGWETH, adv. Three times, thrice. *Llwyd*, 162. Comp. of *teir*, and *gwēth*, a time. Written also *tergwyth*, qd. v. W. *teirgwaith*. Arm. *teir-gwez*.

TEITHIOC, s. m. A servant. Corn. Voc. *vernaculus*.

W. *teithiog*, characteristic, peculiar; *brenhin teithiog*, a king of acknowledged right.

TELEIN, s. f. A harp. Corn. Voc. *cithara*. W. *telyn*, *telan*; from *tel*, what is drawn tight. Arm. *telen*.

TELEINIOR, s. m. A player on the harp, a harper. Corn. Voc. *citharista*. W. *telynawor*, *telyniwor*, *telynwor*. Arm. *telenner*.

TELETH, v. imp. It behoveth. A mutation of *deleth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *dely*, qd. v. *Y wordhyé y teleth dhys*, *mar uskys pan glew dhe lēf*, to worship him it behoveth thee, so quickly when he hears thy voice. O.M. 1775. *Dew vylyges, y teleth warbarth aga bōs gorrys*, two wicked ones, it behoveth that they should be put together. P.C. 2553.

TELYWCH, v. a. Pay ye. 2 pers. plur. imp. of *taly*, qd. v. *Pilat a'n ladhas, hep ful warnodho telywch dial*, *rāk ef o Crist mychtern nēf*, Pilate killed him, without fail, take ye retribution of him, for he was Christ, the King of heaven. R.D. 1753.

TELL, s. m. Holcs. *Gans dēn skyntyll a wodhyé me a glewas leverel, an arlont y dhe dennē war y ben gans kymmys nell, ma lēth an dreyn ha cropyē dhē'n empynnyon dre an tell*, by a learned man that knew I have heard say, that they drew the garland on his head with so much force that the thorns came and penetrated to the brains through the holes. M.C. 134. *Ellas bones dhe treys squerdys, ol dhe yscarn dycavylsyz; tel y'th dyw-luef*, alas, that thy feet are torn; all thy bones stretched; holes in thy hands. P.C. 3174. Plural of *toll*, qd. v.

TELLER, s. m. A place. Pl. *tellyryow*. *Dhē'n ncdhyn gwyls rāg nyethy tellyryow esa paris, dhe Crist y ben py sensy, teller vjth nyngo kefys*, for the wild birds to make nests places were prepared; for Christ, where he might lay his head, no place was found. M.C. 206. *Rāg genes yn pūp teller parys of dhe lafuryē*, for with thee in every place I am ready to labour. O.M. 939. *May rollo yn nēp teller dour dhe evē dhedhé y*, that he may give in some place water to them to drink. O.M. 1823. Written also *tiller* or *tyller*, qd. v. And by Llwyd, *telhar*; *telhar marhas*, a market place. 61. Lat. *tellus*, *tellure*.

TELLY, v. a. To bore a hole, to penetrate. 3 pers. s. fut. *teyl*. Part. pass. *tellys*. *Hag ynno fest luhās tol gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. M.C. 133. *Dew droys Ihesus caradow, ha'y dhyw leylff y a delly*, the feet of Jesus the loveable, and his hands they bored. M.C. 159. *Rāg y dreys y a vynnas telly, dh'y worré ynten*, for his feet they would bore (a hole) to put them tightly. M.C. 178. *Y delly scon my a wra*, I will soon bore it. P.C. 2570. *Me a teyl tol rāg an nyl*, I will bore a hole for the one. P.C. 2743. *Me a dyl tol rāk hybeen*, I will bore a hole for the other. P.C. 2749. The preterite and subjunctive are formed from *tolly*, qd. v. W. *tyllu*. Arm. *toulla*. Ir. *toll*. Gael. *toll*.

TEMMIG, s. m. A small part, a portion; a particle, a fragment. Pl. *temnigow*. Llwyd, 243. *En demigow, piecemeal*. 113. Diminutive of *tam*, qd. v. W. *temig*.

TEMPEL, s. m. A temple, a church. Pl. *templys*. Llwyd, 242, 249. W. *teml*. Arm. *tempel*. Ir. *teampul*. Gael. *teampull*. Manx, *chiamble*. Lat. *templum*.

TEMPRE, v. a. To temper, to soften, to tame. *Me a wra y tempré*, I will tame him. P.C. 1892. *My a dyl*

tōl rāk hybeen, rāg tempré an harlot fōl, I will bore a hole for the other, to tame the mad rascal. P.C. 2751. Borrowed from the English.

TEN, s. m. A pull, a draught, a drawing, a draught of horses. *Kens mōs euf ten gujn pymeth, ha dhe scafé ydh ēth yn ow nygys, my a grjys*, before going, drink thou a draught of spiced wine, and more nimbly thou wilt go in my errand, I believe. O.M. 2294. W. *tyn*. Arm. *tenn*.

TEN, s. m. A beam. Pl. *tennow*. *A'y veen mōn, ha'y scorennow my a vyn trehy tennow, ha lathys tēk, ha corbles*, out of its slender stem, and its branches, I will cut beams, and fair laths, and joists. O.M. 2445. *Cowyth, profyyn an stylyow, mars ēns compos dhē'n fosow, may haller aga lathyé gans corbles, lasys, tennow*, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that they may be laid with joists, laths, beams. O.M. 2474.

TEN, adj. Stretched, tight, straight, firm. *Rāg y dreys y a vynnas telly dh'y worré yn ten*, for his feet they would bore (a hole) to put them tightly. M.C. 178. *Y dreys ha'y dulé yn ten gans kentrow worth an plynken bedhens tackys*, his feet and his hands firmly with nails to the planks be fastened. P.C. 2516. *Ol ow ysyly yn ten, hag a wēl dhe lyes plu*, all my limbs stretched, and in the sight of many a parish. R.D. 2583. Written also *tyn*, qd. v.

TEN, v. a. He will draw. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tenna*, qd. v. *Me a's ten gans ol ow nerth*, I will pull it with all my strength. P.C. 2139. *Wharrē ny a'n ten yn ban*, soon we will draw him up. R.D. 2259.

TENA, v. a. To suck. Written also *tené*, a mutation of *dena*, qd. v. *Yn lyfryow scrufys yma, bōs collenwys lowenē a ganow an flechys da, ha'n ré munys ow tené*, in books it is written, that joy is fulfilled from the mouths of good children, and little ones sucking. P.C. 438.

TENEWEN, s. m. What is stretched or extended; a bowstring; the flank; a side. Corn. Voc. *latus*. Pl. *tenwennow*, *tynwennow*. *Clewys a'n nyl tenewen un ēl ow tallesh cané*, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 214. *Cowyth, growedh a'n nyl tu, hag aspy ahas ha glu, a rāg, hag a denewen*, comrade, lie on one side, and watch continually, and listen, forwards and sideways. O.M. 2063. *Dew tek a bren rāg stylyow, ha compos y demwennow*, lo the fairest tree for rafters, and straight its sides. O.M. 2440. *Knoukyouch ef del dyn-dylas, may cosso y tynwennow*, strike ye him as he has deserved, that his sides may itch. P.C. 2084. *Namna fue ow colon trōch, pan wyllys gorré an gu yn golon dre'n tenewen*, my heart was almost broken, when I saw the lance put into the heart through the side. R.D. 1246. *Why a sēdh warbarth genef, mōys a gola orthuf ve, poran ryb ow thenewen*, ye shall sit together with me close by my sides. C.W. 14. *Gor ow sēth dhe denewen, may hallan tenna dhodha*, put thou my arrow to the string, that I may shoot at it. C.W. 112. W. *tenewyn*.

TENNA, v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag, to draw a bow, to shoot. Writ. also *tenné*. 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. imp. *ten*. Part. pass. *tennys*. *War beyn tenné ha creggy*, on pain of drawing and hanging. O.M. 2046. *Ny a's ten may fōns lour hōr*, we will stretch them that they be long enough. P.C. 2760. *Me a wjysk may dhys tenno a uel cor*, I will

strike that it be drawn out for thee in the best way. P.C. 2723. *Greuch y tenné mës a'n dour*, do yo drag him out of the water. R.D. 2232. *Euch tenneuch a dhys-empys y goyl yn ban*, go ye, draw immediately her sail up. R.D. 2290. *Pedyr a'n neyl teneuen yn mës a den-nas clrdhé*, Peter from the one side drew out a sword. M.C. 71. *Gans ré a gymmys colon eu loven a ve tennys*, by some the rope was pulled with so much heart. M.C. 181. *Pan déth leyff Crist war en toll drc an nerth may tensons hy*, when the hand of Christ came on the hole through the strength that they drew it. M.C. 182. *Scri-fys yw yn suredy, ha ken me nyn lavarsen, corff Ihesus ha'y asely y dhe denna mar velen, nêb a vynna a yllly nevera oll y yscren*, it is written of a surety, and otherwise I should not have said it, that they drew the body of Jesus so brutally, whoever would might number all his bones. M.C. 183. *Ahanas tennaf asen, me a vyn, a'th teneuan*, I will draw a rib from thee, I will, from thy side. C.W. 30. *Gor ow séth dhe deneuan, may hallan tenna dhodho*, set my arrow to the string, that I may shoot at it. C.W. 112. *Yta an séth tennys, ha'n bêst yma gweyskys*, the arrow is shot, and the beast is struck. C.W. 114. *Yta an séth compys, ten hy yn ban bys an peyl*, the arrow is right, draw thou it up to the knot. C.W. 112. Written also *tynné*, qd. v.

TER, v. a. He will break. 3 pers. s. fut. of *terry*, qd. v. *Râg mar tue dh'agan porthow, ef a ter an darasow*, for if he comes to our gates, he will break the doors. P.C. 3041. *Ow colon ynnof a ter pûr ewn dre fyenasow*, my heart in me will break very really through troubles. R.D. 707.

TER, prep. About, around. *Ter i hodna*, about her neck. Llwyd, 249. Also between, when it is an abbreviated form of *ynter*, qd. v.

TERGWEYTH, adv. Three times, thrice. *Tergueyth y fe conyctijs, ewn yw dhyn y voleythy*, thrice was he convicted, right it is for us to curse him. M.C. 18. *Govy vjth pan fith dhodho, pan ôf fythys dhyworto tergweyth hydhew*, woe is me, that I went to him, when I am vanquished by him three times to-day. P.C. 147. *Re fetus an fals iwan hydhew tergweyth*, he has conquered the false demon this day three times. P.C. 155. Written by Llwyd, *teirgweyth*, qd. v.

TERHI, v. a. To break, to bruise. Llwyd thus writes *terry*, qd. v.

TERLENTRY, v. a. To shine, to be resplendent, to glitter. *Oll gans our ow terlentry ydhesaf, splanna es an houl devery*, all with gold glittering I am, more resplendent than the sun indeed. C.W. 10. *Why a'n gwêl ow terlentry, splanna es an houl devery*, ye shall see him glittering, more resplendent than the sun indeed. C.W. 14.

TERMYN, s. m. A term, time, season. *Ellas gwes an termyn, ow arluth pan wrûk serry*, alas to see the time when my lord was angered. O.M. 351. *Pan vo termyn denythys*, when the time is come. O.M. 813. *Euch, gonethuech termyn hîr, powes ny 'gys bîdh nêp preys*, go ye, cultivate for a long time, rest ye shall not have any time. O.M. 1221. *Dynythys yw ow thermyn am bewnans yn bîs-ma*, come is my term of my life in this world. O.M. 1885. *A ver dermyn*, in a short time. O.M. 1601. (See *Dermyn*.) Written at a later period *termen*, pl. *termenigw*. C.W. p. 190. *An termen-ma*, this

time; *lias termen*, frequently; *termen hep diwedh*, time without end. Llwyd, 118, 143, 173. W. term.

TERNEWAN, s. m. A side. ‡ *Ternewan an awan*, the bank of a river. Llwyd, 3. A late corruption of *ten-cwen*, qd. v.

TERNOS, adv. The day following. *En Edhewon ny vynné bôs an laddron ow cregy ternos, râg pasch o dhe-dhé, dîdh uchel y a sensy*, the Jews wished not that the robbers should be hanging the day after, for it was Easter to them; a high day they held it. M.C. 229. Written also *ternoys*. *Ternoys y sordyas bresel gans an Edhewon goky*, the day after therò arose a quarrel between the foolish Jews. M.C. 238. W. *tranoeth*. Arm. *trônôz*.

TEROGÉ, s. m. Lands. *Fystynyn fast dh'agan pow, râk devones dewcolow dh'e'n terogé; y môns ow cryé huthyk*, let us hasten quick to our country, for devils are come to the lands; they are crying horridly. R.D. 2303. A corrupted form of *terros*, pl. of *tir*, qd. v.

TERROS, s. m. Lands, territory, country. Pl. of *tir*, qd. v. Llwyd, 243. *Yn mës a'm ioy ha'm whekter, rês ew keskar dre terros, râg fout gwesc ha goscolter namna vywryn râg amvos*, away from my joy and my delight, need is to wander through lands; for want of clothes and shelter, I am well nigh perishing for cold. O.M. 360. Written also *terrus*. *Mal yw gynef dhe gafus, dhe vôs gynen dhe terrus*, I am glad to have thee, to go with us to (our) lands. P.C. 1532. *Mal yw genen dhe gafus, dhe vôs lemyn dhe terrus, ha dhe peyn kepar ha ny*, we are glad to have thee, to go now to (our) country, and to pain, like us. O.M. 554.

TERROS, s. m. A boasting, bragging, arrogance, vanity. Pl. *terrygy*. *Penys a reys râg y terros, may fo leheys mûr a y gallos dre ow fynys*, penance is necessary for his arrogance, that much of his power may be lessened by my pains. P.C. 43. *Dûn alemma, couythe, war menydhgyow dhe wandré, ha dhe pigy ow thâs kêr dre y vôdh dh'agas gweythé râg terrygy*, let us come hence, comrades, on the mountains to walk, and to pray my dear Father by his will to keep you from your vanities. P.C. 112.

TERRY, v. a. To break, to make a rupture, to cut, to pluck off. 3 pers. s. fut. *ter*. Part. pass. *terrys*. *Ow holan of dhe dymmyr râg moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 358. *Dre sor kyn fêns y terrys, dhe sconya my ny alla*, though they be broken in anger, I am not able to resist. O.M. 1237. *Gorhemmyr Dew a terrys, dhe henna y fîf dumpmys dhe vôs neffrê yn yfern*, the command of God I broke, through that I was condemned to be ever in hell. R.D. 212. *Eva prâg y whrusté sy tullé dhe bryes hep kên, an aval worth y derry*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple? O.M. 279. *A dhyreguech me a ter torth a vara*, before you I will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1313. *Kettel tersys an bara, aswonys Crist a gara*, as thou brakest the bread, I knew Christ (whom) I love. R.D. 1318. Another form of *terry*, qd. v.

TERRY, s. m. A breaking. *Terri an dêdh*, the break of day. Llwyd, 52, 54. W. *toriad y dîdh*.

TERVYNS, s. m. A tempest. *Porth yffarn me a torras, hag a dhrôs lyes enef a vér drôk, tervyns, ha cás*, the gate of hell I broke, and brought many souls from great evil, tempest, and torment. R.D. 2577.

TERYFAS, v. a. To declare. *Confortys yw ow colon, pan clevys ow teryfas, bones leyhys dhe pascyon a fue tyn, garow, ha brás*, my heart is comforted, when I heard (thee) declaring, that thy Passion was alleviated, which was sharp, cruel, and great. R.D. 504. A mutation of *deryfás*, id. qd. *derevas*, qd. v.

TES, s. m. Heat, warmth. Corn. Voc. *fervor*. W. *tés*. Arm. *tez*. Ir. *teas*, † *tes*. Gael. *teas*. Manx, *chias*. Sansc. *teghas*.

TESAN, s. f. A cake. † *Ma gurég vi a pobas metten, ha ky ra guíl tesan rages, dho dhós dré dho da wrég*, my wife is baking to-morrow, and she will make a cake for thee, to come home to thy wife. † *Ha an dzhei a wyras an naw pens eu desan*, and they placed the nine pounds in the cake. *Lhwyd*, 251. W. *teisen*. Ir. *caise*.

TESCY, v. a. To teach. *Ef a dhueth a Galylé, lays nowydh ow tesky, leas ganso ow trylé*, he came from Galilee, teaching new laws, turning many with him. M.C. 107. The asp. mutation of *descy*, id. qd. *desca*, qd. v.

TESEHE, v. a. To dry. *Nans yw an tyfow basseys, pan ús gweydh ow tésheh*, now the floods are abated, when the trees are drying. O.M. 1128. The asp. mutation of *deshéh*, id. qd. *dysehy*, qd. v.

TEST, s. m. A witness. *A Pylat, wolcom ós fest, rák me a'th cár, Dew yn tíst, pan y'th welaf*, O Pilate, thou art most welcome, for I love thee, God (being) witness, when I see thee. R.D. 1812. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tist*, qd. v.

TESTYNY, s. m. A witnessing, testimony. *Me ew lan-torn nêf, avel tán ow collowy, moy splanna es an drengys, heuna degowhe destynny, ow bosaf prynce púr glorious*, I am the lantern of heaven, like fire shining, more resplendent than the Trinity, (of) that bear ye witness, that I am a prince very glorious. C.W. 10. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tistuni*, qd. v.

TETYVALY, interj. Tittle-tattle. An expression of contempt. *Tety-valy, bram an gáth, nynges yddrec dhymmo wháth, avos an kèth ober-na, tittle-tattle*, the wind of a cat, there is not sorrow to me yet, on account of that same act. C.W. 94.

TETH, v. n. He came. The asp. mutation of *dèth*, qd. v. *Cryst kymmys payn y'n gevé, angus tyn ha galar-ow, ma tèth an goys ha dropyé war y fás an caradow*, Christ had so much pain, keen anguish and pangs, that the blood came and dropped on his face, the beloved. M.C. 59. *Ynny bonas gorys ragon ny Cryst a vynné, ha war an pren frút degis, may fe súr dh'agan sawyé, may tèth frút may fén kellys rág Adam dhe attamyé*, on it for us Christ wished to be put, and borne a fruit on the tree, that he might be sure to save us, so that the fruit, whereby we were lost, came to redeem Adam. M.C. 153.

TETHAN, s. f. A little breast, teat, or dug; an udder. *Lhwyd*, 3, 84, 170, 240. The diminutive of *tèth*. (See also *Tidy*.) W. *tèth*, *did*. Arm. *tez*. Ir. *ciòch*, *did*. Gael. *ciòch*. Manx, *cug*. Sansc. *chuchi*. Gr. *τιτθός*. Mod. Lat. *telina*. Fr. *telon*. It. *tetta*. Span. *teta*. D. *tet*. Germ. *zitze*. Ang. Sax. *tít*. Eng. *teat*. Basque, *titia*.

TETHONS, v. n. They came. A mutation of *dethons*, qd. v.

TEUL, s. m. Deceit, fraud, guile. *Ysouch gokky ha fell-yon, ha teul yn agas colon rák fout crygy*, ye are silly and

foolish, and deceit in your heart for want of believing.

R.D. 1274. Written also *toul* and *tull*, qd. v.

TEUL, s. m. A throw, a cast. See *Tewl*.

TEVOS, v. n. To come. *Byneges yw an guél-ma, pan ús sawor mûr da ow tevos annedhé y*, blessed are these rods, when a very good savour is coming from them. O.M. 1741. A mutation of *devos*, qd. v.

TEVY, v. a. To grow. 3 pers. s. fut. *tíf*, qd. v. Part. pass. *tevys*, *tefys*. *War búp frút, losow, ha hás, a vo ynny hy tevys*, over all fruit, herbs, and seed, that may be in it grown. O.M. 78. *Oté an guél dheragon glás ow tevy*, see the rods before us growing green. O.M. 1985. *Pý le vjdh an guél plynsys, may fóns mocha onowrys, ha n quella may wróns tevy*, where shall the rods be planted, that they may be most honoured, and may grow best? O.M. 2034. *Kepar Ihesus del devys, yn della an bows a wre*, as Jesus grew, so she made the coat. M.C. 161. With the pronominal characteristic preceding it signifies *to have*. *Heb mûr lavur defry benytha nys tevyth flóch*, without much labour indeed never shall she have a child. O.M. 300. *Mar ny wonethons yn fás, y a's tevyth aufugy*, if they work not well, they shall have grief. O.M. 2328. *Ny a ýl lour bones prout, ny's tevè tús vjth hep mar roow mar dha*, we may be proud enough, people have never had gifts so good. O.M. 2597. *Ha nép a's tefo gallos a vjdh gans yowynk ha lós henwys tús vrás púp termyn*, and those who may have power will be by young and old called great people always. P.C. 788. *Rák y tue dydhyow may fenygouch an torrow na's tevè vythqueth flehes*, for the days will come that ye will bless the wombs (that) have never had children. P.C. 2647. (See also *Tefo*, *Tefyns*, *Teyf*.) Written also *tyvy*, qd. v. Welsh, *tyvu*. Arm. *tevaat*. Sansc. *tu*.

TEVYL, v. a. He will throw. *Yn chy Dew marsucs march-as, me a's chas yù mès púp guás, hag a tevyl aga guara*, in the house of God if there is a market, I will drive them out every fellow, and will overthrow their wares. P.C. 318. Another form of *tewl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *tewlel*, qd. v. W. *tavl*.

TEW, adj. Thick, gross, fat, foggy. *Lhwyd*, 54, 102, 120, 153. *Belsebuk ha Satanas, euch alemma, púr thóth brás, del y'm kyrreuch, ages dew, ha kyrchorow dhe dré an guás may hallo cané ellas nefré yn tewolgow tew*, Beelzebub and Satan, go hence, with very great speed, as ye love me, you two, and bring home the youth, that he may sing "alas" ever in thick darkness. O.M. 546. W. *tew*, † *teu*. Arm. *teó*. Ir. *tiugh*, † *tiug*. Gael. *tiugh*, *tiu*. Manx, *chioo*. Germ. *zahe*. Ang. Sax. *toh*. Eng. *tough*. Scot. *teuch*. O.N. *thykk*. Swed. *tiócht*. Eng. *thick*.

TEW, s. m. A side. *Tra vethol a rella lés, ny gavaf omna nêb tew*, any thing at all that will do good, I shall not find here on any side. C.W. 76. More generally written *tu*, qd. v.

TEWAL, adj. Dark, dusky, obscure. *Lhwyd*, 44, 45, 162. W. *tywyll*. Arm. *teouel*, *teval*. Irish, *teimheal*, † *temel*. Sause. *tama*, darkness. Slav. *tma*.

TEWDER, s. m. Thickness, grossness, fatness. *Lhwyd*, 240. W. *tewder*. Arm. *teoder*.

TEWEL, v. n. To be silent, to hold one's tongue. 3 pers. s. fut. *tew*. 2 pers. s. imp. *taw*, qd. v. *Ydh heuel bós falsury gynes, pan wreta tewel*, it seems there is falsehood in thee, when thou wilt be silent. P.C. 1320.

- Tewel avel un bobba a wrûk pan fue aeussys*, hold his tongue like an idiot he did, when he was accused. P.C. 2385. *Mar asos fûr, ty a tew, hag a ynden*, if thou art wise, thou wilt be silent, and wilt withdraw. R.D. 984. *Teweuch rāk mēdh, dew adla*, be ye silent for shame, two knaves. R.D. 1495. (See also *tawaf, tawo*.) W. *tewi*. Arm. *tevel*. Ir. *tamham*, † *tua*. Gael. *tamh*. Lat. *taceo*.
- TEWEN, s. m. A quenched firebrand. Corn. Vocab. *ticio*. Where it is read by Zeuss *iheu*, and by Llwyd, *tehen*. The former reading agrees with the Armoric, and the latter with the Welsh. W. *tewyn*. Arm. *eteb*, *etef*, pl. *eteviou, etivi*. Ir. *athainne*. Gael. *aithine*. Lat. *titio, titione*. Fr. *tison*.
- TEWHYLLYF, v. n. I may return. *Ny dhueth an prjys, erna gyllyf dhe'n nef dhum Tās may tewhylllyf artē dhum gulās dhe gous worthys*, the time is not come, until I go to heaven to my Father, that I may return again to my country, to speak to thee. R.D. 879. A mutation of *dewhylllyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *dewhel*, qd. v.
- TEWL, s. m. A cast, a throw, design, purpose. Pryce. Written also *toul*, qd. v. W. *tavyl*. Arm. *taol, talm*. Ir. *tabhal, tailmh*. Gael. *tabhuil*.
- TEWL, s. m. A hole. *A dhysemmys whylewch e, maras eth e dhe cudhe yn nep bōs, tewl, py yn sorn*, immediately seek ye him, if he has gone to hide in some bush, hole, or corner. R.D. 539. Another form of *toll*, qd. v.
- TEWL, v. a. He will throw. *Yn beydh pan yn gorsyn ny, wharrē y tueth deulugy; warnan codhas, hag a'n teul ef scon yn ban*, when we put him in the grave, presently there came devils; they fell on us, and throw him forth with upwards. R.D. 2126. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tewel*, qd. v. W. *tuwl*.
- TEWLDER, s. m. Darkness. *Ha' th era an noar heb roath, ha gwāg, ha vēdh an tewlder war bedgeth an downder; and the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was on the face of the deep. Ha dhe deberhee an golow dhurt an tewlder*, and to divide the light from the darkness. C.W. p. 189, 191. Written also *tulder*. Derived from *tewel*, dark. Arm. *teoualder, tevalder*.
- TEWLEL, v. a. To throw, to cast, to purpose, to design. 3 pers. s. fut. *tewl*, qd. v. Part. pass. *tewlys*. *Kyn fynnyf war an bjs-ma tevel vyngsans na dyal*, if I should wish upon this world to cast vengeance or flood. O.M. 1250. *Ha teuleuch e dral ha dral yn Bessedē pūr gowal*, and throw ye it piece by piece into Bethsaida very completely. O.M. 2782. *Teulel pren mjl wel vyē*, to throw a die would be a thousand (times) better. P.C. 2847. *Pyth yn teulys genouch why bōs erbyn nōs*, what is purposed by you to be against night? R.D. 1286. *A cowedhē, teulyn grabel warnodho*, O comrades, let us cast a grappling-iron on him. R.D. 2268. *Me re teulys dew grabel*, I have cast two grappling-irons. R.D. 2271. *Dhe un earn y fue teulys*, to a rock he was cast. R.D. 2333. *Gans Judas del o tewlys drey Ihesus del vynnē*, with Judas it was so arranged to bring Jesus as he would. M.C. 41. *Ha whāth an Ioul a dewlys towll ken manner mar callē*, and still the devil cast a plan otherwise if he could. M.C. 15. *Toula* is another form, qd. v. W. *tuwl*.
- TEWOLGOW, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. *May hallo canē ellas nefrē yn tewolgow tew*, that he may sing "alas" ever in thick darkness. O.M. 546. *Hemma*
- yn tewolgow brās; fattel ēny war tu trē*, this is great darkness; how shall we go towards home? P.C. 2990. *Hag anodho a gerhas y eneff dhe dewolgow*, and from him fetched his soul to darkness. M.C. 106. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *tiwulgou, tenebre*. Llwyd, 224, makes it an irregular plural of *tewel*, but I am more inclined to derive it from the W. *tywylhech*.
- TEWRAGA, v. n. To thicken. *Ota coves pūr ahas, ny's pyrth dēn mara peys pel, a wronnd an dōr stremys brās, ow tewraga gans mūr nel*, behold a shower very dreadful, man cannot bear it if it drops long, great streams cover the earth, thickening with much violence. O.M. 1082. So rendered by Pryce, who derives it from *tew*. I think it more likely to be a mutation of *dewraga*, another form of *dewrasa* agreeing with W. *dywrysio*, to hasten.
- TEWY, v. a. To burn, to blaze, to flame, to kindle. *Ellas, gory, ma ow dyllas ow tewy dhe worth pren Cryst, my a grjys*, alas, woe is me, my clothes are blazing from the wood of Christ, I believe. O.M. 2633. A mutation of *dewy*, id. qd. *dywcy*, qd. v.
- TEWYNNYE, v. n. To shine, to glitter. *Dēn apert, ha mūr y rās, golow eleyr ow tewynnyē*, a man clearly and great his grace, a clear light shining. M.C. 243. A mutation of *dewynnyē*, id. qd. *dywchynny*, qd. v.
- TEYF, v. n. He will grow. 3 pers. s. fut. of *tevy*. *Lower flowrys a būb chan yn le-ma yta tevys, ha frutes war būb gwedhan y teyf gwāf ha hāv keffrys*, abundant flowers of every kind are grown, and fruits on every tree shall grow winter and summer alike. C.W. 28. *Hag y teiff a'n kēth sprūs-na un gwedhan wosa henna, na berth dowl, a vjdt pūr dēk*, and there will grow from these same kernels a tree hereafter, bear no doubt, (that) will be very fair. C.W. 134. Written also *tjff*, qd. v.
- TEYL, v. a. He will bore a hole. 3 pers. s. fut. of *telly*, qd. v. *Me a teyl tol rāg an njl, nynsus guās a west dhe Heyl a'n tollo quel*, I will bore a hole for the ono; there is not a fellow west of Hayle (that) can bore it better. P.C. 2743.
- TEYR, card. num. Three. See *Teir*.
- TI, s. m. A house. Corn. Voc. *domus*. *Why gwygeoryon, eueh yn mēs, ydhesouch ow kuthyl ges a Dhu, hag e sans eglos, yn ow thy a pygadaw pan wreueh agas marhasow, ha fowys dhe laddron plos*, ye traders go out, ye are making a jest of God and his holy church, in my house of prayers when ye make your markets, and a den for foul thieves. P.C. 334. The letter *t* in this word came to have the sound of *ch* before the vowel *i* or *y*, as in Erse; the same as in English *church*; and to express this sound *ty* is always written *chy* in the Ordinalia, qd. v. The original form is preserved in the local names, *Tywardreath, Tywarnhaile, Tybister, &c.* W. *ty*, † *ti*, † *tig*. Arm. *ti*. Ir. *teach, tigh, † teg*. Gael. *tigh*. Manx. *tie*. Gr. *τοῖχος, τεῖχος, τέγος*. Lat. *tectum; teco*, to cover. Sansc. *tég*.
- TI, pron. s. Thou, thee. *Del ony onan ha try, Tās ha Māp yn tryntē, ny a'd uera ty dhēn a bry; ha'n bewnans pan yn kyilly, dhe'n dōr ty a dreyl artē*, as we are are one and three, Father and Son in Trinity; we make thee, man, of clay; and the life when thou locest it, to the earth thou shalt turn again. O.M. 59. Written indiscriminately *te* and *ty*. W. *ti*. Arm. *te*. Ir. *tu*. Gael. *tu*. Manx. *(too) oo*. Gr. *σύ, σέ*. Lat. *tu, te*. Sansc. *tvā, tava, te*.

- TI AH**, v. a. To swear. *Llwyd*, 74. *Na rās tiah gow war-lyn de contrevek*, thou shalt not swear falsely against thy neighbour. *Pryce*. Written also *tyé*, qd. v.
- TIBIANS**, s. m. Thought, opinion. *Pryce*. See *Tybiāns*.
- TIBIAS**, v. a. To think, to believe. *Pryce*. See *Tybiāns*.
- TICCIDREW**, s. m. A butterfly. *Llwyd*, 34, 112. *W. gloyn Duw* (carbo Dei). *Ir. dealan De*. *Gael. deallan De*.
- TIDI**, s. m. A breast, pap, or teat. *Llwyd*, 84, 112. (See *Tethan*.) *W. did*. *Ir. did*. *Eng. diddy*.
- TIES**, s. m. Folk, people. *Pennow ties*, chief people. *Llwyd*, 128. A late form of *tús*, qd. v.
- TIHA**, prep. Towards. *Pryce*. See *Tyha*.
- TIN**, s. m. A bottem, the breech. *Ty a wór guel brem-myn brās dyllo menouch mēs a'th tñn*, thou knowest better how to do dirty work. *P.C.* 2105. *Whyg an tñn, kymr an pen*, breech whip, take thou the head. *R.D.* 2081. *Rāk yn mēs yma y pen pūr hŷr aves dham tñn*, for its end is out very long behind me. *R.D.* 2357. *W. tñn*. *Ir. tón*. *Gael. tón*. *Manx, thoin*.
- TIOC**, s. m. A husbandman, a farmer, a ploughman, a rustic. *Pl. tiogow*. *Corn. Voc. pobel tiogou*, vulgus, the common people. In Jordan and *Llwyd*'s time it was pronounced *tiak*. *Ydrom provas gwan dyac*, I am proved a weak husbandman. *C.W.* 68. † *Panna hwél allosti guíl, médh an tiak*, what work canst thou do, said the farmer. 251. *W. taiog*. *Arm. tick*. *Ir. tigheasach*. *Gael. tuathanach*.
- TIOGOU**, s. m. The rabble. *Corn. Voc. pobel tiogou*, vulgus. *Tiogou* is the pl. of *tiog*, id. qd. *W. taiog*, rude, rustic.
- TIN**, s. m. A fortified place, a castle. Another form of *din*, qd. v. Hence *Tintagel*, in Cornwall; and *Tinsylwy*, *Tindacthwy*, in Wales.
- TIR**, s. m. Land, earth, soil, ground. *Corn. Voc. terra*. *Pl. tiryow, terros*. *Mychtern of war wlās ha tñr, yn hennu y fŷf genys*, king I am over land and earth, in that I was born. *P.C.* 2020. *Pepenag vo a'n barth wŷr, a cleusfŷth ow voys yn tñr*, whoever is of the true side, will hear my voice on earth. *P.C.* 2026. *Nēp yw arluth tñr ha mōr*, who is Lord of earth and sea. *P.C.* 2422. *Yn tressé dŷdh dybarth gwráf yntre an mōr ha'n tŷryow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands. *O.M.* 26. *Tir deyrac*, watery ground, a fen. *Llwyd*, 112. (See *Terros*.) *W. tir*. *Arm. tir, ter*. *Ir. tir*. *Gael. tir*. *Manx, cheer*. *Lat. terra*.
- TIRA**, v. a. To land, to come to land, to come ashore. Written by *Pryce*, *teera*. *W. tirio*.
- TIRETH**, s. m. Land, earth, country. *Ha mar ny wrer y wythé, y dhysskyblon yn pryvé a'n lader yn mēs a'n beydh, hag a lever yn pŷp le y vós dasvevrys arté, ha gyllys dhe ken tyreth*, and if it is not guarded, his disciples privily will steal him out of the tomb, and will say in every place, that he is revived again, and gone to another country. *R.D.* 346. *Gallas ef dhe ken tyreth, ha ganso mŷr a cledh*, gene he is to another land, and with him many angels. *R.D.* 763. *Dhys ydh archaf, a dyreyth, gās Adam dhe'th egery*, I command thee, O earth, allow Adam to open thee. *O.M.* 381.
- TIS**, s. f. Folk, people. *Llwyd*, 63, 223. *Ow thīs*, my people. 249. Generally written in the Ordinalia, *tūs*, qd. v.
- TIST**, s. m. A witness. *Corn. Voc. testis*. Written in the Ordinalia, *test*, qd. v. *W. tŷst*, † *test*. *Arm. test*. *Ir. test*. *Gael. teist*. *Lat. testis*.
- TISTUNI**, s. m. A witnessing, testimony. *Corn. Voc. testimonium*. Written also *testyny*, qd. v. *W. tystiol-aeth*; *testun*, a theme. *Arm. testeni*. *Ir. teastughadh*, † *testas*, † *testemin*, † *testimin*. *Gael. teisteanas, teistcas*.
- TITHE**, pron. s. Theu also. *Llwyd*, 244. *W. tithau*, † *tithcu*. *Ir. tusa*, † *tussu*. *Gael. tusa*. *Manx, uss*. *Lat. tute*.
- TITHIA**, v. a. To hiss. *Dho tithia*. *Llwyd*, 150. *W. chwithrwd*.
- TIWLDER**, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. *Llwyd*, 240. *Id. qd. tewlder*, qd. v.
- TIWULGOU**, s. m. Darkness. *Corn. Voc. tenebre*. Written in the Ordinalia *tewolgow*, qd. v.
- TIWY**, v. a. To kindle, to light. *Pryce*. Written also *teuy*, qd. v.
- TO**, s. m. The covering of a house, a roof, a thatch. *Corn. Voc. tectum*. Hence *ty*, to roof, qd. v. *W. to*. *Arm. to*. *Ir. tuighe*. *Gael. tugh, tubh*. *Manx, thoo*.
- TO**, v. a. He would come. *Dhodho bŷs pan danvonas Crist, y to dhe Galylé*, until when Christ sent to him, that he would come to Galilee. *M.C.* 87. *Ha'n tebel él, hager bréf, yn y holon a worré war y mester venions créf y to, Ihesus mar ladhé*, and the evil angel, ugly reptile, put into her heart that streng vengeance would come on her lord, if he slew Jesus. *M.C.* 122. A mutation of *do*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *dós*, qd. v.
- TO**, v. a. He will swear. 3 pers. s. fut. of *toy*, qd. v.
- TOCCO**, v. a. He may bring. *Saw gweytyens pŷp may tokco ganso lorch, py cledhé da*, but let every one take care that he bring with him a staff, or a good sword. *P.C.* 943. A mutation of *docco*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *doga*, qd. v.
- TODN**, s. f. A lay. † *Aras an kenza an todn*, plough first the lay. *Pryce*. A corrupted form of *ton*, qd. v.
- TOEN**, v. a. To bear, or carry. *Rāg yma ef deffry, ow toen ol agan maystry*, for he is truly bearing all our power. *P.C.* 3077. A mutation of *doen*, qd. v.
- TOF**, v. n. I shall come. *Rāk bōs ow arluth mar clāf, A Dheu, ple tōf, na ple ydh āf, ny won ple toulaf ow paw*, because of my lord being so ill, O God, where I shall come or where I shall go, I know not where I shall cast my foot. *R.D.* 1665. A mutation of *dōf*, qd. v.
- TOF**, v. a. I will swear. 1 pers. s. fut. of *toy*, qd. v.
- TOIM**, adj. Hot, warm. *Corn. Voc. calidam*. *W. tŷym*. *Arm. tuemm, tomm*. *Ir. timeach*.
- TOIMDER**, s. m. Heat, warmth. *Pryce*. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *tumder*, and in the Ordinalia *tomder*, qd. v. *W. twymder*. *Arm. tomder*, † *tuimder*.
- TOLCORN**, s. m. A flute or fife. *Corn. Voc. linthuus* (for *lituus*). *Lit. a horn with hoels, being comp. of toll and corn, a horn*. *W. tolgorn*.
- TOLL**, s. m. A hole, a perforation. *Pl. tell*, qd. v. *Hag ynno fest luhās toll gans an dreyn a ve tellys*, and in it very many holes were bored by the thorns. *M.C.* 133. *Worth an lēs y a dollas dew doll yn grows heb kén*, according to the width they bored two holes in the cross without pity. *M.C.* 178. *Yn dōr my a vyn palas tol, may fo ynno cudhys*, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. *O.M.* 865. *Yn nēp tol fyen dhē'n fo alemma*, into some hole let us flee away hence. *R.D.* 134. *W. twll*. *Arm. toull*. *Ir. toll*. *Gael. toll*. *Manx, towl*. *Sansc. talla*.

TOLLA, v. a. To deceive, to delude. Written also *tollé*.

Part. *tollys*. *Râg ty dhe gola werty ha tollé dhe bryes lén*, because thou hast hearkened to her, and deceived thy faithful spouse. O.M. 294. *Prâg y tolsté sy hep kên*, worth hy thempté dhe dyrry an frût erbyn ow dyfen, why didst thou deceive her pitilessly, by tempting her to pluck the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 302. *Hy a dheseſé scorné gans an epscop, ha'y dolle dhe wordhyé dewow nowydh*, she would wish to strive with the bishop, and delude him to worship new gods. O.M. 2731. *Gans gloteny ef pan welas cam na ylly y dolla*, when he saw with gluttony that he could not a whit deceive him. M.C. 13. *Gorthyp vy na vÿf tollys*, answer thou me, that I be not deceived. P.C. 2008. Written also *tullé*, qd. v.

TOLLEC, adj. Full of holes, perforated, hollow. *Llwyd*, 47. *W. tyllog*. Arm. *toullec*. Ir. *tolltach*. Gael. *tollach*.

TOLLOR, s. m. A receiver of toll. Corn. Voc. *theolentarius*. W. *tollwr*, from *toll*, a toll. Arm. *tell*. Gr. *τέλος*. Germ. *zoll*. Eng. *toll*.

TOLLY, v. a. To make a hole, to perforate. *Worth an lês y a dollas dew doll yn groves heb kên*, according to the width they bored holes in the cross without pity. M.C. 178. *Me a teyl tol râg an nÿl, nÿnsus guás a west dhe Heyl a'n tollu guel*, I will bore a hole for the one; there is not a fellow west of Hayle, (that) can bore better. P.C. 2745. *Tolla*, bore thou. *Llwyd*, 248. The other tenses are inflected from the other form *telly*, qd. v.

TOM, adj. Hot, warm. *Llwyd*, 18. Another form of *toim*, qd. v.

TOMALS, s. m. Quantity, much of anything. *Llwyd*, 134. *W. talp*. Ir. *tamal*. Manx, *tammylt*.

TOMDER, s. m. Heat, warmth. *Mâb Du o kymmys grevijs, râg tomder ef a wesé dower ha goys yn kemeskis*, the Son of God was so much grieved; from heat he sweated water and blood mingled. M.C. 58. *Bewa ydhesaf pûb ear yn tomder ha yender rew, nôs ha dÿdh*, I do live continually in heat and cold of frost, night and day. C.W. 120. *Yn pÿt-ma y wrêth trega genaf ve a barth a wollas, hag a losky yn tomder tân*, in this pit thou shalt dwell with me on the lower side, and shalt burn in heat of fire. C.W. 124. Another form of *toinder*, qd. v.

TOMMA, v. a. To make warm, to warm. Part. *tommys*. *Tommans onan dour war tân, râg wogé soper my a woulch ol agas trÿs*, let one warm water on the fire, for after supper I will wash all your feet. P.C. 833. *Arluth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bôs golhys aga trÿs yn kettep pol*, Lord, there is water warmed enough, that may be washed their feet every one. P.C. 839. *W. twymo, twymno*. Arm. *tomma*. Ir. *teugham*.

TON, s. f. A wave. *Otté an corf casadow ow tós y ban; me a lever dheuch yn scon, tynnyn ef yn ban war ton*, see the hateful carcass coming up; I tell you forthwith let us draw him up on the wave. R.D. 2281. *W. ton*, pl. *tonnau*, *†tonnou*, in Juvenius Glosses. Arm. *ton*. Ir. *tonn*. Gael. *tonn*. Manx, *tonn*.

TON, s. f. Unploughed land, a meadow, a lay. *Cresseuch, coullenweuch an beys avel kÿns, ketep nâp pron; râg may fewch why sostoneys euch dhe wonys guel ha ton*, increase ye, fill the world as before, every son of the breast; that ye may be sustained, go to till the field and lay. O.M. 1164. *W. ton*.

TON, v. a. To bear, or carry. *Pûp gwedhen tÿfÿns a'y*

sâf, ow tón hy frût, ha'y delyow, let every tree grow from its stem, bearing its fruit and its leaves. O.M. 30. *Fÿstyn duwhans, gueres vy ow tón a plos casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me bringing the foul villain. O.M. 892. A mutation of *dôn*, qd. v.

TO NEC, s. m. A flock, a drove, a herd. *Llwyd*, 64. *Gans henna y a drylyas, confortis ha lowenek, hag êth tús Crist râg whelas, hag a's cafos morethek; y lavarsons ol en cás; ydh ethons yn un tonck bÿs yn Galylé dh'y whelas, ha dhe gows worth Ihesus wêk*, with that they turned, comforted and joyous, and went to seek the people of Christ, and found them mournful; they told all the case; they went in one flock to Galilee to seek him, and to speak to Jesus sweet. M.C. 257.

TONNEL, s. f. A cask. Corn. Voc. *dolium*. W. *tunell*. Arm. *tonel*. Ir. *tonna*. Gael. *tunna*. Manx, *tunney*. Fr. *tonneau*. M.H.G. *tonne*. Eng. *tun*.

TONS, v. n. They shall come. A mutation of *dóns*, qd. v.

TOON, v. a. To bear, or carry. *Nÿns yw marth cûth ken y'm bo, ow toon an pren a dhe dro*, it is no wonder if I have sorrow, carrying the tree about. O.M. 2820. Another form of *toen*, or *tón*, qd. v.

TOOTH, s. m. Haste. *Pryce*. *Tooth-du*, immediately. Written also *tóth*, qd. v.

TOP, s. m. A top, summit, height. *Me a wêl goodly wedhan, ha'y thop pûr uchel yn ban bes yn nêf ma ow tevy*, I see a goodly tree, and its top very high, aloft, even to heaven it is growing. C.W. 132. *Yn top an wedhan dêk ydh esa un mayteth whêk*, on the top of the fair tree, there was a sweet virgin. C.W. 138. *W. top*. Ir. *top*. Gael. *top*.

TOR, s. f. A prominence; a bulge, a belly, the womb; the swell of mountain, a mountain. Corn. Voc. *venter*. Pl. *torrow*. *Tormentours, an kêth quas-ma gans skorgys ha whyppys da gwrêch y cronkyé tor ha keyn*, executioners, this same fellow, with good scourges and whips do ye smite him, belly and back. P.C. 2057. *Govy vÿth pan vêf genys, a dor ow mam denythys, woe is me when I ever was born, out of my mother's womb brought*. O.M. 1754. *Cósk war dhe tor, ha powes*, sleep on thy belly, and rest. O.M. 2070. *Râk y tue dydhyow, may fenÿg-ouch an torrow, nas tevê vythqueth flehcs*, for the days will come that ye will bless the wombs that never bare children. P.C. 2646. *Tor an dorn*, the palm of the hand. *Llwyd*, 111. *Tor brás*, big bellied. 171. *Torr* remains as the name of many hills in Cornwall. *Torr Point*, in Anthony. *Rough-torr* is the name of a place in St. Breward; and *Helmintor*, the moory stony hill, in Lanlivery. *W. tor*. Arm. *tôr*, *teúr*. Ir. *turr*. Gael. *torr*.

TORCH, s. m. A hog. Corn. Voc. *magalis*. W. *twrch*. Arm. *tourch*. Ir. *torc*. Gael. *torc*.

TORCHAN, s. f. A toreh. *Llwyd*, 69.

TORMA, s. m. This time. *A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egé agensow*, seest thou else at this time, than as it was just now? O.M. 795. *Y'n guráf ytho scon yn torma*, I will do it now immediately at this time. O.M. 1275. Comp. of *torm*, id. qd. *termen*, qd. v., and *ma*, here.

TORN, s. m. A turn, a winding. *Saw nÿns o torn da danvon guesyon a'n pâr-ma gans arrow dhum kemeres*, but it was not a good turn to send fellows of this sort

- with arms to take me. P.C. 1298. *Lyes torn da yn bŷs-ma-rc wrūk dhe vohosugyon*, many a good turn in this world he has done to the poor. P.C. 3107. *Reys yw dhe onan golyas; war y torn pŷp y dhyffras y gowyth, pŷp a dhallēth*, need is that one should watch; in his turn every one protecting his comrade, who will begin? R.D. 409. *Torn an vor*, the turning of the way, is the name of a place in St. Agnes. W. *turn*, *turn*. Ir. *turna*. Gael. *túrn*. Sansc. *túrni*, velocity.
- TORN, s. m. A hand. *A'n lōst kymmer dhedhy yn ban, y'th torn hep gēr sens dhe honan*, take it up by the tail, in thy hand, without a word, hold it thyself. O.M. 1455. A mutation of *dorn*, qd. v.
- TORNEWAN, s. m. A side. *Llwyd*, 82. † *Tornewan an awan*, the side of a river. 141. A late corruption of *tenewen*, qd. v.
- TORRY, v. a. To break, to bear, to break off. *Torr-e yn ow feryl vy*, break it off at my risk. O.M. 197. *Ef a wrūk ow husullye frūt annedhy may torren*, he did advise me that I should gather fruit from it. O.M. 218. *My ny dorraf bŷs vycken an acord*, I will never break the agreement. O.M. 1239. *Mars ellen hep cous orly, hy holon hy a torsē*, if I should go without speaking to her, her heart would break. O.M. 2174. *Fōs ny torras, na war dharas ny dhue dhynny*, he broke not a wall, nor through door will he come to us. R.D. 329. *An prysners galsons yn wēdh, ny torsans chy*, the prisoners are gone also, they broke not the house. R.D. 662. *Terry and tyrry* are also other forms, qd. v. W. *torri*. Arm. *terri*.
- TORROG, adj. Bigbellied, frequent. *Pryce*. W. *torrog*. Arm. *torrec*. Ir. *torrach*. Gael. *torrach*. Manx, *tor-rach*.
- TORTH, s. f. A loaf. *Yssedheuch a termyn ver, a dhyrag-euch me a ter torth a vara*, sit ye for a short time, before you I will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1314. *An Arluth Ihesu guella, a dhyragon torth vara ef a torras*, the Lord Jesus, the best, before us a loaf of bread he broke. R.D. 1490. W. *torth*. Arm. *tors*. Ir. *tort*. Gael. *tort*. Med. Lat. *torta*. Fr. *tourte*. Eng. *tart*.
- TOS, v. n. To come. *Ot an justys ow tōs dhyn*, see the magistrate coming to us. P.C. 370. *An luēf a'm grūk me a wēl, ha'y odor whekkē ys mēl ow tōs warnaf*, the hand (that) made me I see, and his odour sweeter than honey coming upon me. R.D. 145. A mutation of *dōs*, qd. v.
- TOS, v. a. He swore. *Y'n nachen ef a'm guarnyas; rāk henna me a sorras, hag a tōs na wrēn neffrē*, he warned me that I should deny him; for that I was angry, and swore that I never would. P.C. 1422. A contracted form of *toys*, preterite of *toy*, qd. v.
- TOT, adj. Extended. Corn. Voc. *mor tot*, oceanus. W. *tawd*.
- TOTTA, adv. Immediately. *Me a vyn alemma mōs dhom gwrēk ha'm flehes totta*, I will go hence to my wife and children immediately. O.M. 1036. A contracted form of *tōth da*.
- TOTH, s. m. Haste, despatch. *Hy cemerēs me a wra ugy dhe'n gorhyl tōth brās*, I will take her inside the ark with great speed. O.M. 1124. *Peder, cowyth, dūn tōth da, agan nygys gurēn bysy*, Peter, companion, let us come quickly, our errand let us do diligently. P.C. 643. *Peder, me a wēl un dēn ow tōn pycher dour, tōth men*

- dūn war y lerch*, Peter, I see a man carrying a pitcher of water, very hastily let us come after him. P.C. 662. Written also *touth*, and *toyth*. *Me a vyn y dhōn dhe drē, ha fystynē gans touth brās*, I will carry it home, and hasten with great speed. P.C. 660. *Ow dyskyblyon, pyscuch toyth da, ol kes colon*, my disciples, pray ye forth-with, all with one heart. P.C. 2. W. *tūth*.
- TOUL, s. m. A throw, a cast, purpose, design. *Ha whāth an Ioul a dewlys towll ken maner mar callē dre nēb fordh a govaytis guthyll dī'y gowsys trylē*, and yet the Devil cast a plan otherwise if he could through some way of covetousness cause his speech to turn. M.C. 15. *Ol y doul ef o tewlys ganso yn nēf rāg tregē*, all his plan was formed to dwell with him in heaven. M.C. 214. *Na hedhyn, rāg yma war agan toul knoukyē fast bŷs may feyn squeyth*, we will not stop, for it is on our design to strike hard until we be weary. O.M. 2698. *Henna me a wra, rāk ny won yn beys guel toul dhyn dhe wruthyl dhe'n kaugeon*, that I will do, for I know not in the world a better trick for us to do to the dirty fellow. P.C. 2920. W. *tavl*.
- TOUL, s. m. Deceit, fraud, guile. *Hep toul pŷr wŷr me a grŷs, dredhos y fydhyn sylweys*, without deceit very truly I believe, through thee that we shall be saved. P.C. 286. Written also *teul*, and *tull*, qd. v.
- TOUL, s. m. A hole. *Pendra wrāf, orth en ioul mar ny gaffaf toul war nēp cor*, what shall I do, for the devil if I shall not find a hole in some place. R.D. 2131. Another form of *tol*, qd. v.
- TOULA, v. a. To throw, or cast. 2 pers. s. imp. *toul*. Part. *toulys*. *Toul an grous dhe'n dōr dhe wrowedhē*, throw thou the cross to the ground to lie. P.C. 2661. *Rum fay, lemmy'n a'n caffen, er an ascal, y'n toulcen yn creys an tūn*, by my faith, now should I get him, by the wing, I would throw him into the midst of the fire. R.D. 290. *Ple tōf, na ple ydh āf, ny won ple toulof ow paw*, where I shall come, or where I shall go, I know not where I shall cast my foot. R.D. 1665. *Aban ōv dhe dhrōk towlys*, since I am to evil thrown. C.W. 68. *Llwyd*, 66, *dho towla*; 62, *dho towla e mēs*, to pour out. Another form of *teulel*, qd. v. W. *tavlu*.
- TOUR, s. m. A tower, fort, palace. *Llwyd*, 168. *Lemyn pŷp dyyskynnes, saw kyns ys yn tour moncs leveruech dhym*, now let every one alight, but before going to the palace speak ye to me. O.M. 2030. *Rōf dhys ow thour, hel ha chammbour; vedhaf dhe wour*, I will give to thee my palace, hall and chamber; I will be thy husband. O.M. 2110. *Salmon, lemen ke y'th tour*, Salmon, now go into thy palace. O.M. 2389. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *tur*. W. *tūr*. Arm. *tour*. Ir. *tor*, *tur*. Gael. *tūr*. Manx, *toor*. Lat. *turris*. Fr. *tour*. Eng. *tower*.
- TOVYS, part. Grown. *Dew vāb y ma dhym genys, ha tovys ydhyns dhe denes*, I have two sons born, and grown they are to manhood. C.W. 78. Another form of *tevys*, part. pass. of *teva*, qd. v.
- TOWAN, s. m. A sandy shore-bank, a strand. Preserved in the names of many places in Cornwall, from their position; and in Wales, as *Towyn*, in Merionethshire, and *Towyn*, opposite Aberconwy. W. *tywyn*. Arm. *teven*, *tūn*.
- TOWN, adj. Deep. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty*

- del wodhyé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. A mutation of *down*, qd. v.
- TOWN, v. a. To bear. *Ow holon yntré mýll darn marth yw gené na swardhy, pan wclaff ow mab mar wan, ow town kemys velyny*, it is a wonder with me that my heart does not break into a thousand pieces, when I see my son so weak, suffering so much villainy. M.C. 166. A mutation of *down*, another form of *doyn*, or *dón*, qd. v.
- TOWTH, s. m. Haste, dispatch. *Ow kannas whék, dhé'n beys towth, lowenna teka gothfy*, my sweet messenger, to the world quick, the fairest joy thou knowest. P.C. 1041. Another form of *tóth*, qd. v.
- TOY, v. a. To swear, to take an oath, to adjure. 1 pers. s. fut. *tóf*; 3 pers. s. fut. *to*, and *te*, qd. v. *Re Vahun, y tóf yn wédh, mars yw e lyddrys a'n bédh, why a's býdh ages ancow*, by Mahound I swear also, if he is stolen from the grave, ye shall have your death. R.D. 610. *Oll dha lyeyr nyn dâl cáth, me a'n to, war ow ena*, all thy labour is not worth a cat, I swear it, on my soul. C.W. 168. *Neffra ny vjdh dewedhys, me a'n to, war ow honssyans*, it will never be finished, I swear it, on my conscience. C.W. 174. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga town ty del wodhyé*, he swore immediately as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. This verb is also written *tyé*, from the subs. *ty*, qd. v., and in later Cornish *tiah*. W. *tyngu*. Arm. *toui*. † *A huy a toche*, would ye swear? † *A te touhe*, wouldst thou swear? *Buhez Nonn*. 160.
- TRA, s. f. A thing. Pl. *traow*. *En Tás a néf y'm gylwyr, formyer púp tra a vjdh gurjys*, the Father of Heaven I am called, the Creator of every thing that is made. O.M. 2. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russé dhe dhydhané*, one thing I know, if thou knewest it, would amuse thee. O.M. 151. *Kynywcr dén us yn wlás, na tra yn býs ow pewé*, as many men as there are in the land, or thing in the world living. O.M. 1030. *Marow yw púp tra esé spyrys a vewnans ynuo*, dead is every thing (that) there was the spirit of life in it. O.M. 1089. *Bydhaf bysny war an dra*, I shall be diligent on the matter. P.C. 1932. *Pa'n dra a woventé se*, what thou wouldst ask. M.C. 80. *Herodes a wovynys orth Ihesus Crist leas tra, ha trevyth ny worthebys*, Herod asked of Jesus Christ many things, and he answered nothing. M.C. 111. A late plural was *trehys*. *Te nyn wra dhys honan havalder trehys vjth*, thou shalt not make to thyself the likeness of any things. *Pryce*. W. *tra*. Arm. *tra*.
- TRA, conj. As, like as, even as; so that. *Llwyd*, 178, 248. Written also *tre*, *dre*, *tro*, and *try*. W. *tra*. Arm. *tra*. Ir. *trath*. Gael. *trath*.
- TRA, prep. Beyond, over. *Tra môr*, beyond the sea. *Pryce*. Written *tre* in composition. W. *tra*. Arm. *tre*. Gael. *thar*. Lat. *trans*.
- TRAHA, prep. Towards. *Traha'n dôr*, towards the ground; *traha'n darras*, towards the door. *Pryce*. A late form of *troha*, qd. v.
- TRAHES, s. m. A cutter. Pl. *trahesi mein*, stone-cutters. *Llwyd*, 242. More correctly *trches*, qd. v.
- TRAILIA, v. a. To turn. † *Ol dha splendar ha'th tectar, y trayl skon dheis dha hacter ha mēr utheck byllen*, all thy splendour and beauty, shall be turned immediately to deformity, and most ugly foulness. C.W. 22. † *Dén côth o e, ha guadn, a trailia an bér*, an old man he was, and weak, turning the spit. *Llwyd*, 252. † *Ila trailias y gein dha an toul*, and he turned his back to the hole. *Ibid*. † *Dho trailia a dhelhar*, to turn back. 140. A later form of *treylé*, qd. v.
- TRAITH, s. m. The sandy beach of the sea, sands. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *trait*, *harena*. Written later *treath*, which is preserved in the local name *Treath*, in Menackan. *Tywardroath*, the house on the sands. *Pentraeth*, the head of the sands. W. *traeth*. Arm. *traez*, † *treiz*. Ir. *traigh*, *tracht*. Gael. *traigh*. Manx, *traih*. Cf. Lat. *tractus*, *trajectus*.
- TRANC, s. m. A space of time, time. *Ol ny a pjs, yowynk ha hén, war Dhu púp prjys, mercy gan kén, may fén guythys rák an bylen, hag ol sylwys, trank hep gorfén*, all we pray young and old, to God always, mercy with pity, that we may be preserved from the evil one, and all saved, time without end. P.C. 42. *Me a's kymmer yn lowen, hag a gúl trank hep worfén dhys y gucrthé, dhe ancledhys Crystenyon*, I will take it gladly, and will time without end sell it to thee to bury Christians. P.C. 1562. W. *tranc*.
- TRAVYTH, s. m. Any thing. (*Tra—býth*.) *Dhynny ny travyth ny gréf, aban yw y vódh ef y lesky hep fallad-ow*, to us not any thing is grievous, since it is his will to burn it without fail. O.M. 482. *Awos travyth ny wrussen ventyha dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 163. *Travyth ny wréth gorthyby erbyn dustenyow lél*, thou answerest nothing against trusty witnesses. P.C. 1317.
- TRAWARAN, s. m. Dispute, dissension. † *An bara dzhei a dhabraz, ha na ve idn fróth, na mikan, na trawaran nór vez*, the bread they ate, and there was not any anger, nor strife, nor dispute henceforth. *Llwyd*, 253. Comp. of *tra*, a thing, *war*, upon, and *ran*, a division.
- TRAWETHAC, adj. Doleful, mournful. *Llwyd*, 81, who also writes it *trawedhak*, 92, 116. From *traweth*, id. qd. *trueth*, qd. v.
- TRAWYTHES, adj. Rare, scarce. *Llwyd*, 136.
- TRE, s. f. A dwelling place, a homestead, a home, a town. *Leverech dhym, cowethé, pyw henna a dhue dhé'n tré, war keyn asen hag ebel, ow mós war tu a'n temple*, tell me, companions, who is that (that) is coming to the town on the back of an ass and foal, going towards the temple? P.C. 320. *Ef yw an brofus Ihesu, divithys a Nazaré, tré a wlasor Galilé*, he is the prophet Jesus, como from Nazareth, a town of the kingdom of Galilee. P.C. 329. *Hemma yw tewolgow brás, fatel ény war tu tré*, this is great darkness, how shall we go towards home? P.C. 2997. *Hydhew a tryckes yn tré, dhyragos ty a'n guelsé byw yn point da, to-day, if thou hadst staid at home, before thee thou wouldst have seen him alive, in good condition*. R.D. 1381. *Arluth, ny á dhy uharré, rák ny gyllyn yn nép tré trygé dres nós*, Lord, we will go to it directly, for we cannot in any town stay over night. R.D. 2404. *Tré, dré*, at home, *adré*, homewards. *Llwyd*, 248. Homewards is expressed by *tua thré*, in South Wales, and *adré*, or *adrev*, in North Wales. *Tré* is an abbreviated form of *trév*, qd. v.
- TRE, a particle used in composition. Over. It is the same as W. *tra*. and answers to the Latin *trans*. *Tremenés*, to pass over. (Lat. *transire*.) *Trenija*, to fly over, (Lat. *transvolo*.) *Tremor*, foreign. (Lat. *transmarinus*.) *Llwyd*, 250. See *Tra*.

- TRE, prep. Between. *Llwyd*, 249. A late abbreviated form of *yntré*, qd. v.
- TREATH, s. m. The sandy beach of the sea, sands. † *Na dâl dên gwîl treven war an dreath*, a man ought not to make houses on the sand. *Pryce*. Another form of *traith*, qd. v.
- TREBATH, s. m. That which has three feet, a tripod, a trivet, a three-footed stool; a brand-iron, a brandice. *Llwyd*, 19, 166. The late form of *tribedh*, qd. v.
- TREBE, conj. Until, as far as, till when. *Pryce*. *Llwyd*, 249.
- TREBYTCHYA, v. a. To tumble, to stumble, to trip. *Pryce*. *Whath pûr browt trebytchya*, yet very proud falling. C.W. 20. *Ow carma yma an bêst, me a'n gwêl ow trebytchya*, the beast is crying, I see it tumbling. C.W. 114. From the French *trebucher*.
- TRECH, s. m. A stem, the trunk of a tree. Corn. Voc. *truncus*. Arm. *treîjen*.
- TRECHY, v. a. To cut, to make an incision, to break off. 3 pers. s. fut. *trêch*. Part. pass. *trechys*. *Ny a'n trêch, del levereth*, we will cut it, as thou sayest. O.M. 2533. *Cowethê, gueresouch; ow scoforn trechys myrrouch quyt dhe vês dhyworth ow pen*, companions, help ye; see my ear cut quite from off my head. P.C. 1144. *Ottê genef vy bony, me a'n trêch wharrê gynsy*, behold I have an axe, I will cut it soon with it. P.C. 2565. Another form of *trochy*, qd. v.
- TREDDEN, s. m. Three men. *Ha'n Edhewon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mên; leden o, ha poys, ha brás, moy agis gavel tredden*, and the Jews put above Jesus Christ a stone; broad it was, and heavy, and large, more than the hold of three men. M.C. 237. Comp. of *tre* for *tri*, three, and *dên*, a man. W. *tridyn*.
- TREDNA, s. m. Thunder. *Llwyd*, 164. A late form of *trenna*, qd. v.
- TREDZHA, adj. Third. *Llwyd*, 162. A late corruption of *tressa*, qd. v.
- TREDHEC, card. num. Thirteen. *Llwyd*, 166. (*Tri-déc.*) W. *tri-ar-dhec*. Arm. *trizék*. Ir. *trideag*. Gael. *tri-deug*. Manx, *three-jeig*. Lat. *tredecim*.
- TREFFIA, v. a. To spit. *Dho treffia*, *Llwyd*, 154. A late form of *trewé*, qd. v.
- TREGA, v. a. To dwell, to inhabit, to abide, to stay, to tarry. Written also *tregé*. Part. *tregys*. *My a vyn gruthyl castel, ha drchevel dhym ostel, ymno jammes rág tregé*, I will make a village, and build for me a mansion, in it ever to dwell. O.M. 1711. *Ha tregouch dh'y ordenanns ef*, and abide ye in his ordinance. O.M. 1893. *Ny allaf pella trega*, I cannot longer stay. O.M. 2190. *Try hag onan ow trega yn un dewsys*, three and one dwelling in one Godhead. O.M. 2665. *Reson prâg y fe prynnys yw Ihesus Crist dhe ordna yn nêff y vonas tregys*, the reason why he was redeemed is that Jesus Christ ordained in heaven that he should dwell. M.C. 7. *Mar ny'th volhaff dre ow grás, yn nêf ny vedhyth tregys*, if I wash thee not by my grace, in heaven thou shalt not dwell. M.C. 46. *An seherewes a dregas yn yffarn yn tormont crêff*, the evil ones dwelt in hell in strong torment. M.C. 213. *Tregans an chorle nêb yma*, let the churl remain where he is. C.W. 150. Written also *triga*, qd. v.
- TREGE, adj. Third. *Meneuch fest y wrúk bostyé, an tregé deydh dasvevé kyn fe ledhys mar garow*, very often he did boast, to revive on the third day, though he were killed so cruelly. R.D. 339. *Ow arluth yn bédh gallas, hydheuw yw an tregé deydh*, my Lord went into the tomb, to-day is the third day. R.D. 681. *En tregé deydh yw hydheuw*, the third day is to-day. R.D. 691. A corrupted form, with *g* soft, of *tressé*, qd. v.
- TREGER, s. m. A dweller, an inhabitant. Pl. *tregerion*. *Pryce*. W. *trigwr*.
- TREGERETH, s. m. Compassion, pity, mercy, love, *Rág dhym yma govenek, cafes dhe geus tregereth*, for I have a request, to obtain thy speech of love. O.M. 454. *An oyl a versy o dydhywys dhymmo vy gans an Tás, a'y dregereh, pan vêf chacys gans an êl*, the oil of mercy was promised to me by the Father, of his pity when I was driven by the angel. O.M. 705. *Arluth, warnas tregereth; goef a ra dhe serry*, Lord, on thee (be) love; woe is he (that) doth anger thee. O.M. 1015. *Luen tregereth me a pÿs*, abundant mercy I pray. R.D. 1148. W. *trugaredh*; from *trugar*, compassionate; comp. of *tru*, wretched, and *caru*, to love. Arm. *trugarez*. Ir. † *trocaire*. Gael. *trocair*. Manx, *trocuirys*.
- TREGVA, s. f. A dwelling place, habitation. *Ena Crist a dhelyffras a breson Adam hag Evef, suel a wressa bôdh y dâs, ma'n geffo trega yn nêf*, there Christ delivered Adam and Eve from prison, (and) whoso would do his Father's will, that he might have a dwelling-place in heaven. M.C. 213. Written also *trigva*, qd. v.
- TREHE, conj. Until that. *Llwyd*, 178.
- TREHES, s. m. A cutter, a tailor. Pl. *trehesi*. *Ke gorhemmy'n dhê'n cyté may tefions omma wharé, war beyn aga bôs dyswrys, masons ha karpentoryon, trehesy meyn, tyorryon, an temple may fe coul wreys*, go thou, command the city, that there come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed, masons and carpenters, stone-cutters, tilers, that the temple may be fully built. O.M. 2411. † *Pendra veddo why geil rág lednow rág as flô?*—*E seera vêdh trehes, sarra whêg*, what will you do for whittles for your child?—His father shall be a tailor, sweet sir. *Pryce*.
- TREHEVEL, v. a. To raise up. *Hag yn triddydh dy-owgel ef a vra y trehevel, kyn fe terrys, ol a'y lê*, and in three days certainly he will build it, though it be broken all from its place. P.C. 353. A mutation of *drehevel*, qd. v.
- TREHEVYS, part. Raised up. *Hy a wolas kymmys gans mar vêr nerth ha galloys, a'n fynten may trehevys ran yn ban du droka loys*, she wept so much, with so great strength and power, that from the fountain a part was raised upwards, worst pang. M.C. 224. A mutation of *drehevys*, part. pass. of *drehevel*, qd. v.
- TREHY, v. a. To cut. Part. *trehys*. *Assoma squyth prynnyer derow ow trehy*, I am weary, cutting oak sticks. O.M. 1010. *Me a vyn trehy teunow*, I will cut beams. O.M. 2445. *Euch dh'y drehy, hep lettýé*, go ye to cut it, without delaying. O.M. 2505. *Râk an pren yw trochys da, ny alsé vÿth bones guel*, for the tree is well cut, it could never have been better. P.C. 2569. A softened form of *trechy*, qd. v.
- TREI, card. num. Three. *Trei cans*, three hundred. *Trei igans*, sixty. *Trei igans ha dég*, seventy. *Llwyd's* orthography of *tri*, qd. v. 149, 244.
- TREIN, s. m. A nose. Corn. Voc. *nasus*. In late Cornish the form was *trôn*. W. *treyn*, † *trein*, (Talesin; see *Llwyd*, 230.) Ir. *sron*, an *tron*. Gael. *sron*, *sroin*. Manx, *stroin*. Gr. *πῖν*.

TREIS, s. m. Feet. *Llwyd*, 250. Written also *treys*, qd. v.
 TRELEBBA, conj. Even to. † *Râg 'dhowé an Arluth de Dew ew Dew a sŷr, a dry pehasow an tasow war an flehas trelebbā an trîdga ha padgwerā henath*, for I am the Lord thy God, (that) is a jealous God, and will bring the sins of the fathers upon the children even to the third and fourth generation. *Pryce*.

TREMENE, v. n. To pass, to pass over, to die. Part. *tremenys, tremenes*. 3 pers. s. fut. *tremyn*. *Nans yw lemmyn tremenes nép dew-cans a vledhynnaw*, now there are gone by some two hundred years. O.M. 656. *Pan fo tryddydh tremenys, ty a dhascor dhe enef*, when three days are passed, thou shalt give up thy soul. O.M. 845. *Ha guns mygn gureuch hy knoukyé, er-na wrello tremené, and with stones beat ye her, until she die*. O.M. 2695. *Vjth ny gyllyn tremené an môr-ma*, we shall never be able to pass over this sea. O.M. 1648. *Dresof ef a tremenas*, over me he passed. R.D. 525. *Mâb Dew a tremyn a'n beys*, the Son of God shall pass from the world. P.C. 747. *Ol y beyn y'n tremensé ha trylys éns yn ioy brás*, all his pain had passed him, and they were turned into great joy. M.C. 258. Arm. *tremeni*; part. *tremenet*. W. *tramwy*. Ir. *tairreimnim*.

TREMENES, v. a. To traverse, to frequent a place much. *Llwyd*, 250. Comp. of *tre*, id. qd. *tra*, over, and *mones*, to go. W. *tranwy*. Lat. *trameo*.

TREMOR, adj. Transmarine, foreign. *Llwyd*, 250. Comp. of *tre*, id. qd. *tra*, over, and *môr*, the sea. W. *tramor*.

TREMYN, s. m. A passage. *Pryce*. Arm. *tremen*.

TREMYN, s. m. Sight, look, aspect. *Benen, na gows muscogneth, rāk an kēth dēn-ma bythqueth nyn servyes, war ow ené; na rum fay my ny'n gwylys may wodhfen tremyn yn beys yntredho ha'y gowelhē*, woman, do not talk folly, for this same man never did I serve, on my soul; nor by my faith have I seen him, that I should know the look in the world between him and his companions. P.C. 1287. W. *tremyn*.

TRENC, adj. Sour. *Llwyd*, 5. W. *trunc*. Arm. *trenk*.

TRENGES, s. f. Trinity. *Mér wordhyans dhē'n Drenges, Tās, ow growntya dhymo syluans, wosé henna, ken 'dheuw pell, mneh worship to the Trinity, Father, in granting to me salvation hereafter, though it is long*. C.W. 140. (See *Drenges*.) Written also *trengys*. *Râg henna gwrâf commena dhe leall Drengys ow ena*, therefore I do commend to the faithful Trinity my soul. C.W. 146. *An Drengys és a wartha*, the Trinity (that) is above. C.W. 162. A later form of *trenses*, with *g* soft, as that is of *trindas*, qd. v.

TRENNĀ, v. n. To thunder. † *Paŷl yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders. *Llwyd*, 248. Derived from *taran*, qd. v. W. *taranu*.

TRENSA, adv. The day after to-morrow; two days hence. Written by *Llwyd*, 249, and *Pryce*, *trenzha*. W. *trenydh*.

TRENSES, s. f. Trinity. In construction *drenses*, qd. v. Another form of *trindas*, qd. v.

TRENYGE, v. a. To fly over. *Na nyl oges nag yn pel ny's guelaf ow trenyge; hy re gafes dyhogel dôr dysechys yn nép le*, neither near nor far, I see her not flying over; she has certainly found earth dried in some place. O.M. 1142. Comp. of *tre*, id. qd. *tra*, over, and *nygé*, id. qd. *nija*, to fly. Written by *Llwyd*, 250, *treny-dzha*.

TRES, adj. Adverse, cross, froward. *A na wylla ol mŷns és orth dhe vlamyé yn soweth, hag ow ry dhys boxow tres, belegyns te ny sconyth*, seest thou not all the multitude that is blaming thee unhappily, and giving thee froward blows? nevertheless thou dost not refuse. M.C. 120. W. *traws*, † *trus*.

TRES, pron. prep. Between your. *Llwyd*, 244. A late abbreviated form of *yntre agas*.

TRESHEYS, s. m. A foot-length, a foot in measure. *Dhe'n leuyff arall pan dothyans worth an grows râg y fasté; y fylly moy ys tresheys, dhe'n tol guris hy na hedhē*, to the other hand when they came on the cross to fasten it; it wanted more than a foot-length, to the hole made that it would not reach. M.C. 180. Written also *troisheys*, qd. v.

TRESSA, adj. Third. Written as commonly *tressé*. *Yn tressé dŷdh dybarth gwrâf yntre an môr ha'n tyrgow*, on the third day I will make a separation between the sea and the lands. O.M. 25. *Ke wêth tressé treveth dhy, ha mŷr gwel orth an wedhen*, go yet the third time to it, and look better at the tree. O.M. 799. *Onan yw an Tās a nêff, arall Crist y un vaw eff, a vjdh a wyrchas genys, ha'n Sperry Sans yw tressa*, one is the Father of heaven, another, Christ his one Son, (that) shall be born of a Virgin, and the Holy Ghost is the third. O.M. 2664. *Y levery ef yn wêdh datherchy an tressa dēdh y wre pŷr wŷr hep fyllel*, he said likewise, that he would rise the third day very truly without failing. R.D. 5. Written also *tryssé*, qd. v. W. *trydydh*, † *tritit*, † *trydé*. Arm. *tredé*. Ir. *treas*, † *trede*. Gael. *treas*, *tríeamh*. Manx, *trass*. Gr. *τρίτος*. Sanse. *tritiya*. Ang. Sax. *thrida*, *thridde*.

TREST, adj. Sad, sorrowful. *Na porth own vjth, na vēdh trest, râg me a vjdh genes prest orth dhe weres yn pŷp le*, bear no fear ever, nor be sad, for I will be with thee, ready to help thee in every place. O.M. 1467. *Warlerch Cryst mar asos trest, lemmyn pŷr lowenek fēst bōs ty a jl*, after Christ if thou art sad, now very joyful indeed thou mayest be. R.D. 1417. *Me a' th cusyl dysempys bjth na vy trest*, I advise thee immediately, never be sad. R.D. 2230. Another form of *trist*, qd. v.

TRESTERs, s. m. Beams. *War tu dylarch daras yn ty a wra yw port hymwes; tresters dredho ty a pyn a drus rag na vo degees*, on the hinder part a door in thou shalt nail across, that it may not be shut. O.M. 963. The plural of *troster*, qd. v.

TRETH, s. m. A sandy beach. See *Traith*.

TRETHON, pron. prep. Between us. *Llwyd*, 244. A late abbreviated form of *yntrethon*, qd. v.

TRETHYNS, pron. prep. Between them. *Llwyd*, 244. A late abbreviated form of *yntrethyns*, qd. v., which is another form of *yntrethē*, qd. v.

TREV, s. f. A dwelling place, a homestead, a home, a town. Pl. *trevow, trevon, treven*. *Ow lays ha'w lavarow suel a vynna y clewas, yn le may 'th én, yn trevon yn splan me a's derevas*, my laws and my words, whosoever would hear them; in the place that I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. *Mŷr lowenē ol an bŷs, cytes rych, trevow a brys, castilly brás hag huhel*, see the joy of all the world, cities rich, towns of price, castles large and high. P.C. 132. In the singular the abbreviated form *trē* was generally used, qd. v. † *Na dāl dēn gwil treven war an treath*, a man ought not to

make houses on the sand. *Pryce. Treven* was used for the plural of *ty*, a house. *Llwyd*, 55. It is in frequent use in the names of places in Cornwall, Wales, and Brittany. *C. Tremain, Tregear, Trewen, &c. W. Treacstell, Trefynnion, Trewen, &c. Arm. Treger.* The Welsh also generally drops the final *v* before a consonant, in composition, though not always, *Trev-drachth, Trevlech*, being exceptions, but preserves it before a vowel, as *Trevonnen, Trevarclawdh, &c. W. trêv, trê, + treb.* *Arm. trev, tre, + treb.* *Ir. treabh, + treb.* *Gael. treubh*, (pronounced *trev*.) *Lat. tribus.* *Germ. thorp.*

TREVAS, s. m. Tillage. *Adam, a ol dhe drevas an degves ran dhymmo gâs whêth in atal dhe kesky*, Adam, of all thy tillage, leave the tenth part to me, still to remain waste. *O.M. 425.* *Trevas* is probably a plural form, the singular of which would agree with *W. treva*; as *treva o fjd*, a thrave of corn. *Eng. thrave.*

TREVEDIC, s. m. One from a country village, a country man, a rustic. *Corn. Voc. rusticus, colonus. Trevedic doer*, incola, lit. an inhabitant of the land. *W. trevedig.*

TREVETH, s. m. A time, or occasion. Written also *trefeth*. *Ke wêth tressé treveth dhy, ha mŷr gwel orth an wedhen*, go thou yet the third time to it, and look better at the tree. *O.M. 799.* *Y vôs ef re leverys, lyes trefeth y'n clewys, ma na fjl y dhymaché*, that he is (so) he has said; many a time I heard him, that he cannot deny it. *P.C. 1724.*

TREVYTH, s. m. Any thing. *Râg gwander y a godhas, yn trevith y nynyng êns gyno dhe wechyll dris y vynnas*, for weakness they fell, in nothing were they fit to do beyond his will. *M.C. 68.* *Herodes a wovynmys orth Ihesus Crist leas tra, ha trevith ny worthebys ma'n gevé marth a henna*, Herod asked many a thing of Jesus Christ, and He answered nothing, so that he had wonder thereat. *M.C. 111.* Comp. of *tra*, a thing, and *bŷth*, ever. Written also *travith*, qd. v.

TREW, interj. Alas! sad! *Ha'n maystri brâs ol a'm bo, my re'n collas quyt dredho, may canaf trew*, and all the great power (that) I had, I have lost it quite through him, that I may sing 'alas.' *P.C. 150.* *Och, och, trew, ny re behas, ha re dorrâs an deffen*, Oh! Oh! sad! we have sinned, and have broken the prohibition. *C.W. 62.* *A trew, aylas, re'm ladhas, Cayn, ow brodar*, Ah, sad, alas, thou hast killed me my brother. *C.W. 82.* Written also *tru*, qd. v.

TREWESY, adj. Sad, mournful, doleful. *En debell wrêk casadow gans mŷr a dôth êth yn chy war hast dhe wechyll kentrow may fêns crêff ha trewesy*, the wicked hateful woman with much haste went into the house, in haste to make nails, that they might be strong and doleful. *M.C. 159.* *Ha'y veynys mar drewesy a's kemar, ha kymmys cucth*, and her pains so mournful seized her, and so much grief. *M.C. 225.* Written in the Dramas *trevysy*. *A Dâs Dew, Arluth huhel, my a'th wordh gans ol ow nel y'm colon pŷr trewysy*, O Father God, high Lord, I worship thee with all my strength, in my heart very seriously. *O.M. 511.* *Râk ty dh'y gam worthyby, ty a vŷdh box trewysy*, because thou answeredst him wrongly, thou shalt have a sad blow. *P.C. 1269.*

TREWETH, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Henna ydhyo trev-*

eth brâs, that is a great pity. *C.W. 74.* Another form of *trueth*, qd. v.

TREWEY, v. a. To spit. Written also *trewé*. *Ena mŷr a vylhny Pedyr dhe Gryst a welas, y scorné ha'y vox-scusy, trevé yn y dhevlagas*, there much of villainy Peter saw (done) to Christ; mocking him and buffeting him, spitting in his eyes. *M.C. 83.* *Gans moveys y a'n scornys, yn y fâs y a drewys*, with mowes they scorned him, they spat in his face. *M.C. 95.* *Hag ef moycha yn y beyn, yn y fâs y a drewé*, and he most greatly in his pain, they spat in his face. *M.C. 196.* Written in the Dramas *trué*, qd. v. In *W. trewi* is to sneeze, and *poeri*, to spit.

TREWYTH, adj. Pitiable, lamentable, wretched. *Ywon dhe wŷr, Dew an Tâs re sorras drewyth benen*, I know truly, God the Father (that) a wretched woman has angered. *O.M. 256.* Written later *trewath*. *Henna ydhew trewath tra*, that is a lamentable thing. *C.W. 62.*

TREYHANS, card. num. Three hundred. *Whethouch menstrels ha tabours; treyhans harpes ha trompours, cythol, crowd, fjlh, ha sawtry*, blow ye minstrels and tabours; three hundred harps and trumpets, dulcimer, fiddle, viol, and psaltery. *O.M. 1996.* Comp. of *trey*, id. qd. *tri*, three, and *cans*, a hundred; the initial is regularly changed after *tri* into the aspirate form of *ch*, here represented by *h*. So *W. trichant*. *Arm. trichant*.

TREYLE, v. a. To turn. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *treyl*. Part. pass. *treylys*. *May ma lyes gwêk ha gour ow treylé dhodho touth-da*, that there are many a woman and man turning to him speedily. *P.C. 558.* *A Peder, treyl dhe cledhé, gorre yn y wôn arté*, Ah Peter, turn thy sword, put it into its sheath again. *P.C. 1155.* *Yma ow treylé deffry ol an wlascor a iudi*, he is turning really all the kingdom of Judah. *P.C. 1593.* *Dhe'n dôr ty a dreyll arté*, to the earth thou shalt turn again. *O.M. 64.* (See *Dreyll*.) *Sâf yn ban yn clor, ha treyl dhe gŷk ha dhe woys*, stand thou up in glory, and turn to flesh and to blood. *O.M. 66.* *An welen-ma yn hy kunda treyls arté*, this rod into its natural form turned again. *O.M. 1460.* Written also *treylyé*. *Me re'n caffus ow treylé agan tûs yn lyes le, yn mës a gryggans pŷp prŷs*, I have found him turning our people in many a place from their belief always. *P.C. 1570.* *Ow Tâs, mu ny fjl bones may treylho mernens dhe vês, saw y wodhaf dhym a reys, dhe volnegth re bo gurês*, my Father, if it cannot be that death may turn away, but that I must needs suffer it, thy will be done. *P.C. 1070.* *W. treillio, treiglo*.

TREYNYE, v. a. To render miserable; to become miserable; to grieve. *Yn pryson môs ny treynyn agan bew kyn kentreyynyn ol agan kŷc, râk Ihesu, lucn a versy, agan gor sur dhe'n kêth ioy, bŷth na dhyfyc*, to go into prison we will not reuder our lives miserable, though we should rot all our flesh; for Jesus full of mercy will place us surely in that same joy, (that) will never fail. *R.D. 73.* Written also *trynyé*. *Gcnouch why môs ny drynyaf; dhum arludh lowen ydh âf*, to go with you I will not grieve; to my lord I will go gladly. *R.D. 1797.* *W. trueinio, fr. truan*, miserable. *Arm. truant*.

TREYS, s. m. Feet. Plural of *troy*s, qd. v. *Me a vyn môs dhe wré ow Arluth, treys ha devlé, gans onement kër,*

I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands, with precious ointment. P.C. 474. *Whyp an tyn, kymmer an pen, er an treys me a'n kylden aberth yn beydh*, Breech-whip, take thou the head, by the feet I will let him down within the grave. R.D. 2082. *Pyw a dhueth a'n beys yn rûdh, avel gôs, pen ha duscoudh, garrow ha treys*, who is it (that) is come from the world in red, like blood, head and shoulders, legs and feet? R.D. 2501. *Worth y dreys ha worth y ben*, by his feet and by his head. M.C. 236. (See also *Dreys*.) W. *traed*. Arm. *treid*.

TRI, card. num. Three. Used with nouns masculine as *teir* was with feminines. *Tri ugans*, three score, sixty. *Trihans*, three hundred. *Hag ef dhyn re leverys, kyn fe an temple dysurys, yn tri djdth y'n dreafsé*, and he has said to us, though the temple were destroyed, in three days (that) he would rebuild it. P.C. 366. *Kyn fe dysurys an temple yn tri djdth y'n dreafsé, bythqueth whet na fewé quel*, though the temple were destroyed, in three days (that) he would rebuild it, that never yet it was better. P.C. 383. *Onan ha try on yn gwyr, en Täs, ha'n Mäp, ha'n Spyrys*, one and three we are in truth, the Father, and the Son, and the Spirit. O.M. 3. *Agas try, deuch why genef*, ye three, come with me. P.C. 1021. *Aban yw henna laha, dhe'n mernans of an try ä*, since that is law, to death all the three shall go. P.C. 2490. *Tri* in Welsh and Armoric aspirates the initial following, which was also once the rule in Cornish, as is proved by *trihans*, three hundred. Generally however the rule was not followed. *Ef a galsé bös gwythys a try cans dyner ha moy*, it might have been sold for three hundred pence and more. P.C. 536. *Tri* in Cornish must be read *trei* or *trey*: (Llwyd, 230.) that is with the sound of the English word *try*. W. *tri*. Arm. *tri*. Ir. *tri*. Gael. *tri*. Manx, *three*. Sanse. *tri*, *trayas*. Gr. *τρεῖς*. Lat. *tres*. Fr. *trois*. Germ. *drei*. Ang. Sax. *threo*, *thry*. Eng. *three*.

TRIBET, s. m. That which has three feet, an andiron. Corn. Voc. *andena*. The late form was *trebath*, qd. v. Derived from the Lat. *tripēs*, *tripete*. So also W. *tri-bedh*. Arm. *trebez*. Eng. *tripod*, *trivet*.

TRICCES, v. a. Thon hadst dwelt. 2 pers. s. pluperf. of *trigé*, qd. v.

TRICCIAR, s. m. A fuller, a tucker. *Trikkiar*, Llwyd, 34. See *Trycciar*.

TRIDDYDH, s. m. The space of three days. (*Tri-djdth*.) *Hag yn triddydd dyowgel ef a wra y trehevel*, and in three days undoubtedly he will build it up. P.C. 352. *Räg ny vew moy es tryddydh war lyrch dhe vones dhe drê*, for he will not live more than three days, after thou goest home. O.M. 829. *Hag arté y dhrehevel yn trydydh na vyé quel*, and again build it in three days, that it could not be better. P.C. 1311. *Y'n clewys ow leverel, treydydh wosé y terry, y wrefé y dhrehevel*, I heard him say, three days after destroying it, that he would rebuild it. P.C. 1315. W. *tridiau*.

TRIDZHA, adj. Third. Llwyd's orthography, 243, of *trygé*, qd. v. Written also in late Cornish, *tridga*. ‡ *Ha gothuar ha metten o an tridga journa*, and the evening and the morning were the third day. C.W. p. 190. ‡ *An tridga ha padgwerra henath*, the third and fourth generation. Pryce.

TRIFIAS, s. m. Spittle, saliva. Llwyd, 143. Derived

from *treffia*, qd. v.

TRIG, s. m. The ebbing, or reflux of the sea. Llwyd, 136. *Môr lenol ha thrig*, tho flow and ebb of the sea. 42. ‡ *Säv a man, kebmer dha li, ha ker dha'n hâl*; *môr-trig a metten travyth ne däl*, get thou up, tako thy breakfast, and go to the moor; the ebb in the morning is nothing worth. ‡ *Vedo why môs dho trig*, will ye go to the ebb? Pryce. W. *traî*. Arm. *treach*, *trech*, *trê*. Ir. *traigh*. Gael. *traigh*. Manx, *traie*.

TRIGE, v. n. To dwell, to inhabit, to abide, to stay, to tarry. Written also *triga*. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *tríc*, *tríg*. Part. *trigys*. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé, euch yn mäs a dlysympys*, here ye shall not remain, go out immediately. O.M. 317. *Mar kâf carynnys, warnedhé y trýg púp preys*, if it shall find earion, it will always stay upon it. O.M. 1104. *Ha lavar my dh'y warnyé vjth na wrella compressa ow tús üs trygys ena*, and say thou that I warn him that he never oppress my people (that) are dwelling there. O.M. 1425. *Scon yn mäs quyk a'm golok, na trýk y'm cûr*, immediately out of my sight, quickly; stay not in my court. O.M. 1532. *An venenes ha'n stechys vedhens yn mäs exilyys, na dheffo onan yn beys dhe trygé omma neffré*, let the women and children be exiled out, that not one in the world come to dwell here ever. O.M. 1578. *Ny vynnyth dhe pobel Duw gasé crês dhyn yn nép tu awos tryga yn pow-ma*, thou wilt not to the people of God allow peace to us on any side, for the purpose of dwelling in this country. O.M. 1599. *Ha why gynef re drygas yn temptacyon yn púp le*, and ye have dwelt with me in temptation in every place. P.C. 805. *Ellas, ny won py tyller, bjth moy py le y trygaf*, alas, I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell. P.C. 2598. *Ha nép na'n grûk war nép tro, yn peynys trygens eno*, and he that has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there. R.D. 159. *Ytho gyneuch me a trýk*, now with you I will stay. R.D. 1308. *Hydhev a tryckes yn trê*, to-day if thou hadst staid at home. R.D. 1381. (See also *Dric*.) Llwyd, 49, writes tho infinitive *trigia*, *dho trigia*. ‡ *Terra trigas dén ha bennen*, there lived a man and woman. 251. W. *trigo*. Ir. *aitrigh*. Gael. *aitrich*.

TRIGVA, s. f. A dwelling place, a habitation. *Räg henna fystyn, ke, gura gorhel a blankos playnyys, hag ynno lues trygva*, therefore hasten thou, go make a ship of planks planed, and in it many a dwelling. O.M. 951. *Arluth, ple 'dh ên alemma dhyn dhe gemeres trygfa, na dheffo dén vjth gynen*, Lord, where shall we go from hence for us to take a dwelling, that not any man may come with us? R.D. 2392. Comp. of *trigé*, and *ma*, a place. W. *trigva*.

TRIHANS, card. num. Three hundred. *Ha tryhans kevelyn da an lester a vjdth a hjs*, and three hundred eubits good, the ship shall be in length. O.M. 955. Written also *Trehans*. *Trehans dynar a voné*, three hundred pence of money. M.C. 36. See *Treyhans*.

TRINDAS, s. f. Trinity. *An drindas*, the Trinity. Llwyd, 116. Written also *trinsys*, and *trenses*, in construction *drenses*, qd. v. W. *trindawd*, *y drindawd*; *trindod*, *y drindod*. Arm. *trinded*, † *trindet*. Ir. *trionaid*, † *triodatu*. Gael. *trionaid*, *trianaid*. Manx, *trinaid*. All from the Lat. *trinitus*, *trinitate*.

TRINSYS, s. f. Trinity. *My a wêl tyrr guelen gay, ny*

welys tekké rum fay bythqueth aban véf genys ; yn guyrder an thŷr guclen yw dysquythyans ha loken a'n try person yn Drynsys, I see three gay rods, I have not seen fairer, by my faith, ever since I was born ; in truth the three rods are a declaration and token of the three persons in Trinity. O.M. 1734.

TRIST, adj. Sad, mournful, sorrowful. Corn. Voc. *tristis*. Written also *trest*, qd. v. W. *trist*. Ir. † *trist*. Gael. † *trist*. Lat. *tristis*.

TRISTANS, s. m. Sadness, sorrow. *Ha'y holon whék a runné, me a lever, rág trystans, rág an grayth yn hy esé na's gwethé an Spyrys Sans*, and her sweet heart would have parted, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost protected her for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. Written also *tristyns*. *Hedré vy yn beys gynen, neffré tristyns ny 'gen býdh*, whilst thou art in the world with us, never is sorrow with us. P.C. 731. *Rák yma yn ow cnef tristyns fast býs yn ancow*, for there is in my soul great sadness, even unto death. P.C. 1023. *Saw bones mûr ow thrystyns*, except that my sadness is great. R.D. 1588.

TRISTYS, s. m. Sadness, sorrow. *Gwyn y vŷs a vo trigys yn dhe servys, rág tristys nyn d'y gemmer vynnytha*, happy his lot that may be dwelling in thy service, for sorrow will not seize him for ever. P.C. 123. *Ellas, pendra wréth yn býs, cna anken ha tristys prest ow boncs*, alas, what wilt thou do in the world ? there grief and sorrow always being. R.D. 204. Written also *tristyys*. *Na wrello y wódh, goef, y'n gefyfh mûr a tristysys*, woe is he that doeth not his will ; he shall have much sorrow. O.M. 2094. W. *tristyd*, † *tristid*. Lat. *tristitia*.

TRIUGANS, card. num. Three score, sixty. (*Triugans*.) *Pymp mŷl strekis del iové, ha pedergruyth cans goly, ha tryugans moy gansé, ha pymthek pûr wŷr éus y*, five thousand strokes as there were, and four times a hundred wounds, and three score more with them, and fifteen, very truly were they. M.C. 227. W. *tri-ugaiu*, † *triuceint*. Arm. *tri-ugent*. Ir. *tri fichid*. Gael. *tri fichead*. Manx, *three feed*.

TRIVORII, adj. Three pronged. (*Tri—fork*.) *Fork trivork*, a three pronged fork. *Llwyd*, 166. W. *tri-fork*.

TRIWADHEC, adj. Pitiful, courteous, mild, gentle. *Llwyd*, 48. Arm. *truezek*.

TRIWATH, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Nag es triwath vèth dho vi*, I do not at all pity ; lit. there is not any pity to me. *Llwyd*, 244. Another form of *trueth*, qd. v.

TRO, s. m. A turn, circuit, occasion, manner, sort. *A gadling, ty re wordhyas war nép tro an fûls losel*, O idle fellow, thou hast worshipped, on some occasion, the false knave. P.C. 2694. *Ef a wra dhynny drók tro*, he will do to us an evil turn. P.C. 3066. *Ha nép na'n grûk war nép tro, yn peynys trygens eno*, and he who has not done it on any occasion, in pains let him dwell there. R.D. 158. *Quèth esa a dro dhodho ; prest an Edhewon debel dhe Ihesus esens a dro*, a cloth was about him ; readily the evil Jews were about Jesus. M.C. 140. See *Dro*, and *Adro*. W. *tro*. Arm. *tro*.

TRO, conj. That, as, so, that, than. *Llwyd*, 134, 232, 248, 249. *Ha Dew guclas an golow tro va da*, and God saw the light that it was good. C.W. p. 189. Written also *tra*, and *try*, qd. v.

TROC, s. m. A trunk. *Arluth, yn trok a hòrn crêf yn*

dour Tyber ef a sêfer y anfeus, Lord, in a box of strong iron, in the water of Tiber he shall stay for his wickedness. R.D. 2135.

TROC, adj. Wretched. Corn. Voc. *miscr*. Another form of *tru*. W. *tru*. Ir. † *trog*, † *truag*. Cf. *Trogus Pompeius*, a Gaul ; and *Trogmi*.

TROC, s. m. Evil, harm. *Mŷr worto, hag a ver spys a'th trók ty a vŷdh yacheys*, look thou at it, and in a short time thou shalt be cured from thy evil. R.D. 1730. An irregular mutation of *dróc*, qd. v.

TROCH, adj. Cut, broken. *May mohchaho hy hùth hy, dre wùl ow gorhemmyn tróch*, that her affliction may be increased, through making my commandment broken. O.M. 298. *Nyns ús warnedhé crochen, uag yw tróch ha dyruskys*, there is no skin upon them (thiat) is not broken and peeled. P.C. 2686. *Namnag yw ow colon tróch rák galarow ha peynys*, my heart is almost broken for sorrows and pains. P.C. 3185. W. *truch*. Arm. *trouch*, *troch*. Ir. † *truth*. Sanse. *trut*, to cut.

TROCHA, prep. Towards. *Stóp an wedhen trocha'n dôr, may hyllyf aga hedhes*, bend thou the tree towards the ground, that I may reach them. O.M. 201. *Cherubyn, kemmer cledhé, fystyn trocha parathys*, Cherub, take thou a sword, hasten towards Paradise. O.M. 332. The guttural was often softened into *h*. See *Troha*.

TROCHY, v. a. To cut, to break. 3 pers. s. imp. *tróch*. *Mar pué drók a oberys, tróch y hy gans dhe gledhé*, if it was evil that she did, cut her with thy sword. O.M. 292. W. *trychu*. Arm. *troucha*.

TRODEN, s. f. A starling. *Llwyd* gives as the late form, *trodzhan*, pl. *edhnow trodzhan*, 10, 156, 140. W. *drudwen*, *drudwy*, pl. *drudws*. Arm. *tred*, *dred*. Ir. *druid*. Gael. *druid*.

TROET, s. m. A turtle-dove. Corn. Voc. *turtur*. Called also *turen*, qd. v. W. *turtur*, from the Latin. Arm. *turzunl*.

TROHA, prep. Towards. *Adam, ke yn mës a'n wlás, troha ken pow dhe vevé*, Adam, go out of the country towards another land to live. O.M. 344. *Fystynyuch troha'n daras, rág umma ny wreuch trygé*, hasten ye towards the door, for here ye shall not stay. O.M. 349. A softened form of *trocha*, qd. v.

TROHER, s. m. A cutter, the coulter of a plough. *Gora an sóch ha'n troher dhu'n gôv*, put the share and the coulter to the smith. *Pryce*. W. *trychur*. Arm. *troucher*.

TROIY, v. a. To cut, to break. 2 pers. s. imp. *tróh*. *Ny ŷl an gŷst yn y blás, re hŷr ew a gevelyn, yn ewn greys an scarf tróh e*, the beam will not go into its place, too long it is of a cubit ; in the just middle of the joint cut thou it. O.M. 2530. *Pedyr a'n neyl teneuwn yn mës a dcnnas cledhé, hag a drohas ryb an peu scovern onan anedhé*, Peter, from the one side drew out a sword, and cut beside the head the ear of one of them. M.C. 71. † *Ha gen hedna, Dzhuán gēnz e golhan, trohaz (der an tol) mez a kēin gūn an manah pīs pŷr round*, and with that, John with his knife cut (through the hole) out of the back of the monk's gown a piece very round. *Llwyd*, 252. A softened form of *trochy*, qd. v.

TROILLIA, v. a. To turn, to whirl. *Pollan troillia*, a whirlpool. *Llwyd*, 61. W. *troelli*. Arm. *troidella*.

TROIIS, s. m. A foot. Pl. *treys*, qd. v. Dual, *deu-drois*.

- Gans nader ydhoſ quankeys, hag ol warbarth vynym-meys, a fyne trois dhe'n golon*, by a snake I am stung, and poisoned, from the end of the foot to the heart. O.M. 1758. *Preder my dhe'th whûl a dôr, haval dheym a'n pen dhe'n troys*, think that I have wrought thee of earth, like to me from the head to the foot. O.M. 68. *Yn mēdh Pedyr, dhym na âs troys na leyff na vo golhys*, says Peter, leave thou not to me foot nor hand (that) it be not washed. M.C. 46. *Dew-droys Ihesus caradow, ha'y dhew-leyff y a delly*, the feet of Jesus the beloved, and his hands they bored. M.C. 159. *Trois* was often contracted into *trôs*, qd. v. The oldest form was *truit*, qd. v.
- TROISHYS**, s. m. A foot length, a foot in measure. (*Trois—hys*.) *Na wra war trois-hys, me a wor guſſr*, it will not by a foot length, I know truly. P.C. 2757. Called in W. *troedvedh*, (*troed*, a foot, and *mēdh*, measure.) Arm. *troatad*.
- TROM**, adj. Heavy, weighty, sad. *Noe, rāg kerenge orthys, my ny gemerē neſſrē trom dyal war ol an veyſ, na dre dhyal pūp ladhē*, Noah, for love to thee, I will never take heavy vengeance on all the world, nor destroy all by flood. O.M. 1209. *Dre trom dhyal war an veyſ, ty a wra pūp ol marow*, by heavy vengeance on the world, thou wilt make every one dead. O.M. 1227. W. *trwm*, m. *trom*, f. Ir. *trom*. Gael. *trom*. Manx. *trome*.
- TRON**, s. m. What projects, a nose, a promontory, or headland. *Pryce*. Preserved in the names of places, as *Troan*, *Troon*, *Antron*, &c. The oldest form was *trein*, qd. v. Fr. *trogne*.
- TRON**, s. f. A throne. *Dūn dhe gyrhas Salamon, ha goryn cf yn y drōn avel mychtern yn y sé*, let us come to ſetel Solomon, and let us place him in his throne, like a king in his seat. O.M. 2372. *Lowenē dhys, Salamon, dūs genen ny quyc dhe trōn dhe dās David, rāg deveſys ōs mychtern dhyn, ha kerenys a ver dermyn ty a vſdh*, hail to thee, Solomon, come with us quick to the throne of thy father David; for chosen thou art a king to us, and crowned in a short time thou shalt be. O.M. 2378. *Scon y vſdh gwſſſ, der ow rās, nēv plās ryall dhom trigva, ha'w thrōn sedha ow bōdh ew may fo henna*, immediately shall be made by my grace heaven, a royal place for my dwelling, and my throne of residence my will is that it be that. C.W. 1. *Dha vōs yn trōn ysedhys*, to be seated in the throne. C.W. 14. W. *trōn*. Arm. *tron*. Ir. *tron*. Gr. *Opōvos*. Lat. *thronus*. Eng. *throne*. Fr. *trōnc*.
- TROPLESY**, v. a. To vex, to grieve. *Pryce*. Probably from Eng. *trouble*.
- TROS**, s. m. A noise, a great noise, shouting, clamour. *Deuch geneff ha holyouch ve, gothvedhouch na rellouch trōs*, come ye with me, know ye that ye make not a noise. M.C. 63. *Yma ow cūl ſacryfys, ha'y pobel cf kekeffrys, dhe'n kēth Dew-na gans mūr trōs*, he is making a sacrifice, and his people also, to that same God, with great noise. O.M. 1558. *Avos agas fas ha trōs, ny wra bom y worlenē*, notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him. P.C. 2110. W. *trwst*. Arm. *trouz*.
- TROS**, s. m. A foot. *Pyw a dhysquedhes dhyso dhe vōs noeth corf trōs ha brēch*, who disclosed to thee that thou wast naked as to body, foot and arm? O.M. 262. *Rāg own dhe vōs desesys dhe trōs worth mēn py stigē*, for fear of thy being hurt as to thy foot against stone or sticks. P.C. 98. *Me a's ten a dhyſempys, an dhyw yn mēs a'y dhywlē hag a'y dhew trōs kekeffrys*, I will draw them immediately, the two out of his hands, and from his two feet also. P.C. 3154. A contracted form of *trois*, qd. v.
- TROSTER**, s. m. A beam, a rafter. Corn. Voc. *trabes*. Plur. *tresters*, qd. v. W. *trawst*, *trostyr*. Arm. *treüst*, *treustier*. Ir. † *trost*.
- TROTH**, adj. Poor, wretched. *Llwyd*, 91. "We still say an *old trot*, speaking of an old miser, or covetous woman." *Pryce*.
- TROVIA**, v. a. To find. Pret. *trovias*, found. *Pryce*. Fr. *trouver*. Eng. *trover*, *trove*.
- TRU**, interj. Alas! pity! sad! woe. *Tru, govj, ellas, ellas bōs marow Adam ow thās, sad, woe is me, alas! alas! that Adam my father is dead*. O.M. 861. *Ellas, och, tru, tru, shyndyys ōf gans cronek du*, alas, Oh, sad, sad, hurt I am by a black toad. O.M. 1777. *Mar ny dhue dhum confortyē, ow mornyngh vſdh och ha tru*, if he comes not to comfort me, my mourning will be "oh" and "alas." R.D. 438. *Rāg na'n guela dhym a nēp tu, kueth a portha, ny gansen tru*, for that I see him not, to me on any side, I feel sorrow; should I not sing "alas!" R.D. 866. W. *tru*.
- TRUD**, s. m. A trout. Corn. Voc. *tructa*. Not Celtic, being borrowed from the Lat. *trutta*, or Eng. *trout*. Fr. *truite*. Called in W. *brithyll*.
- TRUE**, v. a. To spit, to spit on. *Me a vyn y dhyscudhē, hag yn spyt dhodho trué war y fas ha'y dew lagas*, I will uncover him, and in spite spit at him on his face and eyes. P.C. 1394. *Me a tru un clotte bras warē yn y dhewlagas may cudho hanter y fāth*, I will spit a great clot soon in his eyes, that it may cover half of his face. P.C. 1399. Written also *trewy*, qd. v.
- TRUETH**, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Trueth vyē dēn yw gulān falſlych y vones dyswſſſ*, it would be a pity that a man (who) is pure should be falsely destroyed. P.C. 2437. *Yssyw henna trueth brās, bōs dhe corf kēr golyys gans tebel popel*, this is a great sorrow, that thy dear body is watched by wicked people. P.C. 3182. *Worto y keusys yn wēdh, y vyrys y wolyow; aga guelas o trueth*, I spoke to him also, I looked on his wounds; it was a pity to see them. R.D. 898. W. *truedh*. Arm. *truez*. Ir. *truagh*. Gael. *truaghe*, *truas*.
- TRUIT**, s. m. A foot. Corn. Voc. *pes*. *Goden truit*, planta, the sole of the foot. *Ibid*. The later forms were *trois* and *trōs*; pl. *treys*, *tryys*, qd. v. W. *troed*, pl. *traed*. Arm. *troed*, *troad*, pl. *treid*. Ir. *troidh*, *troigh*, † *traig*. Gael. *troidh*. Manx. *trie*. Sanse. *trad*, to press. Eng. *tread*.
- TRULERCH**, s. m. A foot path. Corn. Vocab. *semita*. Comp. of *tru*, for *truit*, a foot, and *lerch*, trace or foot-step.
- TRUMETH**, s. m. Merey. *Vſth ny yllyn tremenē an mōr-ma, war ow enē, nys ūs trumeth vſth dhynny*, we shall never be able to cross this sea, upon my soul; there is not any merey for us. O.M. 1650.
- TRUS**, adj. Cross, thwart, transverse. *Ottē an pren omma, nys ūs tecka yn wlās-ma, gurēn crous annodho warnot*. *Yntrē dew gurēn y trehy, rāk cafus trūs-pren dedhy, ha'y fastiē gans ebyl pren*, behold the tree here, there is not a fairer in this country; let us make a

cross of it speedily. In two let us cut it, for to get a cross piece of wood for it, and fasten it with wooden pegs. P.C. 2563. *A drûs musury trylles*, athwart thou shall measure threc breadths. O.M. 393. *Me re peches marthys trûs*, I have sinned wondrously perversely. P.C. 1505. *W. traws, + trus. Arm. treuz. Ir. trasd. Gael. trasd. Lat. trans, (participle.) Sansc. tar, to cross.*

TRUSSE, v. a. To cross, to go across. *An bewnans ny re gollas hag yn wêdh agan flechys; omdhychlyn, trussen an wlâs; sÿan na veny kefys*, we have lost our life, and also our children; let us dight ourselves, let us cross the country; let us flee that we be not taken. M.C. 246. *W. trawsu. Arm. treuzi.*

TRUSU, s. m. Threshold. ‡ *Trûzû an daras*, the threshold of the door. *Llwyd, 34. W. trothwy. Arm. treuzou. Ir. tairseach. Gael. stairsneach.*

TRUZ, s. m. A foot. Pl. *treiz. Llwyd, 119. A drûz*, on foot. 115. *Golaz trûz*, the sole of the foot. *Trûz-blât (trûz—splat)* splay-footed. 121. *Trûz ebal*, the herb colt's foot. 168. *A ben hag a thrûz*, of head and foot. 242. The late form of *trois*, qd. v.

TRY, adv. Whilst, whilst that, as long as, so that. *Llwyd, 55, 56, 232, 249. Written also tro, and tra*, qd. v. "It loses its vowel when annexed with a word beginning with one; as *maga liaz tres faut dhyuch*, as many as you have occasion for; for *maga liaz try cz faut dhiuh.*" *Llwyd, 232. W. tra. Arm. an dra. Ir. trath. Gael. trath.*

TRYBO, adv. As far as. *Llwyd, 178. Written also trebé, qd. v.*

TRYCCIAE, s. m. A fuller. *Llwyd, 62, 240.*

TRYDDYDH, s. m. The space of three days. See *Trid-dydh.*

TRYGE, adj. Third. *Del dhedhywsys dhymmo vy, y wrês yn ban dasfewê dhe'n trygé dédh yredy*, as thou promisedst to me, that thou wouldst revive up on the third day really. R.D. 452. *An trygé dédh yw hydheuw dhy-worthysfaban êth e*, the third day is to-day, since he went from me. R.D. 465. *An trygé dédh hep gov y wrûk dasserchy artê*, the third day without a lie, I did rise again. R.D. 2606. Another form of *tressa*, qd. v.

TRYHANS, card. num. Three hundred. See *Trihans.*

TRYHER, adj. Mighty. *Ambosow orth tryher gureys, an-nedhé nyns ês laha; dre sor kyn fêns y terryys, dhe sconya my ny alla*, promises made by the mighty, of them there is not law; though they be broken in anger, I am unable to resist. O.M. 1235.

TRYLLES, s. m. Three breadths. *Cafes moy dhys aban rês, try hêys dhe bâl kemery; a drûs musury trylles, ha gwet na wra falsury*, since it is necessary for thee to have more, thou shalt take threo lengths of thy spade; across thou shalt measure threc breadths, and take care that thou doest not falsehood. O.M. 393. Comp. of *try*, three, and *lês*, breadth.

TRYLYE, v. a. To turn, to change, to convert. Written also *trylé*. Part. pass. *trylys. Yma un guâs marthys prout ol an cylê ow trylyé*, there is a fellow wondrous proud, turning all the eity. P.C. 578. *Re joveyn, drôk yw gyné na venta kammén trylé yn maner t êk*, by Jove, I am sorry, that thou wilt not turn at all into a fair manner. P.C. 1293. *Ef re trylyas lyes cans yn mês a'n fey*, he has turned many hundreds out of the

faith. P.C. 1995. *Manna allo an tebell ogus dhys bonas trylys*, that the evil one may not be turned near to thee. M.C. 19. *Un quéth t êk hy a drylyas adro dhodho desympys*, a fair cloth she wrapped about him immediately. M.C. 177. The same word as *treylé*, qd. v.

TRYSSÉ, adj. Third. *Ow mebyon, my a gy peys, yn mês whêth dylleuch tryssé*, my sons, I pray you, send outside yet a third. O.M. 1130. Another form of *tressa*, qd. v.

TRYYS, s. m. Feet. Pl. of *trois*, qd. v. *Sew olow ow thrÿys lyskys*, follow thou the burnt prints of my feet. O.M. 711. *Yn dan dryys may fo pollyys*, that it may be placed under feet. 2807. Written also contractedly *trÿs. Arluth, yma dour tommys lour, may hallons bôs golhys aga trÿs yn kettep pol*, Lord, there is water warmed enough, that may be washed their feet every one. P.C. 841. *Yma ow thrÿs ha'm dulê dhyworthef ow teglenê*, my feet and hands are loosening from me. P.C. 1216.

TSCECCE, s. m. A titmouse. *Llwyd, 113, so calls tskekke'r eithin*, which must rather mean the *whinchat*, or *furze chattering*; called in Welsh, *clochdar yr eithin*.

TSHAUHA, s. m. A chough, or red legged crow. *Pryce.* So called from its note. In *W. brân pig côch*, the red-billed crow.

TSHAWC, s. m. A jackdaw. *Llwyd, 34, who also writes it tshawka, 93. So called from its note.*

TSHEI, s. m. A house. *Llwyd, 232, thus writes ty*, to give the sound of *chy*, qd. v. He also writes it *tshyi. Tshyi pobaz, tshyi vorn*, a bake house. 121. *Tshyi côg*, a cook shop. 123. *Ol mein y dshyi*, all in the house. 231.

TSHOWNLER, s. m. A candlestick. *Llwyd, 46.*

TSHIUCU, s. m. A swallow. *Llwyd, 65. Lit. a house cuckoo.*

TSHYMMA, s. m. This house. *Aberth yn tshymma*, within this house. *Llwyd, 240. The same as chymma*, qd. v.

TU, s. m. A side, part, region. *Dew lader drews o damp-nys a ve dydhgthys-gans Ihesu, ganso cf may fêns cregis, onon dhodho a bub tu*, two froward robbers that were condemned, were dighted with Jesus, that they might be hung with him, one on each side to him. M.C. 163. *Iudas êth a neyl tu dhe omgregy*, Judas went one side to hang himself. M.C. 105. *War tu dylarch daras yn ty a wra*, on the hinder part a door in it thou shalt make. O.M. 961. *Ha war tu trê fystenens kefrÿs marrek ha squyer*, and let knight and squire likewise hasten towards home. O.M. 2003. *W. tu. Arm. tu. Ir. taobh. + toib. Gael. taobh. Manx, cheu.*

TUBAN, s. f. A dam, bank, rampart. *Llwyd, 42.*

TUBBY, s. m. Thomas. *Llwyd, 10. A further corruption of tubmy*, as that is of *tummy*.

TUBM, adj. Hot, burning. *Llwyd, 45, 50. Mar dubm*, so hot. 231. A late corruption of *tum*, id. qd. *toim*, qd. v.

TUBMA, v. a. To make hot, to heat, to warm. *Llwyd, 45. Dho tubma. ‡ Ha hedna vedna gus tubma a dhella e a rág*, and that will warm you behind and before. *Pryce.* A late corruption of *tumma*, id. qd. *tomma*, qd. v.

TUCH, s. m. A short space of time, a moment. *Na wreuch un tûch vÿth letyé*, do ye not any one moment delay. P.C. 1714. *Prâg y'm gyssys tuch dheuorthys*, why hast thou left me a moment from thee? P.C. 2957.

- Yn dan dŵr un tuch ny séf*, under ground a moment be will not stay. R.D. 2112. Eng. *touch*.
- TUE, v. n. He will come. Tho asp. mutation of *due*, qd. v. *Râg y tue llyf war an beys*, for a flood will come on the earth. O.M. 1042. *Mar tue nép guäs ha laddré en gucel dheworthyn*, if any fellow comes and steals the rods from us. O.M. 2063. *Râg mar a tufé yn chy, ef a's gor dheworthyn ny*, for if he comes into the house, he will take them from us. P.C. 3052. *Mar tufé ha datherchy*, if he comes and rises. R.D. 7.
- TUEN, s. m. A strand. *Pryce*. The same as *Towan*, qd. v.
- TUES, s. f. A people. *Dhe wúl defens a rák tues*, to make a defence against people. P.C. 2306. Generally written *tús*, qd. v.
- TUETH, v. n. He came. The asp. mutation of *dueth*, 3 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *dós*. *Mones dhe vyras deffry, mar a tueth ha dasserhy*, go to see indeed if he is come and risen. R.D. 683. *Yn beydh pan y'n gorsyn ny, wharré y tueth deulugy, warnan codhas*, when we put him in the grave, soon there came devils, they fell upon us. R.D. 2124.
- TUHE, prep. Towards. *Ens pŵp ol war tuhé tré, an guarý yw dywydhys*, let every one go towards home, the play is ended. P.C. 3237. Written by Llwyd, *tyha*, qd. v. W. *tua*.
- TULDER, s. m. Darkness. *Ha Dew deberhas an golow dhort an tulder*, and God separated the light from the darkness. M.C. p. 93.
- TULGU, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. *Llwyd*, 162, 242. A contracted form of *teuolgow*, qd. v.
- TULL, s. m. Deceit, fraud. *Dewdhec warnugans a virhas my a'm be, heb tull na gŷll, a dhallathfas an bŷs-ma*, two and thirty daughters I have, without deceit or guile, from the beginning of this world. C.W. 144. *Kyn 'dhola 'skynnys yn wharth, yn dewedh, heb tull na gŷll, why a wél deall uskys*, although thou art fallen into laughter, in the end without fraud or guile, you shall see a deluge immediately. C.W. 168. W. *tŷyll*. Arm. *† touell*. Ir. *† tul*.
- TULLA, v. a. To hole, to perforate, to bore through. *Llwyd*, 117. From *tull*, id. qd. *toll*, a hole. Another form of *telly* and *tolly*, qd. v.
- TULLE, v. a. To deceive. Part. *tullys*. *A debel venyn hep rás, ty rum tullas hep kén*, O wicked graceless woman, thou hast deceived me without pity. O.M. 252. *Eva, prág y whrusté sy tullé dhe brycs hep kén, an aval worth y derry, wosé my dhys dh'y dñefen*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple after I had forbidden it to thee? O.M. 278. *Tru, A Dhu, elhas, elhas, gans un huyn re bèn tullys*, sad, O God, alas, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. Another form is *tolla*, qd. v. W. *twyllo*. Arm. *touella, toella*.
- TULLOR, s. m. A deceiver. Corn. Voc. *fallax*. W. *twyllur*. Arm. *toeller*.
- TUM, adj. Hot, warm, heated. Corrupted in late Cornish into *tubm*. The early form was *toim*, qd. v.
- TUMDER, s. m. Heat. Corn. Vocab. *calor*. Another form is *tomder*, qd. v. W. *twymder*. Arm. *tomder, tuemder*.
- TUMMA, v. a. To heat, to make hot, to warm. *Pryce*. Another form is *tomma*, qd. v.
- TUMMAS, s. m. A thump, a blow. Pl. *tummasow*. *Buxow leas heb kén ha tummasow kekyffris dhe Grist adro dhe dhewen gans nerth brás a ve syttis*, buffets many without pity, and thumps likewise to Christ about his jaws with great force were set. M.C. 138.
- TUN, v. a. To bear, to carry. *Ow tún*, carrying. *Llwyd*, 248. The asp. mutation of *dún*, more generally written *dôn*, qd. v.
- TUOGU, s. m. The rabble. *Pobel tuogu*. *Llwyd*, 178. See *Tiogou*.
- TUR, s. m. A tower. Corn. Voc. *turris*. Generally written in the Dramas *tour*, qd. v.
- TUREN, s. f. A turtle dove. Corn. Voc. *turtur*. Another form was *troet*, qd. v. Arm. *turzunel*.
- TURMA, s. m. A tower. *Llwyd*, 168.
- TUS, s. f. A nation, a people; people, men. *Tús ryan ha tús vrás*, people small and great. O.M. 1438. *Gans lŷf ny wráf bynytha ladhé an dús gwyls na dôf*, by flood I will not ever destroy mankind wild nor tame. O.M. 1254. *An dús vás a dheserya dhedhé gulás nêf o kyllys*, the good folk desired for themselves the country of heaven (that) was lost. M.C. 4. *Yn mēdh Ihesus, nying-ugy ow mychternes yn bŷs ma, hag a pe, ow thús dhe wy ny'm del-gyfsens yn delma*, says Jesus, my kingdom is not in this world, and if it were, my people would not have given me up to you thus. M.C. 102. It was used in Cornish for the plural of *dén*, in the same manner as *gens* is used in French for the plural of *homme*. The *u* had the same sound as the Welsh *u*, being pronounced *tis*, or *tees*, as it was written in late times. (*Llwyd*, 229.) W. *túd*, *† tut*. Arm. *tud*, *† tut*. Ir. *tuath*, *† tuad*. Gael. *tuath*. Oscan, *tutru*. Umbr. *tula, tota*. Lith. *tauta*. Goth. *thiuda*. O. H. G. *diota*.
- TUSHOC, adj. Tufted, spiked. *Les dushoc*, betonica, betony; lit. the tufted berb. Corn. Voc. W. *twysoc*, from *heys*, a tuft; *twys gŷd*, ear of corn.
- TUSTUN, s. m. A witness. It generally occurs in Cornish with the initial in the secondary form. (See *Dustun*.) W. *testun*, a theme.
- TUSTUNE, v. a. To bear witness, to testify. (See *Dustuné*.) Arm. *testenia*. W. *testunio*, to set a theme.
- TUSTUNY, s. m. A witnessing, testimony. (See *Dustuny*.) Arm. *testeni*.
- TUTH, v. n. He came. The asp. mutation of *dúth*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. preter. of *dós*.
- TUTH, v. n. Thou wilt come. The asp. mutation of *dúth*, qd. v. 2 pers. s. fut. of *dós*.
- TUYLDER, s. m. Darkness, obscurity. *Llwyd*, 162. Written also *tulder*, and *teulder*, qd. v.
- TUYN, s. m. A sandy shore bank. *Pryce*. Another form of *towan*, qd. v.
- TUYN, s. m. A hillock. *Pryce*. W. *tŷyn*. Arm. *tún*. Ir. *tonnach*. Sansc. *tunga*. Fr. *dune*.
- TUYTH, v. n. I came. The asp. mutation of *duyth*, qd. v. 1 pers. s. preter. of *dós*.
- TY, s. m. A house. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary *tí*, qd. v.
- TY, s. m. An oath, an imprecation. *Ef a doys a dhe-sympys maga town ty del wodhyé gans Crist na vyé tregis, na bythqueth ef na'n quelsé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew, that he had not been staying with Christ, nor had ever seen him. M.C. 85. W. *twng*, *† tug*. Ir. *tuinge*, *† tig*. Gael. *tuinge*.

TY, pron. Thou, thee. See *Ti*.

TY, pron. prep. To it. *My a vyn a dhysempys marogeth bŷs ty*, I will immediately ride presently even to it. O.M. 1971. Another form of *dy*, qd. v.

TY, v. a. To cover over, to cover, to roof, to thatch. 3 pers. s. fut. *ty*. *Yn hanow Dew, tyy py ny agan bêdh mêdh*, in the name of God cover it, or we shall have shame. O.M. 1078. *Cowyth profiyn an styllow mars êns compes dhe'n fosow, may haller aga lathyé gans corbles lasys tennow, hag a's ty gans plynkennow*, comrade, let us try the rafters, if they are straight to the walls, that one may lay them with joists, beams, and cover them with planks. O.M. 2474. *Tyorryon yn ketep chet, tyeuch an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n styllow*, tilers, every fellow, cover ye the temple without delay, that rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2487. *Gones-ugy ken agesouch why ny's ty, rág sotel ouch yn púp crêft*, workmen others than ye shall not cover it, for subtle ye are in every craft. O.M. 2490. W. *toi*. Arm. *tei*, *toi*. Lat. *togo*.

TYAC, s. m. A husbandman. See *Tioc*.

TYBELES, s. m. Wicked ones. *Mar ethuk yw dhe weles, may tyglyn an tybeles, pan y'n guellons, ketep pen*, so terrible it is to see, that the devils will wince when they see it, every head. P.C. 3047. More generally written *tebeles*, pl. of *tebel*, qd. v.

TYBM, adj. Warm. *Llwyd*, 9. The same as *tubm*, qd. v.

TYBRY, v. a. To eat. The asp. mutation of *dybry*, qd. v. *Yma war garynnys brás ow tybry fest dybyté*, it is upon great carrion eating fast without pity. O.M. 1108.

TYBRYTH, v. a. Thou wilt eat. The asp. mutation of *dybryth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *dybry*, qd. v. *Mar a tybryth a henna yw hynwys pren a skyens*, if thou wilt eat of that (which) is called the tree of knowledge. O.M. 81.

TYBYANS, s. m. Thought, opinion. *Dhum tybyans whêth ef ny grŷs bôs Ihesu Cryst dasserschys dre y mûr rás*, to my thinking he does not yet believe that Jesus Christ is risen through his great grace. R.D. 1213. W. *tybiant*.

TYBYAS, v. a. To think, to suppose. *Taw, sedhé vyn ty Philip, rág púr wêr ty a gam dip warnodho ef*, be silent, sit wilt thou Philip, for very truly thou thinkest wrongly concerning him. R.D. 999. *Rág me a dyp bôs henna an kêth máp êth alemma, yw mychtern lowenê*, for I think that this one is the same son (that) went hence, (who) is the king of joy. R.D. 2508. W. *tybied*.

TYDH, s. m. A day. *Benygys re by púp tjdth*, blessed be thou every day. O.M. 831. The asp. mutation of *djdth*, qd. v.

TYE, v. a. To take an oath, to swear. *Me a levar, heb y dyé, genef Dew a wrág serry, ha'y vollath yn púr dheffry dhym a rós*, I say, without swearing it, with me God was angry, and his curse in very earnest to me he gave. C.W. 118. Written also *toy*, qd. v.

TYEN, adj. Whole, entire, perfect. The asp. mutation of *dyen*, qd. v. *Toul an welen ol yn tyen dhe'n dôr uskys*, cast thou the rod all entirely to the ground quickly. O.M. 1447. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen*, his blessing to you wholly, as well male as female. O.M. 2836.

TYENE, v. a. To pant, to faint. The asp. mutation of *dyenê*, qd. v.

TYFFEN, v. a. To forbid. The asp. mut. of *dyffen*, qd. v.

TYFFONS, v. n. They may come. The asp. mut. of *dyffons*. 3 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *dôs*. *Ke gorhemmyl ol dhe'n masons yn eytê may tyffons umma mythyn war beyn cregy ha tennê*, go thou, command all the masons in the city that they come here to-morrow, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2279.

TYFFOUCH, v. n. Ye may come. The asp. mutation of *dyffouch*. 2 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *dôs*. *May tyffouch ol dhe sylwrians, sevouch yn agys cryggians, rág dhum Tás me â dhe'n nêf*, that ye may all come to salvation, stand in your belief, for I will go to my Father to heaven. R.D. 2388.

TYGLYN, v. a. He will wince. The asp. mutation of *dyglyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *deglenê*, qd. v.

TYHA, prep. Towards. *Tyha'n tempel*, towards the temple; *war tyha trê*, towards home. *Llwyd*, 249. Written also *tuhê*, qd. v. (*tu*—*a*.) W. *tua*.

TYLDYE, v. a. To cover. *My a vyn lemyl tyldyé guartha an gorhyl gans quêth, ha henna a ra guythê na dheffo glaw abervedh*, I will now cover the top of the ark with a cloth, and that will keep that the rain may not come in. O.M. 1073.

TYLLER, s. m. A place. Pl. *tylleryow*. *Pan dothyans bŷs yn tyller, may 'thesê Crist ow pesy*, when they came even to the place, where Christ was praying. M.C. 65. *Dreuch bŷs onma dhum tyller*, bring ye even here to my place. P.C. 980. *Dh'y thyller artê glenes, kepar del ve*, to its place again let it stick, like as it was. P.C. 1153. *Ellas, ny won py tyller bŷth moy py le y trygaf*, alas! I know not (in) what place, ever more where I shall dwell. P.C. 2597. Written also *teller*, qd. v.

TYLLY, v. a. To bore a hole, to pierce. *Ha'n anken mûr a's grevyê, pan vyre worth y woly, yn tenewen ydh esê, dre an golon a's tyllly*, and the great sorrow that grieved her, when she looked on his wound, in the side it was, through the heart pierced her. M.C. 231. Another form of *telly*, qd. v.

TYLYS, part. Paid, requited. *Y dhadder yw drôk tylys, pan y'n ladhsons dybytê*, his goodness is ill requited, when they killed him without pity. P.C. 3097. Part. pass. of *taly*, qd. v.

TYMARRHAR, s. m. A wooer or suitor. *Llwyd*, 129.

TYMDER, s. m. Heat, warmth. *Llwyd*, 240. The same as *tumder*, qd. v.

TYMMYN, s. m. Fragments, pieces. *Ow holan ol dhe dymyn rág moreth a wra terry*, my heart all to pieces for grief will break. O.M. 357. Plural of *tam*, qd. v.

TYN, s. m. A draught, a pull, a pluck. *Pryce*. Another form of *ten*, qd. v.

TYN, adj. Tight, strait, sharp, keen, painful. *I beyn o mar grêff ha tyn eaman na gylly bewê*, his pain was so strong and keen that he could not live any way. M.C. 204. *Ha'n wlos a's kemeras mar dyn may clamderas hy artê*, and the sight took her so sharply that she swooned again. M.C. 171. *Yn ûr-na rág púr dhwan, daggrow tyn gwrâf dyverê*, at that time for sorrow, bitter tears I shall shed. O.M. 402. *Pan clewysf vy an lân tyn, parhap y wrussen fyê*, when I should feel the sharp fire, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1351. *Gueyt y wrennyê prest yn tyn bŷth na scapyê*, take thou care to iron him very tightly, that he may never escape. P.C. 1887.

Cryst agan prennas yn tyn, Christ redeemed us painfully. R.D. 1204. W. *tyn*. Arm. *ten*. Ir. *teann*, † *tend*. Gael. *teann*. Manx, *chionn*. Lat. *tentus*. Gr. *τατος*. Sansc. *tatas*.

TYNNE, v. a. To draw, to drag, to pull. *Euch, tynneuch an gasadow usy ow cûl fûls deowow yn mës agan temple ny*, go ye, drag the wretched woman, (that) is making false gods out of our temple. O.M. 2691. *Tynnouch ol gans mûr a grÿs*, drag ye all, with much of force. P.C. 2136. *Yn ban tynnyn ef a'n dour*, up let us draw him from the water. R.D. 2265. *Tynnyn ef yn ban war ton*, let us draw him up on the wave. R.D. 2281. *Ha ty corf brás mylyges dhe yfarn gans dhe enef gynen y fydyth tynnes*, and thou, great cursed body, to hell with thy soul by us shalt be dragged. R.D. 2349. Written also *tenna*, qd. v. W. *tynnu*, † *tennu*. Arm. *tenna*. Ir. *tean*. Gael. *teann*. Manx, *chionn*.

TYNNEWNOW, s. m. Sides. One of the plurals of *teneuen*, qd. v.

TYOR, s. m. Ono who covers, a thatcher, a slater, a tiler. Pl. *tyorron*. *Ke gorhemmyn dhe'n cÿtê may teffons omnia wharé war beyn aga bôs dyswvÿs*; masons ha karpentorryon, trechesy-meyn, tyorron, an temple may fe eoul wreys, go thou, command the city that they come here soon, on pain of their being destroyed; masons and carpenters, stone-cutters, tilers, that the temple may be fully made. O.M. 2411. *Dhe ol an karpentoryon, masons, yn wêdh tyorron*, to all the carpenters, masons, also tilers. O.M. 2423. *Tyorron yn ketep chet, tyuch an temple hep let, na dheffo glaw dhe'n stylyow*, tilers, every fellow, cover the temple, without delay, that the rain come not to the rafters. O.M. 2486. W. *tour*. Arm. *toer*.

TYOWGEL, adj. Certain, sure. The asp. mutation of *dyowgel*, qd. v. *Na corf dasserhy dhe vew, na dôr grÿs yn tyowgel*, nor a body rise again to life, nor the earth quake really. P.C. 3086.

TYR, s. m. Earth, land. See *Tir*.

TYR, card. num. Three. A contracted form of *tyrr*, *teir* or *teir*, qd. v., used with nouns feminine. *Pan o an tÿr Marya ogas dhe'n bêdh devethys, an meyn csa a warthe, y a'n guelas drehevys*; en benenas yn delma yn-tredhê a levery, dheoworth an bêdh an meyn-ma dhynny pu a'n ommelÿs, when the three Maries were come nigh the grave stones (that) were above, they saw them raised; the women thus said among themselves, these stones from the grave, who has turned them aside for us? M.C. 253. *Dôg alena tÿr guelen a wrâk Moyses dhe plansê*, bring thou thence three rods (which) Moses did plant. O.M. 1945. *Hedré vygn ow predery, yn glassygyon gesouch y aga thÿr dhe wrowedhê*, while I am considering, leave ye them on a green plot, the three (there) to lie. O.M. 2037. *Yn dôr ymons ol gurydhÿys, ha'n thÿr dhe onan yw unÿys*, in the earth they are all rooted, and the three to one are joined. O.M. 2085.

TYRETH, s. m. Land, earth, country. See *Tireth*.

TYRNEWAN, s. m. A side. † *Tyrnewan livar*, the page of a book. *Lhwÿd*, 111. A late corruption of *teneuen*, qd. v.

TYRRY, v. a. To break. *Lavar dhymmo, ty venvn, an frût ple russys tyrry*, tell me, thou woman, where didst thou break off the fruit? O.M. 210. *Prâg y toltê sy hep kên*, worth hy thempê dhe dyrry an frût erbyn ow

dyfen, why didst thou deceive her without pity, by tempting her to pluck off the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 303. Another form of *terry* or *torry*, qd. v.

TYSCY, v. a. To teach, to learn. The asp. mutation of *dysey*, qd. v. *Prest ow tysky ynno pûp dên ol erygy*, always teaching every man to believe in him. P.C. 1596.

TYSHATAS, adv. Leisurely, by stroko and stroke. Prycc. *May haller ry yfle grâs, ha knoukyê prest tys-ha-tas*, that evil dole may be given; and to strike always tick and tack. P.C. 2077. *Gans ow scorge tys-ha-tas me a'th wÿsk, may fo drôk pÿn*, with my scourge, tick and tack, I will strike thee, that there may be a bad pain. P.C. 2107. *Powes lenmyn, losel wâs, ha knouk an hôrn tys-ha-tas*, stop now, idle fellow, and strike the iron tick-a-tack. P.C. 2719.

TYSQUEDHAS, v. a. He shewed. The asp. mutation of *dysquedhas*, qd. v. *Dhe vâp dên y tysquedhas pûr wÿr mûr a kerengê*, to the sons of men he shewed, very truly, much love. R.D. 2637.

TYSTREWYS, v. a. Thou wouldst destroy. The asp. mutation of *dystrewys*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *dystrewy*, qd. v. *Fy dhyso, pan leversys temple Dew y'n tystrewys hag artê kyn pen try dÿdh guel ys kyns y'n drehevys*, fy on thee! when thou saidst the temple of God that thou wouldst destroy it, and again before the end of three days, better than before, wouldst rebuild it. P.C. 2860.

TYSTRYWY, v. a. To destroy. The asp. mutation of *dystrywy*, or *dystrewy*, qd. v. *Ow scollyê agan guara ha'n fêr orth y tystrywy*, scattering our wares, and destroying the fair. P.C. 342.

TYTHY, adv. Quickly. *An ioul a trylyas sperys, hag êth dh'y tyller tythy*, the devil turned spirit, and went to his place quickly. M.C. 18. From *tôth*, haste.

TYULDAR, s. m. Darkness. *Lhwÿd*, 13. Another form of *tulder*, or *teulder*, qd. v.

TYVY, v. a. To grow. Part. pass. *tyvys*. 3 pers. s. fut. *tÿf*. *Ny dÿff guêls na flour yn bÿs yn kêth fordh-na may kyrdhÿs*; grass nor flower in the world will grow in that same road that I walked. O.M. 712. *My a welas hy gurydhyow bÿs yn yffarn dywenys, ha'y branchys yn van tyvys bÿs yn nêf uhel golow*, I saw its branches even into hell descending, and its branches grown up, even to heaven high in light. O.M. 785. *Yn gordhyans dhe'n Tâs a nêf, my a wra agas plansê; ha tregouch dh'y ordenanns ef, gurydhyow ha tyvowh artê*, in glory to the Father of heaven I will plant ye; and dwell ye in his ordinance; take root and grow again. O.M. 1894. The same word as *tevy*, qd. v.

TYWEDH, s. m. End, conclusion. *A gasê y wokymeth, ha treylê dhe skentuleth, ow tywedh na ganno tru*, to leave his folly, and turn to wisdom, at last that he may not sing "alas." P.C. 1810. *A vÿl gadling, dues yn râg, wor tywedh whet crôk a'th tåg*, O vile vagabond, come thou forth, at last hanging yet will choak thee. P.C. 1818. The asp. mutation of *dywedh*, or *divedh*, qd. v.

TYWLEL, v. a. To throw, to cast. *Me a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas guella, ha tywel a dhyraglho*, I will in that manner take off my best clothes, and cast before him. P.C. 257. Another form of *tewel*, qd. v.

TYWYN, v. n. We will be silent. 1 pers. pl. fut. of

tewel, qd. v. *Ioy del ffl ow dydhané, ny ny tywyn ow cané Gloria in excelsis Deo*, as joy may comfort me, we will not be silent, singing Glory to God in the highest. R.D. 2527.

TYR, card. num. Three. Used with nonns feminine. *My a wél tyrr guelen gay*, I see three gay rods. O.M. 1729. *Nu nahaf epscop goky, rág an thyrr guelen defry a ve gans Davyd plynsys*, I will not recant, foolish bishop, for the three rods really were by David planted. O.M. 2656. Written also *teyr* or *teir*, and contractedly *tjyr*, qd. v.

U.

THIS letter in Cornish had four sounds. 1. That of the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *gúr*, a man; *túr*, a tower; which are also written in Cornish *gour*, *tour*. This sound is now always represented in Welsh by *w*, as *gúr*, *túr*, and in old manuscripts by *u*; and in Armoric by *ou*, as *gour*, *tour*. 2. That of *u*, in the English words *burn*, *turn*, &c., as C. *umma*, here; *unna*, there; represented in Welsh by *y*, as *yma*, *yna*. 3. That of the Welsh *u*, which is the same as that of *y*, in the English words *hungry*, *sundry*. Thus C. *tús*, (written in later times *tees*,) a people; *rúdh*, crimson; *ugans*, (*igans*,) twenty; W. *túd*, *rhúdh*, *ugain*. 4. The diphthongal sound represented by *ew*, in the English words *few*, *new*. Thus C. *pu*, who; *Du*, God; *tu*, a side; which are also written in Cornish *pew*, *Dew*, *teu*.

UBBA, adv. In this place, here. Written also *uppa*. ‡ *Peswarra bledhan, mollath Dev war ef reeg dry hy uppa*, the fourth year, the curse of God on him that brought her here. Pryce. Both further corruptions of *ubma*, as that is of *umma*, qd. v.

UCCY, adj. Foolish, silly. *Taw, taw, na vjdh dhymo mar ucky*, be silent, be not so foolish to me. C.W. 60. *Marth ew genaf a un dra, y vosta mar ucky*, I am surprised at one thing, that thou art so foolish. C.W. 166. A late form of *wocy*, a mutation of *gocy*, qd. v.

UCH, prep. Above, over. In Cornish and Armoric it always prefixes *a*. *A uch eglos ték yn wlás an ysedhva ydhesa*, above a fair church in the country the seat was. M.C. 13. *Ha'n Edhewon a worras a uch Ihesus Crist un mén*, and the Jews placed above Jesus Christ a stone. M.C. 237. *Drou' e dhymmo dhe tackyé a uch y pen*, bring ye it to me to fasten above his head. P.C. 2808. Another form was *us*, or *yus*, qd. v. W. *uch*. Arm. *uch*, *us*. Ir. *os*, *uas*, *suas*, † *soos*. Gael. *os*, *suas*, † *uchd*. Manx, *heose*, *seosé*. Germ. *hoch*. Eng. *high*. Sanse. *ut*.

UCHAF, adj. Upmost, uppermost, highest. Superl. of *uch*, high. *My pan esen ow quandré, clewys an njl teneuwen un el ow talleth cané a uchaf war an wedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing very high up on the tree. O.M. 216. W. *uchav*.

UCHEL, adj. High, lofty, towering. Comp. *uchellah*.

Superl. *uchella*. *Alena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un menedh*, thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *A vës dhé'n dré ydhesé menedh uchel yredy*, outside the town, there was a high mountain indeed. M.C. 162. *En Edhewon ny vynné bós an laddron ow eregy ternos, rág pasch o dhedh, djdh uchel y a sensy*, the Jews would not that the robbers should be hanging the day after, for it was Easter to them; a high day they held it. M.C. 229. *Cherubyn, an uchella ty a vjdh, dës a rág uskys*, Cherubyn, the highest thou shalt be, come forth quickly. C.W. 4. It was also softened into *uhel*, and *huhel*, qd. v. W. *uchel*. Arm. *uchel*, *huel*. Ir. *uasal*. Gael. *uasal*, † *uchdall*. Manx, *oasle*. Old Gaulish, *uxello*, in *Uxello-dunon*, &c. Sanse. *uks'ala*.

UCHELDER, s. m. Height, highness, loftiness. *Ihesu Crist múr gerensé dhe vâb dén a dhyswedhas, a'n uchelder may 'thesé dhé'n bjs pan deyskynnas pchadoryon rág perna, o desevis dre Satnas*, Jesus Christ shewed much love to the son of man, when he descended from the height that he was, to redeem sinners that were felled by Satan. M.C. 5. The softened form is *uhelder*. W. *uchelder*. Arm. *uchelded*.—W. *uehder*. Ir. *uachdar*, † *ochtar*. Gael. *uachtar*. Manx, *eachtar*, *uchtagh*.

UCHELLE, v. a. To make high, to exalt; to hallow, to sanctify. Part. *uchelles*. *An Tás ny és yn néf, bedhens dhe hanow uchelles*, our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Pryce. *Rág yn whêh dydyhow Dew a wrás an néf ha'n 'oar, ha'n môr, ha mýns és ythens y, ha powesas an scythvas djdh, hag a'n uchellas*, for in six days God made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, and hallowed it. *Ibid*. W. *uchelu*. Arm. *uchelaat*.

UCHON, adv. On high, above. *Pan yllyn ny yntrethion drey dour a'n meen flynt garow, dre grás an Tás a uchon, guyr Dew yn y oberow*, when we can between ourselves bring water from the sharp flint stone, through the grace of the Father on high, true God in his works. O.M. 1861. *Henna ydheo convethys, der an diskans és dhymmo reis gans an Tás és a uchon*, that is understood through the science to me given by the Father that is on high. C.W. 156. W. *ucho*, *uchod*.

UDN, card. num. One. ‡ *Ankow ydhew devethys, ny vjn omma ow gasa dhe vewa udn spyes*, death is come, he will not here leave me to live here one space. C.W. 142. A late corruption of *un*, qd. v.

UDZHE, prep. After, posterior to. ‡ *Udzhé henna, udzhena, udzhé hedda*, afterwards; *udzhé hemma, ulzhema*, hereafter. *Llwyd*, 54, 124, 249. A late corruption of *wosé*, qd. v.

UDZHEON, s. m. An ox. ‡ *Na ra chee gawus whans warlyrch chy de contrevak, na e udzheon, na e rounzan, na traveth peth yw e*, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his. Pryce. A late corruption of *odion*, qd. v.

UFERETH, s. m. Vanity, idleness, frivolity. *Ufereth fôl yw na'n gás, lemmyn mós dhe dharyvas tra na wra lés*, foolish idleness it is that he does not leave it, but to go to assert a thing that will not do good. R.D. 950. *A nys osé pryeryn, ufereth yw dhys govyn pjth yw an marth a wharfé*, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder that hath happened. R.D. 1262. Written also *evereth*, qd. v. W. *overedh*, fr. *over*, vain.

UFFYA, v. a. To know, to understand. *Me a levar dhys, Eva, ha cool orthaf, maga fûr te a vea avel Dew es awartha, hag a uffya pûb tra*, I will tell thee, Eve, and listen thou to me, as wise thou wouldst be as God that is above, and know every thing. C.W. 44. A corrupted form of *wodhfye*, qd. v.

UGANS, card. num. Twenty, a score. *Dék warn-ugans*, thirty. *Dew ugans*, forty, two score. *Ha hanter cans kevelyn yn-wêdh ty a wra y lês*; *yn uhelder my a vyn dêk warn-ugans y vôs gurês*, and half a hundred eubits also thou shalt make its width; in height I wish it to be made thirty (eubits.) O.M. 960. *Henna yw pûr scorn ha geys, râg y fué kyns y vôs gurês, dew ugens blydhen ha whê*, that is a very sneer and jest, for there were, before it was done, forty years and six. P.C. 351. *Sjyth mjl, ha sjyth cans blydhen, un dén kyn fo ow kerdhes, ow tôs kyn spedye yn geydh dew ugans myldyr perfeyth omma ny alsê bones*, seven thousand and seven hundred years if a man should be travelling, and though he sped coming in a day forty miles complete, here he could not be. R.D. 2497. *Yn wêdh dewdhek warnugans a virhas my a'm be*, also a score and twelve daughters I have. C.W. 144. *Yn oys me yw yn ûr-ma try cans try ugans ha whâth pypm moy, yn gêdh hydhew, in age I am now three hundred, threo score, and yet five more on this very day.* C.W. 152. *W. ugain, ugaint, †ugeint.* Arm. *ugent.* Ir. *fichid, †fichel.* Gael. *fichead.* Manx, *feed.* Gr. *εἰκοσι.* Lat. *viginti.* Sanse. *vinsati.*

UGORY, v. a. To open, to disclose. Part. *ugorys*. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *ugor*, written also *uger*. *Ugor daras dhe pryson, ha gor Ihesu ymno seon pòls dhe powes*, open thou the door of thy prison, and put Jesus in it at once a while to rest. P.C. 1871. *Dew a erchys dhys, Moyses, dhe welen y kemeres, ha gwyskel an môr gynsy*; *an dour a uger a lês, may hylly yn ta kerdhes ty ha'th pobel ol drydhy*, God has commanded thee, Moses, to take thy rod and smite the sea with it; the water will open wide, that thou mayst go well, thou and all thy people, through it. O.M. 1666. *Yn hanow Dew, ty môr glân, me a'th wjsk gans ow guelen, uger a lês fordh dhynny*, in the name of God, thou fair sea, I strike thee with my rod; open wide a road for us. O.M. 1677. Written also *agery, egery*, and *ygeri*, qd. v.

UGY, v. subs. Is. *Y a tremyn hep dhangar, ugy Dew kêr ow cordhyê*, they shall pass without delay, (who) are worshipping the dear God. O.M. 1616. *Euch alemma gans Judas dhe gerhas an guâs muscok ugy ow ymwyrl máp Dew*, go ye hence with Judas to fetch the crazed fellow (who) is making himself the Son of God. P.C. 962. *Yn mêdh Ihesus nyng-ugy ow mychternes yn bjsma*, says Jesus, my kingdom is not in this world. M.C. 102. A corrupted form of *usy*, qd. v.

UHEL, adj. High, lofty, elevated. Comp. *uhellah*. Super. *uhella*. *My a'd peys, Arluth uhel*, I beseech thee, high Lord. O.M. 375. *Yn hanow an Tâs uhel, an gorhel gurên dyscudhé*, in the name of the high Father, let us uncover the ark. O.M. 1145. *Warnedhy yma gvedhen, uhel gans lues scoren*, on it there is a tree, high with many a bough. O.M. 776. *Kepar del ouch tîs uhel*, as ye are elevated men. P.C. 1716. *Gallos warnaf ny fyes, na fe y vôs grantys dhys dynworth uhella Arloth*, power over me thou wouldst not have, were it not that

it was granted to thee from the most high Lord. P.C. 2189. Written also *uhel*, both being softened forms of *uchel*, qd. v.

UHELDER, s. m. Height, highness. *A Dâs Dew yn uhelder, bynyges re by neffrê*, O Father God in height, blessed be thou ever. O.M. 937. *Ha hanter cans kevelyn yn-wêdh ty a wra y lês*; *yn uhelder my a vyn dêk warn-ugans y vôs gurês*, and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width; in height I wish it to be made thirty (cubits.) O.M. 959. A softened form of *uchelder*, qd. v.

UELLE, v. a. To raise up on high, to exalt. *Pryce*. A softened form of *uchellê*, qd. v.

UIBREN, s. f. A cloud. *Llwyd*, 100, thus writes *huibren*, qd. v. in the Cornish Vocabulary.

ULA, s. f. An owl. *Llwyd*, 45, 99, 241. The lato form of *hulê*, qd. v.

ULA, s. f. An elm. *Pryce*. Pl. *ulow*. Preserved in the local name *Killisulow*, a grove of elms, in St. Probos.

ULAIR, s. m. A cloak, a woman's mantle. Corn. Voc. *peplum*.

ULLIA, v. n. To howl, bark, or ery. *Llwyd*, 176. Ir. *uallam, ualmhaighim*.

UM, a prefix used in composition, which reflects the action on the agent. Written also *em* and *om*, qd. v.

UMHELY, v. a. To throw one's self down, to overturn, to overthrow. Part. pass. *umhelys*. *Pan o pûr holerch an gýdh, y tefenas un marrek del dêth an nêf war y fjyth, ef a welas golow ték, ha'n meyn umhelys yn wêdh esê a uch Ihesus whêk*, when the day was very well advanced, a soldier awoke as the sky came on his face; he saw a fair light, and the stones overthrown (that) were over Jesus sweet. M.C. 244. Written also *ommelys*, qd. v. *Râg cavow sevel om sâf; war doer lemyrn umhelaf*, for sorrow I stand upright; on the ground now I will east myself. C.W. 88. *W. ymchwelyd, †ymchoelyd*.

UMMA, adv. In this place, here. *Vynytha hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth artê*, ever whilst thou livest, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 244. *Awos ol roweth Adam bjs dhyn umma yn un lam ef a vjdh kyrhys*, notwithstanding all the bounty of Adam, to us here in a tree he shall be brought. O.M. 885. Written also *omma*, qd. v.

UN, card. num. One, individual. It softens the initials of feminine nouns following, as in Welsh, and Armoric. *Yn ketella ty re wrûk, ha dheworth Urry re dhûk y un wrêk ef*, in that way thou hast acted, and from Uriah hast taken his one wife. O.M. 2245. *Onan* is also used substantively in Cornish to express the number one. *Onan yw an Tâs a nêff, arall Crist y un vaaw eff, a vjdh a wyrchas genys, ha'n Sperry Sans yw tressa, try hag onan ow trega yn un dewsys, me a grjys*, one is the Father of Heaven, another Christ his one Son, (that) shall be born of a virgin; and the Holy Ghost is the third; three and one dwelling in one Godhead, I believe. O.M. 2662. *Kyns bôs un nôs tremenys, why a vjdh pûr wjyr selandrys ahanaf ketep máp bron*, before one night be passed, ye shall be very truly offended for me, every son of the breast. P.C. 890. *Un wjyth nar pjdh dén marow, y spyrys, hep gow, bjth ny dhue yn y vody*, once if man is dead, his spirit ever, without a lie, never will come into his body. P.C. 1748. *Un* is in constant

- use in Cornish, as in Armorie and French, for the indefinite article. *Alena y'n hombronkyas uchel war ben un mendedh*, thence he led him high on top of a mountain. M.C. 16. *Clewys a'n ngl teneven un el ov tall-eth cané*, I heard on the one side an angel beginning to sing. O.M. 215. *Un sarf yn gucchen yma*, there is a serpent in the tree. O.M. 797. *My a welas yn paradys fenten rās, ha warnydh y un wedhen*, I saw in Paradise a fountain of grace, and by it a tree. O.M. 837. W. un. Arm. unn, cunn, unan. Ir. aon, ean, † oen, † oin. Gael. aon. Manx, un, unnané. Gr. ἕν. Lat. unus. Goth. ains. Sause. ún.
- UNCORN**, s. m. An unicorn. Corn. Vocab. *unicornis*. Comp. of *un*, one, and *corn*, a horn. W. *ungorn*.
- UNCOUTH**, adj. Unknown, strange. *Dén uncouth*, written in the Cornish Vocabulary *den unchut*, advena, a stranger. *Yn dýdh-na te nyn ura ehan a whél, te nyn dhy vāb, nyn dhy merch, nyn dhy dén whél, nyn dhy mós whél, nyn dhy lodnow, nyn dhy dén uncouth, nyn tru-vyth és yn barth chy dhy darasow*, on that day thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy maidervant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger, nor any thing (that) is within thy house. *Pryce*. Ang. Sax. *uncuth*. Eng. *uncouth*.
- UNDAMSI**, s. m. A client, a dependent. Corn. Voc. *clens vel clientulus*. This word is probably corrupt, but possibly connected with *yn dan*, under.
- UNLIU**, adj. Of one colour. Corn. Voc. *unus color*. Comp. of *un*, one, and *liu*, a colour. W. *unlliw*.
- UNNA**, adv. There, in that place. *Pryce*. Generally written *enu*, qd. v.
- UNNA**, pron. prep. In it. *Pryce*. Another form of *ynno*, qd. v.
- UNNEC**, card. num. Eleven. *Arluth, ple 'dh én alemma, dhyn dhe gemeres trygfa, na dheffo dén vjth gynen; ha pygyn Dew gallosek, del esen agan unnek, ha na moy gôr na benen*, Lord, where shall we go from hence, for us to take a dwelling, that not any man may come with us; and let us pray to mighty God, as we were eleven of us, and no more, man nor woman. R.D. 2395. W. *un-ar-dhég*, † *undeg*. Arm. *unnek*. Ir. *aon deag*. Gael. *aon deug*. Manx, *unnanejeig*. Gr. ἑνδεκα. Lat. *undecim*.
- UNNECVES**, adj. Eleventh. *Llwyd*, 176, gives *ynnacvas*, as the latest form.
- UNNIENT**, s. m. An unguent, ointment. *Dworennos yn pŵr breu ef éth dhe'n corfo marow gans unniént dho-dho esa, ha spycis a vŵr rasow*, by night in pure affection he went to the body (that) was dead, with ointment (that) he had, and spices of great virtues. M.C. 234. *Onement* and *oyment* were also used, qd. v. W. *ennaint*. Arm. *oignamant*. Ir. *uinnneint*. Lat. *unguentum*. Fr. *onguent*.
- UNSEL**, adj. Only, alone. Written also *unsol*. *Aban vynyth pŵp huny ladhé ol an nŵr vŵs-ma, saw unsel ov tŵs hammy, lādŵ ny gansé magé ta*, since thou wilt kill every one (that is ou) the earth of this world, save only my people and me, kill us with them as well. O.M. 971. *Kynpŵr dén ŵs yn wlās, na tra yn bŵs ow pŵvê, saw unsol ty ha'th slehas, gans lŵf a wrāf dhe ladhé*, as many as are in the land, or thing in the world living, save thee alone, and thy children, with a flood I will kill. O.M. 1031.
- UNTYE**, v. a. To anoint. *Benyn dŵr vŵr cherytê y boz rychê, leun a yly, a uch Crist rāg y untyê hy a vynnas y derry*, a woman through much charity her box rich, full of salve, over Christ to anoint him she wished to break it. M.C. 35. W. *eneinnio*.
- UNVER**, adj. Of one mind, unanimous, agreed. *Ef a leveris dhedhé; pŵth a vynnouch why dhe ry? ha me a ra dheuch spedyê, ow cafos Crist yredy; y fŵns unŵer yntredhé kepar ha del wovyny*, he said to them, what are ye willing to give? and I will speed you, taking Christ forthwith; they were agreed among them, even as he asked. M.C. 39. W. *unvryd*. Arm. *unvan*.
- UNYA**, v. a. To make one, to unite, to join. Part. *unyys*. *Arluth kêr, guella dhe vreys; yma tra varth wharvedhys haneth; an kêth guêl-ma yn dŵr ymŵns ol gurydhyys, ha'n thŵr dhe onan yw unyys, aban ctheuch a le-ma*, dear lord, very good is thy judgment; a wondrous thing has happened this night; these same rods in the earth they are all rooted, and the three into one are joined, since you went from hence. O.M. 2085. W. *uno*. Arm. *unia, unani*. Gael. *aonaich*. Manx, *unnancysey*.
- UNYN**, card. num. One, individual. *Del ony unyn ha try, Tās, ha Māb, yn Trinity*, as we are three, Father, Son, in Trinity. C.W. 26. *Me a gŵth yn pŵr dhefry, gordhya Dew, an lēl Drenge, ha'n Māb gwella, ha'n Spyrŵs Sans, aga thry, del ŵns unyn, me a grŵs*, I ought in very deed to worship God, the faithful Trinity, and the Son most good, and the Holy Ghost, them three, as they are one, I believe. C.W. 142. Another form is *onan*, qd. v. Arm. *unan*.
- UNWYTH**, adv. Once. *A Dew kêr, assoma squyth, wyn vey a quellen unwyth an termyn dhe dhevedhé*, O dear God, I am weary, gladly would I see once the time to end. O.M. 685. *Y a wŵth y vody na potré bys vynary, kyn fe yn bēdh mŵl vlydhen, na y grochen unwyth terry*, they will preserve his body, that it never decay, though it be in the grave a thousand years, nor shall his skin becomo broken. P.C. 3202. *Na ny vēth āf dhe'n tās unwyth dhe whelas gevyans*, nor will I go the father once to seek forgiveness. C.W. 100. Comp. of *un*, one, and *gwŵth*, a time. W. *unwaith*.
- UORDYN**, s. f. Ireland. *Pryce*. W. *ywerdŵn*, † *iverdon*, the green isle. Arm. *iverdon*, † *yucrdon*. Ir. *eirin*. Gael. *eirean*. Manx, *irin*. Gr. οἰερνία, ἱερνῖ. Lat. *hybernia*.
- UR**, s. f. An hour. Pl. *urow*. *Yn ŵr-ma, at this hour, now. Yn ŵr-na, at that hour, then. Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow pŵp ŵr ol rāg dhe weres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee a mate, every hour to help thee. O.M. 101. *Rāg bŵs dhedhé ioy mar vrās, ha my pŵp ŵr ow lesky*, for that there is to them great joy, and I always burning. O.M. 307. *Pŵ ŵr fŵf vy y wythcs*, what time was I his keeper? O.M. 576. *Lavar an ŵr may tŵth a'n nēf artê dhe'n lŵr*, say the hour that thou wilt come from heaven again to the earth. R.D. 881. *Māb Marya mŵr a beyn a wodhevŵ yn ŵr-na*, the Son of Mary much pain suffered then. M.C. 54. *Bet an ŵr-ma*, (Arm. *bete an ureman*), to this time. *Llwyd*, 64. *Ar urow*, sometimes. 72. *Hunter ŵr*, half an hour. 148. W. *awr*, pl. *oriau*. Arm. *eur*. Ir. *uair*, † *huair*. Gael. *uair*. Manx, *oor*. Gr. ὥρα.

- Lat. *hora*. Fr. *heure*. Germ. *uhr*. Du. *uur*. Eng. *hour*. Scotch, *hoor*.
- UR, v. n. He knows. *Ev a ūr*, he knoweth. *Llwyd*, 247. A late form of *wōr*, qd. v.
- URAT, s. m. Ointment, salve. Corn. Voc. *unguentum*. W. *iraid*.
- URE, v. a. To cover with any unctuous substance, to anoint, to embalm. Part. *urys*. *Me a vyn mōs dhe uré ow arluth, treys ha dewlé, gans onement kêr*, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment. P.C. 473. *Ha'm pen ol hy rum uras*, and all my head she has anointed. P.C. 526. *Na dhegouch sor yn colon worth nêb a wra ow uré*, do ye not bear anger in heart against (her) who has anointed me. P.C. 540. *Urys da yw yredy*, well embalmed he is indeed. P.C. 3203. *Nycodemus a uras corf Ihesus ha'y esely, oynment o a gymmys rās may wethé corf heb pedry; nag onan ef ny asas heb uré a'y esely*, Nicodemus anointed the body and limbs of Jesns, the ointment was of so much virtue that it kept a corpse without putrefying; not one of his limbs he left without anointing. M.C. 235. W. *iro*.
- URRIA, v. a. To worship. *Dho urria*, *Llwyd*, 171. A later corruption of *worria*, as that is of *wordhyé*, a mutation of *gordhyé*, qd. v.
- URRIAN, s. m. The border, boundary, or limit of a country. *Pryce*. W. *or*, *gor-or*. Lat. *ora*. Gr. *ōpos*.
- US, s. m. The hnsk of corn, chaff. Pl. *usion*. Corn. Voc. *palea*. W. *us*, pl. *usion*; *eisin*. Arm. *usien*. Fr. *son*, bran.
- US, v. n. Is, that is. *Kemys drūk ūs ow codhé, ha dewedhes hag avar*, so much evil is falling both late and early. O.M. 628. *Mjns ūs yn tŷr hag yn môr, warnedhé kemer galloys*, all that is in land and in sea, over them take thou power. O.M. 69. *Pan ūs gweydh ow teshé*, when the trees are drying. O.M. 1128. *Ens dew a'm dyscyllyon dhe'n castel ūs a ragon*, let two of my disciples go to the village that is before us. P.C. 174. *Pendra leverta a'n flechys ūs ow cané*, what sayest thou of the children that are singing? P.C. 432. *Nêb ūs gynef ow tybry*, who is eating with me. P.C. 738. *Nag ūs fordh dhymmo, cllas, dhe vōs sylwys*, there is not a way for me, alas, to be saved. P.C. 1523. *Iosep, ūs dhyso cummyas an corf kêr dhe anclledhyas*, Joseph, is there permission to thee to bury the dear body? P.C. 3139. *Kueth ūs y'm colon, eyhan*, sorrow is in my heart, alas. R.D. 700. W. *ys*.—*Ystavell Cyndhylan ys tywyll heno*, the hall of Cyndhylan is gloomy to-night. *Llyuarch Hên*.
- US, adv. Above. *Un Edhow a brederys, hag a leverys dhedhé, bonas pren yn dour tewlys, a us yn houl na vyé*, a Jew bethought and said to them, that there was a tree east in the ground, that was not above in the sun. M.C. 152. *Te a'n gwêl yn corn ow thâl; gans dên pan vo convethys, worthaf ve ny dâl bōs mellyes a us nêb tra*, thou seest it in the horn of my forehead; by man when it is discovered, I must not be meddled with above anything. C.W. 118. (See also *uch*.) W. *udh*. Arm. *us*. Ir. *os*, *uas*, † *suas*. Gael. *os*, *suas*. Manx, *heose*, *seose*. Sansc. *ut*.
- USCYS, adv. Immediately, quickly, soon. *Dhe Egipt ydh âf uskys, rāk colenwel bōdh dhe vrŷs*, to Egypt I will go immediately to fulfil the will of thy mind. O.M. 1473. *My re bué owdh emlodh may 'th ên pūr squyth; uskys na yllyn ponyé*, I have been wrestling till I was very tired, that I could not run quickly. P.C. 2510. *Marth dhym a'n deusys yma, mar uskys del dhueth omma*, there is to me a wonder of the Godhead, so swiftly as he came here. R.D. 2503. W. *csjud*. Arm. *cscuid*. Ir. *esgandh*. Gael. *casgaidh*.
- USY, v. irr. That is. *Euch, tynneuch an gasadow, usy ow cûl fals dewow, yn mēs agan temple ny*, go ye drag the wretched woman, that is making false gods, out of our temple. O.M. 2692. W. *y-sy*.
- UTH, s. m. Horror, fright, terror, awfulness. *Agas clewas o pūr uth, cryé mar brās*, to hear you was very horror, crying so greatly. R.D. 1768. *Pūr uth o clewas an cry genef orth agas gylwel*, very horror it was to hear the ery from mo calling you. R.D. 2244. *Ha mŷl dên ef a wrūk dué yn dour-na rāk uth hag own*, and a thousand men he did end in that water for horror and fear. R.D. 2322. *Dhe vŷl deaul mar ny wrūk uth, marth yw gyné*, to a thousand devils if he hath not caused terror, I wonder. R.D. 2506. Written also *euth*, qd. v. W. *uth*. Arm. *euz*. Ir. *uath*. Gael. *uamhas*, † *uath*.
- UTHEC, adj. Horrible, frightful, terrible, awful. Written also *uthyc*. *Un sarf yn gwedhen yma, bêst uthek hep falladow*, there is a serpent in the tree, a horrible beast without failings. O.M. 798. *Heyl, volaueth, volaueth, uthyk mŷr yw dhe arcth, leman worth agan gylwel*, hail, high priest, high priest, very awful is thy speech, now calling us. P.C. 954. *Ha garow hag uthyk brās, yn kerth gallas mēs a'n bēdh, and ferece and terribly huge, forth he went from the tomb*. R.D. 531. *Uthyk yw clewas y lēf*, it is terrible to hear his voice. R.D. 2340. W. *uthyr*. Arm. *euzik*. Ir. *uathmhar*. Gael. *uamharr*.
- UTHECTER, s. m. Horror, frightfulness. *Yn ūr-na wreuch pyjadow, may codhdho an mynydhyow warnouch rāg evn uthecter*, in that hour ye will make prayers that the mountains may fall on you for very horror. P.C. 2653.
- UY, s. m. An egg. Corn. Voc. *ovum*. Written also *oy*, pl. *oyow*, qd. v. W. *ōy*, pl. *wyau*. Arm. *vi*, *ui*, pl. *viou*, *uiou*. Ir. *ugh*, † *og*. Gael. *ubh*. Manx, *oo*, *ooh*. Gr. *ōōv*. Lat. *ovum*. Fr. *œuf*. Germ. *ey*. Eng. *egg*.
- UYNNAS, v. a. Straightened. *Iosep dhe Grist a uynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whêk, yn vaner del yn whās, hag a's ystynnas pūr dēk*, Joseph for Christ straightened his legs and his sweet arms, in manner as was usual, and stretched them out full gently. M.C. 232. This word may be read either as a variation of *ewnas*, preterite of *ewné*, qd. v., or *wynnas*, a mutation of *gwynnas*, preterite of *gwynné*, to whiten.
- UYNYN, adj. One, alone. *Llwyd*, 244. Another form of *unyn*, qd. v.
- UZ, s. m. Age. Pl. *uzow*. *Pryce*. † *Et e ūz cōth*, in his old age. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *oys*, qd. v.

V.

THIS letter, sounded as in English, is a secondary in all the Celtic dialects. It represents two characters, viz.

- bh*, the soft mutation of *b*; and *mh*, the soft mutation of *m*. Thus *C. bara*, bread; *y vara*, his bread. *W. bara, ei vara*. Arm. *bara, he vara*. *C. mam*, a mother; *y vam*, his mother. *W. mam, ei vam*. Arm. *mamm, he vamm*. (In late Cornish it was used as in Manx, as the secondary mutation of *f*; as *fordh*, a way; *an vordh*, the way.) In Irish and Gaelic, *bh* and *mh*, are always used as the secondary mutations of *b*, and *m*; both letters however having the sound of *v*. Thus *bean*, a woman, *bhean*, (*vean*,) *O* woman. *Muir*, sea; *mór*, great; *a mhuir mhor* (*a vuir vór*,) the great sea. In Manx *v* is used as in Cornish, Welsh, and Armoric. Thus *bea*, life; *e vea*, his life. *Moyn*, pride; *e voyrn*, his pride. *Foays*, advantage; *nyn voays*, their advantage.
- VA**, s. f. A place. A mutation of *ma*, qd. v., as in *morva*, &c.
- VA**, pron. s. He, him. A late form of *ve*, qd. v.
- VAB**, s. m. A son. A mutation of *máb*, qd. v. *A váp whék, ydhof cuthys*, *O* sweet son, I am grieved. O.M. 1336. *Bódh dhe váp yw yn della*, the will of thy son is so. P.C. 2952.
- VABM**, s. f. The spleen. *Y vabm*, Llwyd, 79. A corrupted form of *vam*, a mutation of *mam*, qd. v.
- VACHTETH**, s. f. A virgin. A mutation of *machteth*, qd. v.
- VADNA**, v. n. I will. *Na vadna*, will not. Llwyd, 252. A late corruption of *vennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
- VADNA**, adv. Up, above. *A vadna*. C.W. 130. A late corruption of *a van*, qd. v.
- VAEZ**, s. m. A boar. *Pryce*. A mutation of *baez*, id. qd. *baedh*, qd. v.
- VAL**, adj. Equal to, alike. A mutation of *mal*, qd. v.
- VALLIC**, adj. Fenced, walled. *Pryce*. *Tre-vallie* (*Tre-vallack*,) the fenced town, in St. Kevern. More correctly *wallie*, being a mutation of *gwallie*, from *gwal*, a wall.
- VALLOC**, s. m. A flap, a valve; the flap of the breeches. *Na lader, by my vallok, kyn fe vjth mar vrás quallok*, he shall not steal, by my flap, though he be ever so great a braggart. O.M. 2067. A mutation of *balloc*. *W. balog*. Arm. *balec*.
- VALSA**, v. n. It seems. *Me a wél un gwedhan, marow séch hy a valsa*, I see a tree, dead withered it seems to be. C.W. 130. Another form of *falsé*, qd. v.
- VAM**, s. f. A mother. A mutation of *mam*, qd. v.
- VAN**, adj. That which is highest, foremost. A mutation of *ban*, qd. v. *My a welas hy gurydhyow bjs yn yffarn dywenys, yn mýsk mûr a tewolgow; ha'y branchys yn van tyvys bjs yn néf uhel golow*, I saw its roots even into hell descending, in midst of great darkness, and its branches growing up even to heaven high in light. O.M. 785. *An Tás Dew, Arluth a van, re'm gorré dhe gosoleth*, the Father God, Lord above, may he put me to rest. O.M. 857. *Me a'n dreha arté, kyns pen trydydh, teké ages kyns y van*, I will build it again, before the end of three days, fairer up than before. P.C. 348. "To make a *Van*, is to take a handful of the ore or tinstuff, and bruise, wash, and cleanse it on a shovel; then by a peculiar motion of the shovel, to shake and throw forth upon the point of it almost all the ore that is freed from waste. This operation being repeated, the ore is collected and reserved; and thence they form an estimate how many tons of copper ore, or how many hundred weight of block tin, may be produced out of one hundred sacks of that work or stuff of which the *Van* is made." *Polwhele*. Cf. *Fr. avant*.
- VANAH**, s. m. A monk. A mutation of *manah*, id. qd. *manach*, qd. v.
- VANER**, s. m. A banner. A mutation of *baner*, qd. v.
- VANNAF**, v. n. I will. *Ny vannaf aga guthyll, war ow fjdh*, I will not make them, ou my faith. M.C. 155. More correctly *vennaf*, being a mutation of *mennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
- VANNETH**, s. f. A blessing. A mutation of *banneth*, qd. v.
- VARA**, s. m. Bread. *Me a ter torth a vara*, I will break a loaf of bread. R.D. 1314. A mutation of *bara*, qd. v.
- VARCHVRAN**, s. f. A raven. A mutation of *marchvran*, qd. v.
- VAREN**, s. f. A branch. A mutation of *baren*, qd. v.
- VARHA**, s. f. A market. ‡ *Varha Dzhou*, Market Jew. Llwyd, 252. A corruption of *varhas*, a mutation of *marhas*, qd. v.
- VAROGETH**, v. a. To ride. A mutation of *marogeth*, qd. v.
- VAROGYON**, s. m. Horsemen, soldiers. *En varogyon, pan glewas Pylat ow cows yn della*, the soldiers, when they heard Pilate speak so. M.C. 251. A mutation of *marogyon*, id. qd. *marogyon*, pl. of *marreg*, or *marheg*, qd. v.
- VAROW**, adj. Dead. *Cryst a fue dre galarow yn grows pren gurys pur varow*, Christ was through pains on the cross tree made very dead. R.D. 963. A mutation of *marow*, qd. v.
- VARTH**, s. m. A wonder. *Mûr varth ambus dyogel*, a great wonder is surely to me. O.M. 371. *Henna mûr varth vyé*, that would be a great wonder. P.C. 1728. A mutation of *marth*, qd. v.
- VARTHEGYON**, s. m. Wonders. *A Arluth kêr bynyges, yma dhum mûr varthegeyon*, *O* dear blessed Lord, there are to me many wonders. P.C. 770. Written also *varthogyon*. *Ow arluth mychtern Salmon, yma mûr a varthogyon a'n kêth gjst-ma warvedhys*, my lord king Solomon, there are much of wonders by this same beam wrolight. O.M. 2546. A mutation of *marthegeyon*, one of the plurals of *marthus*, qd. v.
- VARTHUSEC**, adj. Wonderful. A mutation of *marthus-ec*, qd. v.
- VARWEN**, v. n. I did die, I should die. A mutation of *marwen*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of *marwel*, qd. v.
- VARWO**, v. n. He shall have died. *Neffré yn dour hedré bo, ny dhue dresto na varwo gour, gruék, na bêst*, ever in the water while he is, there will not come over it that dies not, man, woman, or beast. R.D. 2226. A mutation of *marwo*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *marwel*, qd. v.
- VAS**, adj. Good. *Ol an dús vás*, all the good people. O.M. 814. A mutation of *más*, qd. v. The oldest form was *vat*, as *bennen vat*, in Corn. Voc. *matrona*, lit. a good woman.
- VAW**, s. m. A son, a boy. *Ty ha'th vaw, na strech lém-myn*, thou and thy boy, stay not now. R.D. 1992. A mutation of *maw*, qd. v.
- VAY**, s. m. A kiss. A mutation of *bay*, qd. v.
- VAYLE**, v. a. To wrap, to swathe. A mutation of *maylé*, qd. v.

VE, s. m. A burden, a load. *Kymer dhymmo vé kunys, gans louan bedhens strothys, ha war dhe keyn doge ef, take thou for me a load of fuel, with rope let it be bound, and on thy back carry it.* O.M. 1296. *Otté omma vé kunys, ha fast ef gynof kelmys,* behold here a load of fuel, and it fast bound by me. O.M. 1299. A mutation of *bé*, qd. v.

VE, pron. s. I, me. *Tan, resuf dheworthyf ve ow degé, ha'm offryn gulán,* take, receive thou from me my tithe, and my clean offering. O.M. 503. *Kepar ha del veua ve an purra lader yn pow,* as if I were the veriest thief in the country. M.C. 74. A mutation of *me*, qd. v.

VE, pron. subs. He, him, it. *Dro ve dhymmo dysempys, ha my a ra y dybry,* bring thou it to me immediately, and I will eat it. O.M. 247. *Kepar del fuvé dremmas,* like as he was a very good man. O.M. 864. *Otté ve musurys da, dén yn blys ny'n musyr guel,* behold it well measured; no man in the world will measure it better. O.M. 2513. *Pysouch may fe ve evys,* pray ye that it may be drunk. P.C. 828. Another form of *e*, *ef*, generally used after the verb, and pronominal prepositions. W. *ve*.

VE, v. s. He was. A mutation of *be*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. pret. of *bós*.

VE, v. subs. He may be. *El a'n néf óf, danfenys rág guythé na ve ledhys dhe váp Ysac,* an angel from heaven I am, sent to preserve that be not killed thy son Isaac. O.M. 1373. *Dhodho ny ylleuch gúl drók, hedré ve y gys golok,* ye will not be able to do harm to him, while he is in your sight. R.D. 1915. A mutation of *be*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. W. *vai*, † *vei*. Arm. *ve*. *Guell ve dif meruell,* it would be better for me to die. Buh. Nonn, 40, 7.

VEA, v. subs. He would be. A mutation of *bea*, qd. v.

VEADZHEN, v. subs. I had been. † *Me veadzhen,* Llwyd, 245. A corrupt form of *veasen*, a mutation of *beasen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *bós*.

VEAN, v. subs. I should be. A mutation of *bean*, qd. v.

VEAN, adj. Little. *Pryce. Tre-vean,* the little town, in St. Kevern. Written also *vyan*, qd. v.

VEDN, v. n. He will. † *Me vedn cens,* I would rather. Llwyd, 84. † *Na vedn e nevra,* he never will. 101. † *E vedn gys gil saw,* it will cure you. 244. A corrupt form of *ven*, a mutation of *men*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *menny*.

VEDO, v. n. Ye will. † *Dry vedo hwi gil,* what will ye do? Llwyd, 244. A later corruption of *vedno*, as that is of *vennouch*, a mutation of *mennouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*.

VEDH, s. m. A grave. *Dún, goryn y gorf yn védh,* let us come, let us put his body in (the) grave. O.M. 2367. A mutation of *bédh*, qd. v.

VEDH, v. subs. Be thou. *Na porth own vjth, na védh trest, rág me a vjdh genes prest, orth dhe weres yn púp le,* bear not fear ever, be not sad, for I will be with thee ready, helping thee in every place. O.M. 1467. A mutation of *bédh*, 2 pers. s. imp. of *bós*. Written also *bjdh*, *vjdh*.

VEDH, v. subs. He shall be. *Del y's brewaf yn dan gén, kekyfrys kýc ha crohen, del védh luen a bodredhes,* as I shall strike her under the chin, flesh and skin also, as it shall be full of bruises. O.M. 2714. A mutation of *bédh*, qd. v. 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*.

VEDHAF, v. subs. I shall or will be. *My ny won leverel prák gans púp na vedhaf ledhys,* I know not how to tell why by every one I shall not be slain. O.M. 596. *Yn púp teller, dhym may fo rés, prest hep danger, vedhaf parys,* in every place, that there may be need for me, soon, without delay, I shall be ready. O.M. 1910. A mutation of *bedhaf*, qd. v.

VEDHE, v. subs. He would be. *Na fjylls, a Arluth da, na fout bythqueth ny gen bue; yn agan ethom púp tra púp úr parys dhyn vedhé,* it was not wanting, O good Lord, there never was default to us; in our need every thing always would be ready for us. P.C. 918. Written also *vedha*. *Moycha dhodho dhók a wre, henna vedha an quella guás,* whoso did most evil to him, that one would be the best fellow. M.C. 112. A mutation of *bedha*, qd. v.

VEDHEN, v. s. I should be. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mount Tabor gueel a rás, ma'm vedhen dredhé sylwans,* he ordered me to fetch from Mount Tabor rods of grace, that I might have salvation through them. O.M. 1958. A mutation of *bedhen*, id. qd. *bedhan*, qd. v.

VEDHENS, v. subs. They shall be. *Del lavaraf dhys, Moyses, war dhe lerch vedhens rewllys,* as I say to thee, Moses, after thee they shall be ruled. O.M. 1434. Written also *vedhons*. *Tús, venenes, ha flechys, omma ny vedhons gcsys,* men, women, and children, here shall not be left. O.M. 1589. *Marow vedhons kyns vythm,* they shall be dead before morning. O.M. 1644. A mutation of *bedhens*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *bós*, qd. v.

VEDHO, adj. Drunken. A mutation of *medho*, qd. v.

VEDHO, v. subs. He shall be. *An haccre mernans a vo, war ow fay, ty a vedho,* the most horrid death that may be, on my faith, thou shalt have. R.D. 2034. † *Rág doet na vedho,* lest there be. Llwyd, 250. A mutation of *bedho*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *bós*.

VEDHOUGH, v. subs. Be ye. A mutation of *bedhough*, 2 pers. pl. imp. of *bós*, qd. v.

VEDHY, v. a. To drown. A mutation of *bedhy*, qd. v.

VEDHYN, v. subs. We shall be. *Ellas, lemyñ pendra wrén? marow vedhyn kettep pen,* alas, now what shall we do? dead we shall be every head. O.M. 1655. A mutation of *bedhyn*, qd. v.

VEDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. A mutation of *bedhyth*, qd. v.

VEEN, s. m. Edge, point. *H'a'y veen mon, ha'y scorennow my a vyn treky lennow,* and out of its slender top, and its branches I will cut beams. O.M. 2444. A mutation of *meen*, id. qd. *mín*, qd. v.

VEF, v. subs. I was. *Na vythqueth pan vef formys,* nor ever when I was formed. O.M. 616. *Ny welys tekké bythqueth aban vef genys,* I have not seen fairer ever since I was born. O.M. 1731. A mutation of *béf*, written also *buf*, *buf*, 1 pers. s. preterite of *bós*.

VEF, v. subs. I should be. *Ellas, a váp, mychtern y' th trón, ellas guelas tol y' th colon, marow na vef,* alas! O son! King on thy throne! alas! to see a hole in thy heart! that I should not be dead. P.C. 3171. A mutation of *béf*, qd. v.

VEFE, v. subs. He was. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevé ef, ha fetel vefé ledhys,* tell me, as thou lovest me, what death had he, and now was he killed? O.M. 2220. Comp. of *ve*, was, and *fe*, id. qd. *ve*, he.

VEISDER, s. f. A window. A mutation of *beisder*, qd. v.
 VEL, adv. Like, as, than. ‡ *Cy guêr vel an guelz*, as green as grass. *Kens vel*, rather than. *Moy vel*, more than. *Llwyd*, 248. A mutation of *mel*, or as always written *mal*, qd. v. *W. vel*. Arm. *evel*.
 VELEN, adj. Yellow. *Llwyd*, 143. A mutation of *melen*, qd. v.
 VELEN, adj. Brutal, cruel. A mutation of *melen*, qd. v.
 VELHA, adv. Further. ‡ *Na velha*, no further. *Llwyd*, 251. A corrupted form of *fella*, the aspirate mutation of *pell*, qd. v.
 VELLIN, s. f. A mill. A mutation of *melin*, qd. v.
 YELLOW, s. m. Joints. A mutation of *mellow*, plural of *mâl*, qd. v.
 VEMA, v. subs. I was. *Pardell vema ungrassyes, lemyñ ydhome plagys*, as I was ungracious, now I am plagued. C.W. 114. Comp. of *ve*, was, and *ma* for *me*, I.
 VEN, s. m. A stone. *A fue ancedhyys, hag yn bêdh a vên gorrys*, who was buried, and placed in a tomb of stone. R.D. 2. A mutation of *mên*, qd. v.
 VEN, adj. Strong. A mutation of *men*, qd. v.
 VEN, s. f. A woman. *Pâr luen yma dhym ow whans, a'n ven cowethes ordnys*, very full there is to me my desire, of the woman ordained a help-mate. O.M. 92. A mutation of *ben*, id. qd. *benen*, qd. v.
 VEN, v. subs. I may be. *Neffrê ef dhe dhasserchy me ny fynnaf y grygy, bew hedré vên*, that he ever rose again I will not believe it, as long as I may be alive. R.D. 1046. A mutation of *bên*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*. Arm. *bên*, *vên*. *Gant oun ha poan na vên daffnct*, with fear and pain that I may not be condemned. Buh. Nom. 162, 6.
 VEN, v. subs. We may be. *A Ihesu Cryst mychtern nêf, me a'th pŷs, clew agan lêf, gans drôk tru na vên temphyys*, O Jesus Christ, king of heaven, I pray thee, hear our voice, with evil thing that we may not be tempted. R.D. 2423. A mutation of *bên*, qd. v.
 VEN, v. n. He will. *Me a ven, I will. Mi ven môs*, I will go. *E ven môs*, he will go. *Mi ven gavas*, I will have. *Llwyd*, 246, 247. A mutation of *men*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *menny*.
 VENARY, adj. Continually, for ever. *Avos ol dhe fâth ha'th sôn, genen ny y fŷdh dhe thrôn yn ponvolter venary*, notwithstanding all thy faith and noise, with us shall be thy throne in trouble for ever. O.M. 898. *Drefen luen ty dhum servyé, ow crês a fit venary*, because thou hast served me fully, my peace thou shalt have for ever. O.M. 1020. *Mar ny wrâf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, if I nor Aaron shall not lead them over. O.M. 1876. A mutation of *benary*, qd. v.
 VENDZHA, v. n. He had rather. ‡ *Me vendzha kenx, I had rather. Llwyd*, 127. ‡ *Lebmen Dzhuan e na vendzha servia na velha, bez e vendzha moz teua dha e urêg*, now John would not serve any longer, but would go towards his wife. 251. A mutation of *mendzha*, a corrupt form of *mensé*, 3 pers. s. plup. of *menny*.
 VENEDH, s. m. A mountain. *Dhe vâp Ysac a geryth, y offrynnê reys yw dhys war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhyso gy*, thy son Isaac, (whom) thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him upon a mountain (which) I will shew to thee. O.M. 1281. A mutation of *menedh*, qd. v.
 VENEGES, adj. Blessed, holy. *Dŷsk dhe 'skygggyow quyk dhe vês, sevel war tŷr veneges a urêth, del lavaraf dhys*,

take off thy shoes quickly; stand on holy ground thou dost, as I tell thee. O.M. 1407. *A Dâs, veneges re by, O Father, blessed be thou*. O.M. 2023. A mutation of *beneges*, qd. v.
 VENEN, s. f. A female, a woman. *Râg colé orth un venen gulân ef re gollas an plâs*, for listening to a woman he has clean lost the place. O.M. 919. *Bynyges re bo an prŷs may fê a venen genys*, blessed be the time that he was born of woman. R.D. 153. A mutation of *benen*, qd. v.
 VENENES, s. f. Women. *An venenes ha'n flechys vedhens yn mês exilyys*, the women and the children shall be banished out. O.M. 1575. *Tûs, venenes, ha flechys, ymôus omma dynnythys*, men, women, and children, they are come here. O.M. 1611. A mutation of *benenes*, pl. of *benen*, qd. v.
 VENNAF, v. n. I will. *Me ny vennaf casus lê yn guyr-yoneth*, I will not take less in truth. P.C. 594. A mutation of *mennaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNAS, v. n. To will. *Tŷ a aswon an sçryptor, ty dhe vennas southanas lemmyn yn mês a pŷp fôr*, thou knowest the Scripture, that thou shouldst wish Satan now out of every path. P.C. 2417. A mutation of *mennas*, id. qd. *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNATH, s. f. A blessing. *Y vennath dheuch yn tyen, keffrys gorryth ha benen*, his blessing to you wholly, men and women likewise. O.M. 2836. A mutation of *bennath*, qd. v.
 VENNI, v. n. Thou wilt. *Ti a venni, Llwyd*, 246. A mutation of *menni*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNO, v. n. Ye will. ‡ *Po na venno hui gîl an della-na moi*, if ye will do so no more. *Llwyd*, 249. A mutation of *menno*, a late form of *mennouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENNYN, v. n. We will. *Na ken mychtern ny vennyn ys Cesar cassos neffrê*, no other king than Cesar we will not have ever. M.C. 148. A mutation of *mennyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENOUGH, adj. Frequent. *En venouch*, often. *Llwyd*, 249. A mutation of *menouch*, qd. v.
 VENS, v. subs. They should be. A mutation of *bêns*, qd. v.
 VENSEN, v. n. I would. *Ellas, râk y gallarow, vensen ow bones marow yn della y vôdh a pe*, alas, for his sorrows! I would that I had died, if so it were his will. P.C. 3167. A mutation of *mensen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *menny*, qd. v.
 VENTA, v. n. Thou wilt. *Drôk yw gynê, na venta kammenn trylê yn maner têk*, I am sorry, that thou wilt not turn at all into a fair manner. P.C. 1293. *Pendra ny ventê keusel*, why wilt thou not speak? P.C. 1775. A mutation of *menta*, qd. v.
 VENTON, s. f. A well. *Pryce. Venton-vez*, the outer well, in St. Peran Sabulo. A mutation of *fenton*, qd. v.
 VENY, v. subs. We may be. *Lavar dhymmo, cowryth mäs, py ŷr â tûs dh'y gerchas, ha guet na veny tollys*, tell me, good fellow, what hour shall men go to fetch him, and take care that we be not deceived. P.C. 604. *A Dhe w a nêf dhe pŷsy a luen colon, gueres ny, nag y'n veny vylyny gans Pharow, yw mylegetes*, O God of heaven, I pray thee with full heart, help us, that we may not have villainy from Pharaoh, (that) is accursed. O.M. 1609. *Lemman na veny ledhys nnyng-es fordh dhe om-*

- welthé*, now that we may not be killed there is not a way to keep ourselves. M.C. 245. Comp. of *vén*, a mutation of *bén*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*, and *ny*, we.
- VENYS, adj. Small, little. A mutation of *menys*, qd. v.
- VENYTHA, adv. Ever, for ever. *Arloth, Dew a'n nêf, an Tâs, kepar del ôs luen a râs, vcnyntha gordhyys re by*, Lord, God of heaven, the Father, as thou art full of grace, for ever be thou worshipped. O.M. 107. *Banneth an Tâs ragas bo, hag ef prest ragas gwytho venytha yn cosoleth*, the blessing of the Father be on thee, and may it always preserve thee for ever in rest. O.M. 1725. A mutation of *benytha*, qd. v.
- VER, adj. Short. *Me a wra y ascusié mar ver del alla dén vjth*, I will excuse him as soon as any man can. P.C. 2212. *Gura gueres dhym a ver spys, del ôs sylwyas*, do help to me in a short space, as thou art Saviour. R.D. 1719. A mutation of *ber*, qd. v.
- VER, adj. Great, big, large. *Squyth ôf dre vêr lafuryé*, tired I am through great labouring. O.M. 2049. *Ny vew dre vêr lavarow*, he will not live through great words. R.D. 986. *Porth yfarn me a torras, hag a dhrôs lyes enef a vêr dhrôk, tervyns, ha cás*, the gate of hell I have broken, and have brought many souls from great evil, tempest, and torment. R.D. 2576. A mutation of *mêr*, qd. v.
- VERAS, v. a. To see, to behold. *Dûn ny dhe veras scon war an wonesugy*, let us come to look immediately on the workmen. O.M. 2326. A mutation of *meras*, qd. v.
- VERH, s. m. A horse. *Rên verh*, horse mane. *Buzl verh*, horse dung. Lhwyd, 242. A mutation of *merh*, qd. v.
- VERN, s. m. Concern, sorrow, grief, regret. *Râg dhe sallugy ny vern*, for to salute is no harm. P.C. 2126. *Ha'y lathê travyth ny vern*, and to kill him there is no regret. P.C. 2324. A mutation of *bern*, qd. v.
- VERNANS, s. m. Death. *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry, pa'n vernans a'n gevê ef*, tell me, as thou lovest me, what death did he meet with. O.M. 2219. A mutation of *mernans*, qd. v.
- VEROW, v. n. He shall or will die. *Ty a verow coval, avos dhe dhw, na'y vestry*, thou shalt die entirely, notwithstanding thy God or his power. O.M. 2737. A mutation of *merow*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *merwel*, qd. v.
- VERTHURYE, v. a. To martyr. A mutation of *merthuryé*, qd. v.
- VERWEL, v. n. To die. A mutation of *merwel*, qd. v.
- VERWYS, v. n. He died. *An profus Ihesus dampnyas dhe vôs gorrys yn grous pren; hag yn hy ef a verwys*, the prophet Jesus he condemned to be put on the cross-tree; and upon it he died. R.D. 1807. A mutation of *merwys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *merwel*, qd. v.
- VERYS, v. n. I saw. *Hag yn templeis pan verys, y tyskys dhym dyscyblon*, and in temples when I saw, I taught my disciples. P.C. 1257. A mutation of *merys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *meras*, qd. v.
- VES, s. m. A field. *A vês*, without. *Dhe vês*, away. *A vês hag agy yn ta gans pêk bedhens stanchurys*, without and within well with pitch let them be staunched. O.M. 953. *Gallas an glaw dhe vês gulân*, the rain is clean gone away. O.M. 1097. *Dysk dhe 'skyggyow quyk dhe vês*, take off thy shoes quickly. O.M. 1406. A mutation of *mês*, qd. v.
- VES, v. subs. Thou wast. *Te a wodhyé dhe honon, pe dre gen ré vês guarnys*, didst thou know it of thyself, or by others wast thou warned? M.C. 101. *Yn mêdh an lader arall, drôk dhên ôs, kepar del vês*, said the other thief, thou art a bad man, as thou hast been. M.C. 192. *Yn pûb otham a vês-ta, ef a wra dha succra*, in every necessity thou mayest be in, he will help thee. C.W. 140. *Ty a vesté*, thou hast been. Lhwyd, 245. A mutation of *bês*, qd. v.
- VESGA, adv. Ever. $\frac{1}{2}$ *Ni vesga*, never. Lhwyd, 249. A mutation of *besga*, qd. v.
- VESTER, s. m. A master. A mutation of *mester*, qd. v.
- VESTRY, s. m. Power. A mutation of *mestry*, qd. v.
- VETTYN, s. m. Morning. *Kyns vettyn*, before day. Lhwyd, 230. A mutation of *mettyn*, or *metin*, qd. v.
- VETH, adv. Ever. *Ni ôr dén vêth*, no man at all knows. Lhwyd, 244. A mutation of *bêth*, qd. v.
- VEVA, v. subs. He was. *Gwêf vjth pan veva genys a dor y vam dhe'n bÿs-ma*, woe to him when he was born from his mother's womb to this world. M.C. 43. Comp. of *ve*, a mutation of *be*, was, and *vc*, he.
- VEUCH, v. subs. Ye may be. *Pan veuch agey dhe'n cytê, why a dhyerbyn wharré dén ow tôn pycher dour glân*, when ye are within the city, ye will meet soon a man bearing a pitcher of clean water. P.C. 627. *Ha gynef y tanfonas y te dheuch pare veuch wâr*, and by me he sent that he would come to you, as ye may be aware. R.D. 914. *Euch, whyleuch dhymmo Pilat; godhfeidheuch ma na veuch bad; tûs ôch a brÿs*, go seek for me Pilate; see that ye be not mad; ye are men of account. R.D. 1774. A mutation of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bôs*.
- VEUCHE, v. n. He may live. *Gor dhe gledhé yn y goyn, dhe Pedyr Crist a yrchys, râg dre gledhé a veuché, dre gledhé y fydh ledhys*, put thy sword into its sheath, Christ commanded Peter, for (he that) lives by sword, by sword shall be slain. M.C. 72. A mutation of *beuché*, 3 pers. s. subj. of a verb, whose root would agree with *W. buch, buchedh*. Arm. *buhez, buez*.
- VEUR, adj. Great. A mutation of *meur*, qd. v.
- VEVE, v. subs. I was. *Why re dhueth dhym gans arvow, dhe Pedyr Crist a yrchys, kepar ha pan vevê vy an purê lader yn pow*, ye have come to me with arms, with staves and swords, as if I were the veriest thief in the land. P.C. 1773.
- VEW, adj. Living, alive. *Nyns-ús yn guêl nag yn prâs tûs vew saw ny, my a greys*, there are not in field nor in meadow men living, except us, I believe. O.M. 1152. *Yn vew*, alive. Lhwyd, 230. A mutation of *bev*, qd. v.
- VEW, v. n. He will live. *Ny vew dre vêr lavarow*, he will not live through many words. R.D. 986. *Saw ef ny vew, gâs dhe sôn*, but he is not alive, leave off thy noise. R.D. 1010. A mutation of *bev*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bevé*, qd. v.
- VEWAS, v. n. He has lived. *My re vewas termyn hÿr*, I have lived a long time. O.M. 2345. A mutation of *bcwas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *bevé*, qd. v.
- VEWE, v. n. To live. *Adam, ke yn mês a'n vlâs, troha ken pow dhe vewé*, Adam, go out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 344. A mutation of *bevé*, qd. v.
- VEWIE, v. n. He may live. *Savryé pûp echen clefyon a vewhé yn bewnans da*, he cured every sort of sick persons, (that) live in good life. P.C. 3110. A softened form of *veuché*, qd. v.

- VEWNANS, s. m. Life. *Dour, may fens y dysehys, a vewnans ry dedhé gura*, that they may be refreshed, the water of life do thou give to them. O.M. 1834. *Ef a leveryys yn wêdh, try dédh wogé mós yn bêdh, dhe vewnans y tasserhy*, he said also, three days after going into the grave, to life he would rise again. P.C. 1747. A mutation of *bewnans*, qd. v.
- VEWO, v. n. He shall have lived. *Yn levyr yma scri-fys, dre cledhé nép a vevo, ef a vyru dredho*, in a book it is written (he that) shall have lived by the sword, he shall die by it. P.C. 1158. A mutation of *bewo*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *bewé*, qd. v.
- VEWSE, v. n. He had lived. *I beyn o mar grêff ha tyn caman na yllý bewé heb dascor y eneff gwyn; bythqueth yn lân re vewsé*, his pain was so strong and keen that he could not live any way without parting with his pure soul; ever clean he had lived. M.C. 204. A mutation of *bewsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *bewé*, qd. v.
- VEYDH, v. subs. He shall or will be. *Râg orty ty dhe golé, mýl vâp mam a veydh damneys*, because thou hearkenedst to her, a thousand mother's sons shall be damned. O.M. 324. *A vâp ny dâl keles man; an pýth a dhue gwelhs veydh*, O son, concealment avails nought; tho thing (that) is coming will be seen. O.M. 854. A mutation of *beydh*, id. qd. *býdh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *bós*.
- VEYF, v. subs. I may be. *Arluth, golhy mara qurêth ow treys, dhym y ffýc mêth hedré veyf byw*, Lord, if thou wilt wash my feet, to me it would be a shame as long as I may be alive. P.C. 847. *Me a wra prcst hep ynny, hedré veyf bew yn býs-ma*, I will do ever without denial, as long as I may be alive in this world. P.C. 1020. A mutation of *beyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bós*.
- VEYN, s. m. Stones. *Ena yn wêdh y torras en veyn o crêff ha calys*, there also tho stones broke (that) were strong and hard. M.C. 209. A mutation of *meyn*, plur. of *maen*, qd. v.
- VEYN, v. subs. We may be. *Ol del vynny, Arluth kër, my a wra yn pûp tyller, hedré veyn bew yn býs-ma*, all as thou wishest, dear Lord, I will do in every place, as long as we may be alive in this world. P.C. 115. A mutation of *beyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*.
- VEYN, v. subs. We were. *Marrak arall a gowsas, gory výt pan veyn genys, tru, a Dhu, elhas, elhas, gaus un huyn re bën tullys*, another soldier said, woe is me, when we were born! Sad, O God, alas, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. A mutation of *beyn*, id. qd. *buen*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *bós*.
- VEYS, s. m. The world. *Râk synsy glaw a wartha, dhe'n nór veyys may fe dyllys*, to hold the rain above, that it may be dropped to the earth of the world. O.M. 24. *Gwyn veyys a quellen an gýdh*, happy should I see the day. O.M. 1012. *Hag a formyas nêf ha'n veyys*, and made heaven and the earth. O.M. 1507. A mutation of *beyys*, qd. v.
- VEYS, v. subs. He shall or will be. *My ny dorraf býs vycken an acord ús lemyñ gureys yntre my ha lynneth dên; býs vynnytha ef a veyys*, I will not break for ever the agreement (that) is now made between me and the race of man; for ever it shall be. O.M. 1242. *Ty a dhebbar en dha wheys dheth vara, pûr wýr nefra, erna veyys arta treyls a'n kêth doer, kyns a wrugaf*, thou shalt in thy sweat eat thy bread, very truly ever, until thou shalt be turned again to the same earth, I first made thee. C.W. 70. Another form of *veydh*, qd. v.
- VI, pron. s. I, me. *Ma ko dho vi, I reinember. Lhwyd, 138. Dho vi, dhymmo vi*, to me; *gen y vi*, with me. 244. A mutation of *mi*, qd. v.
- VIA, v. subs. He should be. † *Na vía ragoh huei, nei a vía tíz oll dizurêyz*, were it not for you, we should be all lost people. *Lhwyd, 252. A mutation of bia*, id. qd. *byé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *bós*.
- VICCEN, adv. Ever, for ever. *My ny dorraf býs vycken an acord ús lemyñ gureys yntre my ha lynneth dên*, I will not break for ever the agreement (that) is now made between me and the race of man. O.M. 1239. *Nynsus gorryth na benen býth wel cusyl býs vycken a lavarré*, there is not a male or female any better advice, to eternity, (who) can speak. R.D. 421. *Hag yn nýl býs vycken an record a výtth heb fall pûr wýr kevys*, and in one (side) for ever the record will be without fail very truly found. C.W. 160.
- VIL, card. num. A thousand. *Dhynny gueres ny dâl man; mýl výt dyaul a vyé guan er-y-byn ef*, nothing avails to help us; a million devils would be weak against him. R.D. 132. *Dhe výt deaul mar ny wrúk uth, marth yw gyné*, to a thousand devils if he caused not terror, I am surprised. R.D. 2506. A mutation of *míl*, qd. v.
- VIR, v. a. He shall or will see. A mutation of *mír*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *miras*, qd. v.
- VIRAS, v. a. To see. *Corf Cryst dasserhys mars yw, mós dhe vyras*, the body of Christ if it is risen, go to see. R.D. 693. *Do viras*, to behold. *Lhwyd, 230. A mutation of miras*, qd. v.
- VIS, s. m. A month. A mutation of *mís*, qd. v.
- VLEDHEN, s. f. A year. *Mara pedhaf bew vledhen, my a'n talvyth dhych, if I shall be alive a year, I will pay it to you. O.M. 2386. † Trei pens a vledhan*, three pounds a year. *Lhwyd, 251. A mutation of bledhen*, qd. v.
- VLEDHYNNOW, s. m. Years. A mutation of *bledhynnow*, plural of *bledhen*, qd. v.
- VLEWENNOW, s. m. Hair. A mutation of *blewennow*, pl. of *blewen*, qd. v.
- VLONOGETH, s. m. The will. *Dha vlonogeth rebo gwrys, thy will be done. C.W. 154. A later form of volnogeth*, qd. v.
- VLYDHEN, s. f. A year. *Býs pen vlydhen*, till the end of a year. R.D. 72. *Kyn fe yn bêdh mýl vlydhen*, though it may be in the grave a thousand years. P.C. 3201. A mutation of *blydhen*, id. qd. *bledhen*, qd. v.
- VO, v. subs. He may be. *Hen yw dýdh a bowesva dhe pûp dên a vo sylwys*, this is a day of rest to every man (that) may be saved. O.M. 146. *Pan vo termyn dynnythys*, when the time is come. O.M. 813. *Me a'n gura, pepenak vo*, I will do it, whatever it be. P.C. 1356. A mutation of *bo*, qd. v.
- VOCH, s. m. The cheek. A mutation of *bôch*, qd. v.
- VOCHESGION, adj. Poor. A mutation of *bochesegion*, pl. of *bochesog*, qd. v.
- VODH, s. m. The will. A mutation of *bôdh*, qd. v.
- VOH, s. f. The cheek. A mutation of *bôh*, qd. v.
- VOHODZHAC, adj. Poor. † *An bobyl vohodzhak*, the poor people. *Lhwyd, 230. A mutation of bohodzhac*, a late corruption of *bokosog*.
- VOHOSUGION, adj. Poor. *Gwagedh vohosugion*, poor

- women. *Llwyd*, 243. A mutation of *bohosugion*, pl. of *bohosog*, qd. v.
- VOLAVETH**, s. m. High priest. *Heyl volaueith, volaueth, uthyk mŵr yw dhe areth, leman worth agan gyhelc*, hail, high priest, high priest, very terrible is thy speech, now calling us. P.C. 953. *Volaveth, we buth y com*, high priest, we be come. P.C. 1351. *Heil volaueith syr iustis, a wetta ny devethys warbarth ha'n kensa galow*, hail, high priest, sir magistrate, behold ns come together with the first call. P.C. 2049.
- VOLDER**, s. m. An order, command. *Ihesus a ve hom-bronkis, ha war y lyrch mŵr a lu dre volder tebel Iustis, rŵg y chasye kyn 'dho Du*, Jesus was conducted, and much erowd after him by order of an evil Justice, to chase him though he was God. M.C. 163.
- VOLNOGETH**, s. m. The will. *Rŵg Dew a'n dysquedhas dheuch, ha'y volnogeth yw henna*, for God has declared him to yon, and his will is that. O.M. 2352. Written also *volnegeth*. *Lavar dhymmo pendra yw dhe volnegeth*, tell me what is thy will. P.C. 957. *Dhe volnegeth re bo gurŵs*, thy will be done. P.C. 1072. A mutation of *bolnogeth* or *bolnegeth*, another form of *bolungeth*, qd. v.
- VOLUNGETH**, s. m. The will. *Herwydh y volungeth ef y fŷdh gurŵs*, according to his will it shall be done. O.M. 1320. *Yn pŵr wŷr, Dew a uswon volungeth ol dhe colon*, very truly, God knows all the wish of thy heart. O.M. 1376. A mutation of *bolungeth*, qd. v.
- VOMMENNOW**, s. m. Blows. *Mar ny fystyn pŵp huny, why a's lŷdh drŵg vommennow*, if every one makes not haste, ye shall have bad blows. O.M. 2324. A mutation of *bommennow*, pl. of *bommen*, qd. v.
- VONES**, v. subs. To be. *Ny gafuf vy kŷn yyno na blam dhe vones ledhys*, I find no cause in him or blame, that he should be slain. P.C. 2158. A mutation of *bones*, qd. v.
- VOINS**, v. subs. They may or should be. *Mŷs pan vŵns dysehys gulŷn, y a dynach agas duow myleges*, but when they are quite refreshed, they will reject their ensred gods. O.M. 1838. *Tarosfan a dhue deffry war tŷs vŷs pan vŵns yn chy*, phantoms come indeed upon good people when they are in the house. R.D. 1451. A mutation of *bŵns*, qd. v.
- VOOG**, s. m. Smoke. *Pryce*. A mutation of *moog*, id. qd. *mŵc*, qd. v.
- VOOGA**, s. f. A cavern. "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 *Llwyd* (Areh. 47.) *ogov*, a den, a cave." *Pryce*.
- VOR**, s. f. A way. *An vor gŵth*, the old way. *Llwyd*, 251. A late mutation of *for*, qd. v.
- VORDH**, s. f. A way. *An vordh*, the way; *'gys vordh*, your way. *Llwyd*, 230, 241. A late mutation of *fordh*, qd. v.
- VOREN**, s. f. A maid, a jade. A mutation of *moren*, qd. v.
- VORETHEC**, adj. Grieved, sorrowful. A mutation of *morethec*, qd. v.
- VORH**, s. f. A fork. A late mutation of *forh*, qd. v.
- VORN**, s. m. An oven, a furnace. A late mutation of *forh*, qd. v.
- VORVOREN**, s. f. A mermaid. A mutation of *morvoren*, qd. v.
- VOS**, v. subs. To be. *Mŷp dŷn a bry yn perfyth me a vyn y vŵs formgys*, the son of man of elay perfectly I will that he be created. O.M. 56. *Lemyn gwyn ow beys, ow vŵs sonys hep whethlow*, now happy my lot, that I am blessed without stories. O.M. 466. *Ow paynys a vŷdh garow, kyn vŵs leskys dhe lusow*, my pains will be severe, before being burned to ashes. O.M. 1355. A mutation of *bŵs*, qd. v.
- VOS**, v. u. To go. *Do vŵs dha'n drŷ*, to go to towu. *Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *mŵs*, qd. v.
- VOS**, s. f. A maid. *Yw an vŵs-na 'gys hŵr*, is that maid your sister? *Llwyd*, 246. A mutation of *mŵs*, qd. v.
- VOSE**, v. a. To drive away. A mutation of *mosŷ*, qd. v.
- VOSSAW**, v. a. I will send away. A mutation of *mossaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *mosŷ*, qd. v.
- VOSTERYON**, s. m. Braggarts, boasters. *Fy dheuch, a vosteryon plŵs, awos agas fŷs ha trŵs ny wra bom y worlenŷ*, fy on ye, O dirty boasters; notwithstanding your bragging and noise, a blow will not quell him. P.C. 2109. A mutation of *bosteryon*, pl. of *boster*, from the English *boaster*.
- VOSTETHES**, s. m. Filth, dirt. A mutation of *mostethes*, qd. v.
- VOSTYYS**, adj. Defiled, filthy. A mutation of *mostyys*, id. qd. *mostys*, qd. v.
- VOUNDER**, s. m. A lano. *Pryce*. A mutation of *bounder*, qd. v.
- VOWLZ**, s. f. A reaping hook. *Llwyd*, 38, 241. A late mutation of *fowls*, qd. v.
- VOY**, adj. Greater, more. *An guel gueres mar a'm vŷdh, dhe Dew dhe voy y whon grŷs*, if the rods shall be help to me, I give the more thanks to God. O.M. 2016. *Rŵk henna nŷb a'm guerthas, mŵr dhe voy ef re pechas*, therefore he that sold me, much the more he hath sinned. P.C. 2191. A mutation of *moy*, qd. v.
- VRAMME**, v. a. To fart. A mutation of *brammŷ*, qd. v.
- VRAN**, s. f. A erow. *An vrŷn vrŷs*, march-vrŷn, the raven. A mutation of *brŷn*, qd. v.
- VRAS**, adj. Great, big. *Saw an wedhen dhym yma hy bŵs sychys marthys vrŷs*, but the tree, it is to me a great wonder that it is dried. O.M. 756. *Tŷs ryan, ha tŷs vrŷs*, people small, and people great. O.M. 1438. A mutation of *brŷs*, qd. v.
- VRE**, s. f. A mountain, a hill. *Moel-vrŷ*, the bare hill. A mutation of *bre*, qd. v.
- VRECH**, s. f. An arm. *Dyw vrŷch*, the two arms, the arms. *Ystyn dhe vrŷch war an pren*, stretch out thy arm on the tree. P.C. 2753. A mutation of *brŷch*, qd. v.
- VREDAR**, s. m. A brother. A mutation of *breder*, qd. v.
- VREDER**, s. m. Brothers, brethren. A mutation of *breder*, qd. v.
- VREDER**, s. m. Shortness. *A vreder*, shortly. A mutation of *breder*, qd. v.
- VREH**, s. f. An arm. A mutation of *brŷh*, qd. v.
- VRES**, s. m. Understanding, judgment. *Guŷr vrŷs yw honna*, that is a true decision. P.C. 515. A mutation of *brŷs*, qd. v.
- VRESYL**, s. m. Judgment. *Aron whŷk, pŷth a cusyl a rŷth dhym orth am vresyl, a sŵn an debel bobel*, sweet Aaron, what counsel givest thou to me for my judgment, at the noise of the wicked people. O.M. 1814.

- A mutation of *bresyl*, or *bresel*; qd. v.
- VREW, adj. Bruised, broken. A mutation of *brew*, qd. v.
- VREWYON, s. m. Bruises. A mutation of *brewyon*, pl. of *brew*, qd. v.
- VREYS, s. m. The will, mind. *Arluth kêr, an saerfys a vjdh gurjys orth bôdh dhe vreys*, dear Lord, the sacrifice shall be done according to the wish of thy mind. O.M. 1286. Written also *vreus*. *Kepar hag ef ôn crousys, ha dre wjv vreus quyl iugjys råk agau drôk ober kens*, like as he we are crucified, and by quite true judgment sentenced for our evil deed before. P.C. 2901. A mutation of *breys*, or *breus*, qd. v.
- VRINC, s. f. France. *Pryce*. A late mutation of *Frine*, qd. v.
- VRINCAC, s. f. The French language. *Llwyd*, 62. A late mutation of *Frincae*, qd. v.
- VRO, s. f. A country, region. A mutation of *bro*, qd. v.
- VRODER, s. m. A brother. *Lavar ple ma dhe vroder*, tell where is thy brother. O.M. 572. *A vroder, ow ban-neth dhys*, O brother, my blessing to thee. O.M. 1827. *Moyse, kemer dhe uelen, ha ty ha' th vroder Aren*, Moses, take thy rod, and thou and thy brother Aaron. O.M. 1842. A mutation of *broder*, qd. v.
- VRUS, s. m. Judgment. *Dre gujv vrûs y cothê dodho godhaf bôs ledhys*, by true judgment it is right for him to suffer being killed. O.M. 2237. *Godhaf dhe vrûs dhe honan*, suffer thine own judgment. O.M. 2248. A mutation of *brûs*, qd. v.
- VRUSY, v. a. To judge. A mutation of *brusy*, qd. v.
- VRY, s. m. Account, value. A mutation of *bry*, qd. v.
- VRYES, s. m. A spouse, husband, or wife. *A vryes, hep falladow, mebyon ha myrhes kefrys*, O spouse, without fail, sons and daughters likewise. O.M. 1037. An irregular mutation of *pryes*, qd. v., the secondary form *bryes* being here made primary.
- VRYONGEN, s. f. The throat. A mutation of *bryongen*, qd. v.
- VRYs, s. m. Judgment. A mutation of *brjys*, qd. v.
- VUDHYS, part. Drowned. A mutation of *budhys*, qd. v.
- VUEL, adj. Humble, obedient. *Besy yw dhys bôs vuell*; *ha spernabyll y' th servys, manno allo an tebell ojas dhys bonas trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humble and submitting to be despised in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near to thee. M.C. 19. Arm. *vucl*. By metathesis for *uvel*. W. *hwyll, uvell*. Ir. *umhail*. Gael. *umhal*. All from the Lat. *humilis*.
- VUR, adj. Great, much. *Ty re gam wrûk credy, ha re'n drôs dhe vûr anken*, thou hast done wrong verily, and hast brought him to much sorrow. O.M. 282. *My a grjys yn pyrfeth aga bôs gueel a vûr rås*, I believe perfectly that they are rods of great virtue. O.M. 2012. *Mar vûr me re pechas*, so greatly I have sinned. P.C. 1519. A mutation of *mûr*, qd. v.
- VURU, adv. Morrow. † *Y vuru*, to-morrow. *Llwyd*, 52. A late form of *avorow*, qd. v.
- VURU, s. m. Ways, roads. *Pryce*. A late mutation of *furu*, qd. v.
- VUSURE, v. a. To measure. A mutation of *musuré*, qd. v.
- VY, pron. subs. I, me. *Lavar dhymmo vy wharé*, tell thou to me directly. O.M. 158. *Tan henna dhe worthef vy*, take thou that from me. O.M. 206. *Colom genef vy yma*, a dove with me there is. O.M. 1189. *Arluth porth côf yn deydth dywedh a'm enef vy*, Lord, bear remembrance on the last day of my soul. O.M. 1273. *Ow tås a vy, marth yn tuffry ûs dhym lemmyn*, my father of me, a wonder truly is to me now. O.M. 1309. *Arluth Dew kêr, klew ow lêf, ha gor vy dhe lowené*, dear Lord God, hear my voice, and bring me to bliss. O.M. 1896. *Ow nygys vy spedyé a wra*, my errand I will expedite. P.C. 1934. A mutation of *my*, or *mi*, qd. v.
- VY, v. subs. Thou mayest be. *Eva kys del vy serrys, my a wra ol del vynny*, Eve, rather than thou be angry, I will do all as thou wishest. O.M. 246. *Spern ha spedhes ow tevy, hedré vy may fo anken*, thorns and briars growing, that there may be trouble as long as thou mayest exist. O.M. 276. *Ymsaw scon yu nép maner na vy marow*, save thyself immediately in some way, that thou mayest not be dead. P.C. 2893. *Me re dhûth dhe'th confortgy, nac na vy gy yn a wher*, I have come to comfort thee, that thou be not in sorrow. R.D. 474. *Me a'th cusyl dysempys bjlth na vy trest*, I advise thee immediately that thou be never sad. R.D. 2230. A mutation of *by*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bôs*.
- VYA, v. subs. He would be. *En box oll bedhens gwerthys, a bôs den ræg y rannê dhe vohosogyon yn bjys*; *gwel vya ys y seolyé*, let the box all be sold, and be for us to share it to the poor in the world; it would be better than spilling it. M.C. 36. More generally written *vyé*, qd. v.
- VYAN, v. subs. We were. *Ni vyan*, we have been. *Llwyd* 245. A mutation of *byan*, a late form of *buen*, qd. v.
- VYAN, adj. Little, small. *Tûs vyan ha tûs vrås*, people small and people great. O.M. 1438. *Saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas fleshes vyan kên dhe olé why a's bjdh*, but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2643. A mutation of *bjan*, qd. v.
- VYCHAN, adj. Little, small. *Pryce*. A mutation of *bychan*, id. qd. *bechan*, qd. v.
- VYCHTERN, s. m. A king. *Me a ordyn y wyské yn purpyr rych kepar del goth dhe vychtern*, I order to clothe him in rich purple, like as is becoming to a king. P.C. 2123. A mutation of *mychtern*, qd. v.
- VYCHTERNETH, s. m. Royalty, sovereignty. *Arluth, fattel bjdh haneth, mar ny wodhef af ple 'dh êth pen vychterneth*, Lord, how will it be to-night, if I know not where is gone the head of royalty? R.D. 720. A mutation of *mychterneth*, qd. v.
- VYDH, v. s. He shall or will be. *Mar myn Dew, ræg an gwella, del fydhaf, ef a vjdh gurjys*, if God wills, for the best, as I trust, it will be done. O.M. 651. *Ty a vjdh mernans calas*, thou shalt have a hard death. R.D. 2024. *Ple ma an offryn, a däs, a vjdh leskys dhe Dhew räs ræg y wordhyé*, where is the offering, O father, (that) shall be burnt to the God of grace, for worshipping him? O.M. 1317. A mutation of *bjdh*, qd. v.
- VYDH, v. subs. Be thou. *Ow arluth kêr, na vjdh serrys, kettoth an gér my a dhue dhys*, my dear lord, be not angry, as soon as the word I will come to thee. O.M. 1907. A mutation of *bjdh*, qd. v.
- VYDHONS, v. subs. They shall be. *Saw kyn fêns y morthelek, dhe wêth vydhons dhe'n eronek, ha garow yn y dhulé*, but though they be hammered, worse they shall be for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2732.

- A mutation of *bydhons*, qd. v.
- VYDHYTH, v. subs. Thou shalt be. *Mur nŷth wolhaf, dre ow rās, yn nēff ny vydhyth trygys*, if I wash thee not, by my grace, in heaven thou shalt not be dwelling. P.C. 858. A mutation of *bydhyth*, qd. v.
- VYE, v. subs. He would be. *Yn crēs an chy, rēs vyé kafus gyst crēf na vo guan*, in the middle of the house, it would be necessary to have a strong beam, that it be not weak. O.M. 2481. *Mūr a gās vyé gené trehy henna*, much dislike there would be with me to cut that. O.M. 2501. *Rāk pūr wŷr gynen mar pēs, ny a vyé pūr attes, ha lowen mūr*, for very truly if thou wert with us, we should be very much at ease, and very glad. R.D. 2443. A mutation of *byé*, qd. v.
- VYEN, v. subs. I should be. *Arluth ny vyen lowen, mar fur torment a codhsen y bones dhys*, Lord, I should not be joyful, if I knew the fierce torment there was to thee. R.D. 2541. A mutation of *byen*, qd. v.
- VYES, v. subs. Thou wouldst be. A mutation of *byes*, qd. v.
- VYF, v. subs. I may be. *Me a'th pŷs, scrŷf ow ené, pan vŷf marow, yn dhe rol*, I pray thee, write my soul, when I am dead, in thy roll. P.C. 422. *Mar callé bōs yn della, gorre an kēth mernans-ma dhyworthyf na vŷf ledhys*, if it can be so, put this same death from me, that I be not slain. P.C. 1036. A mutation of *bŷf*, qd. v.
- VYGYDHYs, part. Baptized. A mutation of *bygydhy*, qd. v.
- VYGYENS, s. m. Victuals, food. *Lemyn hanwaf goydh ha yār, a sensaf edhyn hep pār dhe vygyens dēn war an beys*, now I name goose and hen, (which) I hold birds without equal for food of man in the world. O.M. 131. Perhaps a mutation of *bygyens*, derived from *boys*, meat. So *W. bwytal*, victuals, from *bwyd*.
- VYIN, s. m. Stones. *Fōs a vyin*, a stone wall. *Llwyd*, 230. A mutation of *myin*, id. qd. *meyn*, pl. of *maen*, qd. v.
- VYL, card. num. A thousand. See *Fil*.
- VYLEN, adj. Brutish. A mutation of *mylen*, or *milen*, qd. v.
- VYLGY, s. m. The sea. "Mr. Gwavas doth from hence (and I think not improperly) derive the name of Tre-vylian, the dwelling of seamen; according to the old tradition and arms of the family of Sir John Trevylian." *Pryce*. *W. gweilgi, y weilgi*. Ir. *fairge*. Gael. *fairge*. Manx, *faarky*.
- VYLLYC, v. a. He will curse. A mutation of *myllyc*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mylygé*, qd. v.
- VYLYGES, part. Accursed, wicked. *Ha Cryst mylyges, yn wēdh dew vilyges, y teleth warbarth aga bōs gorris*, and Christ wicked, also two wicked men, it is incumbent that they be put together. P.C. 2533. A mutation of *mylyges*, part. pass. of *mylygé*, qd. v.
- VYMA, comp. verb. I may be. *Ow dyskyblon, ysedhouch, hag omma pols powesouch, hedré vymia ow pygy*, my disciples, sit ye and rest here a while, whilst I am praying. P.C. 1013. A mutation of *byma*, comp. of *bŷf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*, and *me*, I.
- VYN, v. a. He will. *Pan vyn an Tās yn della*, when the Father so wills. O.M. 648. *My a vyn mōs dhyworthys*, I will go from thee. O.M. 822. *Ny a vyn formyé an bŷs*, we will create the earth. O.M. 11. A mutation of *myn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mynny*, qd. v.
- VYN, s. m. Stones. *Prycc*. A contracted form of *vyin*, qd. v.
- VYNARY, adv. Continually, over. *Hag y a wŷth y vody, na potré bŷs vynary*, and they will keep his body, that it decay not for ever. P.C. 3200. *Dyscow y dhe-wortho, py ken ny wreuch drōk dhodho bŷs vynary*, strip it from him, or else yo will not do harm to him for ever. R.D. 1872. A mutation of *bynary*, or *benary*, qd. v.
- VYNC, s. f. A bench, a post. *Maras osé máp Dew mūr, dyeskyn a'n vŷnk dhe'n lūr, ha dyswé ran a'th vcystry*, if thou art the Son of the great God, descend from the post to the ground, and shew a portion of thy power. P.C. 2868. A mutation of *bŷnc*, id. qd. *benc*, qd. v.
- VYNE, s. m. The edge. To be read *vin*, a mutation of *mín*, qd. v.
- VYNER, adv. Ever, always. *Saw vyner re dherchylly genes my a wra pysy*, but always that thou mayest return with thee I will pray. O.M. 2196. A mutation of *byner*, qd. v.
- VYNNA, v. a. He would. A mutation of *myнна*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNA, v. a. I will. *Y offendyé ny vynna, kyn fēn narow yn torma*, I will not offend him, though I should be dead at this time. O.M. 1330. *Ny vynna strecha pella*, I will not delay longer. O.M. 2288. An abbreviated form of *vynnaf*.
- VYNNAF, v. a. *Mēsk ow pobel ny vynnaf na fella agas godhaf*, among my people I will no longer endure you. O.M. 1594. A mutation of *mynnaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNAN, v. a. I would. *A Dhe w yssé, fuef goky, pana vynnaf vy crygy a'n bēdh y vōs dasserchys*, O God in thy seat, I was foolish, when I would not believe that he was risen from the grave. R.D. 1566. A mutation of *mynnan*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNAS, v. a. He would. A mutation of *mynnas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNAS, s. m. Will, purpose. A mutation of *mynnas*, qd. v.
- VYNNÉ, v. a. He would. *Otté ha coynt o an guās, pana vynné gorthyby a dhyrak an arlythy dhe resons an doctors brās*, see how cunning the fellow was, when he would not answer, before the lords, the arguments of the great doctors. P.C. 1820. A mutation of *mynné*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNES, v. a. To will. *Dhe'n Tās huhel yn y trōn y grassaf lemmyn an cās, ty dhe vynnnes dhym danfōn, dhum confortyé, dhe vāp rās*, to the Father high on his throne, I give thanks now in the case, that thou art willing to send to me, to comfort me, thy Son of grace. R.D. 509. *A Arloth, ydhof lowen, ty dhe vynnnes dōs gynen omma dh'agan lowenhé*, O Lord, I am glad, that thou wouldst come with us here to gladden us. R.D. 1166. A mutation of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNO, v. a. He may wish. A mutation of *mynno*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNONS, v. a. They will wish. *Arluth, ny vynnons crysy, na clevas ow voys a vy, awos me dhe gous dhedhé*, Lord, they will not believe, nor hear my voice of me, notwithstanding that I speak to them. O.M. 1435. A mutation of *mynnons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *mynnes*, qd. v.
- VYNNOUCH, v. a. Ye will wish. *Pahan cheyson a's bues why erbyn Ihesu Nazaré, pan vynnouch y dhystrewy*,

- what accusation have ye against Jesus of Nazareth, when ye wish to destroy him? P.C. 1972. A mutation of *mynnouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *mynnecs*, qd. v.
- VYNNY, v. a. Thou wilt. *My a wra ol del vynny*, I will do all as thou wishest. O.M. 246. *Kee, kymmer mŷns a vynny*, go, take all that thou wilt. O.M. 403. *Arluth, pan vynny, yskyn*, Lord, when thou wilt, mount. O.M. 1968. *Ahanaf pendra vynny, lavar dhymmo vy deffry, a dhesmpys*, what wilt thou of me, tell me really, immediately. R.D. 1614. A mutation of *myunny*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *mynnecs*, qd. v.
- VYNNYN, v. a. We will. *A vynnecuch ol assentyé, rák pask my dhylfryé Ihesu mychtern Yedhewon? A na vynnyn, sir iustys, saw Barabas ny a pŷs ugy yn colm yn pryson*, will ye all agree, for passover that I should liberate Jesus, King of the Jews? Oh we will not, sir Justice, but Barabbas we pray, that is in bond in prison. P.C. 2040. A mutation of *mynnyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *mynnecs*, qd. v.
- VYNNYTH, v. a. Thou wilt. *Ny vynyth clewas Dew kër, lemyn mós-dhe'n caletter*, thou wilt not hear the dear God, but go to hardness. O.M. 1523. *Govyn worthyn hep lettŷé, py suel a vynyth deffry*, ask of us, without hesitating, whatever thou wilt truly. P.C. 592. A mutation of *myynyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *mynnecs*, qd. v.
- VYNS, v. subs. They may be. *Y a vŷdh guythys calas, hedré vŷns y yn ow gulás*, they shall be worked hard, as long as they may be in my country. O.M. 1503. A mutation of *bŷns*, id. qd. *bēns*, 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bōs*.
- VYNSE, v. a. He would. *Me a vynsé y wythé, ha ny yllyn cammen vŷth*, I would have preserved him, and I could not any way. P.C. 3125. *Ow máp whék, me a vynsé a lucn golon dhe pygy*, my sweet son I would wish with full heart to pray to thee. R.D. 447. A mutation of *mynsé*, 3 pers. s. pluperf. of *mynnecs*, qd. v.
- VYNSYN, v. a. We would. *Púr ryel, yn sŷr certan, an ré-ma yw oberys, del vynsyn agan honan*, very royal, in sure certainty, these are wrought, as we would ourselves. O.M. 16. A mutation of *mynsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *mynnecs*, qd. v.
- VYNSYS, v. a. Thou wouldst. *Pendra yw henna dhynny, aban vynsys y werthé*, what is that to us, since thou wouldst sell him? P.C. 1510. A mutation of *mynsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *mynnecs*, qd. v.
- VYNTA, v. a. Thou wilt. *Aban na vynta cresy, ty a kyl ow herensé*, since thou wilt not believe, thou shalt lose my love. O.M. 241. *Ow máp kerra, pendra vynta orthyf govyn*, my dearest son, what wilt thou ask of me? O.M. 1311. A mutation of *mynta*, comp. of *myyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *mynnecs*, and *te*, thou.
- VYNYN, s. f. A female, a woman. *A vynyyn ryth, ple ydh éth*, O woeful woman, where goest thou? R.D. 851. *A vynyyn ryth, na tuche vy nēs*, O woeful woman, touch me not nearer. R.D. 875. A mutation of *bynyn*, another form of *benen*, qd. v.
- VYNYNES, s. f. Females, women. *My onan a'y vynynces, hag á dhe'n emprour gynnes*, I (am) one of his women, and will go to the emperor with thee. R.D. 1667. A mutation of *bynynes*, pl. of *bynyn*, id. qd. *benen*, qd. v.
- VYNYTHA, adv. Ever. *Beys vynytha y wharthes, rág lowené*, for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy. O.M. 153. *Vynytha, hedré vywy, umma mŷm gwelyth arté*, ever whilst thou mayest live, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 243. *Luen dŷal war ol an veyns ny gemeraf vynytha*, full vengeance on all the world I will not take ever. O.M. 1234. *Vynytha syngys óf dhys*, ever bound I am to thee. R.D. 96. A mutation of *lynnytha*, qd. v.
- VYOH, v. subs. Ye have been. † *Hweí a vŷoh*, Llwyd, 245. A mutation of *byoh*, a late form of *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *bōs*.
- VYRAS, v. a. To see. See *Viras*.
- VYRCH, s. f. A daughter. *Arlothes kër, my a wra agas nygys fystyné, dyspyt dhe vyrch Thedama*, dear lady, I will hasten your errand, in spite of thy daughter Thedama. P.C. 1967. A mutation of *myrch*, qd. v.
- VYRH, s. f. A daughter. A late form of *vyrch*. Llwyd, 242, makes *myrh*, an inflected geutive of *merh*, as an *vyrh*, of the daughter.
- VYRU, v. n. He shall die. *Dre cledhé nép a vewo, ef a vyru dredho*, whoever lives by the sword, he shall die by it. P.C. 1157. A mutation of *myru*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *myrvel*, qd. v.
- VYRWYF, v. n. I may die. *Ow tás ynny wolowys, re bo gueres dheuch pŷp prŷs worth temptacyon an tebel, ma 'gas bo lowyné nēs, pan vyrwyf dh'agas enef*, my Father in his lights, may he be a help to you always against the temptation of the evil one; that you may have the joy of heaven, when I die, to your souls. P.C. 227. A mutation of *myrwyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *myrvel*, qd. v.
- VYRWYN, v. n. We shall die. *Rág foul guesc ha goscoller namna vyrwryn rág anwos*, for want of raiment and shelter, we are well nigh dying from cold. O.M. 362. A mutation of *myrwyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *myrvel*, qd. v.
- VYS, s. m. The world. *Gwyn vŷs ynno nēb a grŷs*, happy he that believes in him. P.C. 2706. A mutation of *bŷs*, qd. v.
- VYSE, v. subs. Thou mayest be. *Arluth Cryst, me a'th pyssé a prydiry ahanté, pan vŷsé yn dhe wlasor*, Lord Christ, I would pray thee to think of me, when thou art in thy kingdom. P.C. 2908. A mutation of *bysé*, comp. of *by*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *bōs*, and *se*, for *te*, thou.
- VYSHEW, s. m. Misery. *Towles yw dhe vyshev brás*, he is thrown into great misery. C.W. 108. A mutation of *myshev*; a late word, probably borrowed from Eng. *mischief*.
- VYSMER, s. m. Contumely. A mutation of *bysmer*, qd. v.
- VYST, s. f. A flail. Llwyd, 60, 166. A late form of *fŷst*, qd. v.
- VYSTERDEN, s. m. An architect. A mutation of *bys-terden*, qd. v.
- VYSY, adj. Diligent, important, grievous. *Púr vŷsy a veydh dhedhé*, very grievous it shall be for them. O.M. 335. *Hag ordeyneuch guythysy dh'aga aspyé vŷsy, war peyn brás, d'aga gwythé*, and appoint ye guards to watch them diligently, on great penalty, to keep them. O.M. 2039. A mutation of *bysy*, qd. v.
- VYTTYN, s. m. The morning. *Mar a'th caffaf, re iowyn, y'ih ladhaf kyns ys vyttyn a'm dew luef*, if I find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1533. *Marow vedhons kyns vyttyn*, they shall be dead before morning. O.M. 1644. A mutation of *myttyn*, qd. v.
- VYTH, adv. Ever, for ever, always. *Vŷth ny vyn an kéth dēn-ma treylé dhe Dew awartha awos lavar leverys*,

never will this samo man turn to God above, because of word said. O.M. 1535. *Ha lavar my dh'y warnyé vyth na wrella compressa ow tús ús trygys ena*, and say that I warn him that he never oppress my people that are dwelling there. O.M. 1424. *Avos tra vyth a warfo*, notwithstanding any thing (that) may happen. O.M. 2355. A mutation of *bjth*, qd. v.

VYTHETH, adv. Ever, at any time. *A Dew kêr, ass-oma squyth, pryunyer derow ow trehy; vytheth powes my ny'm bjdh, mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, O dear God, I am weary, cutting oak stieks; I shall never have rest, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1011. *Rág gwel deves vytheth wjñ, nysn á yn agas ganow*, for any better drink of wine, will not go into your mouth. O.M. 1612. A mutation of *lytheth*, from *bjth*, ever.

VYTHOL, adj. Constant, continual. A mutation of *bythol*, qd. v.

VYTHQUETH, adv. Ever, always. *Ellas, vyth, pan yw kyllys Abel whék, ow máp kerra, na vythqueth pan vef formys*, alas, ever, when is lost sweet Abel, my dearest son, nor ever that I was formed. O.M. 616. *Rág ny glewsyuch yn nép plás, savor a'n par-ma vythqueth*, for ye have not smelt in any place savour of this sort ever. O.M. 1991. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dhe'n Yedherwon*, openly always I taught my doctrine to the Jews. P.C. 1251. A mutation of *bythqueth*, qd. v.

VYUCH, v. subs. Ye may be. *HPagas mychtern ef syn-seuch, hedré vyuch byw yn bjs-ma*, and consider him your king, while ye may be living in this world. O.M. 2349. *Rák hedré vyuch ow pleghyé, dhywhy bjth ny's djysk neffré*, for as long as ye are yielding, he will never take it off for you. R.D. 1950. A mutation of *byuch*, written also *beuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*.

VYWY, v. n. Thou mayest live. *Vynythia hedré vywy, umma ny'm gwelyth arté*, ever as long as thou mayest live, here thou shalt not see me again. O.M. 243. Written also *vywhy*. *Iowan, otté dhe vam; yn della syns y, hep nam, hedré vywhy*, John, behold thy mother; so esteem her, without denial, as long as thou mayest live. P.C. 2930. A mutation of *bywy*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *lywé*, or *bevé*, qd. v.

VYYN, s. m. Stones. *Ke gorhemmyñ ol dhe'n masons yn cyté may tyffons umma myltyn, war beyn cregy ha tenné, dhe wúl fós a vynn bryntyn, hag a ljm yn creys an dré*, go thou, command all the masons in the city, that they come here to-morrow, on pain of hanging and drawing, to make a wall of noble stones, and of lime in the middle of the town. O.M. 2281. A mutation of *myyn*, qd. v.

VYYN, v. subs. We may be. *Hedré vynn ow predery yn glassygyñ gesouch y, aga thjñ, dhe wrowedhé*, while we are considering, leave ye them, on a green plot, the three, to lie. O.M. 2035. A mutation of *byyn*, written also *bén*, *been*, *beyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*.

VYVYAN, v. n. To flee, to escape. *Pryce. W. chwyvan*.

W.

THIS letter is always a consonant in Cornish, as it is also in Armoric and Manx. In Welsh it is both a conson-

ant and a vowel; and in the latter case it represents the Italian *u*, or English *oo*; which sound is represented in Cornish and Armoric by *ou*. Thus *W. gür*, a man; Corn. and Arm. *gour*. *W. dñr*, water; Corn. and Arm. *dour*. In Cornish *w* is a primary and a secondary letter; when primary it is immutable; and when secondary it is a mutation of *g*, as *goloc*, sight; *an woloc*, the sight; *goys*, blood; *y woys*, his blood. *Govyn, dhe wovyn*, to ask. After certain words preceding this mutation is further made into an aspirate, *wh*. Thus *godhevys*, suffered; *ef a wodhevys*, he suffered. *War y gorf y whodhevys mür a beynys*, on his body he suffered much pain. *Godhfouch*, ye may know; *na wodhfouch*, ye may not know; *may whodhfouch*, that ye may know. *Wh* is also found as an aspirate mutation of *c* in Cornish, as *colon*, a heart; *war ow wholon*, on my heart. *W* has no place in the Irish and Gaelic alphabets.

WAD, s. m. A forefather. Plur. *wadow*. *Dân alemma dhe'n môr ruydh, tús, venenes, ha flehys, dhe'n tyreth a dhy'th wadow yw reys gans Dew caradow dhyn, ena rág vós trygys*, let us come hence to the Red Sea, men, women, and children, to the land (to which) thy ancestors went, (that) is given by the beloved God to us, there to be inhabited. O.M. 1624. *Rág na worsys ow hanow, rág an flehysygon a Israel, dyserygyyon, ny's goryth, hep falladow, dhe'n tjr a dhy dhe wadow, ty na dhe vroder Aaron*, because thou honouredst not my name, and for the children of Israel, unbelievers, thou shalt not bring them, certainly, to the land where thy forefathers went; thou, nor thy brother Aaron. O.M. 1871.

WALTOWAT, s. m. Fertility. Corn. Vocab. *fertilitas*. *W. gwallowiad, gwallaviad*.

WAN, v. a. He will pierce. *Rák ow colon ow honan gans ow hollan me a wán*, for my own heart with my knife I will pierce. R.D. 2043. A mutation of *gwán*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwanc*, qd. v.

WANE, v. a. To pierce. *Kerchyn Longys, an guás dal, gans guw dhe wané an gal yn y golon*, let us fete Longius, the blind fellow, to pierce the villain with a spear in his heart. P.C. 2917. *Pan wyllys vy y wané dre an golon gans an guw*, when I saw his being pierced through the heart with the spear. R.D. 431. A mutation of *gwane*, qd. v.

WAR, prep. On, upon. *Clewys a'n nyl tenewen un él ow talleth cané a uchaf war an wedhen*, I heard on one side an angel beginning to sing above on the tree. O.M. 216. *Dhe váp Ysac a geryth, y offrynné reys yw dhys war venedh a dhysquedhaf dhyso gy*, thy son Isaae (whom) thou lovest, it is necessary for thee to offer him on a mountain (that) I shall shew to thee. O.M. 1281. *May tyffons umma myltyn, war beyn cregy ha tenné*, that they come here in the morning, on pain of hanging and drawing. O.M. 2280. *Ol ny a bjs, yowynk ha hén, war Dhu páp prjys*, all we pray, young and old, to God always. P.C. 40. *Ha war voles pan vyrys, my a welas hy gurydhyow*, and when I looked on the bottom I saw its roots. O.M. 781. *Ha wháth gwéth a wre an pren, war dhellarch mar a'n gorré*, and yet worse did the tree, if he put it backward. M.C. 205. ‡ *War ddelhar, backward*. ‡ *War tya tré*, towards home. *Llwyd*, 137, 249. *War* is a mutation of *W. gwar*, which is over or upon. It enters into composition with the personal pronouns, and inserts an additional *n*, as in Welsh. (See *Warnaf*,

Warnas, &c.) *W. ar.* Arm. *war*, † *gwar*, † *voar*. *Ir. ar, air.* Gael. *air*. Manx, *er*. Anc. Gaul. *arc*. Gr. *ἰπέρ*. Lat. *super*. Germ. *uber*. Eng. *over*.

WAR, adj. Gentle. *An guar yw dywydhys, ha deuch avar avorow, my agas piys, dhe welas fetel sevys Cryst mës a'n bédh, clêr ha wâr*, the Play is ended, and come ye early to-morrow, I pray you, to see how Christ rose out of the tomb, bright and gentle. P.C. 3242. Written also *whâr*. *In kêth gjdh-na pûr avar, ha'n houl nowydh drehevys; tjr Marca, cleyr ha whâr, a dhêth dhên bédh leveryis*, on that same day, very early, and the sun newly risen; the three Maries, clear and gentle, came to the said tomb. M.C. 252. *W. gwâr, wâr; gwarog.* *Ir. †fuarrrech*.

WARAF, pron. prep. Upon me, over me. *Yn mêdh Ihesus yn ûr-na, mestry vjth te ny vea waraff, drók vjth na da, ken onan dhys na'n rolla*, says Jesus then; no power at all wouldst thou have over me, bad nor good, unless some one else had given it to thee. M.C. 145. An uncommon form of *warnaf*, qd. v.

WARBARTH, adv. Together. *Kelmeuch warbarth y dhywvrech na allo dyank drcwal*, bind ye together his arms, that he may not escape away. P.C. 1179. *May fo pûp dên ol ynuo, ha pûp bêst warbarth budhys*, that in it every man may be, and every beast together drowned. O.M. 1044. *Ol warbarth y a'n nachas, hag a yrchys y ladhé*, all together they denied him, and bade to slay him. M.C. 147. Comp. of *war*, on, and *parth*, a side. In late Cornish it was corrupted into *warbarh*. Llwyd, 252.

WARBYN, prep. Against. *I vam whék, Marya vyn, pûb ûr fystenê a wre, may hallê doys war y byn, y mab kemmys a garê*, his sweet mother, Mary blessed, always made haste that she might come to meet him, her son so much she loved. M.C. 171. *Râg henna warbyn cunda ydh o dhys môs dh'y ladha*, therefore against nature it was for thee to go to kill him. C.W. 94. *Warbyn* is another form of *erbyn*, qd. v. This was generally used in late Cornish, being corrupted into *warbidn*. † *Na raz tiah gow warbidn de contrévak*, thou shalt not swear falsely against thy neighbour. Pryce. *Warbidn; war aga phidn*, against them. Llwyd, 249, 252.

WARDHELHAR, adv. Backwards. Llwyd, 248. A late form of *war dhellurch*.

WARE, adv. At once, soon. *Me a vyn dyeskennê, ha môs yn tempil warê, dhe weles ol an fêr-na*, I will dismount, and go into the temple at once, to see all that fair. P.C. 314. *Me a lever dheuch warê*, I will tell you at once. P.C. 1450. Written also *wharrê*, qd. v.

WARFO, v. n. It may happen. *Arluth, dhe vódh my a wra, del degoyth dhym yn pûp tra, avos tra vjth a warfo*, Lord, thy wish I will do, as it behoves me in all things, notwithstanding any thing that may happen. O.M. 2355. A mutation of *wharfo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *wharfôs*, qd. v.

WARLERCH, comp. prep. After. Written equally common *warlyrch*. *Râg ny vew moy es tryddydh warlyrch dhe vones dhe drê*, for he will not live more than three days, after that thou hast gone home. O.M. 830. *Del lavaraf dhys, Moyses, war dhe lerch vedhens rewtys*, as I tell thee Moses, after thee they shall be ruled. O.M. 1434. *Râg henna, hep falladow, ol warlerch dhe gussullyow bjs vyn-*

ytha my a wra, therefore, without fail, all after thy counsels for ever I will do. O.M. 2269. *Ihesus a ve hombronkis, ha war y lyrch mûr a lu*, Jesus was led on, and a great multitude after him. M.C. 163. Comp. of *war*, upon, and *lerch*, a footstep. *Ar ol*, is similarly used in Welsh. In late Cornish *warlerch* was softened into *warlêr*. Llwyd, 249.

WARNAF, pron. prep. Upon me. (*War—my.*) *Ottê voys mernans Abel, dhe vroder, prest ow kelwel a'n dôr warnaf pûp teller*, behold the blood of the death of Abel, thy brother, now calling from the ground on me every where. O.M. 579. *Gallos warnaf ny fyes, na fe.y vós grantys dhys dyworth uhella arloth*, power over me thou wouldst not have, were it not that it was granted to thee from the most high Lord. P.C. 2187. *W. arnav.* Arm. *warnoun*. *Ir. orm, †airium, †form.* Gael. *orm*. Manx, *orrym*.

WARNAN, pron. prep. Upon us. (*War—ny.*) *Govy ellas, ellas, codhys warnan an môr brás, ny a vjdh cowl vudhys*, woe is me, alas, alas, the great sea (is) fallen upon us, we shall be quite drowned. O.M. 1700. *Mar tue venians vjth ragtho, warnan ny ef re godho, ha war ol agan flechas*, if vengeance shall ever come for him, upon us may it fall, and upon all our children. P.C. 2502. *W. arnom, arnam.* Arm. *warnomp*. Irish, *or-rainu, †forraind*. Gael. *oirun*. Manx, *orrin*.

WARNANS, pron. prep. Upon them. *Un quêth ték hy a drylyas adro dhedho desympys, ha warnans hy a'u quudhas râg gwythê na ve storeys*, a fair cloth she wrapped around him immediately, and upon them she covered him to keep him from being starved (with cold.) M.C. 177. *Râg gwan spyr, hag ef yn ten, caman na yllly gwythê war nans na bossê y ben, râg an arlont a usye*, for he breathed weakly, and he being tight that he could not keep any way, on them that he should not lean his head, for the garland that he wore. M.C. 205. The more general form is *warnedhê*, qd. v.

WARNAS, pron. prep. Upon thee. (*War—ty.*) *Arluth, warnas tregeryth, Lord, upon thee (be) love.* O.M. 1015. *Na allons cassus cheson dhe wruthyl crothval na sôn warnas, a dâs vevages, let them not be able to find cause to make a complaint, nor a sound against thee, O blessed Father.* O.M. 1837. Written also *warnes*, and *warnos*. *A out warnes, drók venen*, O out upon thee, wicked woman. O.M. 221. *Râk ty yw dew gallogek dhe pûp a vo othommek, warnos a pyssê mercy*, for thou art a mighty God, to all that are needy, on thee that pray for mercy. R.D. 2378. *W. arnat.* Arm. *warnoud*. *Ir. ort, †fort.* Gael. *ort*. Manx, *ort*.

WARNEDHE, pron. prep. Upon them. (*War—y.*) *Mjns ús yn tjr hag yn môr, warnedhê kemer galloys*, all that is in land and in sea, over them take thion power. O.M. 70. *Fossow da gaus lym ha pry ha pen créf warnedhê y gureuch drchevel*, good walls with lime and clay, and a strong top upon them, do ye erect. O.M. 2451. *W. arnynt, arnadhyn, †arnadunt.* Arm. *warnezo*. Irish, *orra, ortha, †airiu, †forru*. Gael. *orra*. Manx, *orreo*. **WARNEDHY**, pron. prep. Upon her, or it. (*War—hy.*) *Warnedhy yma gwedhen, uhel gaus lues scoren, on it there is a tree, high with many boughs.* O.M. 775. *Yn dewellens pechadow, gûl alter da vyê, ha dhodho agan lothnow warnedhy sacryfyê*, in atonement of sins, to make an altar would be good, and to him our bullock

- upon it to sacrifice. O.M. 1176. Written also *warnydhy*. *A dās kēr, my a welas yn paradys fenten rās, ha warnydhy un wedhen*, O father dear, I saw in Paradise a fountain of grace, and upon it a tree. O.M. 837. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wêdh maga ta, warnydhy my a ofryrn yn gordhyans dhē'n tās quella*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well, I will offer upon it, in worship to the best Father. O.M. 1183. W. *arni*, † *arney*, † *arnci*, † *erni*. Arm. *warnezhi*. Ir. *uirre*, *uirri*, † *fuirri*. Gael. *oirre*, *uirre*, *orra*. Manx, *urree*.
- WARNODHANS**, pron. prep. Upon them. *Mjns és yn tjr hag yn nōr, warnodhans kymar gallus*, all that is in land and in sea, over them take thou power. C.W. 28. A late form of *warnedhé*, and written by Llwyd, 244, *warnydhans*. This form agrees nearer with W. *arnadhynt*, † *arnadunt*; (*ar*—*hwynt*.)
- WARNODHO**, pron. prep. Upon him or it. (*War*—*o*.) *Ny jllen travyth dhodho; myshyf a gōdh warnodho, hag a ver spys*, we cannot (do) any thing to this man; harm will fall upon him, and in a short time. O.M. 1539. *Lemyn gorryn ef yn beydh, eynyn an mēn warnodho*, now let us put him in the grave; let us adjust the stone upon it. P.C. 2207. *Me a gryes warnodho*, I believe in him. R.D. 268. W. *arno*, † *arnaw*. Arm. *warnhan*, *warnezhan*. Irish, *air*, † *airi*, † *fair*. Gael. *air*. Manx, *er*.
- WARNOT**, adv. On the instant, immediately. *Dūn ganso dhe drē warnot, dh'agan arluth*, let us bring him home immediately to our lord. O.M. 559. *How, otte an pren omma, njns ūs tecka yn wlās-ma, gurēn crous annodho warnot*, ho, behold the tree here, there is not a fairer in this country; let us make a cross of it immediately. P.C. 2560.
- WARNOUCH**, pron. prep. (*War*—*choui*.) *Me a pjs an tās a nēf, re dhanfono vengeans crēf warnouch ol kynngys dybry*, I pray the Father of heaven, that he send heavy vengeance on ye all before eating. P.C. 2632. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch na na wreuch drem warnaf vy, nag onan vjth, saw warnouch agas honan, ha war 'gas fches vyan, kēn dhe olē why a's bgdh*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one, but on ye yourselves, and on your little children, cause to weep ye shall have. P.C. 2642. Written also *warnoch*. *Why a gūf bohosugyon pūp ūr warnoch ow karmē*, ye shall have the poor always calling upon you. P.C. 544. W. *arnoch*, † *arnawech*. Arm. *warnhoch*. Ir. *or-raibh*, † *foraibh*, † *fuirib*. Gael. *oirbh*. Manx, *erriu*.
- WARNYDHY**, pron. prep. Upon her, or it. Written also *warnedhy*, qd. v.
- WAROE**, s. m. Merchandize. Corn. Voc. *merx*. From the English *ware*.
- WARRAH**, adj. Highest, chief, supreme. Llwyd, 159. A late form of *wartha*.
- WARRE**, adv. At once, soon. *Me a lever dheuch warré*, I tell you at once. P.C. 445. Another form of *waré*, or *wharré*, qd. v.
- WARTHA**, adv. Above. *Bedhens cron dreys pūp tra rāk kudhé mjns ūs formys, rāk synsy glaw a wartha, dhē'n nōr veys may se dylls*, let the sky be above all things, to cover all (that) is created, to keep the rain above, to the earth of the world that it be sent forth. O.M. 23. (See *Awartha*.) A mutation of *gwartha*, id. qd. Welsh *gwarthav*, a summit.
- WARWOLES**, adv. Below. Llwyd, 248. See *War*, and *Woles*.
- WARY**, s. m. A state of freedom, liberty, licentiousness. Llwyd, 79. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, ancombrys y rebea*, when they were all gone out, they were not of one mind. M.C. 34. *Mar mynnouch, me a'n chasty ol warbarth yn y cyté hag a'n delyrf dhe wary*, if ye will, I will chastise him once for all in his city, and let him go free. M.C. 127. *A ny wodhas ow mestry, bōs dhymmo may fēs ledhys, bo delyffris dhe wary*, knowest thou not my power, that it rests with me that thou shouldst be killed or let forth to liberty? M.C. 144.
- WAS**, s. m. A servant, a fellow. *An cōth wās gōf*, the old smith fellow. P.C. 1695. *Ty a'n guḡsk avel cauch wās*, thou strikest like a coward. P.C. 2103. *Ty wās, dūs gynen yn mēs a dhesempys*, thou fellow, come with us out immediately. R.D. 1827. A mutation of *gwās*, qd. v.
- WASCAF**, v. a. I will strike. *Del wascaf y peydrennow*, as I shall strike his buttocks. P.C. 2094. A mutation of *gwascaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gwasecl*, qd. v.
- WASCO**, v. a. He may strike. *Nynsus māb gōf yn wlās-ma, a wasko mar dhu, ha henna pūp ol a wōr*, there is not a smith's son in this country (that) can strike so well, and that every body knows. P.C. 2725. A mutation of *gwasco*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwasecl*, qd. v.
- WAST**, adj. Idle. *Lvereuch dhynny an kēn agas būs dhe wūl genen, njns ōn tās wast*, tell us the cause that ye have to do with us, we are not idle men. R.D. 2155.
- WAT**, s. m. A smart blow, a stroke. *Dysmyg lemmyn, ty guās smat, pyw a rōs dhyso an wat*, declare now, thou brave fellow, who gave thee the blow. P.C. 1384. Written also *what*, qd. v. W. *fat*.
- WAYL**, s. m. A work, an action. Pryce. A late form of *whēl*, qd. v.
- WAYLER**, s. m. A workman. Pryce.
- WEC**, adj. Sweet. *A Dās, Māp, ha Spyrys Sans, gordhyans dhē'th corf wēk pūp prys*, O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, glory to thy sweet body always. O.M. 86. More correctly written *whēc*, qd. v.
- WECOR**, s. m. A trader, a merchant. *Artē Iudas ow trylē; gwan wecor nyn gevē pār, ny jl dēn vjth amontyē mjns a gollas yn chyffar*, again Judas turning; a weak trader, he found not an equivalent; no man can compute how much he lost in the bargain. M.C. 40. A mutation of *gweccor*, another form of *gweiccur*, qd. v.
- WEDRESIF**, s. f. A lizard. Corn. Vocab. *lacerta*. W. *gwedresi*.
- WEDH**, s. f. Figure, form. *Yn wêdh (W. un wêdh)*, one form, likewise. *A wêdh*, also. Llwyd, 135. *Degé ol agan edhyn, bestes yn wêdh maga ta*, tithe of all our birds, beasts also as well. O.M. 1182. (See *Ynwedh*.) A mutation of *gwêdh*, qd. v.
- WEDIEN**, s. f. A tree. *Frūt an wedhen a skyans dybbry bjth na borth danger*, the fruit of the tree of knowledge to eat never make thou a delay. O.M. 167. *Cherubyn, ēl Dew a rās yn wedhen me a welas*, a cherub angel of the God of grace, in the tree I saw. O.M. 804. A mutation of *gwedhen*, qd. v.
- WEDHOH**, v. n. Ye know. † *Hwi a wedhoh*, ye know. Llwyd, 247. A mutation of *gwedhoh*, a late form of *gwedhouch*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *gon*, qd. v.

- WEDHU, adj. Widowed. *Gwrêg wedhu*, a widow. LL. 174. A mutation of *gwedhu*, qd. v.
- WEDHYN, v. n. We knew. *Ni a wedhyn*, Llwyd, 247. A mutation of *gwedhyn*, 1 pers. pl. imperf. of irr. v. *gon*, qd. v.
- WEGE, prep. After. *Wegé henna y fynnas Adam Eva dre y rás*, after that he would (create) Adam (and) Eve through his grace. O.M. 2828. More generally written *wogé*, qd. v. W. *wedi*.
- WEIDWUR, s. m. A workman. *Weidwur ti*, architectus, an architect. Corn. Voc. A mutation of *gweidwur*, qd. v.
- WEL, s. m. A sight. *Me a wolch scon ow dulé a wêl dheuch ketep onan*, I will wash immediately my hands in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2500. *Dhymmo vy mar ny gresouch, ottengy a wêl ol dheuch, kepar ha del leverys*, if ye will not believe me, behold them in the sight of you all, as I said. P.C. 2689. *Ol ow ysyly yn ten, hag a wêl dhe lyes plu*, all my limbs tight, and in the sight of many a parish. R.D. 2584. A mutation of *gwêl*, qd. v.
- WEL, v. n. He shall see. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen*, I see three rods. O.M. 1729. *Ty a wêl Mâp Dew owdh esedhé*, thou shalt see the son of God sitting. P.C. 1328. *Wogé henna why a wêl Mâp Dew ow ysedhé*, after this ye shall see the son of God sitting. P.C. 1486. A mutation of *gwêl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WEL, adj. Better. *Râg bythqueth my ny welys benen dhym a wel plekyé whêth yn nêp le*, for never have I seen a woman (that) pleases me better yet in any place. O.M. 2108. *Myl wel vyé yn blys-ma genys na ve*, a thousand (times) better it would be, that he had never been born into this world. P.C. 751. A mutation of *gwel*, qd. v.
- WELAF, v. a. I shall see. *Yn tormont mar a'th welaf, gynes me a vjdh marow*, in torment if I shall see thee, with thee I will die. P.C. 1029. A mutation of *gwelaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELAS, v. a. He saw. *El Dew a rás yn wedhen me a welas*, an angel of the God of grace in a tree I saw. O.M. 804. *Fatel fue Cryst mertheryys râk kerengé tús an beys, why a welas yn tyen*, how Christ was martyred for love of the people of the world, ye have seen entirely. P.C. 3222. A mutation of *gwelas*, 3 pers. s. pret. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELAS, v. a. To seek, to look for. *My a'd peys, arluth uhel, dhe'u tîr ty a ry cummyas, ma'm gasso kyns ys myr-wel ynno bós dhym dhe welas*, I pray to thee, high Lord, that thou wilt give leave to the earth, that it allow me before dying, in it to seek food for myself. O.M. 378. Another form of *whelas*, qd. v.
- WELÉN, s. f. A rod. *Toul an welen ol yn tyen dhe'n dór uskys*, throw thou the rod all entirely on the ground quickly. O.M. 1447. *An welen-ma yn hy kunda trejlys arté*, this rod into its natural form (is) turned again. O.M. 1459. A mutation of *gwelen*, qd. v.
- WELES, v. a. To see. *Dysqua lemman marthusow, may allyf vy y weles*, shew thou now miracles, that I may see them. P.C. 83. *Râk na yllyn dhe weles, cuth ny'gen gâs*, for that we shall not see thee, sorrow will not leave us. R.D. 2455. Written also *welas*. *Avorow me agas pîs dhe welas fetel sevys Cryst mës a'n bêdh, clêr ha wâr*, to-morrow I pray ye to see how Christ rose out of the

- tomb, bright and gentle. P.C. 3241. A mutation of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELEUCH, v. a. Ye shall see. *Guzv yw prest servyé yn ta pûr wîr epscop a'n pâr-ma; râg gentel yw, del weleuch*, it is always worth while to serve well very truly a bishop of this kind; for gentle he is, as ye see. O.M. 2778. A mutation of *gweleuch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELFYTH, v. a. Thou shalt see. *Whêth mîr arté abervedh, hag ol ken ty a welfyth kyns ys dones a le-na*, look yet again within, and all else thou shalt see before coming from thence. O.M. 790. A mutation of *gwelfyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELLA, adj. Best. *Ow môp-lyen, kerch Annas, may hylluf clewas pîth yw an gusyl wella*, my clerk fetch Annas, that I may hear what is the best counsel. P.C. 555. A mutation of *gwella*, qd. v.
- WELLA, v. a. He may see. *An kêth guâs-ma gorreuch why yn drók pryson dhe peddry, golow na wella deffry*, this same fellow put ye in a bad prison to rot, that he may not see light really. R.D. 2003. A mutation of *gwella*, id. qd. *gwelo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELLA, v. a. He may better. *Yn della dhymmo y whêr; Arluth re wella ow cher war y lerch ef*, so to me there is sorrow; may the Lord better my state after him. R.D. 710. A mutation of *gwella*, id. qd. *gwello*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwella*, qd. v.
- WELOH, v. a. Ye shall see. ‡ *Hwi weloh*, ye see. Llwyd, 246. A late form of *welouch*, qd. v.
- WELON, v. a. We shall see. ‡ *Ni a welon*, Llwyd, 246. A late form of *welyn*, a mutation of *gwelyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELOUCH, v. a. Ye shall see. *Tewreuch râk mêdh, dew adla; ymdhysquedhas ny vynna dhe plussyon*, a *welouch* why, be silent for shame, ye two knaves; he would not have discovered himself to dirty fellows, do ye see. R.D. 1497. A mutation of *gwelouch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELSEN, v. a. I had seen. *Mi a welsen*, Llwyd, 246. A mutation of *gwelsen*, 1 pers. s. plup. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WELTE, v. a. Thou shalt see. *Benen, a wellé dhe flôch*, woman, seest thou thy son? P.C. 2925. Written also *wella*. *Lemyn, lavar dhymo, abervedh pandra wella*, now tell me, what seest thou within. C.W. 130. *Lavar pandra wella moy*, tell what seest thou more. C.W. 132. Comp. of *wêl*, a mutation of *gwêl*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, and *te*, thou.
- WELYS, v. a. I saw. *Govy pan welys Eva*, woe is me, when I saw Eve! O.M. 621. *My a wêl tyrr gwelen gay; ny welys tekké, rum fay, bythqueth aban vef genys*, I see three gay rods; I have not seen fairer, on my faith, ever since I was born. O.M. 1730. A mutation of *gwelys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *gweles*, qd. v.
- WEN, adj. White. A mutation of *gwen*, which is properly the feminine form of *gwyn*, as in Welsh. The rule is not observed generally in Cornish, but is preserved in the local name *Treuen*, the white town.
- WERCHES, s. f. A virgin. *Ha venytha me a grîs dhe vós a werches genys, Mâp Dew, agan dysprynnys*, and ever I will believe that thou art born of a virgin, Son of God, our Redeemer. P.C. 403. A mutation of *gwerches*, qd. v.
- WERES, s. m. Help, aid, assistance. *Râg pûp tra ol a*

- fýdh da, dre weres agan Dew ny*, for all things will be good, by the help of our God. O.M. 535. *Guyn vñs ymno vñp a grñs; rák dhe weres yw parys dhéth seruygy yn bñs-ma*, happy is he that believes on him; for thy help is prepared for thy servants in this world. P.C. 2707. *A Tás, dre dhe luen weres dhe pygy menscn*, O Father, through thy full help I would pray thee. R.D. 443. A mutation of *gweres*, qd. v.
- WERES, v. a. To help. A mutation of *gweres*, qd. v. *Scon a onan a'th asow my a wra dhyso parow pñp ùr ol rág dhe weres*, forthwith from one of thy ribs, I will make to thee an equal, always to help thee. O.M. 101. *Na porth own vñth, na védh trést, rág me a vñdh prest orth dhe weres yn pñp le*, bear no fear ever, nor be sad, for I will be with thee ready helping thee in every place. O.M. 1469. It is also the 3 pers. s. fut. *A ow máp kér, na porth a whér, Dew a'th weres*, O my dear son, do not complain, God will help thee. O.M. 1358. *Mars Cryst a weres deffry, ef a ládh gans flegryngy ol ow glascor*, unless Christ will help indeed, he will kill with the stink all my kingdom. R.D. 2132.
- WERESES, v. a. Let him help. *Dús a le-na, ty Gebal, gor an pren yn mēs gans mal, ha'th wereses Amalek*, come away, thou Gebal, carry the tree outside with a will, and let Amalek help thee. O.M. 2781. A mutation of *gwereses*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *gweres*.
- WERN, s. f. An alder tree, the mast of a ship. A mutation of *gwern*, qd. v.
- WERTHAS, v. a. He sold. *Oma vy nñp a'th werthas dhe'n Hudhewon dhe ladhé*, am I he that sold thee to the Jews to kill thee? P.C. 756. A mutation of *gwerthas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gwerthé*, qd. v.
- WERTHE, v. a. To sell. *Pendra yw henna dhynny, aban vñs y werthé*, what is that to us, since thou wouldst sell him? P.C. 1510. A mutation of *gwerthé*, qd. v.
- WERTHYS, v. a. I sold. *Dremas yw ef, leun a rás, nñb re werthes, yn médh e*, he is a good man, full of grace, whom I have sold, said he. M.C. 103. A mutation of *gwerthys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *gwerthé*, qd. v.
- WERYSON, s. m. Guerdon. *Mar a kñll bones yacheys, ty a fýdh dhe lyfreson hag an our dhe weryson*, if he can be healed, thou shalt have thy liberty, and the gold thy guerdon. R.D. 1677. A mutation of *gveryson*, formed from the Fr. *guerdon*, or *guérison*, a cure.
- WESY, v. a. To sweat, to perspire. *Máb Du o kymmys grevys, rág lomder ef a wesé, dower ha goys yn kemeskis weys Crist rág dhe gerensé*, the Son of God was so much grieved, from heat he sweated, water and blood mingled does Christ sweat for love to thee. M.C. 58. The substantive is generally written with an aspirate initial. (See *Wheys*, and *Whýs*.) W. *chwysu*. Arm. *chouezi*.
- WESYON, s. m. Servants, fellows. *Me a wór ple mōns parys, rág an wesyon ordenys*, I know where they are ready, for the fellows ordained. P.C. 2580. *Och, govy, ellas, guelas ow máp mar dyflas gans tebel wesion dychtys*, oh, woe is me, alas, to see my son, so shamefully by wicked fellows treated. P.C. 2605. A mutation of *gvesion*, plur. of *gwás*, qd. v.
- WETRAS, v. n. He looked at. *Gans henna ef a clewas en colyek scon ow cané, ha Crist wortó a wetras, a'u peynys brás may'th esé*, with that he heard the cock soon crowing, and Christ looked at him, from the great pains in
- which he was. M.C. 86. Another form of *whythras*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *whythré*, qd. v.
- WETTE, adv. Behold. *A wetté vy lygth of foud, dheuch dynnythys; ahanaf pendra vynny*, behold me, light of foot, come to you; of me what wilt thou? R.D. 1612. See *Awatta*.
- WETH, s. f. A time, a turn. *A Ihesu, mychtern a rás, ioy dhym un wéth dhe welas*, O Jesus, king of grace, joy to me once to see thee. R.D. 815. A mutation of *gwéth*, qd. v.
- WETH, s. f. A figure, form. *Dre mñr hyreth ydhof pñr squyth, ha'm corf dhe wéth, ysearn ha lñth*, through great longing, I am quite weary, and my body also, bones and back. R.D. 848. More correctly *wédh*, being a mutation of *gwédh*, qd. v.
- WETH, adj. Worse. *Saw kyn fñs y morthelek dhe wéth vydhons dhe'n cronek, ha garow yn y dñulé*, but though they be hammered, they shall be worse for the toad, and rough in his hands. P.C. 2732. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, mñl wéth a vñdh an dywedh*, if it happen so, a thousand (times) worse the end will be. R.D. 348. A mutation of *gwéth*, qd. v.
- WETH, adv. Yet. *Ke wéth tressé treveth dhy, ha mñr gwel orth an wedhen*, go thou yet a third time to it, and look better at the tree. O.M. 799. More generally written *whéth*, qd. v.
- WETHE, v. a. To keep, to preserve. *Pylat a yrchys dhodhé war beyn kythly an bewnans monas dhe'n corf dh'y wedhé, na'n kemerré y yskerans*, Pilate commanded them, on pain of losing their life, to go to the body to keep it, that his enemies might not take it. M.C. 241. A mutation of *gwethé*, id. qd. *gweythé*, qd. v. It is also the 3 pers. s. imperf. *Oynment o a gymmys rás, may wethé corf heb pedry*, the ointment was of so much virtue, that it kept a body without rotting. M.C. 235.
- WETHYL, v. a. To make. *En debell wrék casadow gans mñr a dóth éth yn chy, war hast dhe wethyll kentrow*, the wicked hateful woman with much of haste went into the house, in haste to make nails. M.C. 159. A mutation of *gwethyl*, qd. v.
- WEW, s. m. Grief, woe. *My a'n knouk ef er y wew; oté mellow y geyn brew*, I will beat him, to his grief; behold the joints of his back broken. P.C. 2085. A mutation of *gew*, qd. v.
- WEYDH, s. f. Figure, form. *Dew ha dén kepar del óf, an Tás yma ynnof, hag yn weydh my ynno ef*, like as I am God and man, the Father is in me, and likewise I in him. R.D. 2387. Tho same as *wédh*, qd. v., being thus written to shew the long e.
- WEYL, s. m. Sight. *A weyl ol dhe'n arlythy, me a's pe dhyso wñaré*, in sight of all the lords, I will pay it to thee forthwith. P.C. 1558. A mutation of *gweyl*, id. qd. *gwél*, qd. v.
- WEYL, v. a. He shall see. *Yn ùr-na me a weyl mar a pedhyn ny abel dhe wñl defens a rák tues*, then I shall see if we shall be able to make a defence against people. P.C. 2304. Tho same as *wél*, qd. v.
- WEYTH, s. m. A work. *Lavar dhyn mars ós huder, drók na ýl dén vñth dhe wñl, na nñl dhé weyth, na dhé sñl*, tell us if thou art a soerer, that no man ever is able to do harm to thee, neither work day, nor sunday. R.D. 1833. A mutation of *gweyth*, qd. v.
- WEYTH, adv. Also, likewise. See *Weydh*.

WHAF, s. m. A blow. Pl. *whaffys*. *My a's guysk gans un blogon, vythqueth na ve bom a won a rollo whaf mar gales*, I will smite her with a bludgeon, that there never was a stroke I know that would give a blow so hard. O.M. 2711. *Nefrê kyns môs alemma, ry whaf dhedhy my a wra gans myyn grow yn brâs garow*, ever before going hence give a blow to her I will, with gravel stones very sharply. O.M. 2775. *Powesouch, aflythygyon, râg marow yw an voron gans ow whaffys sol a breys*, rest ye, wretches, for dead is the jade by my blows a long time past. O.M. 2747. W. *chwaf*, a strong gust; *paf*, a blow.

WHANE, v. a. He should pierce. *Longis a'n barth dychow dhe grous Ihesus ydh esê, dhe'n marreg worth y hanow y a yrhys may whané*, Longius was on the right side of the cross of Jesus; to the soldier by his name they bade that he should pierce. M.C. 218. A mutation of *gwané*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gwané*, qd. v.

WHANS, s. m. Desire, longing, appetite, lust. *Pûr luen yma dhym ow whans a'n ven cowethes ordnys*, very full is my desire to me of the woman ordained for a help-mate. O.M. 91. *A'y frât dybry ny'm bes whans dres dyfen ow arluth kêr*, of its fruit to eat I have not a desire against the prohibition of my dear Lord. O.M. 171. *An Tâs a'n nêf, dre y grâs, a danwon dheuch agas whans*, the Father of heaven, through his grace, will send to you your desire. O.M. 1806. *Yn top an weddhen dêk, ydh esa un virgin whêk, ha'y flôch pûr sewely maylyes yn y defran wondrys whans*, in the top of the fair tree there was a sweet virgin, and her child very seemly swaddled in her bosom wondrous desirably. C.W. 138. W. *chwant*, † *couuant*. Arm. *choant*, † *hoant*. Ir. *saint*, † *sant*. Gael. *sannt*. Maux, *saynt*. Sanse. *sansa*. Goth. *wan*. Eng. *want*.

WHANSEC, adj. Desirous. *A mester whêk, gordhys re by. pan wrêth mar têk agan dysky; asson whansek ol dhe pysy, lettrys ha lêk, war Dhu mercy*, O sweet Master, be thou worshipped, when thou dost so sweetly teach us; we are desirous all to pray, lettered and lay, to God for mercy. P.C. 37. *Y dробell ydhew kenys, whansek nyn-gew a drevyth*, his trouble is so much, he is not desirous of any thing. C.W. 130. W. *chwannog*. Arm. *cho-antec*.

WHAR, adj. Gentle. Written also *wâr*, qd. v. *Whâr* is also the regular mutation of *wâr*, after the adverbial participle *yn*. *Benegas yw nêb a gâr Du dris pûp tra ùs yn bîs, hag a wodhaffo yn whâr dhodho ùs ordnys*, blessed is he that loves God beyond every thing that is in the world, and that suffers gently as much as is ordained to him. M.C. 24. *Yn hanow Du, te lavar, mars ôs Du, del omwressys; me yw, yn mêdh Crist yn whâr*, in God's name, say thou if thou art God as thou hast made thyself; I am, says Christ gently. M.C. 93.

WHARE, adv. Anon, presently, quickly, soon, at once. Written also *wharré*, *warré*, and *waré*. *Wharé yn mës y trylyas, ha'y golon namna dorré*, anon out he turned, and his heart all but broke. M.C. 87. *Ya mës a'n gorhel wharré my ha'm gurêk ha'm flehas á*, out of the ark soon, I and my wife, and my children will go. O.M. 1167. *My a worthyp dhys warré*, I will answer thee presently. P.C. 1973. *Ha mar a lever dên vîth er agas pyn why travyth, waré gurêch y gorthyby*, and if any man say anything against you, soon do ye answer him. P.C. 181.

WHARFOS, v. n. To happen, to occur, to fall out. Preterite *whyrfys*. Part. pass. *wharfedhys, wharvedhys*. *Ny won fûel jîl wharfos, ty, a dhên, omma dhe vôs, dyn-ythys yn kêc yn kucus*, I know not how it can happen, that thou, O man, shouldst be here, come in flesh and in blood. R.D. 229. *Arluth, mar callê wharfos gynen ty dhe vyynes bôs omma pûp ûr*, Lord, if it could happen, with us that thou wouldst be here always. R.D. 2439. *Yn della dhyn re wharfo*, so may it happen to us. O.M. 667. *My a vyn aga threhy, pepynag ol a wharfo*, I will cut them, whatever may happen. O.M. 1736. *A nys osê pryeryn, afereth yw dhys govyn pûth yw an marth a wharfê*, if thou art not a stranger, it is idleness for thee to ask what is the wonder (that) has occurred. R.D. 1263. *Ellas bôs wharfedhys yn ow gulâs myshyf a'n pâr-wa codhys*, alas to have happened in my country harm of this sort fallen. O.M. 1548. *Yma tra varth wharvedhys*, there is a wondrous thing happened. O.M. 2082. *Ha whâth moy wy a glewyth a dormont Crist del wharsê*, and yet more shall ye hear of Christ's torment how it happened. M.C. 132. W. *cyarvod*. Arm. *choarvont, choarvezout*. See also *Whyrfys, Whyrfyth, Whyrys*.

WHARTH, s. m. Laughter. *Ow hothman, na gymner marth, ty a'n ool, ha lyas mîl, kyn 'dhotâ skynnys yn wharth, yn dywedd, heb tûll na gîl, why a wêl deall uskys*, my friend, take thou not wonder, thou shalt weep, and many thousands, although thou art fallen into laughter; in the end without fraud or guile, ye shall see a deluge quickly. C.W. 168. W. *chwarth*. Arm. *choarz*. Ir. *gaire*. Gael. *gaire*.

WHARTHE, v. n. To laugh. 3 pers. s. future *wharth*. *Un dra a won, a'n godhfes, a russê dhe dhydhanê; beys vynytha y wharthes râg lowenê*, one thing I know, if thou knewest it (that) would amuse thee; for ever thou wouldst laugh for joy. O.M. 153. *A enefow, ol warbarth, deuch gynec; ol why a wharth, kemmys re wrîk bôdh ow thâs*, O souls, altogether, come with me; all ye shall laugh, as many as have done the will of my Father. R.D. 156. Another form is *wherthyn*, qd. v. W. *chwardhu*. Arm. *choarzi*. Ir. *gair*. Gael. *gair*. Manx, *gair*. Sausc. *hars*.

WHAS, adj. Good. *Iosep dhe Grist a vynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whêk yn vaner del (ve) yn whas, hag a's ystynnas pûr dêk*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs and sweet arms, in manner as was well, and s.retehed them out full gently. M.C. 232. An irregular aspirate mutation of *mâs*, the regular form being *yn fâs*. Cf. *what*, with W. *fat*; and *whâth* yet, with Ir. *fûs*, and Gael. *fuathas*; and *whib*, *wib*, W. *chwiban*, with Ir. and Gael. *scadan*. Manx, *feddan*.

WHAT, s. m. A blow. *Deseftsen dodho ry what*, we wished to give him a blow. R.D. 604. Written also *wat*, qd. v. W. *fat*.

WHATH, adv. Yet, still, again, over and above. *Whâth kentrov dhedhê nyngo Ihesus yn crows râg synsy*, still there were not nails to them to hold Jesus on the cross. M.C. 154. *Lucyfer kelmys yw whâth pûr fast yn y gol-mennow*, Lucifer is still bound very fast in his bonds. M.C. 212. *Yma Dew whâth ow pewê, nêb ew arluth drys pûp tra*, there is a God yet living, who is Lord above every thing. O.M. 622. *Ny gresaf, avos au beys, bôs an horê whâth marow*, I will not believe for the world,

that the strumpet is yet dead. O.M. 2753. Written also *whélh*, qd. v. W. *chwaith*. Arm. *choaz*. Ir. *fós*. Gael. *fiathast*. Manx, *foast*.

WHEAL, s. f. A work, a mine work. *Wheal stean*, a tin work. *Wheal cober*, a copper work. *Wheal glou*, a coal work. This word is still in common use in Cornwall, to denote a mine work, as *Wheal Basset*, *Wheal Seton*, *Wheal Tolgus*, &c. Written in the Ordinalia *wehyl*, and contractedly *whél*, qd. v.

WHEC, adj. Sweet, pleasant, dear. Written indiscriminately *whég*. Comp. *wehceah*. Sup. *wehcca*, *wehccé*. *Ow broder whéc*, *dûn dhe dré*, my sweet brother, let us come home. O.M. 525. *Wy yw glân a bâb fyltê, nas nymjouch ol da na whék*, ye are clean from every foulness, but ye are not all good nor sweet. M.C. 47. *An luef a'm grûk me a wél*, *ha'y odor wehkké ys mêl ow tós warnaf*, I see the hand that made me, and his odour sweeter than honey, coming upon me. R.D. 144. W. *chwég*. Arm. *chouec*, + *huec*.

WHECTER, s. m. Sweetness, suavity, delight. *Yn mës a'm ioy*, *ha'm wehcter*, *rês yw keskar dre terros*, away from my joy and my delight, I must wander through lands. O.M. 359. Arm. *chouekder*.

WHEDDYDH, s. m. The space of six days. *Râg bones ol ték ha da yn wheddydh mýns yw formys, aga sona ny a wra*, for that all is fair and good, in six days all that is created, bless them we will. O.M. 142. Comp. of *whék*, six, and *dýdh*, a day.

WHEFFES, adj. Sixth. *Hedhyw yw an wehffes dýdh aban dalletheys gonys, may râg nêf, môr, tîr, ha gweydh*, *bestes, puskes, golowys*, to-day is the sixth day since I began to work, that I made heaven, sea, land, and trees, beasts, fishes, lights. O.M. 49. † *Ha godhikuar ha metten o an wehffas deyddh*, and the evening and the morning were the sixth day. C.W. p. 195. Comp. of *whék*, six, and *mës*, id. qd. W. *mêd*, a measure. W. *chweched*, † *chuechet*. Arm. *choueched*. Ir. *seismheadh*, *scamhadh*, † *seised*. Gael. *seathadh*. Manx, *sheyoo*. Gr. *ἕκτος*. Lat. *sextus*.

WHEGOL, adj. Sweet, all sweet. *I vam whegol a welas del esons worth y dhygtyé*, his sweet mother saw how they were treating him. M.C. 164. *Ow arluth whék-ol lādñ e, ken ef a wra ow shyndyé, war clew vîth agan guary*, my all sweet lord, kill him, otherwise he will injure me, if he shall ever hear of our sport. O.M. 2132. W. *chwegol*.

WHEH, eard. num. Six. *Henna yw pûr scorn ha geys, râg y fue kyns y vôs gurýs dew ugens blydhen ha whé*, that is a very sneer, and jest, for there were before it was done, forty years and six. P.C. 351. *Whék dydhyow te wra whél, hag a wra mýns ês dhys dhe wúl*, six days shalt thou work, and do all that thou hast to do. *Râg yn whék dydhyow Dew a wéras an nêf ha'n 'oar, an môr, ha mýns ês ythens y*, for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that is in them. Pryce. W. *chwêch*, *hwêch*. Arm. *chouch*. Irish, *se*. Gael. *se*. Manx, *shey*. Sanse, *shash*. Zend, *csas*. Gr. *ἕξ*. Lat. *sex*. Mæso-Goth. *saihs*.

WHEIDEGVAS, adj. Sixteenth. Pryce. Comp. of *whchdeg*, sixteen, and *mës*, a measure.

WHEEL, s. f. A work. *An sythwas dýdh yw an Sabboth an Arluth dhe Dew, yn dýdh-na te nyn wra ehan a whél; te nyn dhe vâb, nyn dhe verch, nyn dhe dên whél, nyn dhe mós whél*, the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy

God; in that day thou shalt do no manner of work; thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy workman, nor thy workwoman. Pryce. Written also *wehyl*, qd. v.

WHELAF, v. a. I shall see. *Och, gory, råk ow máp kër, dhe weles yn kéth vaner may whelaf lemmyn dychtys*, Oh, woe is mo, for seeing my dear son in such a manner that I see him now treated. P.C. 2945. The aspirate mutation of *gwelaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHELAS, v. a. He saw. *Dre rås an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dythgtis*, through the virtue of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated. M.C. 219. Tho asp. mutation of *gwelas*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHELAS, v. a. To seek, to search for. Written also *whelé*. *Gufr dhym ty a dharywas an varchvran-na dh'y whelé*, truly thou hast told me, to seek for that raven. O.M. 1106. *Yno guet in-ta whelas bós dhê'th ly ha dhê'th kynyow*, in it take care well to seek food for thy breakfast, and for thy dinner. O.M. 1139. *Nêb a wheleuch why me yw*, whom ye seek I am (he.) M.C. 68. *En Edhewon yutrethé a whelas dustuncow*, the Jews among them sought witnesses. M.C. 90. *Na bÿth moy ken mam neffrê es hyhy te na whela*, seek thou not evermore any other mother than, her. M.C. 198. *An pes-woré a gewsys, na whelyn gwevyé an pow*, the fourth said, let us not seek to flee the country. M.C. 247. *Gans henna y a drylyas, hag êth tús Crist râg whelas*, with that they returned, and went to seek for the people of Christ. M.C. 257. Written also *whylas*, qd. v. W. *chwilio*. Arm. *chouilia*. Manx, *shalee*.

WHELLO, v. a. He may see. *Guask gynsy dywyth an mên; may whello an debeles ow gueres menouch dhedhé*, strike with it twice the stone; that the wicked may see my frequent help to them. O.M. 1849. The aspirate mutation of *gwelo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHELTH, s. m. A tale, a story. *Ef a garâ Crist gwelas, râg gymmys ydho prâysys, ganso mar callo clewas whelth nowydh a vo coyntys*, he loved to see Christ, for that he was so much praised, that he might be able to hear the new story that was recounted. M.C. 109. See *Whethl*.

WHER, s. m. A complaint, sorrow, ailment. *A ow máp kër, na portha whér, Dew a'th weres*, O my dear son, do not complain; God will help thee. O.M. 1357. *A vam whék, na portha wêr, råk neffrê yn pûp maner, me a vîdh prest parys dhys*, O sweet mother, do not bear sorrow, for always in every manner I will be well prepared for thee. P.C. 2949. *Adam, pandra whér dhe why, yn delma bonas serrys*, Adam, what ails thee, in this manner to be troubled? C.W. 88. *Yn della dhymmo y whér*, so to me is sorrow. R.D. 709. *Bós trest dhywchy pendra whér*, what is your grief that ye are sad? R.D. 1255. Written also *awher*, qd. v.

WHEROW, adj. Bitter. *Wogé ow da oberow, dywys a yrhys dedhé, dhym rosons bystyl wherow; bÿth ny fynmys y evé*, after my good works, I asked drink of them; they gave me bitter gall; never would I drink it. R.D. 2601. Written by Pryce, *chuero*, qd. v.

WHETTAC, eard. num. Sixteen. Pryce. More correctly *whedhec*. Arm. *chouezec*. Irish, *sedeg*. Gael. *sc-deug*. Manx, *shey-jeig*. Lat. *sedecim*. See *Hwettag*.

WHETH, adv. Yet, again, ever, quite. *Whêth mÿr artê abervedh*, yet look thou again within. O.M. 789. *Whêth ol bywé y a wra*, all those are yet living. O.M. 1877.

- Kyn fe dyswrŷs an temple, yn tri dydd y'n drehafsé byth-queth whêth na fe ve guel*, though the temple were destroy in three days he would re-build it, that never yet it was better. P.C. 384. The same as *whâth*, qd. v.
- WHETHE, v. a. To blow. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *whêth*. Part. pass. *whethys*. *Dyson hep whethê dhe gorn, dysempys gura y dhybry*, quietly without blowing thy horn, do thou eat it immediately. O.M. 207. *Och, tru, tru, shyndyys ôf gans cronek du, ha whethys gans y vcnyrn*, Oh, sad, hurt I am by a black toad, and blown by his venom. O.M. 1779. *Whethouch menstrels ha tabours*, blow ye minstrels aud tabours. O.M. 1995. *Hep whethê corn na gûl sôn*, without blowing horn, or making a noise. P.C. 1358. *Me a wra ge dên a bry, haval dh'agan face wharé, hag a whêth yn y vody sperys, may hallas beva*, I will make thee man of clay, like to our face anon, and will blow in thy body a spirit that thou mayst live. C.W. 28. Written also *whythê*, qd. v.
- WHETHIL, s. m. A tale, a story. Pl. *whethlow*. *Ef a'n pren, re synt iovyn, mar ny dhynach y whethlow*, he shall catch it, by Saint Jove, if he retracts not his tales. P.C. 369. *Pjyth yw an whethlow, ha'n sôn a glewaf aberth yn pow*, what are the tales, and the report (that) I hear in the land? R.D. 609. *Taw ty wrêk gans dhe whethlow, ha cous guŷr, del y'th pysaf*, be silent, thou woman, with thy stories, and speak truth as I pray thee. R.D. 901. The sing. is wrongly spelt *whelth*, in M.C. 109, qd. v. W. *chwedl*. Arm. *keel*, *kchezl*. Irish, *sgeal*, † *keadal*. Gael. *sgeul*. Manx, *skeal*.
- WHEYL, s. f. A work. *Pan vo ol dhym lafurryys, agan wheyl a vjdh mothow*, when all is laboured by us, our work will be failing. O.M. 1216. *Ty vaow, darbar lŷm ha pry, meyn wheyl, slodyys, ha genow*, thou boy, prepare lime and clay, building stones, trucks, and wedges. O.M. 2318. *Râg ef a vyn hep lettyê wheyl y dâs y gol-enwel*, for he will, without stopping, fulfil the work of his Father. O.M. 2428. *My re wrûk y vusurê râg an kêth wheil-ma dewyith*, I have measured it for this work twice. O.M. 2569. Written in late Cornish *wheal*, and contractedly *whêl*. W. *chwyl*. Arm. *kouls*. Manx, *queyrl*. Eng. *wheel*, *while*.
- WHEYS, v. n. To sweat. *Wheys yw ow thâl dhyso gy ow fystenê*, my forehead is sweating to you hastening. O.M. 2686. Written also *wesy*, qd. v.
- WHODHEFYs, v. a. He suffered. *War y corf y whodhefys mûr a peynys râk sawyê lynnnyeth mûp dên*, on his body he suffered many pains to save the race of mankind. R.D. 1808. The aspirate mutation of *godhefys*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *godhevel*, qd. v.
- WHODHFOUCH, v. a. Ye may know. *A wottê ve ef genê, may whodhfouch yn pûr deffry; ny gafaf vy kên ynno*, behold him with me, that he may know in very earnest, I find not cause in him. P.C. 2157. The aspirate mutation of *godhfouch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WHOLHAS, v. a. He washed. *Y wholhas y dhevlagas gans y eyll leyfo gosys*, he washed his eyes with his one hand (that) was bloodied. M.C. 219. The aspirate mutation of *golhas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *golhy*, qd. v.
- WHOLON, s. f. The heart. *Ow broder whêk, dîn dhe drê; yma un posygyon brâs war ow wholon ow codhê, pyuag vo ve, my sweet brother, let us come home, there is a great heaviness falling on my heart, whatever it* may be. O.M. 527. An irregular aspirate mutation of *colon*; the regular form being *ow holon*.
- WHON, v. n. I acknowledge. *A'n guel gueres mar a'm vêdh, dhe Dew dhe voy y whon grâs*, from the rods if I shall have help, to God the more I give thanks. O.M. 2016. *Dhys y whon grâs, râk dhe dhesyr, ioy yn ow gulâs y fjydh pûr wŷr*, to thee I acknowledge thanks, for thy desire, joy in my land shall be very truly. R.D. 870. *Y whon gwŷr Dew agen Tâs y sor dhyn y teig pûr vrâs*, I know truly God our Father his anger to us that he will bear very great. C.W. 62. The aspirate mutation of *gon*, qd. v.
- WHRETH, v. a. Thou wilt do. *Prâg y whrêth genaf flattra, why dost thou flatter with me?* C.W. 48. The asp. mutation of *gwrêth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WHREUCH, v. a. Ye will do. *Yn ūr-na whreuch py-jadow, may codhdho an mynydhgou warnouch râg ewn utheker*, in that hour ye shall make prayers, that the mountains may fall upon you, for very horror. P.C. 2651. The aspirate mutation (after *y* understood) of *gureuch*, 2 pers. plur. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WHRUSSONS, v. a. They did. *May whrussons cam dremenê y vyllyk an prjys, that they did the evil transgression they will curse the time*. O.M. 337. The asp. mutation of *grussons*, 3 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WHRUSTE, v. a. Thou didst. *Eva prâg y whrustê sy tullê dhe bryes hep kên, an aval worth y derry, wosê my dhys dh'y dhefen*, Eve, why didst thou deceive thy husband without pity, by plucking the apple, after I had forbidden it to thee? O.M. 277. The asp. mutation of *grustê*, comp. of *gurus*, id. qd. *gwres*, 2 pers. s. imperf. of *gwrey*, and *te*, thou.
- WHRYLLY, v. a. Thou mayst do. *Kyn whrylly flattrê mar mûr ahanas tra vjth nj'm dûr, kyn dhôs bysy*, though thou mayst chatter so much, from thee nothing concerns me, though thou be busy. R.D. 1058. *Ty Pilat dhum arluth dues; kyn whrylly vjth cous a drues dhynny lem-myn, genen ny ty â, thou Pilate come to my lord; though thou mayst speak ever against it to us now, with us thou shalt go*. R.D. 1792. The asp. mutation of *gwrylly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WHUL, v. 'a. To do or make. *Adam, sâf yn ban yn clor, ha treyl dhe gŷk, ha dhe ways; preder my dhê'th whûl a dôr, haval dhcym a'n pen dhê'n troys*, Adam, stand up on the ground, and turn to flesh and to blood; consider me to have wrought thee of earth, like to me from the head to the foot. O.M. 67. The asp. mutation of *gûl*, qd. v.
- WHY, pron. subs. Ye or you. *Omma ny wreuch why trygê; euch yn mês a dhysympys: why a geyl ow lowenê a rjys dhjuch yn parathys*, here ye shall not stay, go out immediately; ye will lose my joy, that I gave to you in Paradise. O.M. 317. *Botler, my a worhemmyn ha'th cowyith, guytheuch why y, butler, I command (thee) and thy companion, guard ye them*. O.M. 2043. *My a lever dheuchwhy why, I say to you*. O.M. 2209. *Why re leveryys ow bôs, lia pûr wŷr yn della ôf; why a wra y aswonvos dêdh brûs, hag a'n kŷf yn prôf*, ye have said that I am, and very truly so I am; ye will acknowledge it on the day of judgment, and will have it in proof. P.C. 1493. This is the common form in the Ordinalia of *chui*, qd. v.

WHYFLYN, adj. Hissing. *Yn tân whyflyn ef a sêf, ha paynys neffrê a pŷs; ha'y gân a vŷdh och, goef dh'en bŷs-ma pan fue genys*, in hissing fire he shall stay, and tormented ever shall pray; and his song shall be, Oh, woe is me, to this world when I was born. R.D. 2311. W. *chwifawl*.

WHYL, s. f. A work. *Popel Ysral ny assaf, na's gorren y dhy whŷl crêf*, the people of Israel I will not leave, that I put them not to hard work. O.M. 1490. A contracted form of *whyel*, qd. v.

WHYLAS, v. a. To seek for, to search for. *Dhym lever-euch, pyw a whyleuch, A Yedhevon*, tell me whom ye seek, O Jews. P.C. 1109. *Iosep whyla corf mab Maria dheworth Pylat*, Joseph, seek the body of the Son of Mary from Pilate. P.C. 3100. *Y laddrê mar whylê dên*, if a man seek to steal it. R.D. 370. *A dhysempys whylewhê (whyleuch why) maras ethê dhe cudhê*, immediately seek ye, if he is gone to hide. R.D. 537. *Tra vŷth ny amont dhynny y whylas ef na moy*, it avails us nothing to seek him any more. R.D. 560. *Nêp a whyleth, sychsys y treys gans dhe dhyw plêth*, whom thou seekest, thou driedst his feet with thy two plait. R.D. 853. *Me a'th pŷs, pyw a whylyth*, I pray thee, whom seekest thou? R.D. 1640. *Au emprour reu danfonas a whylas yn pow gueras*, the emperor has sent me to seek help in the country. R.D. 1645. *An kêth profus a whylyes gurŷs yw marow*, the same prophet (that) thou wert seeking is killed. R.D. 1680. *Euch, whyleuch dhymmo Pilat*, go ye, seek Pilate for me. R.D. 1773. *Dân ahanan, ha touth da dhe whyles an kêth guâs-na*, let us come hence, and with good haste to seek that same fellow. R.D. 1780. *Gans y gollan marthys scon ydh emwyskys yn golon; hager vernans a whylas*, with his knife wondrous soon he smote himself in the heart; a cruel death he sought. R.D. 2068. Written also *whelas*, qd. v. W. *chwilio*. Arm. *chouilia*. Manx, *shalee*.

WHYLFYTH, v. a. He shall see. *Yw syrê, war ow enê, ha henna why a whylfyth*, it is sir, on my soul, and that you shall see. P.C. 2208. The asp. mutation of *gwylyfth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYLLY, v. a. Thou mayest see. *Me a'th whypp war an wolok, may whylly gurychon ha môk dhe dheu-lagas a dre dro*, I will whip thee on the face that thou mayest see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2101. The asp. mutation of *gwyly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYLLYN, v. a. We shall see. *Amen may whyllyn Cryst agan prennas yn tyn*, Amen that we may see Christ (that) bought us painfully. R.D. 829. *Vynythna ern a whyllyn, a travyth ny gemeryn nêp lowenê*, ever until we shall see (thee,) from any thing we shall not receive pleasure. R.D. 2364. The asp. mutation of *gwyllyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. and subj. of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYLSYN, v. a. We saw. *Y whylsyn y verthuryê, hag yn grous pren y squerdyê*, we saw his being martyred, and torn on the cross-tree. R.D. 1282. *My ny wodhyen a'th vernans, na vŷth moy a'th daserchys, pan y'th whylsyn dewedhys*, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when we saw thee come. R.D. 2546. The asp. mutation of *gwylsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preterite of *gweles*, qd. v.

WHYIN, adj. White. *Maga whyn avel an lêth*, as white as the milk. P.C. 3138. The asp. mutation of *gwyn*, qd. v.

WHYRFYS, v. n. Happened. *Yn Egip whyrfys yw cás; ow popel vy grevyys brás gans Pharow yw mylyges*, in Egypt trouble has happened, my people, greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed. O.M. 1415. Part. of *wharfos*, qd. v.

WHYRFYTH, v. n. He will happen. *Râg y whyrfyth an tyrmyn, dredhê may fether dhc wel*, for tho time will happen, that they shall be improved by them. O.M. 45. *Yn della mar a whyrfeth, nŷl wêth a vŷdh an dyw-edh*, if it shall happen so, a thousand (times) worse the end will be. R.D. 347. 3 pers. s. fut. of *wharfos*, qd. v.

WHYRYS, v. n. It happened. *Dhyn kyns ef a levery, ol annodho del whyrys yn nôr bŷs-ma*, to us before he told, all as it happened relating to him in the earth of this world. R.D. 1190. An abbreviated form of *whyrfys*, qd. v.

WHYS, s. m. Sweat, perspiration. *Y'th whŷs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bŷs y'th worfen*, in thy sweat labour to eat thou shalt, even to thy end. O.M. 273. *An beys yw cales kylden, yn lafur, whŷs, hag anken, ha deydh ha nôs*, the world is a hard lodging, in labour, sweat, and sorrow, both day and night. R.D. 245. *Ow hanow yw Vernona; fâs Ihesu gynef yma, yn hyvelep gurŷs a'y whŷs*, my name is Veronice; I have the face of Jesus, in a likeness made by his sweat. R.D. 1705. Written by Llwyd, 157, huê. W. *chwŷs*. Arm. *choues*. Gr. *êdos*. Lat. *sudor*. Eng. *sweat*. Sansc. *svêda*.

WHYTHE, v. a. To blow. 3 pers. s. fut. *whŷth*. *Tân yn kunys gorraf uskys, whythê a wrâf*, fire in the fuel I will immediately put, I will blow. O.M. 1388. *Ny a whŷth yn dhe vody spcrys may hylly bewê*, we will breathe into thy body a spirit that thou mayest live. O.M. 61. *Ottê lour kunys gync, whythyns lemmyn pûp yn frêth; nêb na whytho grêns fannye gans y lappa worth an eth*, behold fuel enough with me; let all blow now vigorously; he that does not blow, let him fan with his lap to the blast. P.C. 1244. *Cowethê, hedheuch kunys, ha my a whŷth gans mûr greys may tewê an tân wharrê*, comrades, reach wood, and I will blow with much force, that the fire may kindle soon. P.C. 1220. Written also *whethê*, qd. v. W. *chwythu*. Arm. *choueza*. Ir. *seid*. Gael. *seid*. Manx, *sheid*. Germ. *wehe*. Sansc. *svas*.

WHYTHRE, v. a. To look at, to look for, to seek, to search for. 3 pers. s. fut. *whythyr*. *Ha mŷr a pûp teneuen; aspy yn ta pûp cchen; whythyr pûp tra ol bysy*, and look thou on every side; examine well every particular; search out every thing diligently. O.M. 748. *Ny allaf myres y'th fath râk golowder; nymbus grath a whythré warnas un prŷs*, I cannot look in thy face for the light; there is not grace to me to look on thee a while. O.M. 1414. *Whythrouch hedheu worthyf wharrê; me yw Ihesu an Nazaré; lyvyreuch whêth, pan 'dh euch mar frêth, pyw a whyleuch*, look ye to-day at me presently; I am Jesus of Nazareth; say again, when ye are so bold, whom seek ye. P.C. 1113.

WHYTHRES, s. f. A deed, work. *Aban golstê werty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen; mylygê a wrâf defry an nôr y'th whythres hogen*, since thou hearkenedst to her, and actedst beyond my prohibition, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 272. *A Dds Dew y'th wolowys, grannt dhe'th whythres, my a'd peys, nêp pêth a oel a vercy*, O God the Father in thy lights, grant to thy work, I pray thee some of the oil of mercy. O.M. 326. The asp. mutation of *gwythres*, qd. v.

- WIB, s. f. A pipe. Corn. Voc. *musa*. W. *chucib*, a pipe, whence *chuibán*, a whistle. Arm. *chouibau*. Ir. *feadan*. Gael. *feadan*. Manx. *feddan*.
- WIBANOR, s. m. A sock or slipper. Corn. Voc. *subularis*. W. *chwibanor*, what hisses or creaks, from the noise made by a sock or slipper.
- WIBONOU, s. m. A pipe or flute. Corn. Voc. *fistula*. Derived from *wiban*, a whistle, whence also *wibanor*, qd. v. W. *chwibanogyl*.
- WIC, s. f. A village. *Pryce*. A mutation of *gwic*, qd. v.
- WICCET, s. m. A little village. A mutation of *gwicet*, dim. of *gwic*. It is preserved in the local name *Wickel*, in St. Agnes.
- WIHITH, s. m. Care, caution. † *Dho cymeras wihith*, to beware; lit. to take care. *Llwyd*, 47. A late form of *gwith*, qd. v.
- WILÉCUR, s. m. A parasite. Corn. Voc. *parasitus*. It is possibly a corrupt reading of *wiledur*, which would be W. *gwiledur*, a banquetter, from *gwiledh*. Ir. *fleudh*, † *fled*. Gael. *fleadh*, a feast.
- WILI, s. m. A bed. † *Môs dho wili*, to go to bed. *Llwyd*, 231. A mutation of *gwili*, id. qd. *gwely*, qd. v.
- WIN, s. m. Wine. Corn. Voc. *vinum*. *Gwedran a win*, a glass of wine. *Llwyd*, 242. A mutation of *gwin*, qd. v.
- WINAS, s. m. Nails. *Llwyd*, 28. An abbreviated form of *ewinas*, pl. of *ewin*, qd. v.
- WINDRAW, s. m. Numbness in the fingers from extreme cold. *Llwyd*, 165. A late corruption of *ewinrew*, qd. v.
- WINNIC, adj. Marshy, fenney, moorish. *Pryce*. Preserved in the names of places, as *Trevinick*, the marshy town, in St. Ervan, and *Gwennap*. *Arwenak*, on the marsh, near Falmouth. *Penwinnick*, the head of the marsh, in St. Agnes. *Winnic* is a mutation of *gwinic*, the adj. of *guen*, qd. v.
- WINNOW, s. m. Moors. *Pryce*. *Trevinnow*, the town of moors, in Creed, and Davidstow. A mutation of *gwinnow*, pl. of *gucu*, qd. v.
- WIPHIT, s. m. A piper. Corn. Voc. *tibicen*. Comp. of *wib*, a pipe, and *it*, which denotes the agent. W. *chwiñwr*.
- WIR, adj. True. *En wir*, truly, indeed. *Llwyd*, 134. A mutation of *gwir*, qd. v.
- WIRIONETH, s. m. Truth. *Pâr wyryoneth re geusys ahanaf*, very truth hast thou spoken of me. P.C. 1587. A mutation of *gwirioneth*, qd. v.
- WISCY, v. a. To dress, to clothe. *Pryce*. A mutation of *gwiscy*, id. qd. *guesca*, qd. v.
- WITH, s. m. Care. *Cemer with*, take care. *Llwyd*, 251. A mutation of *gwith*, qd. v.
- WITHEN, s. f. A tree. *Pryce*. More correctly *wydden*, a mutation of *gwydden*, qd. v.
- WITHENIC, adj. Woody, full of wood. *Pryce*. More correctly written *wydhenic*, a mutation of *gwydhenic*.
- WL, s. m. Will, desire. *Mara iebes wl dybbry*, me a wor *guñr gredy nag yn e Dew*, if he has a desire of eating, I know true clearly that he is not a God. P.C. 47. W. *ewyll*, *ewylllys*. Arm. *ioul*, † *youl*. Eng. *will*. Sansc. *val*, *vlí*, to wish. Lat. *voló*.
- WLAN, adj. Clean, clear. *Y wós Dew ha dñ yn wlan*, *dhe'n keth tra-na crygyans rén*, that he is God and man clearly, to that same thing we give belief. P.C. 2405. A mutation of *glán*, qd. v.

- WLAS, s. f. A country. *Ke yn mäs a'n wlas troha ken pow dhe wewé*, go thou out of the country, towards another land to live. O.M. 343. *Goef a gollas an wlas*, woe is he that has lost the country. O.M. 754. A mutation of *gwlas*, qd. v.
- WLASCOR, s. f. A kingdom. A mutation of *gwlascor*, qd. v.
- WLETH, s. f. A kingdom. *Ha pesyn räg y ené, may fo Dew luen a bylé, re'n kyrho dhodho dh'y wleth*, and let us pray for his soul, that God may be full of pity, that he may fetch him to him to his kingdom. O.M. 2370. A mutation of *gwleth*, id. qd. *gwlas*, qd. v.
- WLOS, s. f. A sight. *Räg gwander war ben downyn hy a'n gwelas ow codhé, ha'n wlos a's kemeras mar dyn may clamderas hy arté*, for weakness on his knees she saw him falling, and the sight took her so sharply that she swooned again. M.C. 171. More correctly *wolos*. A mutation of *golos*, id. qd. *goloc*, qd. v.
- WOCY, adj. Foolish. *Thomas, ydhas pâr woky, drefen na fynnyth crygy*, Thomas, thou art very foolish, because that thou wilt not believe. R.D. 1105. A mutation of *gocy*, qd. v.
- WOCYNETH, s. m. Foolishness, folly. *Rum fey, mâr a wokyneth yw mones dhe lesky peyth a jl dñ orto bewé*, by my faith, much of folly it is to burn a thing (that) a man can live upon. O.M. 473. A mutation of *gocyneth*, qd. v.
- WODHAF, v. a. To bear, to suffer. *Ow Täs, ma ny jl bones may treylho mernens dhe wës, saw y wodhaf dhym a reys, dhe volnegyth re bo gurés*, my Father, if it cannot be that death be turned away, but I must suffer it, thy will be done. P.C. 1071. *A harlot ynskemunys, worth pöst ty a vjdh kelmys, dhe wodhaf an slrecusow*, O knave accursed, to a post thou shalt be bound to suffer the blows. P.C. 2072. A mutation of *godhaf*, qd. v.
- WODHAFFO, v. a. He may suffer. *Bencas yw nêb a gâr Du dris pûp tra üs yn bÿs, hag a wodhaffo yn whâr dhodho kymmys üs ordmÿs*, blessed is he that loves God beyond everything that is in the world, and that suffers gently as much as is ordained to him. M.C. 24. A mutation of *godhaffo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *godhevel*, qd. v.
- WODHAN, v. a. We know. *An dñ-ma re drchevys, gall-as ny wodhan pelé*, this man has arisen, he has gone we know not where. M.C. 245. Written by *Llwyd*, 247, *wodhen*; *ni a wodhen*, we know. A mutation of *godhan*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHAS, v. a. Thou knowest. *Ny geusyth, rák ny wodhas bós grantys dhym gallos brás hedhew may hallaf dywys*, thou speakest not, for thou knowest not that there is granted to me great power, to-day that I may choose. P.C. 2181. *Taw Peder, ty ny wodhas lemyu pñdra wrama dhys*, be silent Peter, for thou knowest not what I do to thee. P.C. 855. Written also *wodhes*. *Pendra wráf, ny wodhes whéth*; *ty a'm godhvyth yn dywedh wogé ow mäs ahanan*, what I shall do thou knowest not yet; thou shalt know it in the end, after my going hence. P.C. 848. A mutation of *godhas*, 2 pers. s. pres. of irr. v. *godhfus*, qd. v.
- WODHEN, v. a. We know. *Räg fout gwesc ha goscotter, namna yrrwyn räg anvos; ny wodhen räg ponvotter py'dh een yn gweel py yn cós*, for want of clothes and shelter, we are almost dying for cold; we know not for trouble whether we shall go into field or into wood.

- O.M. 363. Llwyd, 247, gives *ni a wodhen*, and *wydhén*, we know. A mutation of *godhen*, 1 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHER, v. pass. It is known. *Syr, arluth whék, mŷr y rás, yma ow conys dhyurwy chyf gylthoryon ol an gulás, a wodher dhe dysmegy*, Sire, sweet Lord, great his grace, there are working for you all the chief workmen of the land, (that) can be mentioned. O.M. 2332. A mutation of *godher*, 3 pers. pass. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHEFAF, v. a. I shall know. *Arluth, fattel bŷdh haneth, mar ny wodhefaf ple'dh êth pen vychterneth*, Lord, how will it be to-night, if I shall not know where is gone the head of royalty? R.D. 719. A mutation of *godhefaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHEFYS, v. a. He suffered. *Mŷr a peyn a wodhefys rāk kerengé tŷs an bŷs, del yw mychtern a gallos*, much pain he suffered, for the love of the people of the world, as he is the king of power. R.D. 832. Written also *wodhevys*. *Ol pēch Adam pan prennas, pŷr mŷr mŷr a torment brās hep dout a wodhevys ef*, when he redeemed all the sin of Adam, very truly much of great torment without doubt he endured. R.D. 2564. A mutation of *godhefys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *godhaf*, or *godhevel*, qd. v.
- WODHEVYTH, v. a. Thou shalt suffer. *In mēdh Pylat, marth a'm bēs, kymmes drók a wodhevylth, ha le reson vŷth a drēs, er aga fyn na geuŷth*, says Pilate, it is a marvel to me, how much evil thou endurest, and any reason against them thou sayest not. M.C. 120. A mutation of *godhevylth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *godhevel*, qd. v.
- WODHFEN, v. a. I should know. *Benen, na goŷs mus-eochneŷ, rāk an kēth dēn-ma bythqueth nyn servys war ow enē, na run fay my nŷ'n guelŷs, may wodhfen tremyn yn beys yntredho ha'y gowethē*, woman, speak not folly, for this same man I never served, ou my soul; nor by my faith, have I seen him, that I should know any difference in the world between him and his companions. P.C. 1287. A mutation of *godhfen*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHFO, v. a. He will know. *Tra ny vŷdh yn pow adro na wodhfo dhe dharryas*, there will not be a thing in the country, (that) he will not know how to declare. O.M. 190. *Me a'n conclud yredy, ma na wodhfo gorthyby un reson dhum argument*, I will silence him clearly, that he shall not know how to return one reason to my argument. P.C. 1660. A mutation of *godhfo*, 3 pers. s. 2 fut. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHFOS, v. a. To know. *Guyn ow bŷs kafus cum-myas dhe wodhfos pŷth vo ena*, happy my lot to have permission to know the thing (that) is there. O.M. 751. *Yma dhymmo mŷr dysyr a wodhfes orthouch an guŷr*, there is to me a great desire to know of you the truth. R.D. 195. A mutation of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHFEY, v. a. He would have known. *A pe profus bynyges, ef a wodhfyé y bōs hy pechadures, nŷ's gassé dh'y ylyé*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would have known that she is a sinner; he would not have permitted her to anoint him. P.C. 490. A mutation of *godhfyé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHIFYTH, v. a. He shall know. *Me a vyn mōs dhe vyas, hag a wodhfyth kyns denas a dhyncorto ol an eās*, I will go to see, and shall know, before withdrawing from it all the case. O.M. 1400. Written also *wodh-*
- vyth*. *Me a wodhvyth yn ŷr-na pŷth yw dhe gallos*, I shall know then what is thy power. P.C. 63. A mutation of *godhfyth*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHIONS, v. a. They know. *A Tās whék, gáf dhedhé y, rág ny wodhons yn teffry, py nŷl a wrōns drók py da*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they know not really whether they do evil or good. P.C. 2774. A mutation of *godhons*, 3 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHOUGH, v. a. Ye know. *Mar a cofynnaf travyŷth, ny wodhough ow gorthyby*, if I shall ask any thing, ye know not how to answer me. P.C. 1484. *A ny wodhough why un dra, know yo not one thing?* R.D. 2445. Written also *wodhoch*. *Ny wodhoch pendra geuŷeuch*, ye know not what ye say. P.C. 443. A mutation of *godhough*, 2 pers. pl. pres. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHYE, v. a. He knew. *Ihesus Crist a worthebys; y gowsys ef a wodhyé, Jesus Christ answered; his speech he kuew*. M.C. 36. *Ef a doys a dhesympys maga toun ty del wodhyé*, he swore forthwith as deep an oath as he knew. M.C. 85. A mutation of *godhyé*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHYEN, v. a. I knew. *Arluth, ny vyen lowen, mar fŷr torment a codhfen y bones dhys; my ny wodhyen a'th vernans, na vŷth moy a'th daserchyans pan y'th whylsyn deŷelŷs*, Lord, I should not have been joyful, if I had known the fierce torment that was to thee, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when I saw thee come. R.D. 2544. *A Ihesu Cryst, luen a rās, my ny wodhyan dhe vonas alemma gylŷs dhe'n beys*, O Jesus Christ, full of grace, I knew not that thou wert hence gone to the world. R.D. 2614. *Arluth, dhym gáf, del y'th pŷsaf war pen dewlyn an pŷth a wrēn; my ny wodhyen, rág ny wylŷn, hag a quellen my nŷ'n grussen, kyn fēn ledhys*, Lord, forgive me, as I pray thee on my knees what I did; I knew not, for I did not see; and if I had seen, I would not have done it, though I had been killed. P.C. 3021. A mutation of *godhyen*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WODHYENS, v. a. They knew. *Un flouch yonk, gwyn y dhyllas, cyll o, ha y ny wodhyens; seruth own mŷr a's kemeras, rág an marthus re welsens*, a young child, white his raiment, an angel it was, and they knew it not; a shiver of great fear seized them at the marvel they saw. M.C. 254. A mutation of *godhyens*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WOFFAS, v. a. Thou mayest know. *Adan, py'dhesta, golsow dhymmo, ha dēs nēs; yma genaf dhe'th pleyŷsa; na barth dōwt a'n bratt ēs gwryes, may woffas dhym grussow*, Adam, where art thou? hearken to me, and come nearer; I have (something) to please thee; bear no doubt of the deed (that) is done, that thou mayest acknowledge thanks to me. C.W. 54. A contracted form of *wodhfes*, a mutation of *godhfes*, 2 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.
- WOFFE, v. a. He may know. *An Tās a wrūk ow for-mŷé, a'm offryŷn re woffé grās, ha pan wrylŷf trenenē a'n bŷs, rum gorré dh'y wlās*, the Father who created me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour; and when I shall pass away from the world, may he bring me to his land. O.M. 530. A contracted form of *wodhfé*, a mutation of *godhfé*, 3 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *godhfos*, qd. v.

WOGÉ, prep. After. *Ty a wra wogé hemma gorré an tús a le-na*, thou shalt after this bring the people thence. O.M. 1427. *Efa a leveryys yn wédh, try dēdh wogé mōs yn bēdh dhe vewnans y lasserhy*, he said also, three days after going into (the) grave, to life that he would rise again. P.C. 1746. A corrupted form of *wosé*, qd. v. It was lastly corrupted into *udzhé*, qd. v.

WOLCH, v. a. He will wash. *Saw yn tokyn ow bōs gulān a gous Ihesu Nazaré, me a woleh seon ow dulé a wēl dheuch ketep onan*, but in token that I am clean of the blood of Jesus of Nazareth, I will wash immediately my hands, in the sight of every one of you. P.C. 2499. A mutation of *goleh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *golchy*, qd. v.

WOLE, v. a. To weep, to wail, to lament, to cry. *Fest yn tyn hy a wolé, dhe wherthyn nysteua whans*, very bitterly she wept, to laugh she had not a desire. M.C. 222. *Ha hy a wolas kymmys, gans mar vēr nerth ha galloys, a'n fynten may trehevys ran yn ban du droka loys*, and she wept so much, with so great strength and power, that from the fountain a part was raised upwards, worst pang. M.C. 224. *A wola*, weeping. *Llwyd*, 75, 248. Written also *olé*, qd. v. *W. uyllo, gwyllo*.

WOLÉS, s. m. The bottom. A mutation of *goles*, qd. v.

WOLHY, v. a. To wash. *Mōs dhe wolhy ow dulé a dhes-empes me a vyn omma yn dour*, go to wash my hands immediately I will here in water. R.D. 2202. Written by *Llwyd*, 77, *dho wolhya*. A mutation of *golhy*, qd. v.

WOLL, s. m. A province. Corn. Voc. *provincia*. *W. gwely, wely*, a bed, family, tribe.

WOLLAS, s. m. The bottom. *A wollas*, at the bottom, below. *Ha'n noor yn wēdh a wollas seon worth compas a vjdh gwryes*, and the earth likewise below immediately by compass shall be made. C.W. 2. *An plās yw ornys ractha, yn cfarn barth a wollas*, the place is ordained for him, in hell on the lower side. C.W. 148. A later form of *woles*, qd. v.

WOLOC, s. m. The sight. *Me a wra dhys mūr a dhrók, hag a'th whyp war an wolok, may whylly gurychon ha mōk dhe dheuwlagas a dre dro*, I will do to thee much evil, and whip thee on the sight, that thou mayst see sparks and smoke round about thy eyes. P.C. 2100. A mutation of *goloc*, qd. v.

WOLOW, s. m. Light. *Venytha nan geffō tam a wolow tēk*, that he may never have a bit of fair light. O.M. 552. *Y wolow o mūr a splan*, his light was very brilliant. R.D. 535. Also the adj. *Gallas ef dhe nēf wolow gans eledh gwyn*, he is gone to bright heaven with angels white. R.D. 587. A mutation of *golow*, qd. v.

WOLOWYS, s. m. Lights. *Kyn wylly mūr wolowys, na dhout ny fjdth ken ys da*, though thou shouldst see many lights, fear not, it will not be other than good. O.M. 717. *Ow Tās, ynnny wolowys, re bo gueres dheuch pūp prjys*, my Father, in his lights, may he be a help to you always. P.C. 223. A mutation of *golowys*, pl. of *golow*, qd. v.

WOLSOWAS, v. a. To hear. A mutation of *golsowas*, qd. v.

WOLSYS, v. a. Thou watchedst. *Peder, ny wolsys y fās, un prygyrth gynef golyas, kyns ys dōs ow torment tyn*, Peter, thou watchedst not well; a little while (thou shouldst) watch with me, before my sharp tor-

ment comes. P.C. 1054. A mutation of *golsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *golyas*, qd. v.

WOLY, s. m. A wound. *Maria, mjr ow pym woly; crjys my dhe wjyr dhe dhasserehy*, Mary, see my five wounds; believe me truly to have risen. R.D. 867. *Neffrē ny fynnaf crygy, er na hyndlyf y golon gans ow luef dre y woly*, I will not ever believe, until I touch his heart with my hand through his wound. R.D. 1532. A mutation of *goly*, qd. v.

WOLYOW, s. m. Wounds. *Ny leveryys un gēr gow, rāk dhym ol y wolyow a dhyswedhas*, I said not an untrue word, for to me all his wounds he shewed. R.D. 1050. A mutation of *golyow*, pl. of *goly*, qd. v.

WON, v. irr. I know. *Un dra a won, I know one thing*. O.M. 151. *My ny won leverel prāk gans pūp na vedhaf ledhys*, I know not how to tell why by every one I shall not be slain. O.M. 595. *Ny dhe gammul y won gujyr*, that we transgress, I know truly. P.C. 1065. A mutation of *gon*, qd. v. *W. gwn, nī wn, a wn*.

WON, s. f. A sheath. A mutation of *gōn*, qd. v.

WON, s. f. A level plain, a down. A mutation of *gōn*, qd. v.

WONEDHONS, v. a. They will work. *Mar ny wonedhons yn fās, y a's tevyt anfygy*, if they will not work well, they shall have punishment. O.M. 2327. A mutation of *gonedhons*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gonedhy*, qd. v.

WONES, v. a. He will work. *Ha me yn wēdh, Arluth nēf, a'th leal woncs del vo reys*, and I also, Lord of heaven, will faithfully serve thee as may be necessary. C.W. 102. A mutation of *goncs*, qd. v.

WONESUGY, s. m. Workmen. *Conseler, dūn ny dhe vras seon war an wonesugy, counsellor*, let us come to look immediately over the workmen. O.M. 2326. A mutation of *gonesugy*, pl. of *gonesec*, qd. v.

WONAN, card. num. One. *Cyniver wonan*, every onc. *Llwyd*, 135, 176. *Wonnan warn igans*, one and twenty. *Pryce*. A late form of *onan*, qd. v. Written also *wonyn*. *Skon a wonyn dhe asow me a wra dhedha parow, pūb ovr rāg dhe veras*, immediately from one of thy ribs I will make to thee a help-mate, every hour to help thee. C.W. 30.

WONYS, v. a. To work, to cultivate, to till. *Dhe bales ha dhe wonys*, to dig and to till. O.M. 414. *Mōs dhe wonys me a wra*, I will go to till. O.M. 1257. A mutation of *gonys*, qd. v.

WOR, v. irr. He knows. Used with all persons. *My a wōr prāk o ganso*, I know how it was with him. O.M. 185. *Ty a wōr gujyr yredy*, thou knowest very truly. P.C. 1511. *Efa a wōr lyes east rāk dhe tollé*, he knows many a trick to deceive thee. P.C. 1884. *Lemyn ny a wōr yn ta*, now we know well. P.C. 1912. *Why wōr pūth yw guella dheuch dhe wruthyl*, ye know what is best for you to do. P.C. 468. *Rāk y a wōr leverel kemmys dhedhé re geuysys*, for they know how to say as much as I have said to them. P.C. 1261. *Dew a wōr, (W. Duw a wjyr,)* God knows. O.M. 2509. A mutation of *gōr*, qd. v.

WOR, v. a. He will put. *Dhe'n Tās Dew yn mūr enor war y alter my a wor grugyer tēk hag auchesyth*, to the Father God in great honour upon his altar I will put a partridge fair and tender. O.M. 1202. *My a'd wor seon bjs dhedhy*, I will soon bring thee to her. O.M. 2072. A mutation of *gor*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gora*, qd. v.

WORDH, v. a. He will worship. *A Dás Dew arluth huhel, my a'th wordh gans ol ow nel y'm colon púr trewysy, O Father God, high Lord, I will worship thec with all my strength, in my heart very seriously.* O.M. 510. *Rág dewcs mar nys teyth, y a dreyt-fyth, hag a wordh dewow tebel, for if they get not driuk, they will turn, and worship evil gods.* O.M. 1818. A mutation of *gordh*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gordhy*.

WORDHYANS, s. m. Worship, honour, glory. *Arluth kér, dhys mûr wordhyans; rág hÿr lour ew ow bewnans, kymmer dyso ow enef, dear Lord, much worship to thee; for long enough is my life; take my soul to thec.* O.M. 847. A mutation of *gordhyans*, qd. v.

WORDHYAS, v. a. He worshipped. *Ty rc wordhyas, war nÿp tro, an fals losel, thou worshippedst, on some occasion, the false knave.* P.C. 2692. A mutation of *gordhyas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gordhyé*.

WORDHYE, v. a. To worship. *Abel whék, dún alemma dhe wordhyé an arluth gwella, del yrchys agan tás dhyn, sweet Abel, let us come hence to worship the best Lord, as our father commanded us.* O.M. 447. A mutation of *gordhyé*, qd. v.

WORDHYO, v. a. He may worship. *Rák ef a gerch dhyworthyn kemmys na wordhyo Iovyn, for he will carry from us as many as worship not Jove.* P.C. 1917. A mutation of *gordhyo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gordhyé*.

WORFEN, s. m. An end. *Prederys pëb a'y worfen, fettyl allo gorfenné, let every one think of his end, how it may end.* O.M. 225. *Na dybreuch, my a yreyr, kÿc gans gós bÿs worfen vays, eat ye not, as I enjoin, flesh with blood even to the end of the world.* O.M. 1220. *Trank hep worfen, time without end.* P.C. 1562. A mutation of *gorfen*, qd. v.

WORHEL, s. m. A vessel, a ship, an ark. *A búp kyndé edhen vás, y'th worhel guet dew gorré, of every kind of good birds, in thy ark take care two to put.* O.M. 980. *Agá gora ty a vra yn dhe worhel abervedh, thou shalt put them in thy ark within.* O.M. 992. A mutation of *gorhel*, qd. v.

WORHEMMYN, s. m. A command. *Y a dhuc dhe'th worhemmyn, they will come to thy command.* O.M. 121. *Púr parys dl'y worhemmyn ny á dhy a vcr termyn, very readily to his commands we will go there in a short time.* P.C. 1653. *Dre worhemmyn an Iustys, by order of the magistrate.* P.C. 3005. A mutation of *gorhemmyn*, qd. v.

WORHEMMYN, v. a. He will command. *My a worhemmyn wharé dhe'n glaw na moy na vrello, I will soon command to the rain that it do no more.* O.M. 1091. A mut. of *gorhemmyn*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gorhemmyna*, qd. v.

WORHEMMYNADOW, s. m. Commands. A mutation of *gorhemmynadow*, pl. of *gorhemmynad*, qd. v.

WORLENE, v. a. To quell, to quiet. A mutation of *gorlené*, qd. v.

WORRE, v. a. To put, to place. *Yn pren erous gruech y worré, on the cross tree do ye put him.* P.C. 2357. *Awos travyth nyns o reys mós dhe worré dhe'n mernans máp Dew a'n nÿf, because of any thing it was not necessary to go to put to death the Son of the Ged of heaven.* R.D. 1253. A mutation of *gorré*, or *gora*, qd. v.

WORSEUCH, v. a. Ye have placed. *Corf yn bédh a*

worseuch why, a wre bóst a dhasserch dhe pen try deydd, the body (that) ye put in the grave, he boasted that it would rise again at the end of three days. R.D. 43. A mutation of *gorseuch*, 2 pers. plur. preter. of *gora*, qd. v.

WORSYN, v. a. We have placed. *An corfa worsyn yn bédh, the body we have placed in the grave.* R.D. 49. *Aberth yn bédh del ré'th worsyn, pen vychterneth, dre dhe elcldh bÿdth socor dhyn, within the grave as we have placed thec, head of royalty, by thy angels be thou a succour to us.* R.D. 312. A mutation of *gorsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preterite of *gora*, qd. v.

WORSYS, v. a. Thou honouredst. *Rág na worsys ow hanow a rág an flechysygow a Israel dyscryggyon, ny's goryth hep falladow dhe'n tÿr a dhy dhe wadow, ty na dhc vroder Aaron, because thou honouredst not my name before the children of Israel unbelievers, thou shalt not place them, certainly, in the land where thy forefathers went, thou nor thy brother Aaron.* O.M. 1867. A mutation of *gorsys*, a contracted form of *gordhsys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *gordhy*, qd. v.

WORTE, pron. prep. To, from, at, by them. (*Worth—y.*) *Kréf yw gwrydhyow an spedhes, may 'thyn ow dynevrech terrys worté menouch ow quethé, strong are the roots of the briars, that my arms are broken, working often at them.* O.M. 689. *Ha pedyr streyth vrás defry ow resek a dywoty; worté myres may 'tho whans, and four great streams indeed flowing from it, that there was a desire to look at them.* O.M. 774. Written also *orté*, qd. v.

WORTO, pron. prep. To, from, at, by him or it. (*Worth—o.*) *A out warnes, drók venen, wortó pan wrussys colé, Oh, out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him.* O.M. 222. *Arluth, gallosek ha créf, wortó an porthow ny sêf, Lord, powerful and strong, against him the gates will not stand.* R.D. 119. *Worto y keusys yn wédh, I spoke to him also.* R.D. 897. *Mÿr wortó, look at it.* R.D. 1729. *Ydh o ow fous ha'm Brustplat, purpur garow dhum strothé; dre an gós a rák Pilat wortó an kÿc a glené, my robe and my breastplate were hard purple to wring me, through the blood before Pilate the flesh stuck to it.* R.D. 2594. *Ha púr hardh a worynnys corf Ihesus wortó yn ro, and begged very hard the body of Jesus from him as a gift.* M.C. 215. Written also *orto*, qd. v.

WORTO, v. a. He will stay. *Yn plás-ma me a wortó antecryst bÿs may teffo, in this place I will wait until antichrist comes.* R.D. 238. A mutation of *gorto*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gortos*, qd. v.

WORTOS, v. a. To stay, to wait. *I wortos hy a vynnas, guelas Ihesus a garé, she wished to wait for him, to see Jesus (whom) she loved.* M.C. 163. A mutation of *gortos*, qd. v.

WORTY, s. m. A husband. *Attebres ty ha'th worty, a'n wedhen ha'y avalow, if thou atest, thou and thy husband, of the tree and its fruits.* O.M. 175. A mutation of *gorty*, qd. v.

WORTY, pron. prep. To, from, at, by her or it. (*Worth—hy.*) *Aban golsté worty hy, ha gruthyl dres ow defen, because thou hearkenedst to her, and aetedst beyond my prohibition.* O.M. 269. *Rág ty dhe gola worty, ha tollé dhe bryes lén, because thou didst hearken to her, and deceive thy faithful spouse.* O.M. 293. *Sylteuch gystys worth an yet, agas dyscodh kettep chet, hertheuch*

- worthy hy yn wêdh*, put ye beams against the gate, your shoulders, every fellow, thrust ye against it also. P.C. 3069. Written also *orthy*, qd. v.
- WORTH**, prep. At, by, to, for, with, from, against. *Crist worth an goyn a warnyas*, Christ at the supper gave warning. M.C. 42. *Pu a woras y' th colon cows yn delma worth iustis*, who put it in thy heart to speak thus to a justice? M.C. 81. *Dhe veras worth Crist y êth, hag ef yn crous ow creggy*, to look on Christ they went, while he was hanging on the cross. M.C. 216. *Dhe Herodes ydh esa pûr wjfr worth Pylat sor brâs*, to Herod there was very truly against Pilate great anger. M.C. 110. *Ow Tâs, ynny wolowys, re bo gueres dheuch pûp prjfs worth temptacyon an tebel*, my Father, in his lights, be a help to you always against the temptation of the evil one. P.C. 225. *Worth hemma pŷth yw cusul*, for this what is advisable? P.C. 1915. *Gans kentrow worth an plyuken bedhens tackys*, with nails to the planks let them be fastened. P.C. 2517. *An êl dhyn a levery worth an bêdh y vôs yn ban dasserchys*, the angel said to us by the grave that he was risen up. R.D. 1063. *Worth henna whet me a wjth*, from that I will yet preserve (myself.) R.D. 2039. *Worth* is used with the infinitives of verbs to form participles when pronouns are joined, and these are inserted in their possessive form. *Prâg y tolstê sy hep kên, worth hy themptê dhe dyrry an frût erbyn ow dyfen*, why didst thou deceive her without pity, by tempting her to break off the fruit against my prohibition? O.M. 303. *Hag y worth y dormontyê y cudhens y ben gans quêth*, and they tormenting him, covered his head with a cloth. M.C. 97. *Râg y hyller eryrê ha'y welas yn suredy, y vôs prêst worth dhe vetyê dhe wêdh dhys ha belyny*, for it is possible to observe, and to see him surely, that he is ready to meet thee for shame to thee and villainy. M.C. 20. *Kyn fên neffrê ow ponyê yn pûp tol worth y whylas*, though we be ever ruuning in every hole to seek him. R.D. 551. *Ages bones ol warbarth porrys worth ow duw-enkê*, all of you together being willed to grieve me. R.D. 1413. (This idiom obtains also in Welsh.) *Worth* enters into composition with the personal pronouns, as *worthyf*, *worthys*, &c. qd. v. *Worth* is written also *orth*, qd. v.
- WORTH**, adj. Opposite, contrary. *Ty a alsê cryggy dhe'n abesteledh deffry, galsos pûr worth*, thou mightest believe the apostles really; thou art become very contrary. R.D. 1470. *W. gwrth, gorth, wrth, † gurt*. Ir. *frith, fri*. Gael. *frith*. Goth. *vithra*.
- WORTHEB**, s. m. An answer. A mutation of *gortheb*, qd. v.
- WORTHEBY**, v. a. To answer. *Ol Ihesus a'n godhevyys, ha'y wortheby ny ymnas*, Jesus endured it all, and he would not answer him. M.C. 92. A mutation of *gorthby*, qd. v.
- WORTHEBYS**, v. a. He answered. A mutation of *gorthelbys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gorthby*, qd. v.
- WORTHEBYTH**, v. a. Thou shalt answer. *Prâk na worthebyth, why wilt thou not answer?* P.C. 1757. A mutation of *gorthebyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gorthby*, qd. v.
- WORTHEUCH**, pron. prep. To you. (*Worth—chui*.) *A arluth, dhyrchy mûr grâs; worthuch why daryvas mûr me a câr*, O lord, great thanks to you; to you to shew I shall greatly love. R.D. 1818.

- WORTHYBY**, v. a. To answer. *Geseuch vy dhe worthyby, allow me to answer*. P.C. 2493. A mutation of *gorthyby*, qd. v.
- WORTHYBYS**, v. a. He answered. *Yn ta ef re'n dyn-dylas, pan cam worthybys Caufas, cafus drôk grâth*, well he has deserved it, when he rudely answered Caiaphas, to have bad dole. P.C. 1403. A mutation of *gorthybys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gorthyby*, qd. v.
- WORTHYF**, pron. prep. To me. (*Worth—mi*.) *Fystyn alemma dauhaus; worthyf na gous na moy gér*, hasten thou hence quickly; speak not another word to me. O.M. 170. *Ol an bÿs-na ty a fÿjdh, colê worthyf mar mynnnyth*, all this world thou shalt have, if thou wilt hearken to me. P.C. 129. Written also *orthyf*, qd. v.
- WORTHYN**, pron. prep. To us. (*Worth—ni*.) *Mysshyf lemmyn codhys worthyn nynsus bewê*, evil now has fallen upon us, there is no living. O.M. 1707. *Warbarth ol del yn guelsyn, dhyragon ow cous worthyn*, all together as we have seen him, before us speaking to us. R.D. 1211. Written also *orthyn*, qd. v.
- WORTHYP**, s. m. An answer. *Yn y worthyp ny gysyn kên dh'y ladhê*, in his answer I found not cause to kill him. R.D. 1850. A mutation of *gorthyp*, qd. v.
- WORTHYP**, v. a. He will answer. *Me a worthyp dhyso lêl*, I will answer thee faithfully. P.C. 1751. A mutation of *gorthyp*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gorthyby*, qd. v.
- WORTHYS**, pron. prep. To thee. (*Worth—ti*.) *Worthys me a wra goyn, of thee I will ask*. P.C. 1236. *Ellas, na allas yn scon keusel worthys*, alas, that I cannot speak at ouce to thee. R.D. 762. *Yn y golon fast regeth mûr a gerensê worthys*, into his heart there hath quite gone much of love towards thee. M.C. 115. Written also *orthys*, qd. v.
- WOS**, s. m. Blood. *Myschef a gôdh tyn ha crêf râk y wôs a vÿjdh scollys*, mischief will fall sharp and strong, for his blood that shall be shed. P.C. 2460. A mutation of *gôs*, qd. v.
- WOSE**, prep. After. *Râg sythyn wosê hemma dew ugens dÿjdh my a âs glaw dhe godhê awartha*, for a week after this, forty days I will allow rain to fall from above. O.M. 1026. *Ha wosê henna evyn, pÿp ol adro, dracht a wjfn*, and after that let us drink, every one, all round, a draught of wine. O.M. 2626. *Wosê try deydh ha hanter*, after three days and a half. R.D. 226. *Bÿth ny jÿl, avos an bÿs, dên vÿjth bones dasserhys wosê merwel*, never can, for the world, any man be raised after dying. R.D. 940. *W. gwedi, wedi, † guetig, † gueti*. Arm. † *goude*. Ir. *feasad*. Gael. *feasd*.
- WOSLEWYS**, v. a. Let him hear. *Me a cache an casadon, pÿp ay du yn lavarow; wortê dên na woslewys*, I will catch the villain, on all sides in words; to them let not a man listen. P.C. 454. A mutation of *goslewys*, 3 pers. s. imp. of *goslowas*, or *goslowas*, qd. v.
- WOSTALLETH**, adv. At first. *Avos godhevel ancow, ny nahas hy lavarow, wostalleth na wostewedh*, notwithstanding suffering death, she retracted not her words, at first nor at last. O.M. 2762. Comp. of *wos* for *war*, on, and *talleth*, a beginning.
- WOSTEWEDH**, adv. At last finally. O.M. 2762. Written also *wotewedh*. *Ha wotewedh râg densys ef a'n gevê avell boys*, and at last from manhood he had a desire of food. M.C. 10. *Ef o harlot tebel wâs, wotewedh lader vyê*, he was a scoundrel, an evil fellow, at last he was a

- thief. M.C. 38. Comp. of *wos* for *war*, on, and *dūvedh*, an end. W. o'r *dūvedh*. Ir. † *fo-diud*.
- WOTTA, adv. Lo, behold. *A wotta omma neb ŷll tempell Du dowstoll squardŷc, ha dh'y vōdh y dhrehevel*, behold here one who can tear to pieces the temple of God, and raise it at his will. M.C. 195. *Sevys, gallas dhe genle, dēn apert ha mūr y breys, a wotta an le may 'thesē, umma nymgew ef tregis*, he is risen, he is gone to another place, a man clearly and much his worth, behold the place where he was; here he is not dwelling. M.C. 255. Written also *awatta*, qd. v.
- WOTTEVE, comp. adv. Behold him. (*Wotta—ve.*) *Syrŷs, dhyrchy lowenē, a wottevé ef genē, may whodhfouch yn pūr defŷry*, sirs, joy to ye, behold him with me, that ye may know in very earnest. P.C. 2155.
- WOTTENSE, adv. Behold it. *Ewēnē an mēn me a wra; a wottensē ewnys da; dūn ny lemmyn war tu trē*, I will adjust the stone; behold it well adjusted; let us come now towards home. P.C. 3212.
- WOTH, adj. Fierce. *My a worhemmyn wharē dhe'n glaw na moy na wrello; an lŷf woth gurēns yndennē*, I will soon command to the rain that it do no more; let the fierce flood withdraw. O.M. 1093. W. *gāyŷh*, † *guith*.
- WOULCH, v. a. He will wash. *Tommans onan dour war tūn, rāg wogē soper my a woulch ol agas trŷs*, let one warm water on the fire, for after supper I will wash all your feet. P.C. 835. The same as *woleh*, qd. v.
- WOUR, s. m. A husband. *Rōf dhys ow thou; vedhaf dhe wour; warbarth ny a drŷg nēfrē*, I will give thee my palace; I will be thy husband; together we will live always. O.M. 2111. A mutation of *gour*, qd. v.
- WOW, s. m. A lie, falsehood. *My yw Dew dhe tassow, Abram, Ysac, hep wow, ha Iacob yn wēdh keffrys*, I am the God of thy fathers, Abraham, Isaac, without a lie, and Jacob likewise. O.M. 1410. A mutation of *gow*, qd. v.
- WOWHELES, v. a. To deceive. A mutation of *gowheles*, qd. v.
- WOYS, s. m. Blood. *Treyl dhe gŷk ha dhe woys*, turn thou to flesh and to blood. O.M. 66. A mutation of *goys*, qd. v.
- WRA, v. a. He will do. Used with all persons. *My a wra dhyso parow pūp ŷr ol rāg dhe weres*, I will make to thee an equal always to help thee. O.M. 100. *Y'th whŷs lavur dhe dhybry ty a wra, bŷs y'th worfen*, I am thy sweat thou shalt labour to eat, even to thy end. O.M. 274. *Ef a wra dynythy un mūp du hep fulladow*, he shall beget a good son without fail. O.M. 638. *Agā sona ny a wra*, we will bless them. O.M. 143. A mutation of *gwra*, 3 pers. s. fut. and 2 pers. imp. of *gwrey*, qd. v. *Na wra kelas un dra*, do not conceal any thing. C.W. 130.
- WRAF, v. a. I will do. *Mylygē a wrāf defry an nōr y'th whŷthres hogen*, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 271. *Pandra wrāf, may te sorrē, a Dās whēk*, what shall I do, that I have angered thee, O sweet Father? O.M. 2257. A mutation of *gwraf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRAMA, v. a. I shall do. *Taw, Peder, ty ny wodhas lemyn pedra wrama dhys*, be silent, Peter, thou knowest not what I shall do to thee. P.C. 856. *Pendra wrama, marnes dredhos, ny'm bŷdh gweres*, what shall I do? un-
- less through thee, there will be no help to me. R.D. 2219. A contingent form of *wraf*.
- WRE, v. a. He was doing, or would do. *Kyns ty a wre meŷstry dhyn*, rather thou shouldst do a wonder for us. P.C. 2982. *Me a'n glewas dyougel lyes guŷth ow leverel an temple y wre terry, hag artē y dhrehevel yn try-dydh na vŷc guel*, I heard him plainly several times saying that he would destroy the temple, and again raise it in three days, that it could not be better. P.C. 1309. *Govy y vones ledhys, kemmys dader prest a wre*, woc is me his being killed; so much good he always did. P.C. 3096. A mutation of *gwre*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WREANS, s. m. Creation, workmanship. A mutation of *gureans*, qd. v.
- WREAR, s. m. A maker, a creator. A mutation of *gurear*, qd. v.
- WREC, s. f. A wife, a woman. *Re'th ordenē ty ha'th wrēk, pan vy marow, yn y cuer*, may he ordain thee and thy wife, when ye are dead, into his court. P.C. 685. *Noe ha'y wrēk ha'y fleshes keffrys*, Noah and his wife and his children also. O.M. 932. A mutation of *gwrec*, qd. v. Written by Llwyd, 243, *wrēg*. *Prederys yw an wrēg-na*, that wife is diligent.
- WREFE, comp. v. He did, or would do. (*Wre—fe.*) *Ha me a dhēk dustynny y'n clewys ow leverel, trey-dydh wosē y terry y wrefē y dhrehevel*, and I bear witness, I heard him saying, in three days after destroying it that he would rebuild it. P.C. 1316. Written also *wrefa*. *Ha nēp na yynno cryggy ny ŷl bōs a'm servusy; mu ny wrefa ow desyr y fŷdh dampnys dhe peynys*, and he that will not believe, cannot be of my servants; if he has not done my desire, he shall be condemned to pains. R.D. 2473.
- WREGTY, s. f. The woman of the house, a housewife, a wife. *Adam, yn dywedh a'n beys, my a wronnt oel mercy dheys, ha dhe Eva dhe wregty*, Adam, in the end of the world, I will grant thee the oil of mercy to thee, and to Eve thy wife. O.M. 330. *Whēth gans Eva y wregty*, again with Eve his wife. O.M. 637. A mutation of *gwrecty*, comp. of *gwrec*, a woman, and *ty*, a house.
- WREHA, v. a. To sow. Llwyd, 149. *Pandra ny vyn Dew gūl vry ahanaf, na sowynyn an peyth a wrehaŷ ny wra, ha pūp ŷr chatel Abel y a sowyn mŷl blēk guel*, why will not God make account of me, nor thrive the thing that I sow will not, and Abel's chattels always thrive a thousand times better. O.M. 521.
- WREITHON, v. a. We have done. *Ni a wreithon*, Llwyd, 246. A mutation of *gwreithon*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gwrey*.
- WRELLEN, v. a. We may or should do. *Dūn ol dhe'n gorhyl tōth da, gans lŷf na wrellen budhy*, let us come to the ark quickly, that we be not drowned by the flood. O.M. 1048. *Ef a rŷk agan dyfen, aval na wrellen dybbry*, he did forbid us, that we should not eat the apple. O.M. 183. A mutation of *gwrellen*, 1 pers. subj. of *gwrey*, qd. v. Another form is *wryllyn*, qd. v.
- WRELLES, v. a. Thou wouldst do. *A Tās, dre dhe luen weres, dhe pyggy mēsen taryē lemmyn na wrelles, rāk yma dhymmo vy kēn*, O Father, through thy full help, I would pray thee, that thou wouldst not tarry now, for there is anguish to me. R.D. 445. A mutation of *gwrelles*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gwrey*, qd. v.
- WRELLO, v. a. He should do. *Na wrello y vōdh, goef;*

- y'n gefyith mŵr a trustyys*, woe is he that doeth not his will; he shall have much of sorrow. O.M. 2093. Written also *wrella*. *Leverel dhum arluth gura, Ihesu na wrella dampnyé*, do thou say to my lord, that he do not condemn Jesus. P.C. 1958. A mutation of *gurello*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRELLOUCH, v. a. Ye may do. *Ow arlothes gymé dre dhynaarch agas pygys na wrellouch cammen ladhé an profus a Nazaré*, my lady by me, through greeting, prayed you, that ye do not unjustly slay the prophet of Nazareth. P.C. 2196. A mutation of *gurellouch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRELLYN, v. a. I may do. *A dās cŵf kēr, my a wra; Arluth nef roy dhym gŵl da yn pŵp ober a wrellyn*, O dearly beloved father, I will (go); may the Lord of heaven grant me to do well in every work that I may do. O.M. 445. A mutation of *gurellyn*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WREN, v. a. We shall do. *Pŵp ober ol yn bŵs-ma a wrén, re bo plygadaw*, every work in this world (that) we shall do, may it be agreeable. O.M. 1088. *Ellas, lemyñ pandra wrén*, alas, now what shall we do? O.M. 1654. A mutation of *gwrén*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRENNYE, v. a. To iron, to fasten with iron. *Dén fel mŵr yw, hag yngyn; gweyt y wrennyé prest yn tyn bŵth na scapyé*, a very cunning man he is, and ingenious; take thou care to iron him very tightly that he may never escape. P.C. 1887. Another form of *hernia*, qd. v.
- WRENS, v. a. They did. *Ny wréns y na hen scyle, lymyn sywyé aga bōdh*, they did no other ground, but followed their will. M.C. 175. *Gonys oll a wréns yn fast, rāg nag o Crist attendijs*, all did work quickly, for Christ was not attended. M.C. 202. A mutation of *gwréns*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WREŔ, v. pass. It shall be done. *Hag annedhé crous y wrér, rāg crousé Cryst ow mŵp kēr*, and of them a cross shall be made, to crucify Christ my dear son. O.M. 1936. *Ha mar ny wrér y wythé, y dhyskyblon yn pryvé a'n lader yn mēs a'n beydh*, and if it be not guarded, his disciples privily will steal him out of the grave. R.D. 341. A mutation of *gwrér*, 3 pers. s. fut. pass. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRES, v. a. Thou wouldst do. *Del dhedhyposys dhymmo vy, y wrés yn ban dasfawé dhé'n trygé dēdh yredy*, as thou promisedst to me that thou wouldst revive up on the third day really. R.D. 451. A mutation of *gwrés*, 2 pers. s. imperf. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRETA, comp. v. Thou wilt do. (*Wréth—te.*) *Ydh heuel bōs falsury gynes, pan wreta lewel*, there seems to be falsehood with thee, when thou wilt be silent. P.C. 1320. *A gothman da, prāk y wreta dhymmo ammé*, O good fellow, why dost thou kiss me? P.C. 1105. *Mar ny wreta y crygy, bŵth ny dhueth neffrē dhé'n ioy ūs yn nēf*, if thou wilt not believe it, thou shalt never come to the joy that is in heaven. R.D. 1088.
- WRETH, v. a. Thou shalt or wilt do. Used also as a present. *Adam, pandra wréth, prāg na dhēth dhum wolcummé*, Adam, what art thou doing? why camest thou not to welcome me? O.M. 257. *Mar ny wréth del lavaraf, ty a fŵdh pŵr tormont sad*, if thou wilt not do as I say, thou shalt have very sad torment. O.M. 490. *David, ny wréth dhymmo chy bŵs venary*, David, thou shalt never make a house for me. O.M. 2333. A mutation of *gwréth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WREUCH, v. a. Ye shall or will do. *Omma ny wreuch why trygé*, here ye shall not remain. O.M. 317. *Gonys a wreuch pŵr vysy dhym del hevel*, ye work very diligently as it seems to me. O.M. 2448. *Na wreuch un tuch vŵth lētyé*, do not any ono moment delay. P.C. 1714. *Myrches a Ierusalem, na olouch na na wreuch drem warnaf vy nag onau vŵth*, daughters of Jerusalem, weep not, nor make lament on me, not any one. P.C. 2640. A mutation of *gureuch*, 2 pers. plur. fut. and imp. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WREYS, part. Made. *An temple may fe coul wreys*, that the temple may be fully made. O.M. 2412. A mutation of *gureys*, part. pass. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRONS, v. a. They shall or will do. *Mar tue moy nys lewyth man, rāg nouw y wrōns clamderé*, if more come, it will not be enough, from hunger they will faint. O.M. 400. *A Tās whék, gāf dhedhé y, rāg ny wodhous yn tēffry py nŵl a wrōns drōk py da*, O sweet Father, forgive them, for they know not really whether they do evil or good. P.C. 2775. A mutation of *gwrōns*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRONT, v. a. He will give. *Yn dywedh an beys my a wront ocl mercy dheys*, at the end of the world I will grant the oil of mercy to thee. O.M. 329. A mutation of *gront*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gronté*, id. qd. *grontyé*, qd. v.
- WRONTE, v. a. He may grant. *Tays ha Māb ha'n Speris Sans, vy a bŵs a leun golon, re wronté dheuch grās ha whans dhe wolowas y basconn*, Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, ye shall beseech with a full heart, that he grant to you grace and desire to hear his Passion. M.C. 1. A mutation of *gronté*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *gronté*.
- WRONTYAF, v. a. I will grant. *Bōs gweythas a wrontyaf dhys*, to be a keeper I will grant to thee. O.M. 74. A mutation of *grontyaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *grontyé*.
- WRONTYO, v. a. Ho may grant. *Y grās dheuchwhy re wronntyo*, may he grant his grace to you. O.M. 1726. A mutation of *grontyo*, 3 pers. s. subj. of *grontyé*.
- WROWEDIIE, v. a. To lie down. *Ny a'th dēg bŵs gorfen vŵs yn ponow dhe wrowedhé*, we will carry thee, till the end of the world in pains to lie. O.M. 904. A mutation of *growedhé*, qd. v.
- WRUC, v. a. He did, or made. *Ef a wrūk ow husullyé*, he did advise me. O.M. 217. *An Tās Dew a wrūk pŵp tra*, God the Father made every thing. O.M. 1188. A mutation of *grūk*, qd. v. Written also *wrūg*. *Bynygys re bo an prŵs, may wrūg an ēl ow guarnyē*, blessed be the time, when the angel warned me. O.M. 1980.
- WRUGE, v. a. He did. *Pan wrugé dres ow dyfen, fest yn tyn ef rum sorras*, when he acted against my prohibition, very grievously he provoked me. O.M. 423. *Pan wrugé dres ow defen, mēs a Parathys lowen an ēl wharē a'n goras*, when he acted against my prohibition, out of happy Paradise the angel soon put him. O.M. 922. *Arluth, geryans dhum ené, govy pan wrugé pēhé gans corf an debel vnen*, Lord, pardon to my soul, woe is me when I did sin with the body of the wicked woman. O.M. 2250. A mutation of *grūg*, 3 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *gurey*, e being added in a subjunctive construction.
- WRUSSEN, v. a. I had done, or would do. *Awos travyth ny wrussen ventytha dhe guhudhas*, because of any thing

- I would not ever accuse thee. O.M. 163. *Râg cola worth un venen, gwlan ef re gollas an plâs, a'm léf dhych-yow a wrussen*, for listening to a woman he has quite lost the place, (that) with my right hand I had made. O.M. 421, 921. *Pan clewff vy an tân, parhap y wrussen fyé*, when I should feel the fire, perhaps I should flee. O.M. 1352. A mutation of *gwrussen*, 1 pers. s. pluperf. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRUSSENS, v. a. They had done, or would do. *En Edhewon betegyns gûl tol arall ny vynné, lemyñ an tol re wrussens, y a vynné dhe servyé*, the Jews nevertheless would not make another hole, but the hole they had made, they would that it should serve. M.C. 180. *Hag a codhfons yredy, ny wrussens ow dystrewy*, and if they knew in truth, they would not destroy me. P.C. 2777. A mutation of *gwrussens*, 3 pers. pl. pluperf. of *gurey*.
- WRUSSOUCH, v. a. Ye did, or have done. *A's wrussouch cam tremené; cûth gules y dhevedh fe, namna'n dallas*, what ye have done was a wrong ending; a grief it was to see his end, it almost blinded us. R.D. 40. *Why a vâdh aguythys da râk an onor yn torma a wrussouch dhymmo pûr wêjr*, ye shall be repaid well for the honour in this time that ye have done to me very truly. P.C. 312. Written also *wrussyuch*. *Arluth whêk, ny amonn man an pyt a wrussyuch, lemyñ moy dysenour dhys*, sweet Lord, nothing avails the pit (that) thou hast made, but more dishonour to thee. O.M. 2792. A mutation of *gwrussouch*, 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gurey*, qd. v.
- WRUSSYN, v. a. We did, or made. *Mâp dén my re wrûk prenné, gans gôs ow colon na fe nép a wrussyn ny kylls*, mankind I have redeemed with the blood of my heart, that no one (whom) we have made should be lost. R.D. 2624. *Ny a fyn leverel ol, fatel wrussyn ny keusel orth an Arluth kêr Ihesu*, there is not another God than speak to the dear Lord Jesus. R.D. 1341. A mutation of *gwrussyn*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gurey*.
- WRUSSYS, v. a. Thou didst, hast done, or wouldst do. *Out warnes, drôk venen, worto pan wrussys colé*, out upon thee, wicked woman, when thou didst listen to him. O.M. 222. *Lavar dhym avos travyth, mara crusté leverel, ken fe an temple dysurjys, kyn pen try dydh y wrussys guel ys kyns y dhrehevel*, tell me, notwithstanding anything, whether thou didst say, though the temple were destroyed, before the end of three days thou wouldst raise it better than before. P.C. 1760. *Kepar del wrussys pûp tra, nag ês ken Dew agesos*, like as thou hast done everything, there is not another God than thou. R.D. 2476. A mutation of *gwrussys*, 2 pers. s. preter. of *gurey*.
- WRUSTA, v. a. Thou hast done. *Pan drôk-kuleth a wrusta? gorthyp vy na vîf tollys*, what evil deed hast thou done? answer me, that I be not deceived. P.C. 2007. A mutation of *gwrusta*, comp. of *gwrus*, id. qd. *gures*, 2 pers. s. imperf. of *gurey*, and *te*, thou. Used in questions.
- WRUTHYL, v. a. To do or make. *A meys ôf ow pre-dyry pandra allaf dhe wruthyl*, I am puzzled thinking what I can do. O.M. 194. *Arluth câf, dhe archadow y wruthyl rês ew dhymmo*, dear Lord, thy commands need is to do them. 998. A mutation of *gruthyl*, qd. v.
- WRYLLEUCH, v. a. Ye may do. *Ha dhynohy me re ordynas glâs nép ynnay râk trygé, kepar del ordenas an Tâs dymmo vy yn lowené; may wrylleuch yn lowené keffrys dybry hag evê war ow bôs yn uhelder*, and for you I have ordained the kingdom of heaven, to dwell in it, like as my Father ordained for me in joy; that ye may eat and drink of my food on high. P.C. 811. A mutation of *gwrylleuch*, 2 pers. pl. subj. of *gurey*.
- WRYLLY, v. a. Thou mayst do. *Saw guet may wrylly cresy*, but take care that thou do believe. O.M. 1784. *Dhe pygy me a vynsé, na wrylly y dysyryé yn torma dhypworthyp vy*, I would pray thee, that thou wouldst not desire it at this time from me. R.D. 1933. A mutation of *gwrylly*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *gurey*.
- WRYLLYF, v. a. I may do. *An Tâs a wrûk ow formyé, a'm offryn re woffé grâs; ha pan wryllyf tremené a'n bÿs, rum gorre dh'y wlas*, the Father (who) created me, to my offering may he acknowledge favour; and when I shall pass away from the world, may he bring me to his land. O.M. 531. *Fenag a wryllyf ammé, henna yw ef rum lauté*, whomsoever I may kiss, that is he, by my truth. P.C. 1085. A mutation of *gwryllyf*, 1 pers. s. subj. of *gurey*.
- WRYLLYN, v. a. Wo may do. *Bÿs yn epscop fystynyn; warfor streché na wryllyn, dûn scon ganso*, to the bishop let us hasten; wherefore that we may not delay, let us come with him soon. P.C. 1135. A mutation of *gwryllyn*, 1 pers. pl. subj. of *gurey*. *Wrellen* is another form, qd. v.
- WRYNCH, s. m. A trick. *Bysy yw dheuch bones wâr; coynt mûr yw an guâs hep mar, hag a aswon lyes wrynch*, it is good for you to be cautious; the fellow is very sharp without doubt, and knows many a trick. P.C. 1001. From the Ang. Sax. *wrence*, deceit. Scott. *wrink*, *wrynk*.
- WRYS, part. Made, done. *Dûn dhe leverel yn scon d'agan arluth Salamon bones an temple coul wrÿs*, let us come to say forthwith to our lord Solomon, that the temple is quite done. O.M. 2581. A mutation of *gwrÿs*, part. pass. of *gurey*.
- WRYTH, s. m. Sorrow. *Ple ma haneth a wôr dén vîth may cassen whêth Cryst lèn a wryth*, where is there tonight any man (that) knows where I may find yet Christ full of sorrow? R.D. 850.
- WUIR, s. f. A sister. Corn. Voc. *soror*. It is doubtful whether this word is to be read *wuir*, or *huir*, qd. v.
- WUL, v. a. To do or make. *Ny sconnyaf yn nép maner a wûl ol dhe voluneth*, I will not refuse in any manner to do all thy will. O.M. 1292. *Otté omma prynnner genef dhe wûl tân, degys a dré*, behold here wood with me to make a fire, brought from home. O.M. 1314. A mutation of *gûl*, qd. v.
- WULUDOC, adj. Rich. Corn. Voc. *divcs*. W. *goludog*, fr. *golud*, wealth. Arm. *glad*.
- WUTHYL, v. a. To do or make. *An Edhewon ny wodhyé an prennyer py fêns kefs dhe wuthyl crous anedhé*, tho Jews knew not where the timbers should be found to make a cross of them. M.C. 151. *Fysteneuch ow leverel pendra reys dhyn dhe wuthul*, hasten ye to say what is needful for us to do. R.D. 2252. A mutation of *guthyl*, qd. v.
- WY, pron. subs. Ye or you. *Tays ha Mâb ha'n Speris Sans wy a bÿs a leun golon*, Father, and Son, and the Holy Ghost ye shall beseech with a full heart. M.C. 1. *Euch yn fen dh'y dhyscylon, ha leverouch wy dhedhé, ha*

dhe Pedyr, dós yn scon erybyn dhe Alylé; ena Crist, an kâf colon, wy a'n kâff yn lowenê, go ye quite to his disciples, and tell ye to them, and to Peter, to go forthwith to meet him to Galilee; there Christ, the loving heart, ye shall find in joy. M.C. 256. A softened form of why, qd. v.

WY, s. m. Water. *Pryce.* The general form used in forming local names in Cornwall is *gy*, qd. v. W. *gwy, wy.*

WYAN, s. m. Bream fish. *Pryce.* *I rôf henwyn dhe'n puskas dhe wyun, pengarnas, selyas, me a's reckon oll dybbians, I give names to the fishes, to breams, gurnards, congers, I will reckon them all distinctly. C.W. 32.*

WYDHEN, v. a. We know. *Ellas, bythqueth kyns lemme'n y vós guŷr Dew ny wydhen, alas, ever before now, we did not know that he was true God. P.C. 1914. Ni a wydhen, we know; ti a wydhy, thou shalt know; ti a wydhs, thou didst know; hwi a wydh, ye did know. Llwyd, 247. Another form of wodhen, &c. qd. v.*

WYL, v. a. He shall see. *Ti a wyl, thou shalt see. Llwyd, 246. Another form of wél, a mutation of gwél, 3 pers. s. fut. of gweles.*

WYLA, v. a. Seek thou. *En keth guás-ma ydhesé gans Ihesu worth y servyé, ha'y naché bŷth ny wyla, rák dhe gous a brêf neffré dhe vós dén a Galilé aperi dhe pûp ús omma, this same fellow was staying with Jesus serving him, and never seek thou to deny it, for thy speech proves ever that thou art a man of Galilee clearly to every man (that) is here. P.C. 1407. 2 pers. s. imp. of whylas, qd. v.*

WYLFYTH, v. a. He shall see. *Ty a wylfyth an toknys; kyn wylly mûr wolowys, na dhout ny fýdh ken ys da, thou shalt see the tokens; though thou mayst see much light, fear not that it will be other than good. O.M. 716. Me a lever dheuch deffry, pyw penag a'm gweclha vy ef a wylfyth ow Thás, I say to you seriously, whoever hath seen me shall see my Father. R.D. 2384. A mutation of gwylfyth, 3 pers. s. fut. of gweles.*

WYLLY, v. a. Thou mayst see. *Mŷr gwel orth an wedhen; mŷr pandra wylly ynny, look better at the tree; look what thou caust see in it. O.M. 801. Ty a wêdh prysonys, na wylly golow yn bŷs, bŷs pen vlydhen, thou shalt be imprisoned, that thou mayst not see light in the world, till the end of a year. R.D. 71. A mutation of gwylly, 2 pers. s. subj. of gweles.*

WYLSTA, v. a. Thou hast seen. *A Seth, osa dynythys agy dhe yét Paradys, lavar dhym pandra wylsta, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise, tell me what thou hast seen. O.M. 765. A wylsta ken yn torma ys del egé agensow, hast thou seen different now than as it was just now? O.M. 795. A mutation of gwylsta, a compound form of gwylsys, 2 pers. s. preter. of gweles, and te, thou.*

WYLSYN, v. a. We have seen. *Y vernans ef pan wylsyn, ellas, when we saw his death, alas. R.D. 689. Alemma dún ny dhe trê, ha leveryn yn pûp le, del wylsyn ny, hence let us go home, and let us say in every place as we have seen. R.D. 807. A mutation of gwylsyn, id. qd. gwelsyn, 1 pers. pl. preter. of gweles.*

WYLSYS, v. a. Thou hast seen. *Máb Dew o nêb a wylsys, avel flôch byhan maylys; ef a bren Adam dhe dás, the Son of God it was thou sawest, like a little child swathed; he will redeem Adam, thy father. O.M. 809. A*

mutation of gwylsys, id. qd. gwelsys, 2 pers. s. preter. of gweles.

WYLYN, v. a. I did see. *An pŷth a wrén my ny wodh-yen, ráq ny wylsyn; hag a quellen, my ny'n grussen, kyn fên ledhys, the thing I did I knew not, for I did not see; and if I had seen, I would not have done it, though I were killed. P.C. 3022. Bŷth ny wylsyn yn nêp tu, I saw nothing on any side. R.D. 434. A mutation of gwylsyn, id. qd. gwelwyn, 1 pers. s. imperf. of gweles.*

WYLYS, v. a. I have seen. *Ol an tekter a wyllys, ny ŷl taves dén yn bŷs y leverel bynytha, all the beauty (that) I saw, the tongue of no man in the world can tell it ever. O.M. 766. Ny fûf dén dhodho bythqueth, na ny wyllys kyns lymman y lwy na'y fêth, I have never been a man of his, nor have I seen his form nor his face before now. P.C. 1239. A mutation of gwyllys, id. qd. gwelys, 1 pers. s. preter. of gweles.*

WYN, adj. White, blessed. *I vam whêk, Marya wyn, pûb ŷr fystenê a wre, may hallê doys war y byn, y máb kemmys a garé, his sweet mother, blessed Mary, always made haste that she might come to meet him, her son so much she loved. M.C. 171. A mutation of gwyn, qd. v.*

WYNYN, card. num. One. *Llwyd, 176. Another late form of onan, qd. v.*

WYR, adj. True. See *Wir*.

WYR, v. irr. He knows. *Dew e wŷr, God knows; ev a wŷr, he knoweth, or will know. Llwyd, 232, 247. Another form of wôr, qd. v.*

WYRAS, s. m. Liquor, drink. A mutation of gwiras, qd. v.

WYRCHAS, s. f. A virgin. *Onan yw an Tás a nêf, arall Crist y un vaaw ef, a vŷdh a wyrchas genys, one is the Father of heaven, another Christ, his one Sou, (that) shall be of a virgin born. O.M. 2663. A mutation of gwyrchas, id. qd. gwerches, qd. v.*

WYRHES, s. f. A virgin. *Bynyges re bo an prŷs, may fe a venvn genys, an wyrhes kêr Maria, blessed be the time that he was born of woman, the dear Virgin Mary. R.D. 154. A mutation of gwyrhes, qd. v.*

WYRTHEWYS, v. irr. He knew. *† Ev a wyrthewys, he did know. Llwyd, 247. A late corruption of wodhvedhys. A mutation of godhvedhys, 3 pers. s. preter. of godhvos, qd. v.*

WYSC, v. a. He will strike. *Me a'th wysk gans ow gwelan, I will strike thee with my rod. P.C. 2734. A mutation of gwysc, 3 pers. s. fut. of gwyscel, qd. v.*

WYSCÉ, v. a. To clothe. *Me a ordyn y wyské yn purpyr rych, kepar del goth dhe vychtern, I order that he be clothed in rich purple, like as is becoming to a king. P.C. 2121. A mutation of gwyscé, qd. v.*

WYSCÉL, v. a. To strike. *Arluth, lavar dyssempys dhynny, mars ŷw bôdh dhe vrcys, ha bolnegoth an Tás my dhe wyskel nêp ŷs worth dhe dalkennê, Lord, say immediately to us, if it is the will of thy mind, and the wish of the Father, that I should strike with the sword him that is holding thee. P.C. 1140. A mutation of gwyscel, qd. v.*

WYSKENS, v. a. They struck. *Gans pûb colmen may'th ellê, pan wyskens, yn nês an crow, that with every knot the blood might come forth when they struck. M.C. 131. A mutation of gwyscens, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of gwyscel, qd. v.*

WYSTRE, v. a. To whisper. *Apert vythqueth y tyskys ow dyskes dh'e'n Yedhewon*; worth golow nōs ny geusys, na ny wystrys yn scoforn, openly always I have taught my doctrine to the Jews; by the light of night I have not spoken nor whispered in the ear. P.C. 1254. (W. *sibrwd, sisial*. Lat. *susurro*.)

WYTH, s. m. Care, guarding. *Ha'y Spyrys re worro wjth a'm ené*, and may his Spirit set a guard over my soul. O.M. 1978. A mutation of *gwith*, qd. v.

WYTH, s. m. A work, deed. *War agan keyn ef a dhue dhe dré, dh'y settyé dh'y le, rág pâr dha ew rág an wjth*, on our back it will come home to put it in its place; for very good it is for the work. O.M. 2572. *Pûp dén yn bÿs-ma a wôr, dén vythol na'n drehafsé yn try dÿdh wjth war nép cor*, every one in this world knows, that no man whatever would build it in three days' work, in any way. P.C. 388. *My ny garaf streché pèl, na nÿl dhé wjth na dhé sùl*, I do not like to stay long neither work day nor sunday. R.D. 2250. A mutation of *gwjth*, qd. v.

WYTH, s. f. A time, a course. *Drefen un wjth dhe hen-wel, lydhys ôf pâr dhyogel*, because of naming thee once, I am killed very certainly. O.M. 2724. *Aban rés an brâs un-wjth, ny fynnaf y ry dywyth*, since I have given the judgment once, I will not give it twice. P.C. 2496. *Me re'n cusullyes mÿl wjth*, I have advised him a thousand times. P.C. 1811. A mutation of *gwjth*, qd. v.

WYTH, v. a. He will take care. *Ty â yn pryson na wyllly deydh, ha me a wjth na'n lytry*, thou shalt go to prison, that thou see not day, and I will take care that thou steal him uot. R.D. 58. A mutation of *gwith*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gwêthé*, qd. v.

WYTHE, v. a. To take care of, to keep. *My re bredyrys gûl prat, rág y wythé erbyn háf*, I have thought of doing a thing, to keep it against summer. O.M. 488. A mutation of *gwithé*, qd. v.

WYTHES, s. m. A keeper. *Nép ma'n ressys dhe wethé, dheworth henna govynné; py ûr fÿf vy y wythes*, he to whom thou gavest him to keep, demand him of that one; when was I his keeper? O.M. 576. A mutation of *gwythes*, qd. v.

WYTHRES, s. f. A work, deed. *A Dás, del ón dhe wyth-res, a bol hag a lyys formys*, O Father, as we are thy work, of clay and mire created. O.M. 1069. *Me a wrâk trespassyê crêf, pan y'n nechys Dew a nêf, hag ol y wythres keffrys*, I did trespass strongly, when I denied him the God of heaven, and all his work also. P.C. 1443. A mutation of *gwythres*, qd. v.

WYTHYES, s. m. A keeper. *Anodho mâr 'thes preder, worth y wythyes govynné*, for him if there is anxiety, from his keeper ask him. O.M. 609. A mutation of *gwythyes*, qd. v.

Y.

THIS letter is chiefly used as in Welsh, and many words are spelt exactly the same in both languages, as *bÿth*, ever; *dÿdh*, a day; *ymma*, hero; *yn*, in; &c. It is also used to express the diphthongal sound of *i*, as in the

English words *wine, fine, &c.*, which is always written in Welsh, *ei*; thus C. *y*; W. *ei*, his, her, its. It is also constantly used in the Ordinalia for *i*; thus we find *gwyn, gwyr, gwyrioneth*, for *gwin, gwir, gwirionedh, &c.* Y is the only letter in Welsh which has two distinct sounds. In monosyllables that of *u* in the English words *turn, burn, &c.* The following monosyllables are exceptions, and have the penultimate sound, viz. *y, ydh, ym, yn, yr, ys, vy, dy, myn*. Both sounds are expressed in the English word *sundry*. It is singular that the same rule obtains in Manx. "Y in the penultima, antepenultima, &c. is pronounced as *u* in the English *turn, hunt, further, sturdy*; or as *i* in *bird, third*; as *spyrryd, ymmyrchagh*. In the ultima or monosyllables, as *i* in *tin, skin, thin, trim*, except these monosyllables *y, ym, yn, gys, ayn, myn*, which sound *y* as in the penultima. The constant sound of *y* in the penultima, and its ordinary sound in the ultima, are both exemplified in the single word *sundry*." *Kelly's Manx Grammar*. This letter has no place in the Armorie, Irish, and Gaelic alphabet.

Y, pron. s. They, them. *Ro dhedhé aga hynwyn, y a dhue dh'e'th worhemwyn*, give to them their names, they will come at thy command. O.M. 121. *Dev dhén a gefyfh ena; gor y yn mës desempys, pâr vysy a veydh dhedhé*, two men thou shalt find there; put them outside immediately, very hard it shall be for them. O.M. 334. *Agá hynwyn y a vÿdh an houl, ha'n lór, ha'n stergan*, their names shall be the sun, and the moon, and the stars. O.M. 35. *My a worhemwyn, guythech why y, I command, watch ye them*. O.M. 2042. *Guthyl crous annedhé y*, to make a cross out of them. O.M. 1952. W. *hwy, hwyt, t̄wy, t̄wynt*. Arm. *hi, t̄y*. Ir. *siad, iad, t̄e*. Gael. *iad*. Manx, *ad*. Gr. *oi*. Lat. *ii, æ, ca*. Y, pron. adj. His, her its. The genders are determined by the initials following. After the pronoun masculine the initial assumes the soft form as *tás*, a father; *y dás*, his father. When feminine the initial is aspirated. The same rule is observed in Welsh and Armorie. *Iowan y vam a sensy Marya, Crist del arsé; yn pûb manner may hylly, y vam prest a's onoré; yn delma comfort dhydh y mab a vynnas dygtyé*, John esteemed Mary as his mother, as Christ had commanded; in every way that he could, as his mother he readily honoured her; thus her son would provide comfort for her. M.C. 199. *Rág porrys rÿs o dhodho gasé y ben dhe gregy, rág galsé glân dheworto y voys*, for it was very needful to him to leave his head to hang, for clean from him his blood had gone. M.C. 207. *War y holon may crunys dre nerth an bum fynten voys*, so that on her heart gathered through force of the blow a fountain of blood. M.C. 224. *Gans y gÿk ha'y voys, with his flesh and his blood*. O.M. 812. *Dre y vernans yredy ol an bÿs a vÿdh sylwys*, through his death clearly all the world will be saved. O.M. 817. *Pan varwo, gorry yntre y dhÿns ha'y dawas*, when he dies, put them between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *Y wordhÿyé y teleth dhÿys, to worship him is incumbent on thee*. O.M. 1775. *Lemmyn ny a gÿll gwelas lavar Du maga del wra nêb a vynno y glewas*, now we may see how the word of God will feed whosoever will hear it. M.C. 12. (*An temple, fem.*) *yn triddydhyowgel ef a wra y trehevel*, (the temple) in three days easily he will raise it. P.C. 353. *Rák henna warbarth*

- ol y feehas gulân dedhy hy y feydh guffy*, for that together all her sin to her shall be clean forgiven. P.C. 528. W. *ei*, †*e*, †*i*. Arm. *e*, *he*. Ir. *a*. Gael. *a*. Manx, *e*.
- Y**, a verbal particle used before a verb in affirmative sentences, when the nominative follows, or is omitted. *A* being used when the nominative precedes, as *ni a wra*, we will do. It aspirates the initials of words following, and requires *h* before vowels. *Avel Du y fedhyth guris*, like God thou shalt be made. M.C. 6. *Dheworté un lam bechan ydh êth pesy may hallé*, he went from them a little distance that he might pray. M.C. 53. *Y wholhas y dhewlagas gans y eyll lcyff o gosys, dre rás an goys y whelas Ihesus Crist del o dydhytis*, he washed his eyes with his one hand (that) was bloodied, through the grace of the blood he saw how Jesus Christ was treated. M.C. 219. *Râg henna y tanvonas Crist dhodho ef may 'n dampné*, therefore he sent Christ to him that he might condemn him. M.C. 108. Before vowels *ydh* is used qd. v. W. *y*, *ydh*, *yr*.
- Y**, prep. In. An abbreviated form of *yn*, qd. v. *Kyns y un teller yn beys dew kendoner ydh egé*, formerly in a place in the world, there were two debtors. P.C. 501. *Pûr wjr ef a fue genys y Bethlem Iudi*, very truly he was born in Bethlehem Juda. P.C. 1607. *Ken teffo y ges golok*, should he come into your sight. R.D. 1861. *Ena ny a rêd y gen lyfryow*, there we will read in our books. R.D. 2411. The adverbial particle *yn* is similarly abbreviated. *A alsesta y aswonfos? Galsen y ta, dhe'n kensa fu*, couldst thou know him? I could well, at the first sight. R.D. 863.
- YA**, adv. Yea, yes. *Pryce*. Written also *ia*, qd. v.
- YACH**, adj. Sound, healthy. See *Iâch*.
- YACHE**, v. a. To make sound, to heal. See *Iaché*.
- YACHES**, s. m. Health. See *Iachcs*.
- YAR**, s. f. A hen. Corn. Voc. *gallina*. See *Iâr*.
- YBBA**, adv. In this place, here. *Llwyd*, 65. A further corruption of *ybma*, as that is of *ymma*, qd. v.
- YBBERN**, s. m. The sky. *Yn ybbern y fydh gwelys*, in the sky it shall be seen. C.W. 180. Written also *ybron*. *Yn ybron ês awartha*, in the sky (that) is above. C.W. 6. Both later forms of *eborn*, qd. v.
- YBEN**, pron. subs. The other. *Gebal, a dystouch mars ty a dhég a neyl pen dhe dour Cedron, eachaf yben pûr an-weak*, Gebal, immediately if thou wilt carry the one end to the water of Cedron, I will seize the other very sharp. O.M. 2816. *Heys Crist y a gemeras a'n neyll léf bÿs yn yben*, the length of Christ they took from the one hand even to the other. M.C. 178. *Me ha'm cowyth a drcha dismas yn ban; gueres lemmyn me a'th pÿs, ha why drehevouch ybeyn, may farwé an dhew vÿlen*, I and my comrade will raise Dismas up; help now I pray thee; and do ye raise the other, that the two villains may die. P.C. 2826. Written also *hyben*, qd. v. This pronoun is peculiar to Cornish and Armoric, and is not found in Welsh, where *llall* is the equivalent. In Armoric, *eben* is used for "the other," when feminine only. In Cornish it is used when masculine as well.
- YBMA**, adv. In this place, here. † *Mîr Dzhiân, mêdh e vester; ybma dha guber*, see Jolin, says his master, here are thy wages. *Llwyd*, 251. A late corruption of *ymma*, qd. v.
- YC**, adv. Also. *Llwyd*, 249. Eng. *eke*.
- YD**, s. m. Corn, standing corn. Corn. Voc. *seges*. Where it is also written *hit*, qd. v. The later form was *ys*, qd. v. W. *yd*, †*ith*, †*it*, (hence *gwenith*, wheat, lit. white corn.) Arm. *id*, *ed*, †*yd*, †*ith*, †*ioth*. Gael. †*ith*, †*ioth*. Gr. *σῖτος*. O.N. *æti*. Sansc. *atta*, eaten; *ad*, to eat.
- YCHELLAS**, v. a. To ascend. *Llwyd*, 245. See *Uch-llas*.
- YDDRAC**, s. m. Sorrow, grief. *Nymbes yddrac vÿth yn bÿs*, I have not any sorrow in the world. C.W. 110. The same as *edrec*, qd. v.
- YDN**, card. num. One. † *Ydn mark*, one horse. † *Ydn lygadzhac*, one-eyed. † *Re a ydn dra*, too much of one thing. *Llwyd*, 82, 231, 244. A late corruption of *un*, qd. v.
- YDNAC**, card. num. Eleven. *Llwyd*, 176. A late corruption of *unnec*, qd. v.
- YDNACAS**, adj. Eleventh. *Llwyd*, 176. A late corruption of *unnecves*.
- YDNIC**, s. m. A chick, or young bird. Corn. Voc. *pullus*. Diminutive of *edhen*, qd. v. (W. *ednan*. Arm. *evnik*.) *Llwyd*, 132, gives *ydnunge* as a late form.
- YDZHI**, v. subs. He is. † *Ydzhî gys lâs bew*, is your father alive? *Llwyd*, 245, 246. Though a late form, it agrees closely with W. *ydî*.
- YDZHENS**, v. subs. They are. *Llwyd*, 246. W. *ydynt*.
- YDH**, a particle used in composition before verbs when beginning with vowels, as *a* is before consonants. *Dhys ydh archaf, a dyreyth*, I command thee, O earth. O.M. 381. *Y honan ydh ymwanas*, himself he has stabbed. R.D. 2065. *Ydh emwyskys yn golon*, he smote himself in the heart. R.D. 2067. *Dhe'n kêth plâs-na dhynch ydh âf*, to that same place to you I will go. R.D. 2400. W. *ydî*.
- YDHAMA**, v. subs. I am. *Why a'm gwêl, overdevys ydhama warbarth gans blew*, ye see me, overgrown I am with hair. C.W. 110. A reduplicate form of *oma*, qd. v.
- YDHANWAF**, v. a. I name. *Ydhanwafbuch ha tarow*, I name cow and bull. O.M. 123. A contracted form of *ydh* and *hanwaf*, 1 pers. s. fut. of *henwel*, qd. v.
- YDHAPYAS**, v. a. It happened. *Ydhapyas dhym gûl foly, trystya a wrâf y'th vercy*, it happened to me to do folly, trust I will in thy mercy. P.C. 1438. Comp. of *ydh*, and *hapyas*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *happya*, formed from Eng. *hap*.
- YDHE**, v. subs. He was. *Ihesu Crist yn pow may 'dhe, ef a sarvye an glevyon*, Jesus Christ in the country, where he was, he healed the sick. M.C. 25. A redupl. form of *e*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *bôs*.
- YDHEGE**, v. subs. He was. *Kyns y un teller yn beys dew kendoner ydhegé dhe un dettor*, once in a place in the world there were two debtors to one creditor. P.C. 502. A redupl. form of *egé*, qd. v.
- YDHEN**, v. subs. I was. *Yn le may 'dhên, yn trevow yn splan me a's derevas*, in the place where I was, in towns clearly I declared them. M.C. 79. A redupl. form of *ên*, qd. v.
- YDHENS**, v. subs. They were. *Reson y a rey ragthé, mes war fals ydhens growndys*, reasons they gave for them, but on falsehood were they grounded. M.C. 118. A redupl. form of *êns*, qd. v.
- YDHESAF**, v. subs. I am. *Râk ewen anwous ny glewaf ygender dhum troys; ydhesaf ow clanderé*, for very chilliness I feel not the cold to my feet; I am fainting.

- P.C. 1224. A double reduplicate form of *ôf*, qd. v.
- YDHESAS, v. subs. Thou art. *A Thomas, nysyw goky; ydhasas ow nuskegy, yn mës a fordh*, O Thomas, he is not foolish; thou art raving, out of the way. R.D. 1466. A double reduplicate of *ôs*.
- YDHESE, v. subs. He was. M.C. 162. Read *ydh* and *csé*, qd. v.
- YDHESES, v. subs. Thou wast. P.C. 2259. Read *ydh* and *eses*, qd. v.
- YDHESOUCH, v. subs. Ye were. P.C. 332. Read *ydh* and *esouch*, qd. v.
- YDHETA, v. n. Thou wilt go. *Prâg ydhetâ er y pym, râk Cryst a brennas yn tyn omma a'th drôs*, why wilt thou go against him? for Christ, who painfully redeemed, brought thee here. R.D. 241. To be read *ydh*, and *etâ*, poetic form of *êth*, qd. v.
- YDHO, v. subs. He was. *A Bertyl, asogé mûs ha goky, dres ol an dûs py ydho fûl*, O Bartholomew, thou art mad and stupid, beyond all the people that were foolish. R.D. 973. A reduplicate form of *o*, qd. v.
- YDHOF, v. subs. I am. *A vâp whêk, ydhof euthys*, O sweet son, I am grieved. O.M. 1236. *Gans moreth ydhof lynnwys*, with sorrow I am filled. O.M. 2194. A reduplicate form of *ôf*, qd. v.
- YDHOMA, v. subs. I am. *Lcmyn ydhoma plagys, del welouch why oll an prôf*, now I am troubled, as ye all see the proof. C.W. 114. A redupl. form of *oma*, qd. v.
- YDHON, v. subs. We are. *Nynsus bewé na fella, ydhon warbarth myshevrys*, there is no living any longer, we are altogether destroyed. O.M. 1704. A reduplicate form of *ôn*, qd. v.
- YDHOS, v. subs. Thou art. *Huhel ydhos ysedhys, ha dyantel, rom lauté*, high thou art seated, and dangerously, by my truth. P.C. 93. *Ydhoz*, Llwyd, 245. A redupl. form of *ôs*, qd. v.
- YDHOSE, v. subs. Thou art. *Prâg ydhosé nar wokky*, why art thou so foolish? P.C. 1290. A redupl. form of *osé*, qd. v.
- YDHOSTA, v. subs. Thou art. *Me a vyn môs alemma, râg ydhostu drôg ebal*, I will go from hence, for thou art a wicked colt. C.W. 174. A redupl. form of *osta*, qd. v.
- YDHOUCH, v. subs. Ye are. *Dhe Arluth nêf ydhouch druyth*, to the Lord of heaven ye are brought. O.M. 1621. A redupl. form of *ouch*, qd. v.
- YDHYN, s. m. Birds. *Adam, otté an puskes, ydhy n an nêf, ha'n bestes, kefrys yn tîr hag yn môr*, Adam, seo the fishes, the birds of heaven, and the beasts, equally in land and in sea. O.M. 118. Plur. of *edhen*, qd. v.
- YDHYNS, v. sub. They are. *Dew vâb yma dhym genys, ha torys ydhyns dha denes, why oll a's gwêl*, two sons are to me born, and grown they are to manhood, ye all see them. C.W. 78. A reduplicate form of *îns*, qd. v.
- YDHYW, v. subs. He is. *Cryst, a fue yn grous gorrys, yn mës a'n bêdh dasserchys ydhyw*, Christ, (that) was put on the cross, out of the grave is risen. R.D. 1236. *Prâg ydh-yw riidh dhe dhyllas*, why is thy raiment red? R.D. 2529. A redupl. form of *yw*, qd. v.
- YECH, interj. Oh. *O yêch*, an outcry. Llwyd, 249.
- YECHEs, s. m. Health. See *Ieches*.
- YEDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *Yedhewon*. *Lavar mars ôf vy Yedhow*, say thou if I am a Jew. P.C. 2003. *Pepenag vo a'n parth wîr a cleufyth ow voys yn tîr*,

- Sarsyn py Yedhow kyn fo*, whoever is of the true part, shall hear my voice in the land, though he be a Saracen or Jew. P.C. 2027. *Lavar dhymo vy yn scon, yw ty mychtern Yedhewon, kepar del fûs acusyys*, tell me directly, art thou king of the Jews, like as thou hast been accused? P.C. 1998. Another form of *Edhow*, qd. v.
- YEIN, adj. Cold, frigid. See *Iein*.
- YEINDER, s. m. Cold, extreme cold. Llwyd, 141. Written also *yender*, or *iender*, qd. v.
- YER, s. m. Air, sky. *Ha deydh brues dheuch ef a dhue ha why a'n guylvyth yn ycr, worth agas yuggé ol tûs an beys, crêf ha guan*, and the day of judgment he will come to you, and ye shall see him in the sky, judging you, all the men of the world, strong and weak. P.C. 1333. Another form of *ayr*, qd. v.
- YER, s. m. Hens. Plur. of *yâr*, or *iâr*, qd. v.
- YERL, s. m. An earl. *Goon Yerl*, the earl's down. *Pryce. W. iarll. Arm. † iarl. Ir. iarla. Gael. iarlu. Ang. Sax. eorl.*
- YET, s. m. A gate. Pl. *yettys*. *Agy dhe'n yet gor dhe ben*, within the gate put thy head. O.M. 743. *A Seth, osa dynythys agy dhe yet paradys*, O Seth, thou art come within the gate of Paradise. O.M. 764. *Dûn tôth brâs dhe prenné agan yettys*, let us come in great haste to bar our gates. P.C. 3039. Prov. Eng. *yate*.
- YEUES, s. m. A desire, wish. *A Dâs, del ôs bynyges, môs dhodho yw ow yeues, del yw e ow Arluth kêr*, O Father, as thou art blessed, it is my desire to go to him, as he is my dear Lord. P.C. 1046. *Râg ol ow yeues pûp prîs ty a vîdh pûr wîr nefré*, for all my love always thou shalt very truly ever have. O.M. 2125.
- YEUGEN, s. f. A ferret. Corn. Vocab. *feruncus*. W. *ieugen*.
- YEUNY, v. a. To desire, to wish. *Mars yw hemma an Ihesu, wolcom yw rc'n Arluth Dew; y weles my re yeunys*, if this is the Jesus, he is welcome, by the Lord God; to see him I have wished. P.C. 1701.
- YF, v. a. Drink thou. *Yn pow-ma nynsus guel guîñ, râg hemma yw pyment fyn; yuf ow Arluth hep parow*, in this country there is not better wine, for this is fine liquor; drink it, my lord without equal. O.M. 1916. 2 pers. s. imp. of *cvé*, qd. v. W. *îv. Arm. ef, iv.*
- YFARN, s. m. Hell. See *Ifarn*.
- YG, s. m. A hook. *Yg hôrn*, an iron hook. Llwyd, 242. Written also *îg*, qd. v.
- YGE, v. subs. Is. *Dhc dhyskyblon yw serrys mûr, ha'n Yedhewon gans nerth pûp ûr ygé kerhyn*, thy disciples are very sad, and the Jews with great strength always are round about them. R.D. 886. A corrupted form of *usy*, qd. v.
- YGERY, v. a. To open. Part. *ygerys*. Somo of the tenses are formed from *ygory*. 2 pers. s. imp. and 3 pers. s. fut. *ygor*. 3 pers. s. preter. *ygoras*. *Râk an porthow hep dyvedh a vîdh ygerys yn wêdh, may'th ello abervedh an mychtern a lowenê*, for the everlasting gates shall be opened also, that may enter in the king of joy. R.D. 102. *Euch, ow dew êl, dhum servons lêl, yn pryson êns; hep ygery, na fôs terry, drev hy yn mës*, go my two angels, to my faithful servants, (that) are in prison; without opening or breaking wall, bring them out. R.D. 317. *Ty wâs gegler kesudow, ygor scon an darasow, ha kêdh an prysnes yn mës*, thou jailer, detestable

fellow, open directly the doors, and haul the prisoners out. R.D. 632. *Me a's ygor wharré, an darasow agan naw*, I will open them soon, our nine doors. R.D. 638. *An carna a ygoras, del o desthys dhodho ef*, that rock opened, as it was fated for him. R.D. 2335. *Ygor an daras*, open thou the door. P.C. 1985. Written also *egery*, qd. v.

YLL, v. n. He will go. *Ny ŷl an gŷst yn y blás; re hŷr ew a gevelyn*, the beam will not go into its place; too long it is by a cubit. O.M. 2528. 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *mones*. W. *él*.

YLL, pron. adj. The one, one of two. *Gansé Crist a ve tewlys war an groús dhe wrowedhé, ha'y ŷll lēff a ve tackis orth en grouws fast may thesē, ha'y ŷll troys a ve gorris poran war ben y gelé*, by them was Christ thrown on the cross to lie, and one of his hands was nailed on the cross, so that it was fast, and one of his feet was put right over the other. M.C. 179. Another form of *eyl*, qd. v.

YLL, v. n. He shall or will be able. *Ganso kyn fēs tewlys, te a ŷll sevel artē*, though thou wert thrown down by him, thou wilt be able to rise again. M.C. 22. *Rāg ny a ŷl gŷl scovva*, for we may make a tent. O.M. 1717. *Pŷw a ŷl henna bones*, who can that be? P.C. 771. *Synt Iocyn whēk re'n carro, ha dres pŷp ol re'n gordhŷo, kepar del ŷll e yn ta*, may sweet Jove love him, and honour him above every body, like as he can well. P.C. 1849. *Y a ŷl bones kechys gans tŷs war fordh dhecorthyn*, they may be taken by people on the way from us. P.C. 2293. *Me a ŷl bōs morethek*, I may be mournful. P.C. 3187. *Ny won futel ŷl wharfos*, I know not how it can happen. R.D. 229. *Pandra ŷl henna bones*, what can that be? O.M. 157. A mutation of *gŷll*, 3 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.

YLLENS, v. n. They were able. *Ha dhodho a leverys, re saffē Crist heb strevŷē ol dh'y vōdh gans golowys, ha na yllens y gwythē, y vōdh na vo colenwys*, and (they) said to him, that Christ had risen incontestably, all to his will with lights, and they were not able to keep him, that his will should not be fulfilled. M.C. 248. A mutation of *gyllys*, 3 pers. pl. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.

YLLONS, v. n. They shall or will be able. *Rāg an lafur ŷs dhedhé, vŷth ny yllons ymweres*, for the labour that is to them, they will never be able to help themselves. O.M. 1420. *Ny yllons bōs nysfrys, an tŷs yw marow*, they cannot be numbered, the people (that) are dead. O.M. 1544. A mutation of *gyllys*, 3 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.

YLOUCH, v. n. Ye shall or will be able. *Ken teffo y ges golok, dhodho ny yllouch gŷl drōk, me a gŷs*, though he should come into your sight, to him ye will not be able to do harm, I believe. R.D. 1862. *Un pols golyas ny yllouch dhum comfōrtŷē*, one moment can ye not watch to comfort me? M.C. 55. A mutation of *gylloch*, 2 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.

YLLY, v. n. He was able. *Camen Pylat pan welas na yllŷ Crist delhŷffrē*, when Pilate saw that he was not able any way to deliver Christ. M.C. 150. *Rāg gwan spyr hag ef yn ten, cuman na yllŷ gwythē*, from weak spirit, and he constrained, that he could not keep any way. M.C. 205. *Pan omsettyas dhe demptyē, guthŷll pēch nēb na yllŷ*, when he set himself to tempt him, who could

not commit sin. M.C. 20. A mutation of *gylly*, 3 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.

YLLY, v. n. Thou shalt have gone. *Arluth, pandra wrāf lemman, pan yllŷ gy ahanan dhe'n nēf dhe'n Tās*, Lord, what shall I do now, when thou shall have gone from us to heaven to the Father? R.D. 2452. 2 pers. s. 2 fut. of irr. v. *mones*. W. *eli*.

YLLYF, v. n. I may go. *Kymereuch, eweuch an guŷn, rāg ny ewaf bŷs dēdh fŷn genouch annodho na moy, bŷs may'th yllŷf yn ow gwŷlās*, take, drink ye the wine, for I will not drink till the last day with you of it any more, until that I go into my kingdom. P.C. 726. 1 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *mones*. W. *ehwyē*.

YLLYN, v. n. We may go. *Yn ewn fordh dh'y may'th yllyn, may feen hembrynkys, pesyn en Tās Dew leun a vercy*, in the right road to it, that we may go, that we may be conducted, let us pray the Father God, full of mercy. O.M. 1972. *Yw ōn pāsŷk dhynny parys, ma yllyn mōs dhe soper*, is the paschal lamb ready for us, that we may go to supper? P.C. 708. *Henna ny a vyn notŷē le may'th yllyn yn pŷp le, y vōs dasserhys*, that we will make known, where we may go in every place, that he is risen again. R.D. 664. 1 pers. pl. subj. of irr. v. *mones*.

YLLYN, v. n. We shall or will be able. *Lavar, ewyŷth da del ōs, fattel yllyn aswonvos en harlot yn mŷsk y tŷs*, say, good fellow as thou art, how shall we be able to know the knave among his people. P.C. 966. *Arluth, ny ā dhy wharē, rāk ny yllyn yn nēp trē trygē dres nōs*, Lord, we will go to it directly, for we shall not be able in any town to dwell over night. R.D. 2404. *Gynen bydhyth yn dowes, rāk na yllyn dhe welcs, cūth ny gen gās*, with us thou shalt be in Godhead, because that we shall not be able to see thee, sorrow will not leave us. R.D. 2455. *Ni a yllin*, we can. *Lhwŷd*, 247. A mutation of *gyllyn*, 1 pers. pl. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.

YLLYN, v. n. I was able. *Me a vynsē y wythē, ha ny yllyn cammen vŷth; pŷp ol csē ow cryē y ladhē awos travyth*, I would have preserved him, and I could not in any way; every one was crying to kill him notwithstanding anything. P.C. 3126. *Gans ow dew lagas ow syvel me ā'n gwelas, ha garow hag uthŷk brās yn kerdh gallas mēs ā'n bēdh; ny yllyn syvel yn ban rāk own anodho*, with my eyes I saw him standing; and fierce and terribly great, forth he went out of the tomb; I could not stand upright for fear of him. R.D. 533. A mutation of *gyllyn*, 1 pers. s. imperf. of *gally*, qd. v.

YLLYR, v. pass. It is possible. *A Dās Dew kēr venegēs, ny yllŷr re dhe wordhē; rāg pŷp ŷr ol dhe wythres yw da, ha mŷr dhe bytē*, O Father, dear blessed God, it is not possible too much to worship thee; for always thy work is good, and great thy compassion. O.M. 1852. A mutation of *gyllyr*, id. qd. *galler*, qd. v. See also *Hyller*.

YLLYTH, v. n. Thou shalt or wilt be able. *Yna dhys colon galas na le ŷs ty dhe ynnas gasē dhe vēs an er brās; ken ny yllŷth bōs sylwys*, thou hast a hard heart, that thou hast not lessened thy will, to leave off the great defiance (I air,) else thou wilt not be able to be saved. R.D. 1526. *Pandra yw henna dhŷso, gwelhe ny yllŷth dhymmo, pŷr wŷr hep mar*, what is that to thee? thou wilt not be able to benefit me, very truly without

- doubt. R.D. 1643. A mutation of *gylllyth*, 2 pers. s. fut. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLSYN, v. n. We were able. *Lowcné dhys Syr Pilat; awos bós ny peswar smat, guythé an bédh ny ylsyn*, joy to thee Sir Pilate, notwithstanding our being four fellows, we were not able to keep the tomh. R.D. 603. A mutation of *gylsyn*, 1 pers. pl. preter. of *gally*, qd. v.
- YLTA, v. n. Canst thou. (*Yl—te.*) *Pyw a ylla gy bones, pan yw mar rúdh dhe dhylls, yn gulascor nêf*, who canst thou be, when thy clothing is so red, in the kingdom of heaven? R.D. 2511.
- YLWYS, adj. Successful. *Hag a'n grous, del o prÿs, corf Ihesus a gernas; tÿr Marya, me a gris, pÿr ylwys a'n gweresas*, and from the cross, as was time, the body of Jesus he took, the three Maries, I believe, very successfully helped him. M.C. 230. I connect this word with *W. hylwydh*.
- YLWYS, v. n. He cried out. *Púb onan ol a ylwys, Arluth Du, yw me hena*, every one exclaimed, Lord God, am I that one? M.C. 43. *Pan y'n caffsons yntredhé, ol warbarth y a ylwys*, when they got him among them, they all cried out together. M.C. 142. A mutation of *gyhwys*, 3 pers. s. preter. of *gyhvel*, qd. v.
- YLY, s. m. Ointment, salve, cure, remedy. Pl. *ylow*. *Benyn dyr vÿr cheryté y box ryche leun a yly a uch Crist rág y unlyé, hy a ynnas y derry*, a woman through much charity her box rich full of salve, over Christ to anoint him she wished to break it. M.C. 35. *Ha mar scon del y'n guylly, ef a'th saw hep ken yly ol a'th cleves yn tyen*, and as soon as thou seest him, he will heal thee, without other remedy, of all thy malady entirely. R.D. 1695. *Y vyrys y wolyow, aga guelas o trueth, dhe'n bÿs kyns êns ylyow*, I looked on his wounds, it was pitiful to see them; to the world rather they are healings. R.D. 900. *A Arluth pen ylyow, me a wêl dhe wolyow warbarth a lês*, O Lord, head of healings, I see thy wounds altogether disclosed. R.D. 1315. *W. eli, olew. Arm. oleou, eôl, †oleo. Ir. ola. Gael. ola, willidh. Manx, oil. Gr. ελαιον. Lat. oleum. Goth. alēv.*
- YLYE, v. a. To anoint. *My a vyn mós dhe uré ow Arluth, treys ha dewlé, gans onement kêr, ha war y pen y scullyé, a pÿp squythens y sawyê, hag ylyé y vreyyon*, I will go to anoint my Lord, feet and hands with precious ointment, and shed it upon his head; from all weariness to cure him, and anoint his bruises. P.C. 478. *A pe profus lynyges ef a wodhfÿé y bós hy pechadures, ny's gassé dh'y ylyé*, if he were a blessed prophet, he would know that she is a sinner; he would not permit her to anoint him. P.C. 492. *W. elio. Arm. eôli.*
- YLYN, adj. Clean, fair. *Dyworto ma'm boma grâs, mós dhe blansé my a vyn en guel gans reonté vrâs yn nêp plath ték hag ylyn*, from him that I may have grace, I will go to plant the rods with great care, in some fair and clean place. O.M. 2080. Written also *elyn*, qd. v.
- YM, comp. pron. Used when the first person sing. is the object of a verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood. *Ym* is compounded of the verbal particle *y*, and *am*, my. *En Tâs a nêf y'm gylywy*, the Father of Heaven I am called. O.M. 1. *Lavar dhymmo dyowgel, del y'm kerry*, speak to me clearly, as thou lovest me. O.M. 1370. *A Dew, lenyn guyn ow beys, aban y'm sawyas ef*, O God, now I am happy, since he hath healed me. O.M. 1774.
- Mars dhe wel y'm gorthebeuch, fast prysonys why a vÿdh* unless ye answer me for the better, fast imprisoned ye shall be. R.D. 47. *W. ym, y'm.*
- YM, comp. prep. In my. *My re welcs y'm hunrus a dhyragof êl dyblans*, I have seen in my dream a bright angel. O.M. 1954. *Ha Pylat rág y dhanfon me a'n carvyth y'm colon alemma bÿs gorfen bcys*, and Pilate for sending him, I will love him in my heart henceforth to the end of the world. P.C. 1703. *Heys ol ow crochen scorgyys, down y'm kÿc may'th o tellys lyes mÿl tol*, all the length of my skin seoured, so that deep in my flesh were pierced many thousand holes. R.D. 2539. Comp. of the preposition *y*, for *ym*, and *am*, my. The same contraction occurs in Welsh. *I'm hing y geluais ar v' Arghwydh*, in my distress I cried on my Lord. (Prys's Metrical Version of the 120th Psalm.) *Arm. em.*
- YM, a particle prefixed to verbs, which reflects the action on the agent. Thus *gweres*, to help; *ymweres*, to help one's self. *Creggy*, to hang; *ymgreggy*, to hang one's self. Written also *em*, and *om*, qd. v.
- YMA, v. imp. There is, it is. *Pÿr luen yma dhym ow whans*, very fully there is to me my desire. O.M. 91. *Yma Dew yn tyller-ma*, God is in this place. O.M. 1992. *Why á scon ahanan dhe Pilat, rág yma owdh ysedhé*, ye shall go immediately from us to Pilate, for he is sitting. P.C. 2342. Written as commonly separately *y ma*. See *Ma*.
- YMA, adv. In this place, here. *Pÿth yw an gusyl wella dhe wruthil worth an treylor, ma yma lyes gwrek ha gour ow treylé dhodho touth-da*, what is the best counsel to do with the traitor? there is many a woman and many a man turning to him with great haste. P.C. 557. Various written *umma*, *omma*, and by Llwyd, 222, *ymma*. See *Ma*, and *Omna*.
- YMAMENDYE, v. a. To mend one's self. *Mar ny wrêth ymamendyé, ef a wra tyn dhe punssyé, may lverry och ellas*, if thou wilt not mend thyself, he will severely punish thee, that thou wilt say, Oh, alas! O.M. 1526. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *amendyé*, borrowed from English.
- YMBITHIONEN, s. f. A sheet of paper, a schedule. Corn. Voe. *scedu vel scedula. W. peithinen.*
- YMBREYSE, v. a. To judge one's self. *Ny vennaf pel ymbreysé, rág nyns yw an vaner vâs; dhe voy dén vÿth ny'm gorsé, kyn facyn mÿr*, I will not longer judge, for the custom is not good; no man any more would place me, though we may pretend much. P.C. 1677. Comp. of reflect. part. *ym*, and *breysé*, id. qd. *brusy*, qd. v.
- YMCENER, v. pass. Let it be sung to each other. *My a gân an conternot, ha ty, dyscant ymkener*, I will sing the counter note, and thou, let a descant be sung to each other. O.M. 562. 3 pers. s. imp. pass. of *ymcana*, comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *cané*, to sing. *W. ymganu.*
- YMCNOUCE, v. a. To beat each other. *Yma dheuch mÿr a dhylyt a ymknouké*, there is to you much delight to beat each other. P.C. 2323. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *cnoucé*, id. qd. *cnoucyé*, qd. v.
- YMCUSYLLE, v. a. To consult one another. *Tra vÿth ny amont dhynny y whylas ef na moy; ymcusyllé gureny ny pÿth yw guella dhe bós gwÿs*, it avails us nothing to seek him any more; let us consult together what is best to be done. R.D. 561. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *cusyllé*, id. qd. *cusylyé*, qd. v.

- YMDENNE, v. a. To draw one's self, to withdraw, to refrain. 2 pers. s. imp., and 3 pers. s. fut. *ymden.* (*Ym—tenné.*) *Efo tebel edhen, nêb a glercys ow cané, hag a'n doro dhe anken, mars ny a wra ymdenné,* he was an evil bird, whom thou heardest singing, and will bring us to sorrow, unless we do refrain. O.M. 226. *My a worhemyn wharé dhe'n glaw na moy na wrello; an lîf woth guréns ymdenné,* I will soon command the rain that it do no more; let the fierce flood withdraw. O.M. 1093. *Yn pûr wîr Dew a aswon volungeth ol dhe colon, rág henna ymden yn scon a dhycorto ef deffry,* very truly God knows all the wish of thy heart; therefore withdraw thou immediately from him in earnest. O.M. 1377. *Mar asos fûr, ty a tew, hag a ymden,* if thou art wise thou wilt be silent, and wilt withdraw. R.D. 985.
- YMDOWIA, v. a. To throw one another, to wrestle. (*Ym—towla.*) *Dho ymdowla, Llwyd, 81. W. ymdavlu.*
- YMDOWLUR, s. m. A wrestler, a champion. *Llwyd, 44, 81, 240. W. ymdavlu.*
- YMDHREHEVEL, v. a. To raise one's self. (*Ym—drehevel.*) *Dân alemma cowethé; y weles me a garsé owdh astel ymdhrechevel,* let us come hence comrades; I would have liked to have seen him endeavouring to raise himself. R.D. 395. *W. ymdhyrcavael.*
- YMDHYSQUEDHAS, v. a. To show one's self. (*Ym—dysquedhas.*) *Teveuch rák mēdh, dev adla, ymdhysquedhas ny rynnna dhe plussyon, a welouch why,* be silent for shame, (ye) two knaves, he would not shew himself to wretches, do ye see. R.D. 1499. *W. ymdhadgudhio.*
- YMGREGY, v. a. To hang one's self. (*Ym—cregy.*) *Aban uag ūs ken maner, an arhans, kettep dyner, me a's deghes war an luer, hag a vyn scon ymgregy,* since there is no other way, the silver, every penny, I brought upon the floor, and will forthwith hang myself. P.C. 1516. *W. ymgrogi.*
- YMGUEN, v. a. To move one's self. *A'n bēdh pan dlueth, ha lammé, y fyys yn un vrammé, own kemerys, del lewaraf, pen brownen; rák ny alsé ymguen, del ol degys,* from the grave when he came, and leapt, I fled in a tremor, seized by fear, as I say, rush-head; for he could not move himself, as he was entirely shut up. R.D. 2097. *W. ymvingo. Arm. emvinca.*
- YMMY, v. a. Thou shalt kiss. *Ty a saw a'n trōs dhe'n pen, dre vertu an thîr guelen, may scon dhedhé del ymmy,* thou shalt be healed from the foot to the head, by virtue of the three rods, as soon as thou shalt kiss them. O.M. 1764. *Mar scon dhodho del ymmy kychouch ef yn vryougen,* as soon as thou kissest him, catch him in the throat. P.C. 1006. 2 pers. s. subj. of *ammé*, qd. v.
- YMONS, v. imp. They are. Used with nouns plural, as *yma* is with nouns singular. *Ow popel vy grevys brás gans Pharow, yw mylyges, ymons dhymo ow cryé,* my people greatly aggrieved by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed, they are crying to me. O.M. 1418. *Tūs venecs, ha flechys, ymons onma dynnythys, ha'ga pýth degys gausé,* men, women, and children, they are come here, and their things carried with them. O.M. 1612. *An kēth guēl-ma, yn dōr ymons ol gurydhyys,* these same rods, in the earth they are all rooted. O.M. 2084. Written often separately *y mōns*, qd. v.
- YMPYNYON, s. m. The brains. See *Impinion*.
- YMSAWYE, v. a. To save one's self. (*Ym—sawyé.*) 2

- pers. s. imp. *ymsaw.* *Mars ōs máp Dew a vér brîs, ymsaw scon a dhrokeleth,* if thou art the Son of God of great price, save thyself immediately from ill usage. P.C. 2866. *Ef a allas dyougol, del glowys y leverel yn lyes le, sawyé bewuens tūs erel; lemmyn y honan ny gl ymsawyé,* he could indeed, as I heard it said in many places, save the life of other men; now himself he cannot save himself. P.C. 2878.
- YMSCEMUNYS, part. pass. Accursed. *A dhyragouch me a pûs ow bones ymskemunys, me mar a'n sewys bythqueth,* before you I pray that I may be cursed, if I have ever followed him. P.C. 1415. *Henma yw deaul ymskemunys,* this is a devil accursed. R.D. 2089. Written also *ymskemunys*. *Ke dhe vês ymskemunys yn defyfh yn tew-olgow,* go thou out, accursed, into desert into darkness. P.C. 141. The same as *emscemunys*, qd. v. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *scemunys*, part. of *semunia*, or *secmyna*, to curse.
- YMSSENSY, v. a. To feel one's self. (*Ym—sensy.*) *Lavar dhym, del y'm kerry; pan vernans a'n gevé ef, ha fatel ve fe ledhys, rág ef o stout ha gothys, hag a ymsensy dén créf,* tell me, as thou lovest me, what death did he have, and how was he killed; for he was stout and proud, and felt himself a strong man. O.M. 2222.
- YMSYWE, v. a. To follow each other. (*Ym—sywé.*) *Guyryoneth a reys bōs dreys abervedh yn mater-ma, ha leudury kekeffrys, rág ymsywé y a wra,* need is that truth be brought within this affair, and good faith also, for they do follow each other. P.C. 2450.
- YMWANE, v. a. To stab one's self. (*Ym—gwané.*) *Ar-luth, Pylat yw marow, dre payn ha dre galarow; y honan ydh ymwana,* Lord, Pilate is dead, through pain and through sorrows; himself he hath stabbed. R.D. 2065. *W. ymwana.*
- YMWEDHE, v. a. To pine. *A Arluth, ydhof lowen ty dhe vynnēs dōs gynen omma dh'agan lowenhé; henna me a lver whéth, ydhesen dre pûr hyrth war dhe lerch owdh ymwedhé,* O Lord, I am glad that thou wouldst come with us hither to gladden us; that I will say likewise, I was, through great longing, after thee pining. R.D. 1170. *W. ymhēdth,* to beseech earnestly.
- YMWERES, v. a. To help one's self. (*Ym—gwercs.*) *Ydhanwaf búch ha tarow, ha march, yw bēst hep parow dhe vāp dén rág ymweres,* I name cow, and bull, and horse, (that) is a beast without equals, for the son of man to help himself. O.M. 125. *Ymons dhymo ow cryé, rág an lafur ūs dhedhé, vŷth ny yllons ymweres,* they are to me crying, for the labour that is to them, they can never help themselves. O.M. 1420. *W. ymwared.*
- YMWRYL, v. a. To make one's self, to pretend. 3 pers. s. fut. *ymwra.* *Euch alemma gans Iudas dhe gerhas an guās muscok ugy ow ymeryl Māp Dew,* go ye hence with Judas to fetch the crazed fellow (who) is making himself Son of God. P.C. 962. *Rág nycthern nép a ym-wra, erlyn Cesar cous yma, ha'y ludhé travyth ny vern,* for he who makes himself a king, is speaking against Caesar, and to kill him it matters not. P.C. 2222. *Ydh ymweruk pûr wîr hep fal dew ha dén gans whethlow gow,* he hath made himself, without doubt, God and man with lying tales. P.C. 2395. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *gweryl*, a contracted form of *gurylthyl*, to make. *W. ymwauend, ymwneuthur.*
- YMWYTHIE, v. a. To keep one's self. (*Ym—gwythé.*)

2 pers. s. imp. *ymwyth*. *Heil mychtern an Yedhewon, ymwyth lemman rāg an kēn*, hail, king of the Jews, preserve thyself from the torture. P.C. 2144.

YMWHELES, v. a. To throw one's self. *Ellas, a Cryst, ow mār kēr, yn mār payn pan y'th welaf, ellas dre kueth yn clamder dhē'n dōr prāg na ymchelaſ*, alas, O Christ, my dear son, in much pain when I see thee; alas, through shame in a faint to the earth why shall I not throw myself? P.C. 2594. Comp. of refl. part. *ym*, and *weles*, to turn, (W. *chwelyd*.) whence *deweles*, to return. W. *ymchwelyd*, †*ymchoelyd*.

YN, prep. In, within, on, into, to. *Yn grows gans kentrow fastys*, on a cross with nails fastened. M.C. 2. *I êth ha Ihesus gansē bŷs yn Pylat o Iustis*, they went, and Jesus with them, unto Pilate (that) was Justice. M.C. 98. *A vyne gwarthē y ben war y gorff bŷs yn y droys; squardijs oll o y grohen, hag ef cudihs yn y woys*, from the very top of his head on his body to his feet; all his skin was torn, and he hidden in his blood. M.C. 135. *Pylat êth yn mēs a'y hell, yn un lowarth a'n gevē*, Pilate went out of his hall into a garden (that) he had. M.C. 140. *En debell wrēk casadow gans mūr a dōth êth yn ehy*, the wicked hateful woman with much of haste went into (the) house. M.C. 159. *Lucyfer kelmys yw whāth pūr fust yn y golmennow, hag ef a drŷk heb fyn-weth yn yffarn yn tewolgow*, Lucifer is still bound very fast in his bonds, and he shall dwell without end in hell in darkness. M.C. 212. *Yn* was abbreviated into *y*, qd. v. *Yn* enters into composition with pronouns, as *ynnof*, in me; &c. qd. v. W. *yn*, *y*, †*en*, †*in*, †*hin*, †*i*. Arm. *enn*, e. Irish, *ann*, †*in*, †*i*, †*hi*. Gael. *ann*, *anns*. Manx, *ayns*. Gr. *év*. Lat. *in*.

YN, a particle, which placed before adjectives forms them into adverbs. It aspirates the mutable initials. Thus *da*, good; *yn ta*, well. *Brās*, great; *yn frās*, greatly. *Garow*, rough; *yn harow*, roughly. *Mās*, good; *yn fās*, well. *Yn dan*, beneath; *yn rāg*, forward; *yn scon*, immediately; *yn tyn*, sharply. Instances are found where it softens the initial following, which is the rule in Welsh. *Glān*, clean; *yn lān*, cleanly. (W. *glān*, *yn lān*.) *I beyn o mar grēff ha tyn, caman na yllŷ bevē, heb daseor y cneff gwyn; bythqueth yn lān rceuse*, his pain was so strong and keen that he could not live any way without parting with his blessed soul; ever purely he had lived. M.C. 204.

YN, comp. pron. Him, it. Used when the personal pronoun is the object of the verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood, and is placed before it, when it is affixed to the verbal particle. *Y'n gwrāf ytho scon yn torma*, I will do it now immediately in this time. O.M. 1275. *Hag ef dhyn re leverys, kyn fe an temple dyswēŷs, yn tri dŷdh y'n drefasē*, and he hath said to us, though the temple were destroyed, in three days he would rebuild it. P.C. 366. *Pan fue genouch acusyys, ef ny gafas fout yn bŷs, pan y'n danfonas ef dhyn*, when he was accused by you, he found no fault in the world, when he sent him to us. P.C. 1861. *Ila dew a dhūk dustuny, y'n clewsons ow leverel*, and two bare witnesses (that) they heard him saying. M.C. 91.

YN, comp. pron. Us. Used with the first person plural, as in the preceding article. *A Dhew a nēf, dhe pysy a luen colon gueres ny, nag y'n veny velyny gans Pharow yw mylgyes*, O God of heaven, I pray thee with full heart,

help us that no villainy may be to us by Pharaoh, (that) is accursed. O.M. 1609. *Yn* is similarly used in Welsh, as *pan y'n gwelodh*, when he saw us.

YNA, adv. In that place, there. *Llwyd*, 248. Generally 'writteu *ena*, qd. v.

YNAN, pron. subs. Self. *Da ynan*, thyself. *Llwyd*, 167. A late form of *honan*, qd. v.

YNDAN, prep. Under. Arm. *indan*. See *Dun*.

YNDANNO, pron. prep. Under him. (*Yndan—o.*) *Me a vyn yn della dysky ow dyllas guella, ha tywlel a dhyr-agtho; yma gynef flowrys tēk yn onor dhum arluth whēk, aga skulyē yndanno*, I will also take off my best clothes, and east before him; I have fair flowers in honour to my sweet Lord to scatter before him. P.C. 260. W. *dano*.

YNNE, pron. prep. In them. (*Yn—y.*) *Gosteyth dhywno y a vŷdh, kekemys ūs ynnē gwreys*, obedient to me they shall be, as much as is in them made. O.M. 54. *Otlē spern grisyl gynē, ha dreyn lym ha scharp ynnē a grup bŷs yn empynyon*, see sharp thorns with me, and spines rough and sharp in them, (that) will pierce even to the brains. P.C. 2116. W. *yndhynt*, †*endunt*. Arm. *ennhō*. Ir. *ionnta*, †*indib*, †*andsom*. Gael. *annla*. Manx, *ayndoo*.

YNNO, pron. prep. In him or it. (*Yn—o.*) *A wollevé ef genē, may whodhfoueh yn pūr deffry, ny gafaf vy kēn ynnno dhe vones ledhys*, behold him with me, that ye may know in very earnest, I do not find cause in him to be slain. P.C. 2157. *Kepar del fuvē dremmas, yn dōr my a vyn palas tol may fo ynnno eudhys*, like as he was a just man, in the earth I will dig a hole, that he may be covered in it. O.M. 866. W. *yndho*, †*endau*, †*yndaw*. Arm. *cnn-han*, †*entaf*, †*enhaf*, †*ennaſf*. Ir. *ann*, *ann-san*, †*indid*. Gael. *ann*. Manx, *aynsyn*.

YNOF, pron. prep. In me. (*Yn—m.*) *Mar ny fyn, dre y rasow, ow gueres a termyn ver, ow colon ynnof a ler pūr cwn dre fyanasow*, if he will not, through his graces, help me in a short time, my heart in me will break very really through troubles. R.D. 707. *Dew ha dēn kepar del ōf, an tās yma ynnof, hag yn weydh my ynnno ef*, like as I am God and man, the Father is in me, and likewise I in him. R.D. 2386. W. *ynov*. Arm. *ennoun*. Ir. *ionnam*, †*indiumm*. Gael. *annam*. Manx, *aynym*.

YNNON, pron. prep. In us. (*Yn—ni.*) *A nyns esē ynnon ny agan colon ow lesky, pan wrūk an bara terry, ha'n sryptor y egypty*, ah, was not within us our heart burning? when he did break the bread, and open the scripture. R.D. 1321. W. *ynom*. Arm. *ennomp*. Ir. *ionainn*, †*indiumn*. Gael. *annainn*. Manx, *ayndooin*.

YNNOS, pron. prep. In thee. (*Yn—ti.*) *Rāg eannas ōs, hep danger, nyns ūs fout ynnos guelys*, for thou art a messenger, without delay, there is not a fault in thee seen. O.M. 2291. *Ihesus Cryst, arluth a nēf, a clew lemmyn agan lēf; nēp na grŷs ynnos, goef ny fŷth syl-wys*, Jesus Christ, Lord of heaven, O now hear our voice who believes not in thee, miserable he; he will not be saved. R.D. 757. W. *ynnot*. Arm. *ennod*. Ir. *ionnad*, *ionnat*, †*indit*. Gael. *annad*. Manx, *aynyd*.

YNNOUCH, pron. prep. In you. (*Yn—chui.*) W. *ynnoch*. Arm. *ennhōch*. Irish, *ionaibh*, †*indib*. Gael. *annaibh*. Manx, *ayndiu*.

YNNY, pron. prep. In her or it. (*Yn—hy.*) *Ila dhy-why me re ordynas glās nēf ynnny rāk tryggē*, and to you I have ordained the kingdom of heaven, in it to dwell.

P.C. 808. *Gorré dhe'n mernans, gorré yn pren crous a dhysempis, ha kelmys treys ha dulé, ynnny hy bedhens tackys*, put him to death, put him on the cross-tree forthwith; and bound feet and hands, on it let him be fastened. P.C. 2164. *Ha'y holon whék a rauné, me' a lever, rág trystans, rág an grayth ynky esé na's gwethé an Spyrys Sans*, and her sweet heart would have parted, I say, for sorrow, had not the Holy Ghost preserved her for the grace that was in her. M.C. 222. W. *yndhi*, † *yndi*, † *endi*. Arm. *enn-hi*, † *enhy*. Ir. *inte*, *innti*, † *inti*, † *indi*. Gael. *inntc*. Manx, *aynje*.

YNNY, s. m. A denial, refusal. *A Dás, del ós luen a rás, my a wra ó del vynnny; dhe worhemmy yn púp plás del degoth dhyu hep ynnny*, O Father, as thou art full of grace, I will do as thou wishest; thy command in every place, as it becomes me without denial. O.M. 1942. *Syr Arluth kër, del vynnny, my a wra prest hep ynnny ol dhum gallus vynytha*, dear Sir Lord, as thou wishest, I will do at once, without refusal, all in my power ever. O.M. 2148.

YNNYA, v. a. To deny, to refuse. *Pryce*.

YNNYA, v. a. To press on, to urge. *Un venyn hardh a ynnys war Pedyr y vós tregis gans Ihesus; ef a nachas y Arluth a dhesympys*, a bold woman urged on Peter that he was staying with Jesus: he denied his Lord forthwith. M.C. 84. *Mas ré war Grist a ynnys, ydh o dewas a yrchy*, but some urged on Christ, that it was drink (that) he asked. M.C. 201. *Yn médh Pylat pan a dra a ynnouch wy warnodho*, says Pilate, what matter do ye urge against him? M.C. 99. W. *ynnio*.

YNNYAS, s. m. A repulse, a denial. Plur. *ynnyadow*. *Pryce*. Written by Llwyd, 242, *inniadow*. *Arluth cíf, dhe archadow, y wruthyl rés ew dhymmo; ydh áf hep ynnnyadow dhe wonys a dro dhodho*, dear Lord, thy commands, need is to me to do them; I will go, without denials, to work about it. O.M. 999.

YNS, v. subs. They are. 3 pers. pl. pres. of *bós*. *Avel olow aga threys, sých fñs ol kepar ha leys*, like the prints of their feet, they are all dry, like herbs. O.M. 761. *Yn plath may mós y a sáf, dredho ef pan fñs plansys*, in the place where they are they shall stand, through him when they are planted. O.M. 2092. *Dhe resons fñs da ha fñn*, thy reasons are good and fine. P.C. 822. *War an beys ny fñs parow*, on the earth they are not equals. R.D. 1820. Written also *éns*, qd. v. W. *ynt*. Arm. *int*. Ir. *it*. Sansc. *anti*.

YNTA, adv. Well. Llwyd, 249, *yntá*. See *Yn* and *Ta*.

YNTER, prep. Between, among. *Ena hy a ve scvys yn ban ynter benenas*, there she was raised up again among the women. M.C. 172. More generally written *yntre*. *Par del won, lavaraf dhys yntre Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys*, even as I know I will tell to thee between God and sinner how accord was taken. M.C. 8. *Pan varwo gorry, hep fal, yntre y dhñs ha'y dawas*, when he dies put them, without fail, between his teeth and his tongue. O.M. 826. *A Dás yntre dhe dhwéle my a gymmyn ow ené*, O Father, into thy hands I bequeath my soul. O.M. 2362. It enters into composition with the pronouns, as *yntredho*, between him, &c. (Unknown to Welsh, where *rhwng* is used.) Arm. *entre*, *etre*. Ir. *idir*, *eadar*, † *indir*, † *etar*. Gael. *eadar*. Manx, *eddyr*. Lat. *inter*. Fr. *entre*. Sansc. *antar*.

YNTERDHOCH, pron. prep. Between ye. *A dheu har-*

lot, yma dheuch mûr a dhylt a ymnkouké; me a dhy-barth ynterdhoch, hag a wra dheuch pennow couch, O two knaves, there is much delight to you to beat each other; I will divide between you, and will make to you red heads. P.C. 2325. Another form of *yntredhouch*, qd. v.

YNTREDHE, pron. prep. Between them. (*Yntre—y*.) *Wharé y a'n kemeres, hag a'n sensys yntredhé*, anon they took him, and held him among them. M.C. 70. *En Edhewon yntredhé a whelas dustuneow*, the Jews among them sought witnesses. M.C. 90. *Par del won lavaraf dhys yntre Du ha pehadur acordh del ve kemerys, rág bonas gan pèch mar vûr, mayn yntredhé a ve gurjys*, even as I know I will tell to thee between God and sinner how accord was taken; because our sin was so great, a mean was made between them. M.C. 8. (W. *rhynghynt*.) Arm. *entrezhó*. Ir. *catorra*, † *etorru*, † *eturru*. Gael. *catorra*. (Manx, *mastoc*.)

YNTREDHO, pron. prep. Between him. (*Yntre—o*.) *Benen na cows muscoclñeth, rák an kèth dèn-ma byth-queth ny'n serveys, war ow ené, na rum fay my ny'n guyls may wodhfen tremyn yn beys yntredho ha'y gowethé*, woman, speak not folly, for this same man never did I serve, on my soul; nor by my faith have I seen him, that I should know the look in the world between him and his companions. P.C. 1288. (W. *rhyngho*.)

YNTREDHON, pron. prep. Between us. (*Yntre—ui*.) *Dús gené pols dhe wandré, ha dyso my a lever yntredhon taclow pryvé*, come to walk with me a while, and I will tell thee between ourselves things private. O.M. 936. *Pan yllyn ny yntredhon drey dour a'n meen flynt garow*, when we can between ourselves bring water from the sharp flint stone. O.M. 1859. *Me a vyn lemmyn ranné yntredhon ol y dhyllas*, I will now divide between us all his clothes. P.C. 2842. (W. *rhyngom*.) W. *entrezomp*, † *entromp*. Ir. *cadrainn*, † *etronn*. Gael. *cadrainn*. (Manx, *mastain*.)

YNTREDHOUGH, pron. prep. Between ye. (*Yntre—chui*.) *Lemmyn ol crés yntredhough, omma kepar del esouch worth ow gortos*, now all peace among you, here like as ye are waiting for me. R.D. 2433. Written also *ynterdhoch*, qd. v. (W. *rhynghoch*.) Arm. *entrezhoch*, † *entroch*. Ir. *eadraibh*, † *etraibh*, † *etruibh*. Gael. *eadraibh*, *eadruibh*. (Manx, *masteu*.)

YNWEDH, adv. Also, likewise. *Ha hanter cans kevelyn ynwedh ty a wra y lés*, and half a hundred cubits also thou shalt make its width. O.M. 958. *A báb echen a kunda, gorow ha benow ynwedh, aga gora ty a wra yn dhe worhel abervedh*, of all sorts of species, male and female also, thou shalt put them in thy ark within. O.M. 990. Comp. of *yn*, id. qd. *un*, one; and *gwèdh*, form. W. *un wèdh*.

YNWYTH, adv. Once. Llwyd, 248. Id. qd. *unwyth*, qd. v.

YOLACIT, s. m. A bird. *Pryce*. A strange word, unknown elsewhere, and evidently a wrong reading of *volatil*. See Norris's Cornish Drama, ij. 435.

YONC, adj. Young, youthful, juvenile. Super. *yonka*. *Púb ér dhe dhén gara levté, beva dèn yonk bo dèn còth*, always do thou loyalty to mau, be he a young man or a old man. M.C. 175. *Worth an pen y a weles dhe'n bédh, yw leveris kens, un flouch yonk guyn y dhyllas, eyll o ha y ny wodhyens*, they saw at the head of the grave,

(that) is mentioned before, a young child, white his raiment; an angel it was, and they knew it not. M.C. 254. *Scullyas y wôs rāk yonk ha lōs*, he shed his blood for young and grayheaded. R.D. 333. *Cayn ydheow ow mab cotha, hag Abel ew ow mab yonka*, Cain is my eldest son, and Abel is my youngest son. C.W. 78. Written in the Cornish Vocabulary, *iouenc*, *youonc*. W. *ieuanc*, † *iouenc*. Arm. *iaouanc*. Lat. *juvenis*. Sanse. *yuvan*.

YORCH, s. m. A roe. Corn. Voc. *caprea*. See *Iorch*.
YOW, s. m. Jupiter, Jove. *Du Yow*, Dies Jovis, Thursday. *Lhwyl*, 232. See *Iow*.

YOWYNC, adj. Young, youthful. Pl. *yowynces*, used as a substantive, youth, young people. *Yowynk ha lous, kyn fō tollys dre y deunos, mercy gylhwys*, let young and grey, though they be deceived by his subtilty, call for mercy. P.C. 19. *Ol ny a pŷs, yowynk ha hēn, war Dhu pŷp prŷs mercy gan kēn*, all we pray, young and old, to God always mercy with pity. P.C. 39. *Thesu pen-dra leverta a'n flechys ūs ow canē; yowynkes menoch a ura yn yowynknezh mŷr notyē*, Jesus, what sayest thou of the children (that) are singing? Young people often in youth do much to be noted. P.C. 433. Another form of *yonc*, qd. v.

YOWYNCNETH, s. m. The state of youth, youth, youthfulness. See the authority in the preceding article. W. *ieuencyd*, † *yewencyt*. Arm. *iaouankiz*, *iaouanktiz*, *iaouankled*.

YRCHSYS, v. a. Thou hast commanded. *Arluth kēr, dhe arhadow my a'n gura hep fulladow, kepar del yrchsys dhyunny*, dear Lord, thy commands I will do them, without fail, as thou hast commanded us. P.C. 187. *Arluth cūf kēr, ny a ura kepar del yrchsys dhyunny*, dearly beloved Lord, we will do as thou hast commanded ns. P.C. 642. 2 pers. s. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

YRCHY, v. a. He asked for. *Mas rē war Grist a ynnys ydh o dewas a yrchy*, but some nrged on Christ that it was drink (that) he asked for. M.C. 201. 3 pers. s. imperf. of *archa*, qd. v.

YRCHYS, v. a. He charged, commanded. *Gor dhe gle-dhē yn y goyn, dhe Pedyr Crist a yrchys*, put thy sword in its sheath, Christ commanded Peter. M.C. 72. *Ha dhyso Dew a yrchys*, and God has commanded thee. O.M. 1491. 3 pers. s. preterite of *archa*, qd. v.

YREDY, adv. Surely, verily, indeed, readily. *Me ny'th dampnaf yredy, ha na ura na moy pecha*, I will not condemn thee indeed, and do thou sin no more. M.C. 34. *Y hwalsons ol adro, mar caffons gōff yredy*, they sought all about if they could find a smith readily. M.C. 154. *Godhfos guŷr ol yredy, my a vyn mōs dhyworthys*, to know all the truth indeed, I will go from thee. O.M. 821. Written also *credy*, qd. v.

YRHIAN, s. m. The edge or brink, a margin. *Lhwyl*, 86. W. *or*. Ir. *or*, *ur*. Gael. † *or*. Manx. *oir*. Lat. *ora*.

YRHYS, v. a. I asked for. *Wogē ow da oberow, dynves a yrhys dedhē; dhym rosons bystyl wherow, bŷth ny fynmys y evē*, after my good works, drink I asked for of them; they gave me bitter gall, I would never drink it. R.D. 2600. A softened form of *yrchys*, 1 pers. s. preter. of *archa*. It is also used for the 3 pers. *Ef a yrhys dhym kyrhas a mount Tubor gueel a rās, ma'm vedhen dredhē sylwans*, he ordered me to bring from Mount

Tabor rods of grace, that I may have salvation through them. O.M. 1956.

YRHYS, part. Conimanded. *May hallo vōs kerenys kepar del fue dhyn yrhys gans y dās kyns tremenē*, that he may be crowned, like as it was to us commanded by his father before passing away. O.M. 2375. A softened form of *yrchys*, part. pass. of *urcha*, qd. v.

YRVYRE, v. a. To consider, to observe, to dōvise, to enjoin. 3 pers. s. fut. *yrvyr*. Part. pass. *yrvyrys*. *Na dybreuch, my a yrvyr, kŷc gans gōs bŷs worfen veyys*, cat ye not, I command, flesh with blood to the end of the world. O.M. 1219. *Yrvyrys ew rum lewtē sol-a-dhŷdh dhe avonsyē a'n kynsē benfys a'n been*, it is thought of, on my truth, for a long time, to advance thee to the first benefice I have. O.M. 2611. *Symon, del ōf yrvyrys, yma dhymmo rum lautē nebes dhe leverel dhyys, gosleuw orthyf vy wharrē*, Simon, as I am considering, I have, by my truth, something to say to thee; hearken to me presently. P.C. 493. *Ty ny's golhyth yn nēp cās, war beyns ol ōf yrvyrys*, thou shalt not wash them in any case, for all the penalty I can think of. P.C. 854. *Ila bedhouch wār colonow, rāk Satnas yw yrvyrys, avel fjs, y nothlennow dh'agas kroddrē*, and be of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, as corn in winnowing sheets to sift you. P.C. 880. Written also *evyrē*, qd. v.

YRVYS, part. Armed. *Y ēth yn un fystlē, peswar marrek yrvys ēns*, they went in a hurry, four armed soldiers they were. M.C. 241. *Yrvys fast bŷs yn dhowen*, armed quite to the jaws. M.C. 242. *Gor ost genes yrvys da, dhe omladh, del y'm kerry*, take a host with thee well armed to fight, as thou lovest me. O.M. 2141. Written also *ervys*. Part. pass. of *arva*, to arm.

YS, conj. Than. *Gwel vya ys y scollyē*, it would be better than to spill it. M.C. 36. *Yn nōs haneth, kyns ys bōs colyek clewys, Pedyr, ty a'm nāch tergwith*, this very night before that a cock is heard, Peter, thou wilt deny me thrice. M.C. 49. *Moy pēch o pan dyspresyas ys del o pan y'n gwerthē*, greater sin it was when he misprized him than when he sold him. M.C. 104. *Bŷth moy ys Edhow yn ta a bechas orth ow thrayta*, ever more than a Jew well he has sinned, in betraying me. M.C. 145. *Kyn wyllly mŷr wolowrys, na dhout, ny fŷjdh ken ys da*, though thou see much light, fear not, it will not be other than good. O.M. 718. *Saw kyns ys yn tour mones leverēuch dhym*, but before going to the palace speak ye to me. O.M. 2030. *An luef a'm grūk me a wēl, ha'y odor whekkē ys mēl ow tōs warnaf*, the hand that made me I see, and his odour sweeter than honey, coming upon me. R.D. 144. Written also *es*, qd. v.

YS, comp. pron. Her, it. Used when the 3 personal pronoun feminine is the object of a verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood, before which it is placed and affixed to the verbal particle. (*Yn* is similarly used with masculines.) *Dre dhe vōdh, lavar pyw ōs, dyllas rūdh yn a'n codhfos, prāk y's guyskyth*, by thy will, say who thou art, red raiment in our knowledge, why dost thou wear it? R.D. 2549. It is also used for the 2 and 3 persons plural. *Aban ōf scfys a'n bēdh, godhfedheuch y's bŷdh sylhwans*, since I am risen from the tomb, know ye that salvation shall be to you. R.D. 1574. *Dh'y dhyscyplys y trylyas, y's castas ol ow coskē*, to his disciples he turned, - he found them all sleeping, M.C. 55. *Kemmys a wrūk bōdh an Tās, y's gorras dhe*

- lowenê*, as many as wrought the will of the Father, he placed them in bliss. R.D. 2636.
- YS, pron. adj. Your. † *Dho ys cridzhê*, to believe you; † *thera vi war ys pist*, I desire you. *Llwyd*, 244, 250. A late abbreviated form of *agys*, qd. v.
- YS, s. m. Corn. Pl. *ysow*. *Ys bara*, bread corn. *Ys sevel*, standing eorn. *Pen fjs*, a ear of corn. *Ha bedh-ouch wâr colonow*, *râk Satnas yw gwyrys*, *avel fjs y nothlennow dh'agas koddrê*, and be of cautious hearts, for Satan is desirous, as corn in winnowing sheets, to sift you. P.C. 881. *Me a wrâg oblashion vrâs*, *hag a loskas lower a fjs*, I have made a great oblation, and have burnt much eorn. C.W. 86. *An gwâs a vynsê lesky agan ysow yn tefry*, *ny yllan porthy henna*, the fellow would have burnt our corn indeed, I could not bear that. C.W. 82. A later form of *fd*, qd. v.
- YSCARN, s. m. Bones. *Ellas*, bones *dhe treys squerdys*; *ol dhe yscarn dyscavyls*, *tel y'rh dywluet*, alas, that thy feet are torn; all thy bones strained; holes in thy hands. P.C. 3173. *Myres y gorf*, *del yw squerdys*, *yscarn mâp Dew dygavelsys*, *ha Dew warbarth*, to see his body, as it is toru; all thy bones strained, and a God at the same time. P.C. 3179. *Dre mûr hyreth ydhof pûr sguyth*, *ha'n corf dhe wêdh yscarn ha lÿth*, through great longing, I am quite weary, and my body also, bones and limb. R.D. 848. Pl. of *ascoru*, qd. v.
- YSCERENS, s. m. Enemies. *Pylat a yrchys dhedhê*, *war beyn kyllly an bewnans*, *monas dh'e a corf dh'y wethê*, *na'n kemerrê y yskerans*, Pilate commanded them on pain of losing their life, to go to the body, to keep it, that his enemies might not take it. M.C. 241. *Me a lever guyroneth*, *onan ahanouch haneth rum guerthas dhom yskerens*, I tell the truth, one of you this night has sold me to my enemies. P.C. 737. Plural of *escar*, qd. v.
- YSCRYBEL, s. m. A labouring beast, used in carriage or tillage. *Llwyd*, 74, *yscrybl*. W. *ysgrubyl*, *ysgrubl*.
- YSCYNNE, v. a. To ascend. *Kepar yn beys ha dues*, *dhe'n nêf grusses yskynnê*, as thou camest into the world, to heaven thou wouldst ascend. O.M. 156. *Lemyn pêp ol yskynnaens*, *uow let every one moult*. O.M. 2001. *Yskyn yn ban*, *mars yw prÿs*, mount thou up, if it is time. P.C. 222. *Râg pan yskynnnyf dhe nêf*, *me a fyn cafus gynef kekeffrys elcdh ha sÿns*, for when I ascend to heaven, I will take with me also angels and saints. R.D. 188. *Kepar del sevys a'n bêdh dhe'n nêf gans mûr a elcdh*, *ny dh'y weles yskynnys*, like as he rose from the tomb to the heaven with many angels, that we saw him ascended. R.D. 668. *A le-na ydh yskynnaf yn ban bÿs yn glascor nêf*, from that place I will ascend up even to the kingdom of heaven. R.D. 2401. *Yn ban dhe'n nêf Ihesu a wrûk yskynnê*, up to heaven did Jesus ascend. R.D. 2640. Written also *ascenna*, and *escynya*, qd. v.
- YSCYS, adv. Soon, speedily. *Llwyd*, 249. See *Uscys*.
- YSEDHE, v. a. To sit, to be seated. 2 pers. s. imp. *ysê*. Part. *ysedhys*. *Ke war pynakyl an temple*, *hag eua gura ysedhê*, go thou upon the pinacle of the temple, and there do sit. P.C. 85. *Me a vyn môs ow honan war an pynakyl yn ban dhe ysedhê*, I will go myself up on the pinnacle to sit. P.C. 89. *Huhel ydhos ysedhys*, high thou art seated. P.C. 93. *Dues nêf*, *hag ysê genê*, come thou nearer, and sit with me. P.C. 576. *Yn creys me re ysedhas*, in the midst I have sat. P.C. 803. *Ysedh-*

- ouch*, *syre iustis*, sit you, sir justice. P.C. 2230. *Râk yma owdh ysedhê*, for he is sitting. P.C. 2342. *A dhyow barth dhe Dhu Tâs ydh ysedhaf*, at the right side of God the Father I shall sit. R.D. 1173. *Ysê dhymmo a dhyow*, sit on the right to me. R.D. 1627. *Uch pûb êl ty a ysê*, above every angel thou shalt sit. C.W. 4. *Ha warnodho a ysedh êl benegas lowenek*, and on it sat an angel blessed joyful. M.C. 244. Written also *escdhê*, qd. v.
- YSEL, adj. Low. See *Isel*.
- YSOUCH, v. subs. Ye are. *Ysouch goky ha fellyon*, *ha teul yn agas colon*, ye are foolish and silly, and deceit in your heart. R.D. 1273. A reduplicate form of *ouch*, qd. v. W. *ydych*.
- YSSSE, comp. n. In thy seat. *A Ddev yssê*, *fuef goky pa na vynnan vy crygy a'n bêdh y vôs dasserchys*, O God in thy seat, I was indeed foolish, when I would not believe that he was risen again from the tomb. R.D. 1565. A contraction of *yn-dhe-se*.
- YSSOS, v. subs. Thou art. *Yssos goky*, thou art foolish. R.D. 1464. A reduplicate form of *ôs*, qd. v. W. *ydwyf*.
- YSSYW, v. subs. He is. *Yssyw hemma trueth brâs*, *bôs dhe corf kêr golyys gans tebel popel*, this is a great sorrow, that thy body is watched by wicked people. P.C. 3182. A reduplicate form of *yw*, qd. v. W. *ydynw*.
- YSTIFERION, s. m. An eavesdropper, a talebearer. *Pryce*.
- YSTÛNE, v. a. To extend, to stretch out, to reach. *Adam ystyn dhym dhe dhorn*, Adam, reach to me thy hand. O.M. 205. *Ty, losel, ystyn dhe vrêch war au pren*, thou knave, stretch out thy arm on the wood. P.C. 2753. *Iosep dhe Grist a wynnas y arrow ha'y dheffrech whêk*, *hag a's ystynnas pûr dêg*, Joseph for Christ made white his legs, and sweet arms, and stretched them out very fairly. M.C. 232. *Me a ysten an skoran*, I will reach the bough. C.W. 50. W. *estynu*, *ystynu*. Arm. *astenu*. (Ir. † *eiscin*, porrectio. Gael. *cile*, *cileadh*, a stretching.) From the Lat. *extendo*.
- YSY, v. subs. That is. *Llwyd*, 245. The same as *usy*, qd. v.
- YSYLY, s. m. Limbs. *Dên yw corf gans ysyly*, man is a body with limbs. P.C. 1733. *Ol ow ysyly yn ten*, all my limbs stretched. R.D. 2583. *Vytheth powes my ny'm bÿdh*, *mar vrew ew ow yssyly*, there is never rest to me, so bruised are my limbs. O.M. 1012. Written also *ysely*. *Goys a'y ben ha'y ysely a dhroppyê war y dhev ver*, blood from his head and his limbs dropped on his legs. M.C. 173. *Llwyd*, 242, has *yssilli*. Plural of *esel*, qd. v.
- YT, prou. prep. In thy. *Pu a woras yt colou cows yn delma worth iustis*, who put it into thy heart to speak thus to a Justice? M.C. 81. To be read *yth*, qd. v.
- YTA, adv. Lo, behold. *Adam, yta au puskas*, *edhen yn ayr*, *ha bestas*, Adam, behold the fishes, birds in the air and beasts. C.W. 30. A later form of *ota*, qd. v.
- YTA, v. subs. He is. *Ha meer*, *Cayn yta ena devedhys dha drê tothda*, and see thou, Cain is there returned home in great haste. C.W. 90. *Nyns yta au sêth tennys*, *ha'n bêst yma gweskys*, now is the arrow shot, and the beast is struck. C.W. 114. *Del o au kensa dên a ve gans an Tâs formys*, *yn bêdh yta ef lemyn*, as he was the first mau that was by the Father formed, in

- the grave he is now. C.W. 152. This form occurs only in late Cornish. Written by Llwyd, 245, *otté*. W. ydi. Ir. *ata, ta*. Gael. *ta, tha*. Manx, *ta*.
- YTAMA, v. subs. I am. *Dhum shape ow honyn ytama, why a wêl omma, treyllys*, to my own shape I am turned, ye see here. C.W. 68. A reduplicate form of *oma*, qd. v.
- YTOWNS, v. subs. They are. *Ages gwarack ha sethow, genaf ytowns y parys*, your bow and arrows, with mo they are ready. C.W. 108. *An pillars ytowns parys, gorrouch ynna an leverow*, the pillars are ready, put in them the books. C.W. 158. *Nynghes bêst na preif yn beys, benow ha gorow omma genaff dhe why yma dreys, yn lester ytowus yna*, there is not a beast or reptile in the world, male and female by me to you are brought, in the vessel they are there. C.W. 176.
- YTTASEFSONS, v. a. They desired. *Yttaseffsons oll yn wêdh dre an golon y delly*, they all desired also to pierce him through the heart. M.C. 216. Comp. of *y* and *tesefsons*, a mutation of *desefsons*, 3 pers. pl. preter. of *desef*, qd. v.
- YTTEREVYS, v. a. He declared. *Ytterevys dre sor brâs, dustencow drôk na da, ny reys dhyunny dhe welas awos dampnyé an dên-ma*, he declared in great warmth, witnesses good nor bad we need not seek on account of condemning this man. M.C. 94. Comp. of *y* and *terevys*, a mutation of *derevys*, 3 pers. s. preterite of *derewas*, qd. v.
- YTTERN, s. m. Pity, compassion. *Pryce*. In one MS. written *ynten*. *Calmana, ow hoer ffysten; gâs uy dha vôs a le-ma, râg nangeu hy prîys yllern; ma thew rês yn ker vaggya*, Calmana, my sister, make hasty; let us go hence, for it is now time to retire; it is necessary for us to go away. C.W. 96.
- YTH, v. n. He went. *Govy yjth pan jyth dhodho, pan ôf fjythys tergyth hydheu*, woe is me when I ever went to him, when I am vanquished by him three times to day. P.C. 145. *Drefen ow bôs noeth hep quêth, ragos ydh jyth dhe gudhé*, because I was naked without a cloth from thee I went to hide. O.M. 260. Another form of *êth*, 3 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *môs*.
- YTH, pron. prep. In thy. (*Y—ath.*) It aspirates the mutable initial. *Mylyggé a wrâf defry an môr yth whythres hogen*, I will assuredly curse the earth in thy evil deed. O.M. 272. *A Dâs kûf yth wholowys*, O wise Father in thy lights. O.M. 285. *Pandra synsyth jyth luef lemyr*, what holdest thou in thy hand now? O.M. 1442. *A'n lôst kymmer dhêdhy yn ban, yth torn hep gêrsens dhe honan*, by the tail take it up, in thy hand, without a word, hold it thyself. O.M. 1455. *Ow ben-nath yth chy re bo*, my blessing be in thy house. P.C. 1803. *Cafus an bows-na hep gory, ûs yth kerchyn, me a vyn*, have that robe without seam, that is about thee, I will. R.D. 1922. This form is also used in Welsh. *Yth berson dy hunan*, in thy own person. (Mabinogion, iij. 262.) *Vy nagrau dôd i'th gostrel; onid yw pôb pêth i'th tyvrau di, a wneuthum i yn dhirgel*, put my tears in thy bottle; is not every thing in thy books, that I have done secretly? (*Pryjs's* Metr. Version of 56th Psalm.)
- YTH, comp. pron. Thy. Used when the second person singular is the object of a verb in the indicative or subjunctive mood, and is placed before it, when it is affixed to the verbal particle. *A Dheu a'n nef, clew agan lêf, del yth pysaf*, O God of heaven, hear our voice, as I pray thee. O.M. 1390. *Mar a'th cassaf, re iouvyn, yth ladhaf kys ys vyttyn a'm dew luef*, if I shall find thee, by Jove, I will kill thee before morning with my hands. O.M. 1533. *My ny wodhyen a'th vernans, na yjth moy a'th daserchyans, pan yth whylsyn deuedhys*, I knew not of thy death, nor any more of thy resurrection, when I saw thee come. R.D. 2546. *Yth* is similarly used in Welsh, as *pan yth welais*, when I saw thee.
- YTH, a particle used in construction before verbs beginning with vowels, as *y* is before consonants. More correctly written *ydh*, qd. v.
- YTHENS, pron. prep. In them. *Râg yn wêdh dydhyow Dew a râs an nef, ha'n 'oar, ha'n môr, ha mîns ês ythens y, ha powesas an seythwas djdj, hag a'n uchelhas*, for in six days God made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day, and hallowed it. *Pryce*. This form, like *etans*, qd. v. is found only in late Cornish, the classic form being *ynné*, qd. v. *Ythens* however cannot be of late formation, as it contains *ns*, the characteristic of the third person plural, and agrees closely with W. *yndhynt*.
- YTHO, adv. Now, then. *Ytho bedhyth mylyges pûr wjfr drys of an bestes a gerdho war an nôr veys*, now thou shalt be accursed very truly above all the beasts (that) walk on the earth of the world. O.M. 311. *Ytho kymmer hy dew hys, râg cafos dhys ha'th wregty*, then take two lengths of it, for thee and thy wife to have. O.M. 387. *Lavar dhymmo pandra wrama; y'n gurâf ytho scon yn torna*, tell me what I shall do; I will do it now immediately at this time. O.M. 1275. *Ow Arluth kêr cûf colon, pyw ytho a's hembronk dhy, mar ny wrâf vy nag Aron aga ledya venary*, my beloved Lord dear heart, who then will conduct them to it, if I nor Aaron do not lead them ever? O.M. 1874.
- YTHYS, v. n. Thou wentest. *Ow benneth geneuch yn wêdh, a Cryst del ythys yn bêdh, ioy dheuch guthyl da hedheu*, my blessing with you always, as thou wentest to the grave of Christ, joy to you to do well to-day. R.D. 824. 2 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *môs*. Written also *ethys*, qd. v.
- YTHYW, v. subs. He is. See *Ydhyno*.
- YUDHOW, s. m. A Jew. Pl. *Yudhewon*. *Dreuch bîs omma dhum tyller an harlot guâs a lever y vôs mychtern Yudhewon*, bring ye even here to my place the knave fellow (that) says he is king of the Jews. P.C. 982. Written also *Yedhow*, and *edhow*, qd. v.
- YUH, prep. Above. ‡ *Yuh an môr*, above the sea. *Llwyd*, 249. A late form of *uch*, qd. v.
- YUHAF, pron. prep. Above me. (*Yuh—mi.*) *A yuhaf*. *Llwyd*, 244. A late form of *uchaf*, qd. v.
- YUHAL, adj. High, tall, lofty. *Llwyd*, 128. A late form of *uchel*, qd. v.
- YUHELLAS, v. a. To ascend. *Llwyd*, 245. A late form of *uchellas*, qd. v.
- YUNNYE, v. a. To become one, to be united, to unite. *An thyyr guelen defry a ve gans Davyd plynsys, hag a iunngas dhe onan yw token da a'n try person yn drynsys*, the three rods (that) were by David planted, and united to one, are a good token of the three persons in the Trinity. O.M. 2651. W. *uno*.

Z.

YURL, s. m. An earl. Corn. Voc. *comes vel consul*. More correctly *garl*. W. *iarll*. From the English.

YUS, prep. Over, above. *Mychterneth war aga tús a fe arlythy a-y-yus kyns ys lemyr, ha nép a's tefo gallos, a vjdh gans yowynk ha, lós henwys tús vrás púp termyn*, dominion over their people has been to the lords over them before now, and he (that) has power will be by young and gray called a great man always. P.C. 786. Another form of *uch*, qd. v.

YW, v. subs. He is. *Drók dhén ós kepar del vés, ny dhoctythy Du; te yw dall, rág genen cregis nêb és dén glán yw a béch heb fall, ynno eff dyfout nyng-es, agan cregy ny yw mall, rág ny rebé laddron dres*, thou art a bad man, as thou wert; thou fearest not God; thou art blind, for he (that) is hung with us is a man pure from sin, without fail, in him is no default; our hanging is not wrong; for we have been froward robbers. M.C. 192. *Agan traytour yw kefys; ríjs yw dheso y dhamnyé dhe mernans a dhesempys*, our traitor is found; need is for thee to condemn him to death forthwith. M.C. 98. *Pandra yw dhe nygys*, what is thy business? O.M. 733. *Ef yw an oyl a versy*, he is the oil of mercy. O.M. 815. *Yw guyr dhym a leveryth*, is it true (which) thou sayest to me? P.C. 1941. *Yw war owené*, it is upon my soul. P.C. 2207. *Lavar dhymmo vy yn scon, yw ty mychtern Yedhewon*, tell me directly, art thou king of the Jews? P.C. 1998. Written also *ew*, qd. v. W. *yw*, † *eu*. Arm. *eo*.

YWEGES, s. m. A steer, a young bull, or ox. Pryce. *Gaver, yweges, carow, daves, war ve lavarow, hy hanow da kemeres*, goat, steer, deer, sheep, after my words let them take their names. O.M. 126. More likely a *hind*, the feminine of *ewic*, qd. v.

YINC, adj. Young. † *An dén yinc-na*, that young man. *Llwyd*, 242. A late form of *yonc*, qd. v.

YZHI, v. subs. It is. † *Pall yzhi a cylywi ha trenna*, how it lightens and thunders! *Llwyd*, 248. A late form of *ysy*, qd. v.

THIS letter has properly no place in the Cornish alphabet. It is only used in late Cornish to express a softened and corrupted sound of *s*.

ZAH, s. m. A sack. *Llwyd*, 30. A late corruption of *sách*, qd. v.

ZAH, adj. Dry. *Llwyd*, 30. A late corruption of *séch*, qd. v.

ZAHAS, s. m. Thirst. *Llwyd*, 151. Written by Pryce, *zehas*. A late corruption of *seches*, qd. v.

ZAL, adj. Salted, salt. *Pesk zál*, salt fish. Pryce. See *Sál*.

ZALLA, v. a. To salt. Pryce. See *Salla*.

ZANZ, s. m. A saint. Pl. *zanzow*. Pryce. See *Sans*.

ZANZ, adj. Holy. Pryce. Hence *Penzance*, i. e. holy head. See *Sans*.

ZAWZ, s. m. An Englishman. Pl. *zawzen*. Pryce. See *Saws*.

ZAWZNAK, s. f. The English language. Pryce. See *Sawsnec*.

ZEAG, s. m. Grains after brewing. Pryce. See *Seag*.

ZEH, adj. Dry. *Haffa zéh*, a dry summer. Pryce. A late form of *séch*, qd. v.

ZEIAR, s. m. Dryness, drought. Pryce. A corrupted form of *sechter*, qd. v.

ZETHAN, s. f. An arrow. Pryce. See *Sethan*.

ZETHAR, s. m. A sea mew, cob, or gull. Pryce. A late corruption of *seithor*, qd. v.

ZIGYR, adj. Slow, sluggish. Pryce. See *Sigyr*.

ZILGWETH, s. m. Sunday tide. Pryce. See *Silgweth*.

ZILLI, s. f. An eel. *Zillidouryr*, a conger. Pryce. See *Silly*.

ZOH, s. f. A ploughshare. *Llwyd*. A late form of *sóch*, qd. v.

ZONA, v. a. To charm, to hallow. See *Sona*.

ZOUL, s. m. Stubble, halm, reed to thatch with. Pryce. See *Soul*.

ZOULZ, s. m. A shilling. See *Sowls*.

REFERENCES.

THE letters M.C. denote examples from Mount Calvary, a Cornish Poem, of the fourteenth century.

O.M. from Origo Mundi, or the Beginning of the World.

P.C. from Passio Christi, or the Passion of our Lord.

R.D. from Resurrectio Domini, or the Resurrection.

These three Dramas, of equal antiquity with Mount Calvary, were published from the Manuscript in the Bodleian Library, in two vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1859.

C.W. from the Creation of the World, by Jordan.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. THE CREED.

THE LORD'S PRAYER, &c.

IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE CORNISH DRAMAS.

AN CENSA CABYDUL A'N LYVYR AN GENESIS.

1 Yn dalleth Dew a wrûg nêf ha'n nôr.

2 Hag ydh esé an nôr heb composer ha gwâg; ha tewolgow esé war enep an downder, ha Spyrys Dew rûg gwaya war enep an dowrow.

3 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens golow, hag ydh esé golow.

4 Ha Dew a welas an golow may fe da: ha Dew a dhyberthas an golow dheworth an tewolgow.

5 Ha Dew a henwys an golow dýdh, ha'n tewolgow ef a henwys nôs: ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an censa dýdh.

6 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens ebren yn creys an dowrow, ha gwrêns e dhybarthy an dowrow dheworth an dowrow.

7 Ha Dew a wrûg an ebren, ha dyberthas an dowrow esé yn dan au ebren dheworth an dowrow esé a uch an ebren: hag yn delna ydh o.

8 Ha Dew a henwys an ebren nêf: ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an nessa dýdh.

9 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens an dowrow yn dan an nêf cuntullys warbarth dhc un tyller, ha bydhens an týt sých dyscudhys: hag yn delna ydh o.

10 Ha Dew a henwys an týt sých an nôr, ha cuntellyans warbarth an dowrow ef a henwys môr: ha Dew a welas may fe da.

11 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrêns an nôr dry rûg gwels, ha losow ow tôn hâs, ha'n gwýdh ow tôn avalow warlerch aga echen, nêb usy aga hâs ynné aga honan, war an nôr: hag yn delna ydh o.

12 Ha'n nôr a dhrôs rûg gwels, an losow ow tôn hâs warlerch aga echen, ha'n gwýdh ow tôn avalow, nêb usy aga hâs ynné aga honan warlerch aga echen; ha Dew a welas may fe da.

13 Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an tressa dýdh.

14 Ha Dew a leverys, bydhens golowys yn ebren nêf dho dhybarthy an dýdh dheworth an nôs, ha bydhens y rûg tawasow, ha rûg termynyow, ha rûg dydhyow, ha rûg bledhynnow.

15 Ha bydhens y rûg golowys yn ebren nêf dhe rey golow war an nôr: hag yn delna ydh o.

16 Ha Dew a wrûg dew golow brâs; an brassa golow dhc rewlyé an dýdh, ha'n behanna golow dhe rewlyé an nôs; ha'n stêr ef a's gwrûg yn wêdh.

17 Ha Dew a's goras yn ebren nêf, dhc rey golow war an nôr.

18 Ha dhe rewlyé an dýdh ha'n nôs, ha dhe dhybarthy an golow dheworth an tewolgow, ha Dew a welas may fe da.

19 Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an pesweré dýdh.

20 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrêns an dowrow dry rûg pûr vêr an taelow ús ow gwaya gans bewnans, hag edhyn dhe nygé dres an nôr a lês yn ebren nêf.

21 Ha Dew a wrûg an morvilow brâs, ha ceniver tra bew ús ow gwaya, nêb a rûg an dowrow dry rûg pûr vêr, warlerch aga echen, ha ceniver edhen gans ascal warlerch hy echen; ha Dew a welas may fe da.

22 Ha Dew a wrûg aga benygé y, ha leverys, bydhouch luen a hâs, ha drouch rûg pûr vêr, ha lenouch an dowrow yn môr, ha gwrêns an edhyn dry rûg pûr vêr yn nôr.

23 Ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an pempes dýdh.

24 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrêns an nôr dry rûg an taelow bew warlerch aga echen, an lodnow, ha'n taelow cramyas, ha bestes an nôr warlerch aga echen; hag yn delna ydh o.

25 Ha Dew a wrûg bestes an nôr warlerch aga echen, ha'n lodnow warlerch aga echen, ha ceniver tra ús ow cramyas war an nôr, warlerch aga echen; ha Dew a welas may fe da.

26 Ha Dew a leverys, gwrên dên yn agan del ny, warlerch agan havalder; ha gwrêns y cemes gallos dres an pusces an môr, ha dres an edhen an ebren, ha dres an milyow, ha dres ol au nôr, ha dres ceniver tra cramyas ús ow cramyas war an nôr.

27 Yn delna Dew a wrûg dên yn havalder y honan, yn havalder Dew ef a'n gwrûg; gorow ha benow ef a's gwrûg.

28 Ha Dew a wrûg aga benygé, ha Dew a leverys dhe-dhé, bydhouch luen a hâs, ha drouch rûg pûr vêr, ha lenouch an nôr, ha bydhouch dresto; ha cemerouch gallos dres pusces au môr, ha dres an edhyn yn ebren, ha dres ceniver tra vew ús ow gwaya war an nôr.

29 Ha Dew a leverys, mirouch, yma reys genef vy dheuch ceniver losow ow tôn hâs, nêb ús war ol an nôr, ha ceniver gwedhen, ús an avalow an gwedhen ynny ow tôn hâs, dheuch y fydh rûg boys.

30 Ha dhe oll an bestes an nôr, ha dhe geniver edhen an ebren, ha dhe geniver tra ús ow cramyas war an nôr, ús bewnans ynné, yma reys genef ceniver lusuan glâs rûg boys, hag yn delna ydh o.

31 Ha Dew a welas ceniver tra esé gwreys ganso, ha mirouch, ydh o ve pûr dha; ha'n gorthuer ha'n myttyn o an wheffes dýdh.

AN DEC ARHADOW : PO, AN DEC GORHEMMYNADOW
DEW.

Dew a gewsys an gerryow-ma ha leverys; Mo yw an Arluth dhe Dhew, neb a's drôs dhe vês a'n Tŷr Misraim, dhe vês a'n ehy habadin, (al. gwasanaeth.)

1 Te ny's bŷdh Dewyow erell mës ve.

2 Na wra dhys honan nêp del gravys, na havalder tra vŷth ùs yn nêf awartha, po yu nôr a woles, po yn dour yn dan an nôr. Na wra ty plegy dhe remma, na 'ga wor-dhyé; râg me an Arluth dhe Dhew yw Dew a sor, hag a vyn dry pechasow an tasow war an flechys bŷs an tressa ha'n pesweré denythyans a'n nêb na'm pertho ve; hag a vyn dysendhé trueth dhe milyow a'n nêb ùs ow caré, hag ùs ow gwythé ow gorhemmyadow.

3 Na wra cemerer hanow an Arluth dhe Dhew dhe seul, (al. hep ethom,) râg an Arluth dhe Dhew ny vyn sensy e dipêh, nêb ùs cemerer y hanow ef dhe seul, (al. yn gwâg.)

4 Perth côf dhe gwythé sans an dŷdh Sabboth; whêh dydhyow te wra whêl, hag a wra mŷns ùs dhys dhe wûl, mës an sythves dŷdli yw an Sabboth an Arluth dhe Dhew. Yn dŷdh-na te nyn wra echen a whêl; te na dhe vâb, na dhe verch, na dhe dhên whêl, na dhe vôs whêl, na dhe lodnow, na'n dên uncouth ùs aberth dhe dharasow. Râg yn whêl dydhyow Dew a wrûg an nêf, ha'n môr, ha mŷns ùs ynné y, ha powesas an sythves dŷdh, hag a'n uchellas.

5 Gwra perthy dhe dâs ha'th vam; may fo dhe dhydh-yow liŷr war an tŷr ùs reys dhys gans an Arluth dhe Dhew.

6 Na wra ladhé mâb dên.

7 Na wra growedhé gans gwrêc dên arall vŷth.

8 Na wra ladré.

9 Na wra tyé gow erbyn dhe gontrevec.

10 Na cemer whans warlyrch ty dhe gontrevec, na cemer whans warlyrch gwrêc dhe gontrevec, na'y dhên whêl, na'y vôs whêl, na'y odion, na'y asen, na tra vŷth a'n pew ef.

Arluth, cemer trueth ahanan, ha serŷf oll remma dhe arhadow aberth agan colouow, ny a'th pŷs.

CREGYANS A'N CANNASOW GRYST : PO, AN CREGYANS
A'N ABESTELEHH.

Cresaf yn Dew an Tâs Olgallosec, gwrear a'n nef, ha'n nôr: Hag yn Ihesu Gryst y un mâb ef, agan Arluth ny: nêb a ve denythys dre an Spyrys Sans, genys a'n Werehes Vary, a wodhevys yn dan Pontius Pilat, a vo crowsys, marow, hag aneledhys; Ef a dhyeseynnas dhe iffarn; an tressa dŷdh ef a dhedhoras dheworth an marow; hag a eseynnas dhe'n nêf; hag yma ow sedhé war doru dychow an Tâs Olgallosec; alena ef a dhue dhe vrusy bew ha marow. Cresaf yn Spyrys Sans; an Eglos Sans dres an bŷs; cowethyans an Sausow; dewyllyans pechasow; de-dhoryans an corf; ha'n bewnaus hep dywedh.

PESAD AN ARLUTH; PO, PADER AN ARLUTH.

Agan Tâs, nêb ùs yn nêf, bydhens uchellys dhe hanow, dên dho wlaseor, dhe vódh re bo gwreys yn nôr cepar hag yn nêf. Ro dhynny hydheg agan pûb dŷdh bara. Ha gâf dhynny agan cammow, kepar del gevyn ny nêb ùs ow cammé er agan pyn ny. Ha na dóg ny yn antel, mës gwyth ny dheworth drôc; râg genes yw an myelterneth, an erevder, ha'n wordhyans, râg bysqueth ha bysqueth.

Gordhyans dhe'n Tâs, ha dhe'n Mâb, ha dhe'n Spyrys Sans.

Cepar del ve yn dalleth, yma yn âr-ma, hag y fŷdh bŷth trano hep worfen.

Grâs agan Arluth Ihesu Grist, ha censeré Dew, ha cowethyans an Spyrys Sans, re bo genen ny oll bŷs ventytha. Amen. Yn delna re bo.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- A, def. art. The. *Fystyn duwhans, gueres vy, ow tón a plos casadow*, hasten thou quickly, help me, bringing the foul villain. O.M. 892. *Rák dyswythyl an bylen, mar kwes erbyn a laha*, to destroy the villain, if he speaks against the law. P.C. 572. *Pan êth dreyn yn empynyon a pûp parth dre a grogen*, when the thorns went into the brain from every part through the skin. R.D. 2558. An abbreviated form of *an*, qd. v. In modern Welsh *yr* is similarly abbreviated into *y*, which is generally used before consonants.
- ABEM, s. m. A kiss. *Prycc*. A late corruption of *am*, by the common placing of *b* before *m*. See *Ammé*.
- ADRYFF, adv. Behind. *Yn splan me a's derevas, ny gowsyn yn tewolgow, adryff lûs yn un hanas*, clearly I declared them, I spoke not in darkness behind people in a whisper. M.C. 79. Arm. *adreff*.
- ANCOMBRY, adj. Not of one mind. *Pan ethons oll dhe wary, aucombrys y rebea*, when they were all gone ont, they were not of one mind. M.C. 34. Comp. of *an*, neg. *com*, with, and *brÿs*, mind.
- ARTHELATH, s. m. Lordship. *Pryce*. This is a wrong reading of the manuscript, where it is correctly *archelath*, or *archeledh*, archangels, being the plural of *archel*, id. qd. *archail*, qd. v.
- ASEDHE, v. a. To sit down. *Ené ydh esé sedhek; orto ef y asedhas, may clewo léff Ihesus whék*, there was a seat there; he sat down upon it, that he might hear the voice of sweet Jesus. M.C. 77. Written also *esedhé*, and *ysedhé*, qd. v. Arm. *azeza*. *Hag a azezas enó*, and sat there. Buh. Nonn. v. 1. *Hag azez aman*, and sit thou here.
- AWAYL, s. m. Gospel. Wrongly rendered by *Pryce* a tragedy. *Puppenak may fô redys an awayl-ma, tavethlys hy a ygdh pûr wgr neffré*, wherever may be read this Gospel, spoken of she shall be very truly ever. P.C. 550. *Reys yw vós gugr an awayl*, need is that the Gospel be true. P.C. 924. *Hag yn wêdh why dew ha dew a pregoth yn aweyl grew yn ol an beys*, and also ye, two and two, do preach the Gospel in all the world. R.D. 2464. See *Gcaweil*.
- AWEL, s. m. A strong desire, eagerness. *Dewugans dgdh ow penys y speynas y ggyk ha'y woys; ha wotwedh rág densys ef a'n gevé awell boys*, two score days in doing penance, he spent his flesh and blood; and at last through manhood, he had a strong desire for food. M.C. 10. W. *awydh*.
- AWHER, s. m. Sorrow, grief, sadness. W. *avar*.
- BALLOC, s. m. A flap, a valve. See *Valloc*.
- BARLYS, s. m. Barley. In South Wales *barlys* is the common name, and *haidh* in North Wales.
- BEN, s. f. A woman. In construction *ven*, qd. v.
- BEN, v. snbs. We have been. *Tru, a Dhu, elhas, gans un huyn re bèn tullys*, sad, O God, alas, by a sleep we have been deceived. M.C. 246. 1 pers. pl. preter. of *bós*; written also *buen*, qd. v.
- BER, s. m. A shank, a leg. *Goys a'y ben ha'y ysely a dhroppyé iear y dhew ver, rág dodho cf na yily dón an grows rág gwander*, blood from his head and his lips dropped on his two legs, for on him he could not bear the cross for weakness. M.C. 173. W. *ber*.
- BESY, adj. Important, needful. *Besy yw dhys bós vuell, ha spernabyll y'th servys, manno allo an tebell ogas dhys bonas trylys*, it is needful for thee to be humble and willing to be despised in thy service, that the evil one may not be turned near thee. M.C. 19. Written also *bysy*, qd. v.
- BEWE, v. n. To live, to exist. 3 pers. s. fut. *bew*.
- BEWHY, v. a. Thou mayst possess. *Oll an tŷr a bewhy ew maledgas y'th ober*, all the land (that) thou possessest is cursed in thy deed. C.W. 84. A mut. of *pewy*, 2 pers. s. subj. of *pew*, qd. v.
- BIYN, s. m. A point. W. *blaen*. Arm. *blin*.
- BOMMEN, s. f. A blow. Pl. *bommennow*. See *Vommennow*.
- BOXSCUSY, v. a. To strike a blow, to buffet. *Ena mûr a vylyny Pedyr dhe Gryst a wclas, y scorné hay voxscusy*, there much of villainy Peter saw (done) to Christ, mocking him and buffeting him. M.C. 83. From *boxses*, a blow.
- BREILU, s. m. A rose. Dr. Owen Pughe is quite incorrect in inserting this word in his Dictionary. It is a genuine Welsh word, and *breila*, and *breilwy*, are also frequently used, especially in poetry.
- BRY, s. m. The womb, the matrix. Compare Gr. *ἐμβρυον*.
- BY, v. subs. Thou mayest be. *Kepar del ôs luen a rás, ventyha gordhyys re by*, as thou art full of grace, for ever mayest thou be worshipped. O.M. 107. *Mylleges nefré re by*, cursed ever mayest thou be. O.M. 580. 2 pers. s. subj. of *bós*. In construction it changes into *vy*, and *fy*, qd. v.
- BYGYENS, s. m. Victuals, food. In construction *vygyens*, qd. v.
- BYNS, v. subs. They may be. In construction *vyñs*, qd. v. 3 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. Written also *béns* and *bóns*, qd. v.
- BYNYN, s. f. A female, a woman. In construction *vyñyn*, qd. v. Written also *bynen*, and *bcnen*, qd. v.
- BYYN, v. subs. We may be. In construction *vyyn*, and *fyyn*, qd. v. 1 pers. pl. subj. of *bós*. Written also *bén*, *been*, *beyn*, qd. v.
- CABYDUL, s. m. A chapter. *An kensa Cabydul a'n lyvyr an Genesis*, the first chapter of the Book of Genesis. *Kcigwin*. Ir. *caibidil*. Gael. *caibideal*. From the Lat. *capitulum*.
- CEF, v. a. He shall have. 3 pers. s. fut. of irr. v. *cafós*, qd. v. In construction *gáf*, qd. v.
- CEFE, v. a. He did have. 3 pers. s. imperf. of irr. v. *cafós*, qd. v. In construction *geffé*, qd. v.
- CEFES, v. a. I found. 1 pers. s. preter. of irr. v. *cafós*, qd. v. In construction *geffes*, qd. v.
- CEFO, v. a. He should have. 3 pers. s. subj. of irr. v. *cafós*, qd. v. In construction *geffó*, qd. v.
- CLÔR, s. m. The face of the earth. *Adam, sáf yn ban yn clôr, ha treyl dhe ggyk ha dhe woys*, Adam, stand up on the face of the earth, and turu to flesh and blood. O.M. 65. W. *clawr*.
- COLON, s. f. A heart. Under this word read, *A vâp whék ydhof cuthys, ow colon yw marthys clâf*, O sweet son, I am grieved, my heart is wondrous sick. O.M. 1337.
- CROHEN, s. m. A skin. Pl. *crehen*.

- CUSTA, v. n. Thou knowest. *A vyn Dew budhy an bŷs?* *Mara custa, lavar dhym, me a' th pŷs*, will God drown the world? If thou knowest, tell me I pray thee. C.W. 170. A mut. of *gusta*, an abbreviated form of *godhes-te*.
- CY, conj. Though. *Me a vyn môs dhc gudha yn nêb bush, ky 'dh ew dhym greyf*, I will go to hide in some bush, though it is a grief to me. C.W. 112. An abbreviated form of *cyn*, qd. v.
- DEGEN, v. a. Let us carry. *Degen genan agan pegans*, let us carry with us our necessities. C.W. 96. 1 pers. pl. imp. of *deggy*, qd. v.
- DEGEVY, v. a. To tithe, to give tithe. *Ha penvo reys degevy, gorouch y dha'n mouni Tabor, hag ena gwrcw agalysky*, and wheu there is need to give tithe, put them to the Mount Tabor, and there do ye burn them. C.W. 78. W. *degymu*. Arm. *deogi*. Ir. *deachmhugh*. Gael. *deachamhaich, deichmhich*. Lat. *decimo*.
- DELYOW, s. m. Leaves. One of the plurals of *delen*, qd. v.
- DEN, v. n. Let us come. *Râg mêdh dén ny a lemma, dhe gudha yn tellar clôs*, for shame let us come from hence, to hide in a close place. C.W. 2. 1 pers. pl. imp. of irr. v. *dôs*. Written also *dân*, qd. v.
- DEWSCOL, adv. All abroad, all to pieces. *Pryce*. This is a wrong reading, and is correctly given from the manuscript by Mr. Stokes, *dowstoll*. It means *all to dust*. *Dowst* is now commonly used in Cornwall for Eng. *dust*.
- DUETH, v. n. He came. 3 pers. s. preterite of *dôs*, qd. v.
- DUI, eard. num. Two. Used with substantives feminine.
- DY, pron. prep. To her, or it. (*Do—hy.*) *Un sarf yn guedhen yma, bêst uthek hep falladow: ke wêth tressê treveth dhy, ha mŷr gwel orth an wedhen*, the third is a serpent in the tree, an ugly beast without fail: go yet the third time to it, and look better at the tree. O.M. 799.
- DYDHY, pron. prep. To her, or it. (*Do—hy.*) *Yn pûb maner may hylly, y vam prest asonôrê: yn dêlma comfort dhydhy y mâp a vynnas dygtyê*, in every way that he could, his mother he readily honoured: thus her Son would provide comfort for her. M.C. 199. *Pilat, gyn-ef nynsyn mêdh, avos guyskê an quêth, a fue yn kerch-yn Ihesu, râk dhydhy yma dhym whans; dŷsk y dy-whans*, Pilate, with me there is not shame because of wearing the cloth, (that) was about Jesus, for there is to me a desire of it; take it off quickly. R.D. 1938. Written also *dedhy*, qd. v.
- DYFFONS, v. n. They may come. In construction *tyff-ons*, qd. v.
- DYFFOUCH, v. n. Ye may come. In construction *tyff-ouch*, qd. v.
- DYR, prep. Through. *Benyn dyr vûr cherytê y box rych, leun a yly, a uch Crist râg y untŷê hy a vynnas y derry*, a woman through much charity her box rieh, full of salve, over Christ to anoint him she wished to break it. M.C. 35. Another form of *dre*, qd. v. In late Cornish, *der*, qd. v.
- DYR, eard. num. Three. *Môs dhe blansê my a vyn yn dôr an dŷr guelen-ma*, I will go to plant these three rods in the ground. O.M. 1888. A mutation of *tŷr*, qd. v.
- DYSOSY, adj. Bound, obliged. *Pryce*. *Pûr wŷr mar lyha ow grêf, my a'n a fŷdh dysosy; ken arluth agesso*
- ef ny'n gordhyaf bŷs vynary*, very truly, if he will lessen my pain, I shall be bound to him; other Lord than him I will not worship for ever. O.M. 1788.
- EGA, v. n. To groan, to moan. *Ow fryas, gwella dha gear, gâs dhe ola ha' th ega*, my spouse, make better thy word, leave off thy weeping and thy groaning. C.W. 94. W. *ochi*.
- ELYN, adj. Clean, fair. Written also *glyn*, qd. v.
- EN, pron. adj. Our. *Ha dhe'n Tâs gwrên oll peggy, na skydny a kêth vengeans yn nêb termyn warnan ny, nag en flehys*, and to the Father let us all pray, that the same vengeance may not fall at any time on us, nor our children. C.W. 160. Another form of *an*, qd. v.
- ENCOIS, s. m. Frankineuse. Corn. Voc. *thus*. Regularly formed from the Lat. *incensum*, *n* before *s* being omitted, as in Corn. *mōys, muis*; W. *mwys, † muis*; a table, from Lat. *mensa*. Corn. and W. *mîs*, a month, from Lat. *mensis*.
- ENEP, s. m. A face. In modern Welsh *wynob* is the form; *wy*, as in numerous other instances, being substituted for *ê*, but in the Oxford Glosses, (*Vocabula in Pensum Discipuli*. Bodl. 572,) the early Welsh form is found, and the manuscript is not later than the eighth century; *et totam faciem meam*, is there glossed by *ham oll enep*. In this sentence there is not the difference of a single letter between Cornish and Welsh.
- ESCAR, s. m. An enemy. Pl. *yscerens*. W. *ysgar*, pl. *ysgeraint*.
- ETTEN, pron. prep. In it.
- ETH, v. n. He went. Written also *ŷth*, qd. v.
- ETHYS, v. n. Thou weatest. Written also *ythys*, qd. v.
- FEYNYS, s. m. Pains. A mutation of *peynys*, pl. of *peyn*, qd. v.
- GWEVYE, v. a. To flee. *An pesworê a gewsys, na whel-yn gwevyê an pow, kepar del ve dhe'n Iustis, dîn, leveryn war anow*, the fourth said, let us not seek to flee the country; let us come, let us say to the Justice by mouth how it was. M.C. 247. W. *chwieio*.
- GYSEUCH, v. a. Ye left. 2 pers. pl. preter. of *gasê*. See under *Gyssy*.
- GYSSYS, v. a. Thou leftest. 2 pers. s. preterite of *gasê*. See under *Gyssy*.
- HANAS, s. m. A low sound, a whisper. *Pûr apert hag yn golow y leveris ow dyskas; ow lahys ha'w lavarow, suel a vynna y clewas; yn le may'th ên yn trevow yn splan mō a's derevas; ny gewsyn yn tewolgow a dryff tûs yn un hanas*, very openly and in light I spake my doctrine; my laws and my words, whoever would heard them: in the places where I was, in towns clearly I declared them; I spoke not in darkness behind people in a whisper. M.C. 79. Ir. *sanas*. Gael. *sanas*.
- HAVALLA, adj. More like. *Ty a vŷdh mâb dencthys a dhe gorf, na wra dowtya; henna a vŷdh haval dheis, na gŷl dên bôs havalla, ha genaf y fŷdh kerrys*, thou shalt have a son begotten of thy body, do not doubt; he shall be like to thee, so that man cannot be more like, and by me he shall be loved. C.W. 96. Comparative of *haval*, qd. v.
- UCHAF, pron. prep. Above me. (*Uch—mi.*) *My pan esen ow quadrê, clewys a'n nŷl tenewen un êl ow lalleth canê a uchaf war an wedhen*, when I was walking about, I heard on the one side an angel beginning to sing above me on the tree. O.M. 216. The late form *a yuhaf* is given by Llwyd, 244.

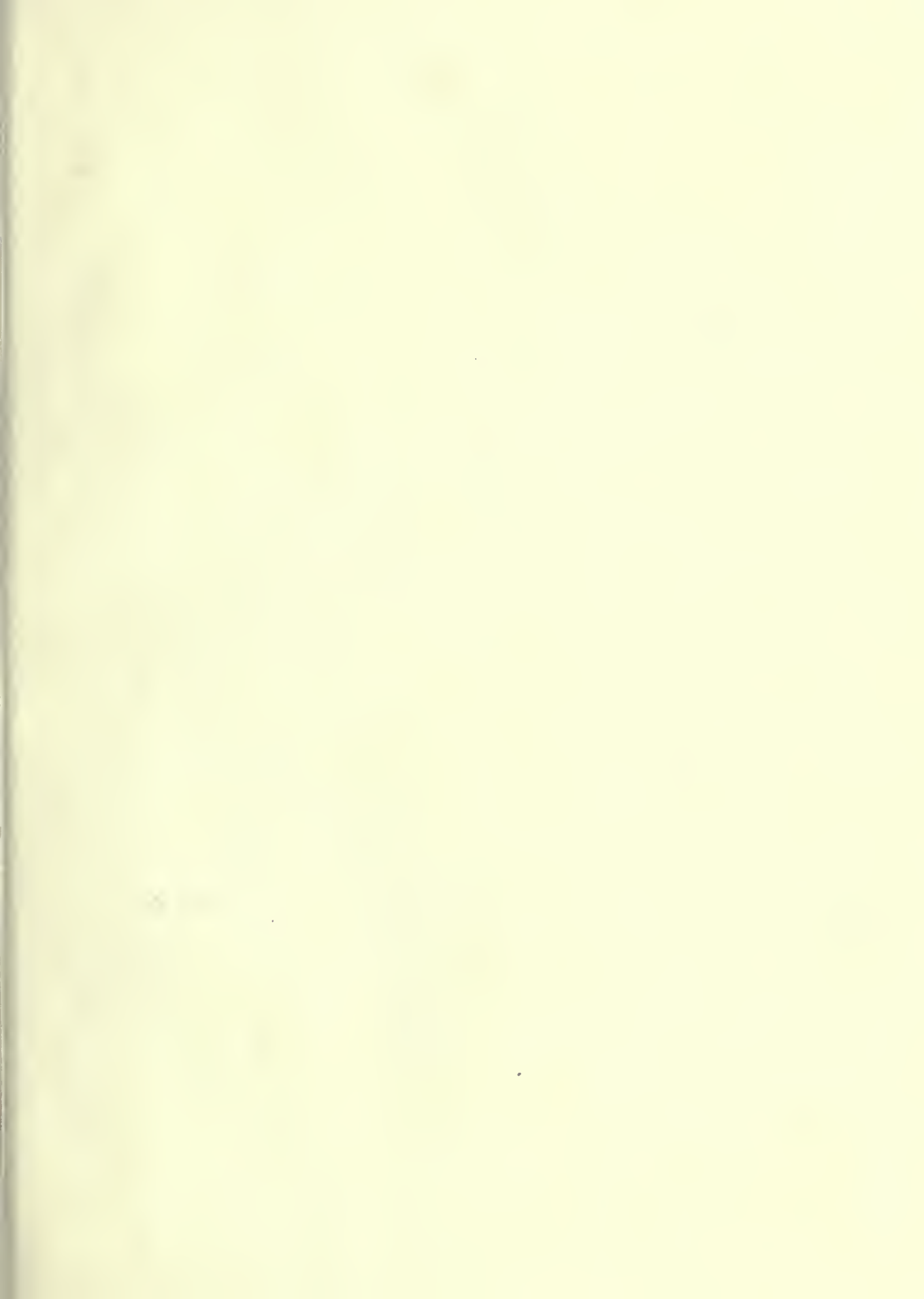
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