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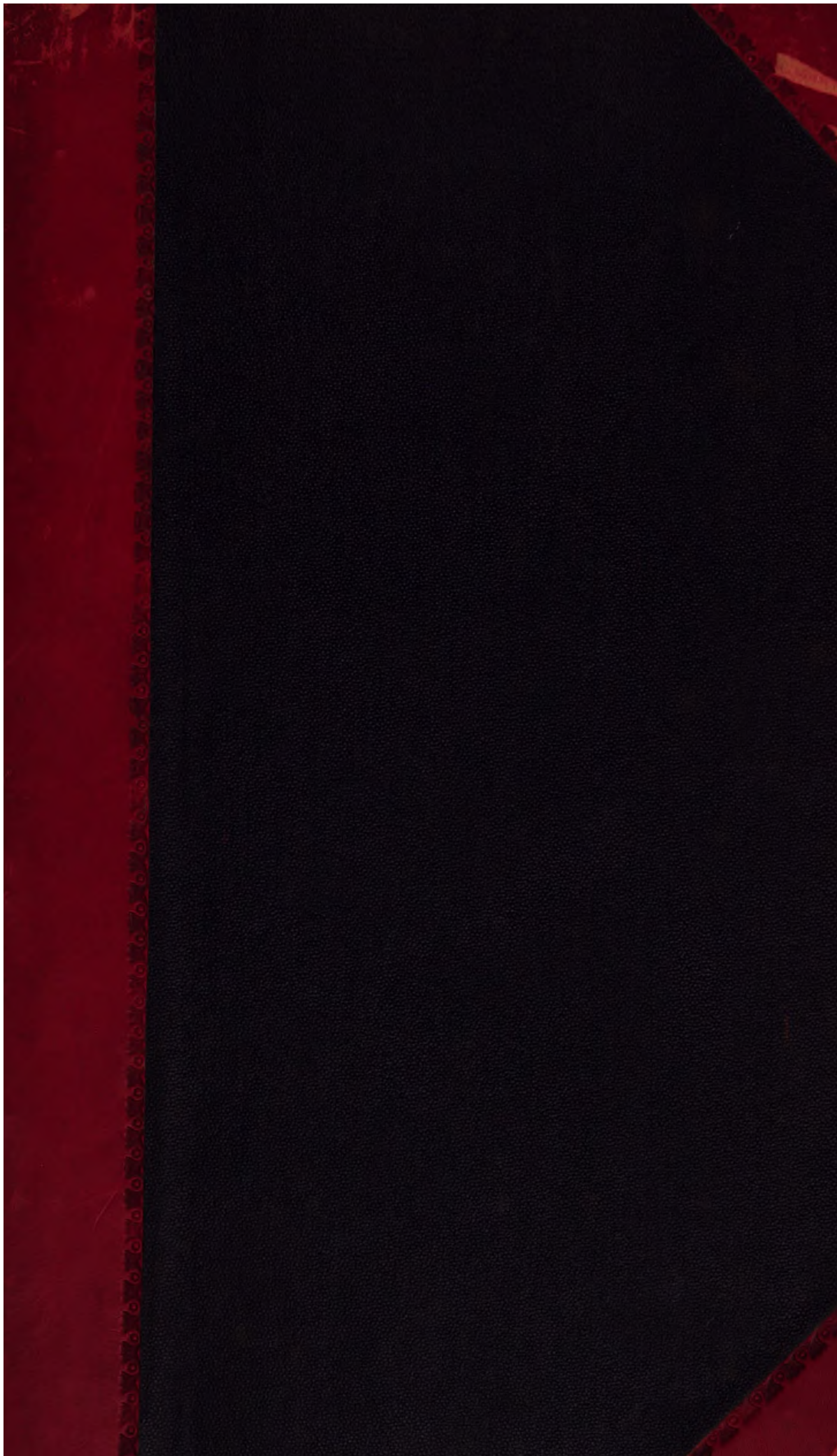
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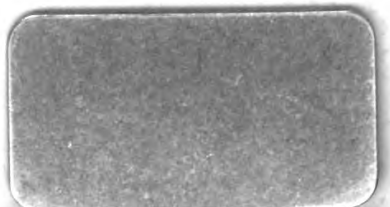


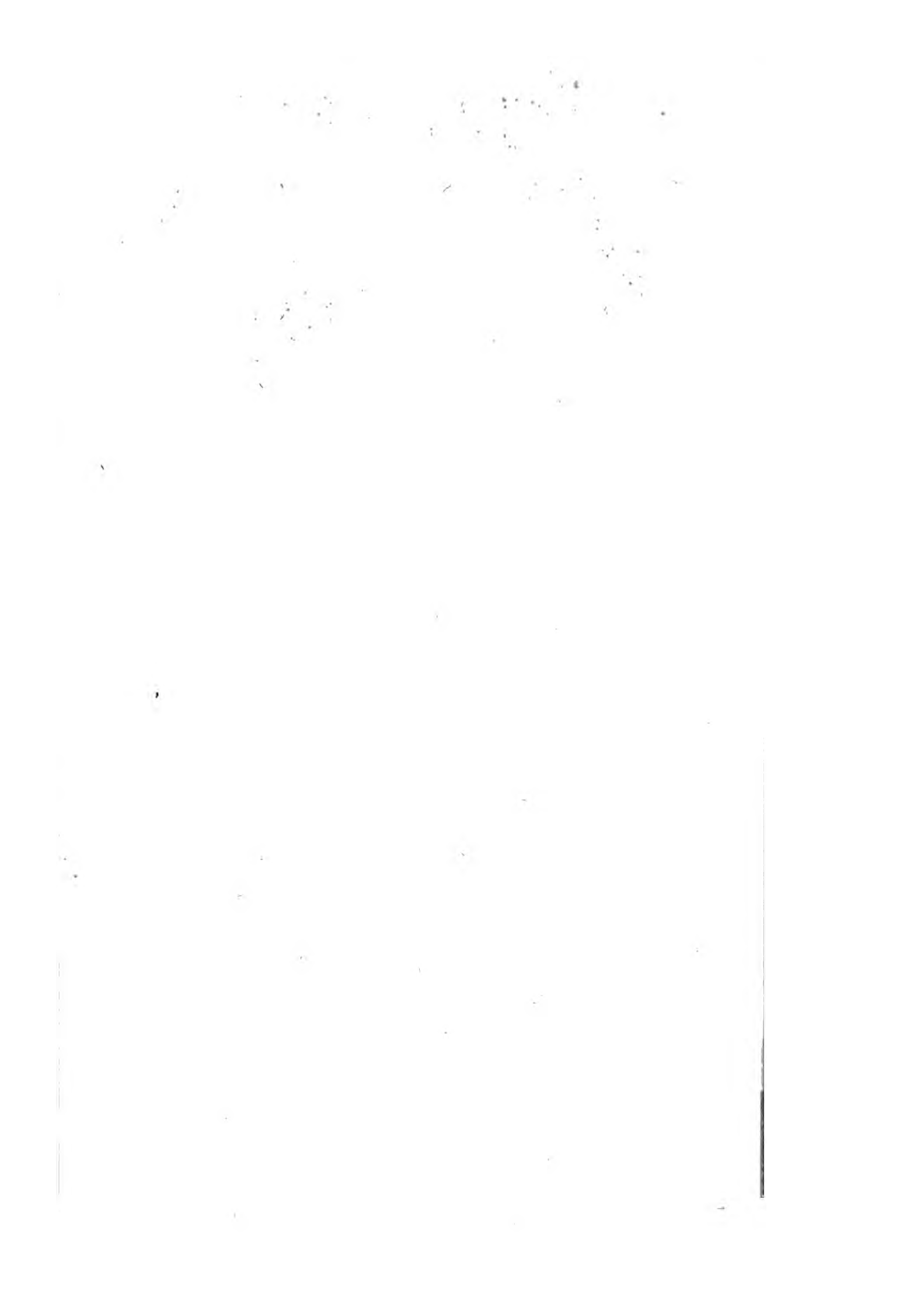
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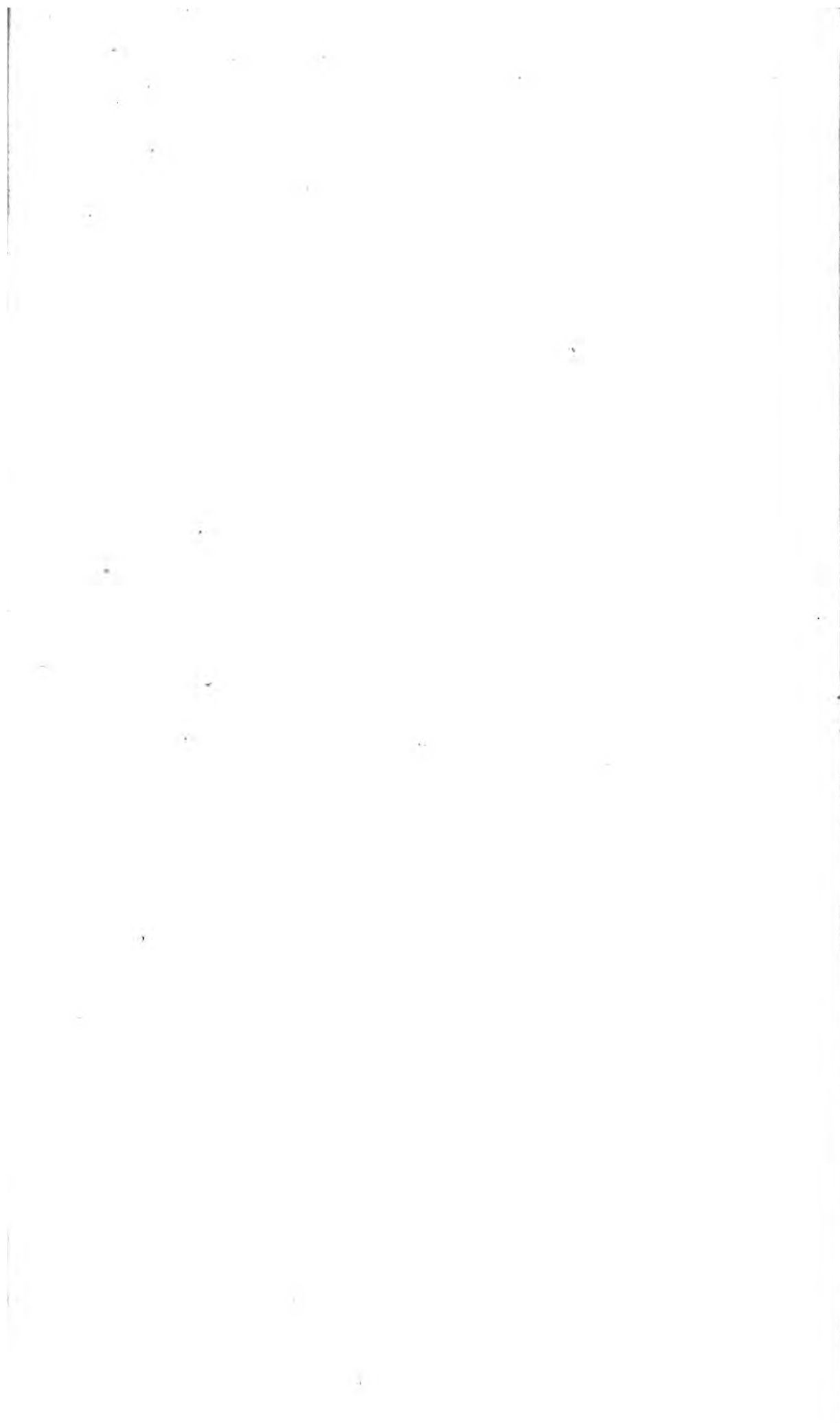


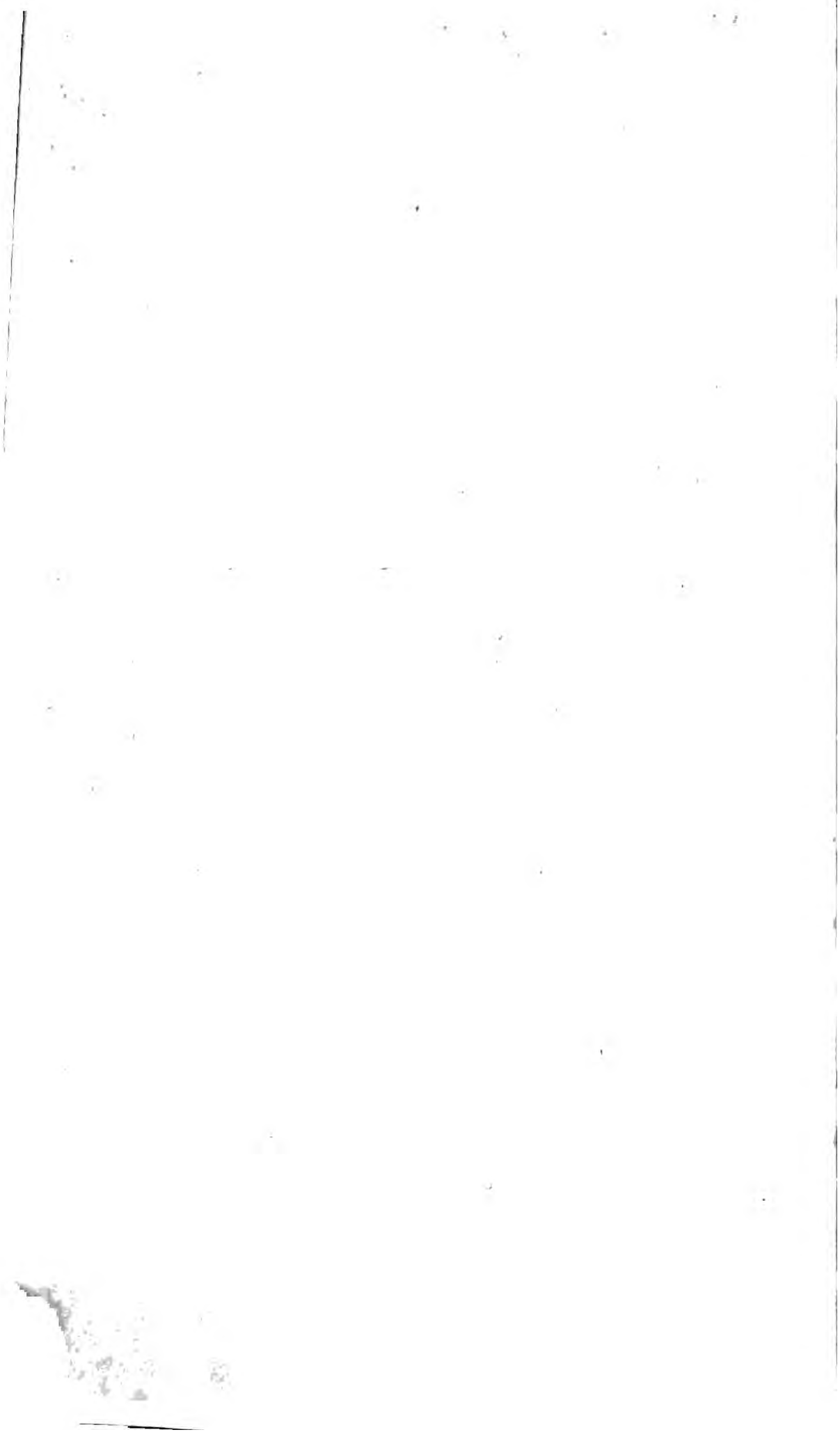


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AN
ENGLISH AND WELSH
VOCABULARY:
OR, AN EASY GUIDE
TO THE
ANCIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE.

BY THOMAS EVANS.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED
A GRAMMAR
OF THE
WELSH LANGUAGE.

BY THE LATE REV. THOMAS RICHARDS.

ALSO,

A DISSERTATION

ON
The Welsh Language.

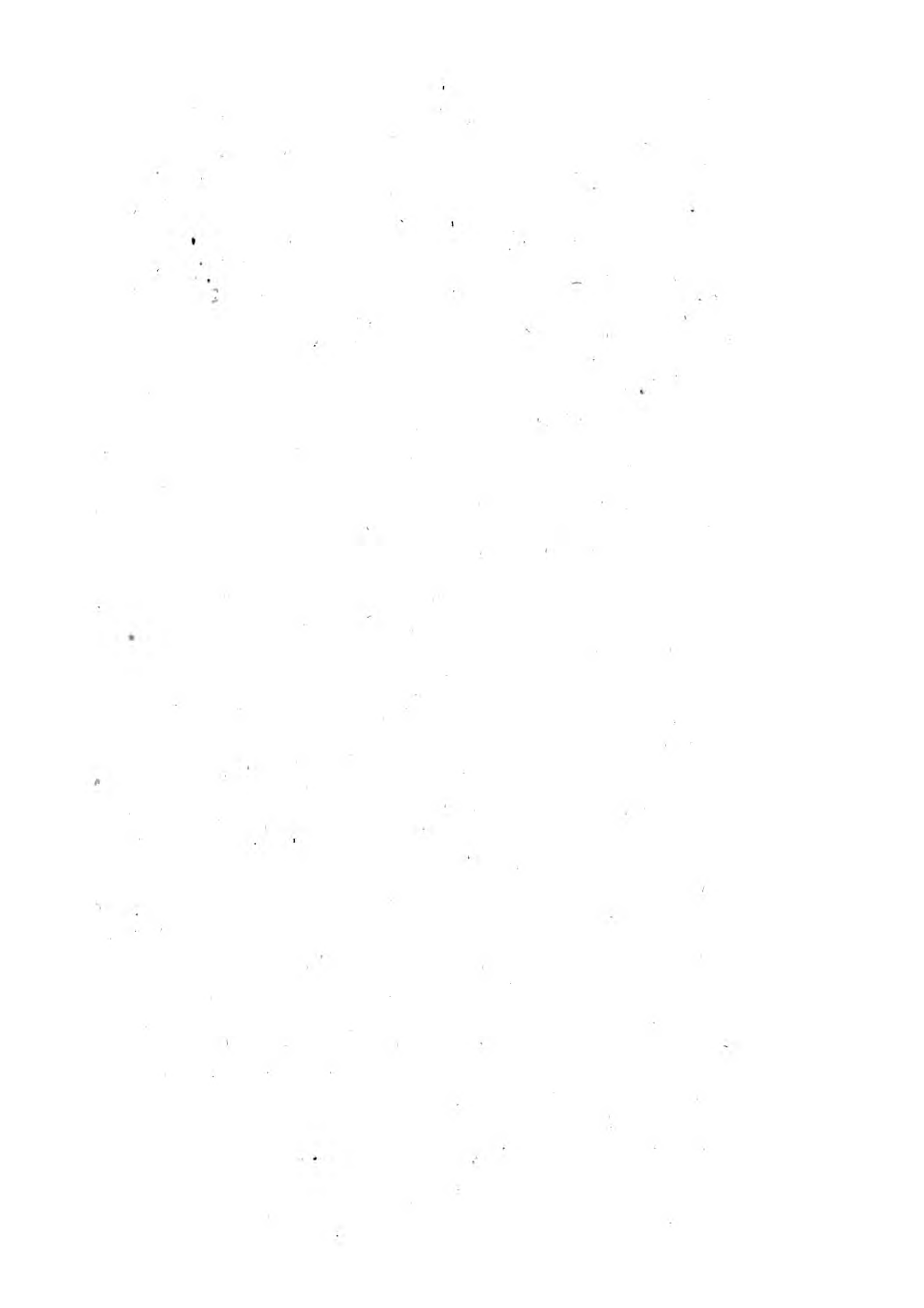
BY THE LATE REV. JOHN WALTERS, M. A.



GOMERIAN PRESS:
DOLGELLEY; PRINTED AND SOLD BY R. JONES.
1816.

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AN
ENGLISH AND WELSH
VOCABULARY.



OF THINGS.

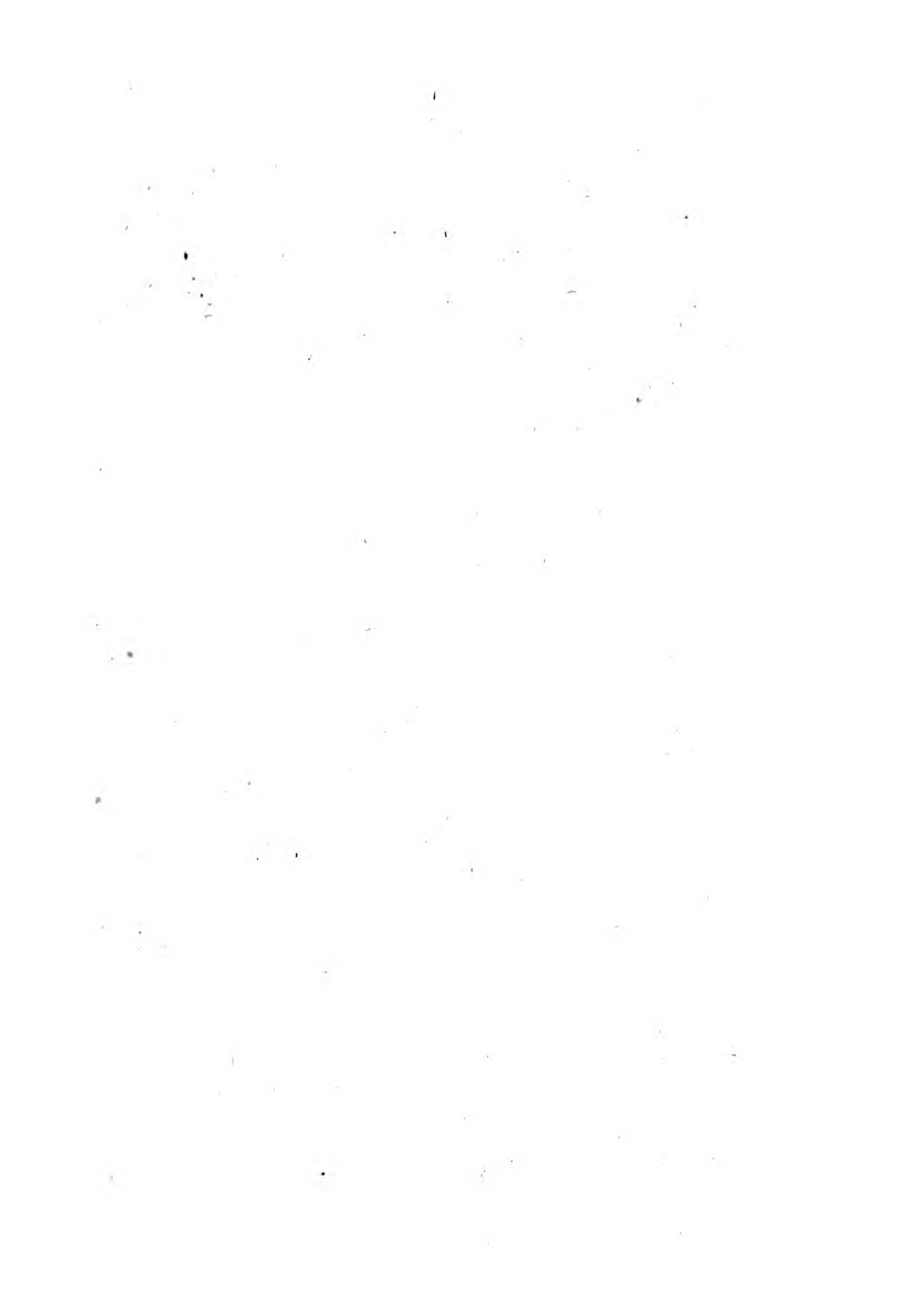
A Thing hath
 A Name,
 A Sign,
 A Mark, or Note,
 A Mode, or Manner.
 A Kind,
 A Part,
 Or Member.
 A Part is
 An Half,
 A Fragment, or broken
 Part,
 A Crumb, or little Piece,
 Things have also their

 Cause,
 Nature,
 Beginning,
 End,
 Order,
 Time,
 Place,

 Space.
 A Thing is
 The World,
 A Body,
 The Sky,
 A Spirit,
 God created the World out
 of Nothing.

AM BETHAU.

MAE Peth yn meddu ar
 Enw, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Arwydd, *m. pl. t. ion.*
 Nöd, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Trefn, *f. pl. t. iadau.*
 Rhywogaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*
 Rhan, *f. pl. t. au.*
 Neu Aelod, *f. pl. t. au.*
 Rhan yw
 Hanner, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Darn, neu Ran ddrylliedig,
f. pl. t. au.
 Briwsionyn, *m. pl. Briwsion.*
 Mae Pethau yn meddu he-
 fyd ar eu
 Hachos, *m. pl. t. ion.*
 Naturiaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*
 Dechreuad, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Diwedd, *m. pl. t. iadau.*
 Trefn, *f. pl. t. iadau.*
 Hamser, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
 Lle, *m. neu Sefyllfa, f. pl.*
 Llefydd, Sefyllfaoedd.
 Ehangder, *m.*
 Peth yw
 'R Byd, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
 Corph, *m. pl. Cyrph.*
 Yr Awyr neu Wybr, *f.*
 Yspryd, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
 Duw a greodd y Byd allan
 o Ddim.



ENGLISH AND FRENCH

VERBS

OF THINGS

et de CHOSE.

A Thing, *une*
 A Name, *un*
 A Sign, *un*
 A Mark, or Foot, *un*
 A Measure, or Measure, *un*
 A Part, *un*
 Or Member, *un*
 A Part, *un*
 An End, *un*
 A Fragment, or broken
 Part, *un*
 A Crumb, or little Piece,
 Things have also their
 Cause,
 Nature,
 Beginning,
 End,
 Order,
 Time,
 Place,
 Space.
 A Thing is
 The World,
 A Body,
 The Sky,
 A Spirit,
 God created the World out
 of Nothing.

M is the French word for
 The world, *le monde*
 A body, *le corps*
 The sky, *le ciel*
 A spirit, *l'esprit*
 God created the World out
 of Nothing, *Dieu a créé le monde
 de rien*

In a Body, there is
 Matter,
 Form,
 Figure.
 In the Sky, are
 The Sun,
 The Moon,
 The Stars.
 When Light is withheld,

There is made
 A Shadow,
 Darkness.
 A Spirit is
 God,
 An Angel,
 A Mind,
 A Soul,
 A Devil.

Mewn Corph, mae,
 Defnydd, *m. pl. t. iau*,
 Ffurf, *f. pl. t. iau*.
 Agwedd, *f. pl. t. au*.
 Yn yr Awyr, mae
 'R Haul, *f. pl. t. au*.
 Y lleuad, *f. pl. t. au*.
 Y Sêr, *sing. Seren, f.*
 Pan byddo Goleuni yn cael
 ei attal,
 Mae'n peri
 Cysgod, *m. pl. t. au*.
 Tywyllwch, *m.*
 Yspryd yw
 Duw, *m. pl. iau*.
 Angel, *m. pl. Angylion*.
 Meddwl, *m. pl. Meddyliau*.
 Enaid, *m. pl. Eneidiau*.
 Diawl, *m. pl. t. aid*.

OF THE ELEMENTS.

IN the World are four
 Elements, or beginning of
 all Things,

Fire,
 Air,
 Water,
 Earth.
 From the Fire cometh
 A Spark,

Smoke,
 A Flame,
 Soot.
 In the Fire are
 A Firebrand,
 A live or hot Coal,
 Embers, or hot Ashes.

AM YR ELFENAU.

YN y Byd mae pedair o
 Elfeau, neu ddechreuad
 pob Peth,

Tân, *m. pl. t. au*
 Awyr, *f.*
 Dwfr, *m. pl. Dyfroedd*.
 Daer, *f. pl. t. oedd*.
 O'r Tân y daw
 Gwreichionen, *f. pl. Gw-*
 reichion.

Mŵg, *m. pl. Mygfeydd*.
 Fflam, *f. pl. t. au*,
 Huddygl, *m.*
 Yn y Tân mae
 Pentewyn, *m. pl. t. ion*.
 Rhesyn poeth, *m. pl. Rhes-*
 od.
 Marwor, neu Lydw poeth,
sing. Marworyn.

| | |
|---|--|
| After the Fire, there Remains | Ar ol Tân Yr erys |
| A dead Coal, | Gloyn marw, <i>m.</i> |
| A dead or quenched brand | Tewyn marw neu ddiffodde- dig. |
| Ashes, Or Cinders. | Llydw, <i>sing.</i> Llydeuyn, <i>m.</i> Neu Marwydos, <i>m.</i> |
| In the Sky, are | Yn yr Awyr, mae |
| A Cloud, | Cwmmwl, <i>m. pl.</i> Cymylau, |
| A Fog, or Mist, | Niwl, <i>m. pl. t.</i> oedd, |
| A stream, | Ffrwd, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffryciau. |
| The Rainbow, | Bwa'r Gwlaw, <i>m.</i> |
| A Wind, | Gwynt, <i>m. pl. t.</i> oedd |
| A Gentle Breeze. | Awel Dirion, <i>f. pl.</i> Awelon tirion. |
| The four chief of Winds, are, | A pedwar prif Wyntoedd ydynt, |
| The East Wind, | Y Dwyrein - Wynt, neu Wynt y Dwyrain |
| The West Wind, | Gwynt y Gorllewyn. |
| The North Wind, | Y Gogledd Wynt, neu Wynt y Gogledd, |
| The South Wind, | Y Dehau Wynt, neu Wynt y Dehau. |
| From a Cloud, cometh | O Gwmwl, y daw |
| Rain. | Gwlaw, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ogydd, |
| Snow, | Eira, <i>m.</i> |
| Hail, | Cenllysg, neu Cessair, <i>sing.</i> Cesseiryn, <i>m.</i> |
| Dew, | Gwlithyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwlith neu Gwlithoedd. |
| Frost, | Rhew, <i>m.</i> |
| Hoar, or White Frost, | Llwydrew, <i>m.</i> |
| A Thunder Bolt, | Mellten, <i>f. pl.</i> Mellt. |
| Lightning. | Llucheden, <i>f. pl.</i> Lluched. |
| Rain, if it falls close or thick, is | Gwlaw, os bydd yn disgyn yn aml, a elwir. |
| A Shower. | Cafod, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd. |
| Rain, if it be fierce, is | Gwlaw os bydd yn erwin, a elwir |
| A heavy Shower, or Storm, | Cafod drom, neu Demestl, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Water is | Dwfr yw |
| A Spring, or Fountain, | Ffynnon, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A River, | Afon, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i> |
| A Wave, | Tonn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Sea. | Y Môr, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| The Main Sea, that encom- passes the World is | Y Corph o Fôr ag sydd yn amgylchynu'r Byd, yw |
| The Ocean. | Y Gefnfor, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| A River hath | Afon a fedd ar |
| A Bank, | Geulau, <i>f. pl. au.</i> |
| A Brink, | Ymyl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Channel, | Canawl, <i>m.</i> |
| A Whirlpool, | Pwll tro, <i>m. pl. Pyllau tro,</i> |
| A Gulph, | Llyngclyn, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| A Shallow, or Ford. | Rhŷd, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i> |
| From Water cometh | Oddiwrth Ddwfr y daw |
| A Drop, | Dafn neu Defnyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Bubble, | Bwrlwm, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Foam, or Froth, | Ewyn, <i>m.</i> |
| Ice. | Iâ, <i>m.</i> |
| The Sea hath | Y Môr a fedd ar |
| A shore, | Draeth, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| A Haven, or Port, | Porthladd, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay, | Morgerwyn, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| An Arm, or Strait. | Cyfyngfor, <i>m. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| Land inclosed with Sea Or Water, is called | Tir yn cael ei amgylchu Gan Fôr neu Ddwfr, a elwir |
| An Isle, or Island. | Ynys, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| Upon the Earth is | Ar y Ddaear mae |
| An Hill, | Bryn, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i> |
| A Mountain, or great Hill, | Mynydd, <i>m. pl. t. oedd, or au.</i> |
| A plain Field, | Maes gwastad, <i>m. pl. Meus- ydd gwastad.</i> |
| A Vale, or Valley, | Dyffryn, <i>m. pl. oedd.</i> |
| A Rock. | Craig, <i>f. pl. Creigydd.</i> |
| Earth mixed with water is | Pridd yn gymmysgedig & Dwfr yw |
| Mud, | Llaid, <i>m. pl. Lleidiau,</i> |
| Mire, or Dirt. | Tom, neu Lacca, <i>m.</i> |
| Earth without Water is | Pridd heb Ddwfr yw |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Dust, | Llwch, <i>sing.</i> Llwhyn, <i>m.</i> |
| Earth cut up with its own Herbs, is | Daeear gwedi ei thori i fynu Gyd â'i Glaswellt, yw |
| A Turf, | Tywarchen, <i>f. pl.</i> Tywarch. |
| A Clod of Earth. | Mawnen, <i>f. pl.</i> Mawn. |
| The kinds of Earths are | Y rhywiau o Ddaearau ydynt. |
| Clay, | Clai, <i>m.</i> |
| Marl, or White Earth, | Marl, <i>m.</i> neu Ddaear wen. |
| Ruddle, or Red Oker, | Nôd coch, <i>m.</i> |
| Chalk. | Sialc, <i>m.</i> |
| Out of the Earth, is taken | Allan o'r Ddaear y cymerir |
| A Mineral, | Mwynen, <i>f. pl.</i> Mwyn. |
| A Plant. | Planbigyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Planbigion. |

OF MINERALS AND METALS. AM FWYN A METEL.

| | |
|--|---|
| T HE Earth, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the Earth, is made, is called | Y Ddaear, neu Ddefnydd gwedi ei wneud o unrhyw beth a gloddiwyd allan o'r Ddaear a elwir |
| A Mineral, or the Ore. | Mwyn neu'r Metal heb ei buro. |
| A Mineral is | Mwyn yw |
| Juice. | Sudd, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i> |
| A Metal, | Metel, <i>m.</i> |
| A Stone. | Carreg, <i>f. pl.</i> Cerrig. |
| Mineral juices are | Suddiau'r Mwyn ydynt |
| Salt, | Halen, <i>m.</i> |
| Alum, | Alym, <i>m.</i> |
| Sulpher, | Brwmstan, <i>m.</i> |
| Amber. | Ambr, <i>m.</i> |
| A Metal is called that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth; as | Metel yw pob peth a gloddier, ac a gyrchir allan o'r Ddaear; Megis, |
| Gold, | Aur, <i>m.</i> |
| Silver, | Arian, <i>m.</i> |
| Lead, | Plwm, <i>m.</i> |
| Copper, | Copr, neu rhudd-efydd, <i>m.</i> |
| Tin, | Alcam, <i>m.</i> |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Iron. | Haiarn, m. |
| Out of Lead is made | O Blwm y gwneir |
| Red Lead, called by | Plwm coch; a elwir gan |
| The Moderns, white Lead. | Awdwyr diweddar, plwm gwyn. |
| Metals are digged out of the | Metel a dynnir allan o'r |
| Mine. | Mynglawdd, m. pl. Mwyn- gloddiau. |
| A Stone is an hard, dry Bo- | Carreg sydd gorph caled, |
| dy, such is | sych, y cyfryw yw |
| Sand, | Tywod, sing. Tywodyn, m. |
| Gravel, | Graian, neu Gro, m. |
| Stone, | Carreg, f. pl. Cerrig. |
| A Flint Stone, | Carreg dân, f. pl. Cerrig tân. |
| A Pumice Stone, | Llogfaen, m. pl. Llogfeini, |
| A Whet Stone, | Hogfaen, m. pl. Hogfeini. |
| A Marble, | Maen Clais, m. pl. Meini Clais. |
| A Load Stone, | Maeu tyunu, m. |
| A Jewel. | Gem, m. pl. t. au, neu Faen Gwerthfawr. |
| A Jewel or precious Stone, | Gem, neu Faen gwerthfawr |
| is | yw |
| The Diamond, | yr Adamant, |
| The Sapphire, | Y Maen Saphir, m. pl. Meini Saphir. |
| The Chrystolite, | Eur-faen, m. pl. Eur-feini. |
| The Emerald, | Gwyrdd-faen, m. pl. gwyrdd- feini. |
| The Carbuncle, (of a fiery | Y Carbwnc (o liw tanlyd), |
| colour), | m. |
| The Jasper, | Y maen Jaspis, m. pl. Meini Jaspis. |
| The Agate. | Y maen Muchudd, m. pl. Meini Muchudd. |
| Like to Jewels are | Cyffelyb i Gemau yw |
| Glass, | Gwydr, m. |
| A Crystal, | Grisial, m. |
| A Pearl. | Perl, m. pl. t. au. |

OF PLANTS.

A Plant is
 An Herb,
 A Shrub,

 A Tree.
 An Herb is
 Grass,
 Flax,
 All manner of Corn or Grain.
 The names of some of the
 most common Herbs are
 A Bur,
 Fern,
 Hemlock,
 Hysop,
 Lily,
 Mallow,
 Marygold,
 Marjoram,
 A Mushroom, or Toad-stool,

 A Nettle,
 Parsley,
 A Rush,
 Saffron,
 Sage,
 Sorrel,
 Sea-weed,
 Southernwood,

 A Thistle,
 Thyme,
 Vervain,
 Violet,

 Wormwood,
 A Poppy.
 Eatable Herbs,
 An Artichoke,

AM BLANHIGION.

PLANHIGYN yw
 Llysieuyn, *m. pl.* Llyisiau.
 Manwydden, *f. pl.* Manwydd.
 Pren, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Llysieuyn yw
 Glaswelltyn, *m. pl.* glaswellt.
 Llin, *m.*
 Pob math o Lafur neu ŷd.
 Enwau rhai o'r Llyisiau
 mwyaf cyffredin yw
 Cyngaw, *m.*
 Rhedynen, *f. pl.* Rhedyn.
 Cegeren, *f. pl.* Ceger.
 Isop, *m.*
 Lili, *m.*
 Hocus, *m.*
 Rhuddos, *m.*
 Mintys, *m.*
 Bwyd y Barcud, *m. neu'r*
 Gingroen, *f.*
 Danadlen, *f. pl.* Danadl.
 Persli, *m.*
 Brwynen, *f. pl.* Brwyn.
 Saffarn, *m.*
 Saeds, *m.*
 Tringolen, *f. pl.* Tringol,
 Chwyn y Môr, *m.*
 Llysieuyn y Corph, *m. pl.*
 Llyisiau'r Corph.
 Yscallen, *f. pl.* Ysgall.
 Teim, *m.*
 Y Dderwen fendigaid, *f.*
 Llysieuyn y Drindod, *m. pl.*
 Llyisiau'r Drindod.
 Wermod, *m.*
 Pabi, *m. neu* Llyisiau'r Cwsg.
 Llyisiau at Ymborth,
 March ysgallen ddôf, *f. pl.*
 March ysgall dofion.

Lettuce,
 Coleworts,
 Cabbage.
 Eatable Roots are
 Beet,
 Garlick,
 A Leek,
 An Onion,
 Raddish,
 A Turnip.
 Corn is
 Barley,
 Millet, or Grout,

An Oat,
 Rice,
 Wheat:
 Whence cometh
 Meal, or Flower,
 Bran:
 Pulse is
 A Bean,
 Darnel,
 Lentils,
 A Pea,
 Vetches or Tares.
 In Corn is,
 The Beard,
 An Ear,
 A Grain, or single Corn,

A Huck,
 The Stalk,

Golgaeth,
 Bresych, *m.*
 Bresych bengron, *f.*
 Gwreiddiau at ymborth yw
 Betysen, *f. pl.* Betys.
 Garlegyn, *m. pl.* Garleg.
 Cenhinen, *f. pl.* Cenhin.
 Winwynyn, *m. pl.* Winwyn.
 Rhuddygl, *m.*
 Erfiuen, *f. pl.* Erfiu.
 Yd yw
 Haidd, *sing.* Heiddyn, *m.*
 Miled neu Rhynion, *sing.*
 Rhynionyn, *m.*
 Ceirchyn, *m. pl.* Ceirch.
 Reis, *m.*
 Gwenithyn, *m. pl.* Gwenith:
 O ba rai y daw
 Blawd, *sing.* Blodyn, *m.*
 Eisin, *sing.* Eisinyu, *m.*
 Ytbys yw
 Ffaen, *m. pl.* Ffa.
 Efryn, *m. pl.* Efrau.
 Pŷs Llygod, *m.*
 Pysen, *f. pl.* Pŷs.
 Ffacbys, *m. neu* Efrau, *m.*
 Mewn Yd mae
 Col-yd, *m.*
 Tywysen, *f. pl.* Tywys.
 Gronyn, neu Ydyn unigol,
m. pl. gronynau,
 Plysgyn, *m. pl.* Plysg.
 Y Gorsen, *f. pl.* Cyrs.

OF TREES AND SHRUBS. AM BRENAU A MAN-
 WYDD.

A Shrub is a Plant which
 riseth not up to the just big-
 ness of a Tree; such is

The Bramble,

MANWYDDEN yw Plan-
 higyn nad yw yn tyfu i fy-
 nu i faintioli Pren, y cyfryw
 yw
 Y Fieren, *f. pl.* Mieri; Dry-
 sien, *f. pl.* Drysi.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Juniper, | Y Ferywen, <i>f. pl.</i> Meryw. |
| Ivy, | Eiddew, <i>m.</i> |
| The Myrtle, | Y Myrtwydd, <i>m.</i> |
| A Reed, | Cawnen, <i>f. pl.</i> Cawn. |
| The Rose-bush, | Y Rhoswyn, <i>m.</i> |
| The Tamarisk, | Y Grug bren, <i>m.</i> |
| The Vine; which beareth a Bunch of Grapes. | Y Winwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwin- wydd; yr hon a ddwg Rawn Swp, <i>m. pl.</i> Grawn Swpiau. |
| Pome-bearing Trees are | Y Prenau ag sydd yn Dwyn Afalau ydynt, |
| The Apple-tree, | Y Pren Afalau, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Afalau. |
| The Fig tree, | Y Ffigisbren, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au |
| The Medlar-tree, | Y Pren ceri, <i>m. pl.</i> coed ceri. |
| The Pear-tree, | Y Beryswydd, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| The Service, or Sorb-tree. | Y Gerdinen, <i>f. pl.</i> Cerdin. |
| Plum-bearing Trees are | Y Prennau ag sydd yn dwyn Eirin pèr ydynt |
| The Cherry-tree, | Y Pren Ceiros, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed ceiros. |
| The Olive-tree, | Yr Olewydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Ole- wydd. |
| The Palm-tree, | Y Balmwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Palm- wydd. |
| The Plum-tree. | Y Pren Eirin pèr, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed eirin pèr. |
| Berry-bearing Trees are | Y Prenau ag sydd yn dwyn Grawn, neu Griafol ydynt |
| The Bay-tree, | Y Llawrwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Llawrwydd. |
| The Box-tree, | Y Pren Bocys, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Bocys. |
| The Elder-tree, | Y Pren Ysgaw, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Ysgaw. |
| The Mulberry-tree, | Y Forwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Mor- wydd. |
| The Yew-tree. | Y Pren yw, <i>m. pl.</i> coed Yw, yr Ywen, <i>f. pl.</i> Yw. |
| Nut-bearing trees are | Y Prenau ag sydd yn dwyn Cnau ydynt. |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| The Almond-tree, | Y Pren Almon, <i>m. pl.</i> coed Almon. |
| The Beech-tree, | Y Ffawydd, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffawydd. |
| The Filberd-tree, | Collen y Cnau barfog, <i>f. pl.</i> Cyll y Cnau, &c. |
| The Walnut-tree. | Y Gollen Ffrengig, <i>f. pl.</i> Cyll Ffrengig. |
| Forest-trees are | Prenau'r Goedwig ydynt, |
| The Alder-tree, | Y Pren Ysgaw, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Ysgaw. |
| The Ash-tree, | Y Pren Onen, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Yn. |
| The Wild Ash, | Yr Onen Wylt, <i>f. pl.</i> Yr Gwyltton. |
| The Birch-tree, | Y Fedwen, <i>f. pl.</i> Bedw. |
| The Cedar-tree, | Y Gedrwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Cedrwydd. |
| The Cork-tree, | Y Pren Corc, <i>m.</i> Coed Cyrc |
| The Cyprus-tree, | Y Cypreswydden <i>f.</i> |
| The Elm, | Y Pren Llwyfen, <i>m.</i> |
| The Fir-tree, | Y Ffynidwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffynidwydd. |
| The Lime, or Linden-tree, | Y Pisgwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Pisgwydd. |
| The Maple, | Y Fasaren, <i>f.</i> |
| The Oak, | Y Dderwen, <i>f. pl.</i> Deri. |
| An Oak of the hardest kind. | Derwen o'r rhyw galettaf, <i>f.</i> |
| The Holm Oak, | Y Dderwenbyth ddeiliog, <i>f.</i> |
| The Pine-tree, | Y Binwydden, <i>f. pl.</i> Pinwydd. |
| The Poplar-tree, | Pren y Poplys, <i>m.</i> |
| The Turpentine-tree, | Y Preu Twrbant <i>m, pl.</i> Coed Twrbant. |
| The Willow-tree. | Y Pren Helyg, <i>m. pl.</i> Coed Helyg. |
| Fruit is | Ffrwyth yw. |
| A Pome, | Afal, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Nut, | Cneuen, <i>f. pl. cnau.</i> |
| A Berry, | Grawn, neu Griafolen, <i>f. pl.</i> criafol. |
| A Pome is here taken for | Afal a gymmerir yma am |

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| any Fruit whose skin or Peel is not hard; such is | unrhyw Ffrwyth, ag sydd a'i groen neu brisg heb fod yn galed; y cyfryw yw |
| An Apple, | Afal, <i>m. pt. t.</i> au |
| A Cherry, | Ceirosen, <i>f. pl.</i> Ceiros. |
| A Fig | Ffigysen, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffigys. |
| A Medlar, | Ceri, <i>m.</i> |
| An Olive, | Olifiad, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au |
| A Pear, | Peren, <i>f. pl.</i> Pêr. |
| A Plum, | Eirinen bêr, <i>f. pl.</i> Eirin pêr, vulg. Plymysen, <i>pl.</i> Plymys. |
| The Service Berries. | Criafolen y Cerdin, <i>f. pl.</i> Criafol y Cerdin. |
| Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is | Caneuen a gymmerir yma am unrhyw Ffrwyth ag sydd a mesglyn caled iddo; y fath yw |
| An Almond, | Ffrwyth yr Almon, <i>m. pl.</i> Ffrwythau'r Almon. |
| A Chesnut, | Castan, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| A Chesnut, | Cneuen Farfog, <i>f. pl.</i> Cnau barfog, Cneuen Yspaen. |
| A Filberd, | Cneuen Ffrengig, <i>f. pl.</i> Cnau Ffrengig. |
| A Walnut. | |
| A Berry is a small round Fruit, growing on trees or shrubs; such is | Grawn neu Griafolen sydd ffrwyth bychan crwn, yn tyfu ar goed neu fauwydd; y cyfryw yw |
| A grape, | Grawnwin, <i>m.</i> |
| A Mulberry, | Eirinen y Morwydd, <i>f. pl.</i> Eirin y Morwydd. |
| A Strawberry, | Syfen, <i>f. pl.</i> Syfi. |
| Bill-berries, or Win-berries, | Llusi duon bach, <i>sing</i> Llusien, <i>f</i> |
| Black-berries, | Mwyar, <i>sing.</i> Mwyaren, <i>f.</i> |
| Elder-berries, | Grawn Ysgaw, |
| Goose-berries, | Eirin Mair, <i>sing.</i> Eirinen, |
| Haws, or Whitethorn-berries, | Crawel, neu Criafol y Moch, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i> |
| Ivy-berries, | Grawn Eiddew. |

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| Service-berries, | Criafol y Cerdiu, <i>sing.</i> Criafolen, <i>f.</i> |
| Rasp-berries. | Afan, Mafon, <i>sing.</i> Mafonen, <i>f.</i> |
| The Oak bears Acorns. | Y Dderwen a ddwg Fês, <i>sing.</i> Mesen, <i>f.</i> |
| From Trees also come Frankinsence, | O Goed hefyd y daw Perarogldarth, <i>m.</i> |
| Pitch, | Pûg, <i>m.</i> |
| Rosin. | Ystor, <i>m.</i> |
| Parts of a Plant are | Rhannau o Blanhigyn yw |
| The Root, | Y Gwreiddyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwreiddiau. |
| The Stump, | Y Boncyff, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> |
| The Stalk, | Y Gorsen, <i>f. pl. cyrs.</i> |
| The Bark, | Y Rhysglyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Rhysgl. |
| A Bough, or Branch, | Colfen, neu Gangen, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Sprig, or Graft, | Brigyn, neu Impyn, both <i>m. pl.</i> Brigau, Impiau. |
| A Sucker, or Shoot, that grows out of Stock: | Impyn, neu Flaguryn, agsydd yn tyfu allan o'r Cyff; |
| A fresh or green Leaf, | Dalen îr neu lês, <i>f. pl.</i> Dail îrion neu leision. |
| A dead or withered Leaf, | Dalen grin neu wywedig, <i>f. pl.</i> Dail crinion neu wywedig. |
| A Blossom, or Flower, Of Wood is made | Blodeuyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Blodau. |
| A Fagot. | O Goed y gwneir |
| A Nut hath | Ffagoden, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffagod. |
| A Shell, | Cneuen a fedd ar |
| A Kernel. | Fesglyn, <i>m. pl.</i> masgl. |
| Trees growing together make | Cnewyllyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Cnewyll. |
| A Wood, | Prennau yn cyd dyfu a wna |
| A Forest, | Goed, <i>m. pl.</i> Coedydd. |
| A Grove. | Coedwig, neu Gallt, <i>f. pl.</i> Gellydd. |
| | Gwigfa neu Gelli, <i>f.</i> |

OF INSECTS.

AM DRYCH-FILOD.

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| A N Animal or living Creature hath | A NIFAIL neu Greadur byw a fedd ar |
| Life, | Fywyd, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Sense, | Synwyr, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Sex. | Rhywogaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| There are five outward Senses, | Mae pump o Syuwyrall-anol, |
| The Sight, | Yr Olwg, <i>f.</i> |
| The Hearing, | Y Clybod, <i>m.</i> |
| The Smell, | Yr Arogl, <i>m.</i> |
| The Taste, | Yr Archwaeth, <i>m.</i> |
| The Touch, or Feeling. | Y Cyffyrddiad, neu'r Teimlad, <i>m.</i> |
| By the Senses, we Perceive | Trwy'r Synwyrall, yr ydym Yn Amgyffred, |
| Colour, | Lliw, <i>m. pl. t. ian</i> |
| Sound, | Swn, <i>m.</i> |
| Or Voice, | Neu Llais <i>m. pl. Lleisiau.</i> |
| Scent, or Smell, | Sawr, neu Arogl, <i>m.</i> |
| Taste, or Relish. | Archwaeth, neu Flâs, <i>m.</i> |
| Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses-given us, whereby we way know that we perceive | Heblaw y Pump Synwyrall-anol a grybwyllwyd uchod, fe roddwyd i ni dri Synwyr Tufewinol, trwy ba rai y gwyddom ein bod yn amgyffred. |
| Things: | Pethau. |
| The Common Sense, | Y Synwyr cyffre din, <i>m.</i> |
| The Fancy, | Y Ddychymmyg, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i> |
| The Memory. | Y Côf, <i>m.</i> |
| An Animal is | Anifail yw |
| An Insect, | Trych filyn, <i>m. pl.:</i> Trychfilod. |
| A Serpent, | Sarph, <i>f. pl. Seirph:</i> |
| A Bird, | Aderyn, <i>m. pl. Adar.</i> |
| A Beast, | Bwystfil, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Fish, | Pysgodyn, <i>m. pl. Pysg, neu Pysgod.</i> |
| A Man. | Dyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> |

Insects are small Animals without blood, having an insisüre, or resemblance of cutting, common to most of them, on some part of their bodies.

Creeping Insects are

A Worm,
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire,
A Caterpillar,

A Flea,
A Glow Worm,
An Horse Leech,

A Louse,
A Moth,
Nits,
A Silkworm,
A Snail,
A Spider,

A Tick,
A Wall Louse, or Bug.

Flying Insects are

A Bee,
A Beetle,

A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-fly,

A Butterfly,
A Cricket,
A Fly,

A Gnat,
A Grasshopper, or Locust,

A Spanish Fly,

A Wasp,

Trych-filod. ydynt Greaduriaid bychain heb wæd ynddynt, a chañddynt archoll, neu gyffelyb i dor-iad, yu gyffredin i'r rhan amlaf o honynt, ar .ryw ran o'u Cyrph.

Trych-filod ymlusgedig ydynt

Abwydyn, *m. pl.* Abwyd.
Morgrugyn, *m. pl.* Morgrug
Y Lindys, *m.* Pryf y Dail.
m.

Chwanen, *f. pl.* Chwain.
Magien, *f. pl.* Magiod.
Geloden y Ceffylau, *f. pl.*
Gelod y Ceffylau.

Lleuen, *f. pl.* Llau.

Gwyfyn, *m. pl. t. od.*

Nedd, *sing.* Nedden, *f.*

Pry'r Sidan, *m.*

Malwoden, *f. p.* Malwod.

Pryf Copyn, *m.* neu Goryn,
m. pl. Corod.

Trogen, *f. pl. t. od.*

Cyrthonyn, *m. pl.* Cynrhon.

Trych-filod hedegog yw

Gwenynen, *f. pl.* Gwenyn.

Chwilen ddu, *f. pl.* Chwilod
duon.

Cacwnen y Meirch, *f. pl.*
Cacwn y Meirch.

Gloea Byw, *m.*

Criciedyn, *m. pl.* Cricod.

Cylionyn, *m.* Cylionen, *f.*
pl. Cylion.

Gwybedyn, *m. pl.* Gwybed.

Ceiliog y Rhedyn, *m. pl.*

Ceiliogod y Rhedyn.

Cylionyn Baradwys, *m. pl.*

Cylion Paradwys.

Cacwnen, *m. pl.* Cacwn.

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| An Hornet, or Great Wasp, | Gwenynen y Meirch, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwenyn y Meirch. |
| A Drone: | Gwenynen Ormes, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwenyn Gormes. |
| A Serpent, or Creeper, is Au Adder, or Viper, | Sarph neu Ymlusgiad yw Neidr, neu Wiber, both <i>f.</i> <i>pl.</i> Nadroedd, Gwiberod. |
| An Asp, | Asp. <i>f.</i> |
| A Basilisk, | Cocatrix, <i>m.</i> neu y Fadfe- len, <i>f.</i> |
| A Dragon, | Draig, <i>f. pl.</i> Dreigiâu. |
| A Lizard, | Bydrchwilen, <i>f. pl.</i> Bydr- chwilod. |
| A Salamander, | Pry'r Tân, <i>m.</i> |
| A Snake, | Neidr, <i>f. pl.</i> Nadroedd. |
| Water Snake, | Neidr y Dwfr, <i>f. pl.</i> Nad- roedd y Dwfr. |
| A Bee, in a Bee-hive, mak- eth Honey, | Gwenynen, yn y cwch a wna Fêl, <i>m.</i> |
| A Honey-comb, | Dil Mêl, <i>m.</i> |
| Wax, | Cwyr, <i>m.</i> |
| Swarm of Bees, | Haid o Wenyn. |

OF BIRDS.

SINGING Birds are

The Black Bird,
The Chaffinch,
The Gold-finch,
The Green-finch,
The Lark,
The Nightingale,
The Quail,
The Robin Red breast,
The Sterling, or Stare,
The Thrush,

AM ADAR.

ADAR ag sydd yn canu
yw
Y Ceiliog du, *m. pl.* Ceil-
iogod duon.
Y Winge, y Benloyn, *f.*
Y Peneuriu, y Melynog,
both *m.*
Y Llinosen werdd, *f. pl.*
Llinosod Gwyrddion.
Yr Uchedudd, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Yr Eos, *f.*
Y Sofï-iar, *f. pl.* Sofïair.
Bronhuddyn, *m.* Bronhudd-
en, *f. pl.* Bronhuddod.
Y Ddrudwen, *f. pl. t. od.*
Y Fronfraith, *f. pl.* Bron-
freithod.

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| Titmouse. | Yr Yswigw, <i>f.</i> |
| Birds which live about, or in watery places, are | Adar ag sydd yn byw o am- gylch, neu mewn llefydd dyfrllyd, <i>yw</i> |
| A Moor-hen, | Y Got-iâr, <i>f. pl. Cotiair.</i> |
| A Crane, | Crychydd, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Didaper, | Tin-droed, <i>f.</i> |
| A Duck, | Hwyad, <i>f. pl. Hwyaidd.</i> |
| A Goose, | Gwydd, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Pelican, | Pelican, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Stork, | Ciconia, <i>m.</i> |
| A Swan, | Alarch, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Water Wagtail. | Tin-sigl y gwys, <i>m.</i> |
| Ravenous Birds are | Adar Ysglyfaethus <i>yw</i> |
| A Crow, or Rook, | Brân, neu Ydfran, both <i>f.</i> <i>pl. Brain, Ydfrain.</i> |
| A Cuckow, | Gwcw, <i>f.</i> |
| An Eagle, | Eryr, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| An Hawk, | Hebog, <i>m. pl. t. iaid.</i> |
| A Kite or Glead. | Barcutan, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Magpy, or Piamet, | Pioden, <i>f. pl. Piod.</i> |
| An Owl, | Dylluan, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Parrot, | Paret, <i>m.</i> |
| A Raven. | Cigfran, <i>f. pl. Cigfrain.</i> |
| Birds dwelling about The House, are | Adar yn trigo o amgylch Y Tŷ, <i>yw</i> |
| A Cock, | Ceillog, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Hen, | Iâr, <i>f. pl. Ieir.</i> |
| A Dove or Pigeon, | Colommen, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Peacock, | Pawyn, neu Paun, <i>m. pl. t.</i> <i>od. f. Paunes.</i> |
| A Sparrow, | Aderyn y To, <i>m. pl. Adar</i> <i>y Tô.</i> |
| A Swallow | Gwenol, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| Besides those Birds before mentioned, there are ma- ny others, that haunt the fields and woods, as, | Heblaw'r Adar a enwyd o'r blaes, mae amryw eraill, ag sydd yn ymgyrchu'r Meysydd a'r coedydd, me- gis |
| A Bat, | Ystum, neu Ystumyn, both <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| An Hedge sparrow, | Brych y Cae, <i>m.</i> |

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| A Partridge, | Petris, <i>m. neu Coriar, f. pl.</i> Petrisod, Coriair. |
| A Pheasant, | Ceiliog y Coed, <i>m. pl.</i> Ceil- iogod y Coed. |
| A Ring Dove, | Ysgüthan, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Turtle Dove. | Turtur, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> , neu Co- lommen Fair. |
| A Bird hath | Aderyn a fedd ar |
| A Bill or Beak, | Big, <i>f. pl. t. au neu Gylfin.</i> |
| A Coomb or Crest, | Crib, <i>f. pl. t. au, Copa, m.</i> |
| A Wing, | Aden, <i>f. pl. t. ydd.</i> |
| A Feather, | Plufyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Pluf. |
| A hard Feather or Quill, | Asgell, <i>f. pl.</i> Esgyll. |
| A Crow or Crop. | Crombil, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Bird lays his Egg in | Aderyn a ddodwa ei Wŷ mewn |
| A Nest. | Nŷth, <i>m. pl. t. au</i> |
| White of an Egg, | Gwyn Wŷ. |
| Yolk of an Egg, | Melyn Wŷ. |
| Addle Egg: | Wŷ Clwc. |

OF FISHES.

AM BYSGOD.

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| R IVLER and pond Fishes are | P YSGOD afon neu llyn yw |
| An Eel. | Llysowen, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Gudgeon, | Gwyniad, <i>m. pl.</i> Gwyniaid. |
| A Pike, | Pen Hwyad, <i>m. pl.</i> Pen Hwyaid, |
| A Tench, | Gwrachen, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwrach- od, |
| Trout. | Brithyll, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| Sea Fishes are | Pysgod y Mor yw |
| A Dolphin, | Delphin, <i>m.</i> |
| A Mullet, | Pen-fras, <i>f. pl.</i> Pen-frai- sion, neu Barf bysg. |
| An Oyster, | Llymmarch, <i>f. pl.</i> Llym- meirch. |
| A Whale. | Morfarch, <i>m. pl.</i> Morfeirch. |
| Fishes common to both salt and fresh Water, are | Pysgod ag sydd yn gyffre- din mewn Dwfr hallt a |

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| A Crab | chroyw, yw |
| A Salmon, | Crangc, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| | Pysgodyn Eawg, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgod Eawg. |
| Male Salmon, | Cemw, <i>m.</i> |
| Female Salmon, | Hwyfell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Fish-gill, | Tagell Pysgodyn, <i>f. pl.</i> Tagellau. |
| Fish-hook, | Bach pysgota, <i>m. pl.</i> Bachau pysgota. |
| Fish-market, | Pysgodfa, <i>m. neu</i> Marchnad pysgod. |
| Fish-monger, | Gwerthwr pysgod, <i>m. pl.</i> |
| Fish-pond, | Gwerthwyr pysgod, |
| Fish-scales, | Pysgodlyn, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgodlynoedd. |
| Fish-shop, | Cen pysg, <i>f.</i> |
| Fish-Spawn, | Posgoty, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgottai. |
| Fisherman. | Cronell pysg, <i>m.</i> |
| | Pysgodwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Pysgodwyr. |

OF FOUR FOOTED BEASTS.

OF four footed Beasts, some are wild and some are tame.

The four footed Creature which fieth from Man, is called a wild Beast.

A cattle is all sort of Neat as

An Ox,
A Bull,
A Cow,
An Heifer,

A Bullock,
A Goat,
A Ram,

AM ANIFEILIAID PEDWAR TROEDIOD.

O'R Anifeiliaid pedwar troediog, rhai sydd wylltion a rhai sydd ddoſion.

Y Creadur pedwar troediog ag sydd yn cilio rhag dyn, a elwir Anifail gwyllt.

Da, neu Anifeiliaid yw pob math o Eidionau, megis

Ych, *m. pl. t. en.*
Tarw, *m. pl.* Teirw.
Buwch, *f. pl. t. od.*
Anner, Treisiad, both *f. pl.*
Anneir, Treisiedi.

Bustach, *m. pl.* Bustechi.
Gafr, *f. pl.* Geifr,
Hwrdd, *m. pl.* Hyrddod.

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| A Sheep, | Dafad, <i>f. pl.</i> Defaid. |
| A Buck, | Bwch, <i>m. pl.</i> Bychod. |
| A Buck Goat. | Bwch Gafr, <i>m. pl.</i> Bychod Geifr. |
| A Ram guelded is called a Wether. | Hwrdd gwedi ei ddispaddu a elwir Maharen, <i>m. pl.</i> Maheryn, vulg. Gwedder, <i>pl.</i> Gweddrod. |
| A Pig not gelded is called | Mochyn heb ei ddispaddu a elwir. |
| A Boar Pig. | Baedd, <i>m. pl.</i> Beiddi. |
| A Gelded Pig is called | Mochyn gwedi ei ddispaddu a elwir |
| A Barrow Pig. | Twrch, <i>m. pl.</i> Tyrchod, <i>f.</i> Twrches. |
| A Cow, brings forth a Calf. | Buwch, a fwrw Lo, <i>m. pl.</i> Lloi. |
| A she Goat, a Kid, | Gafr Fyn <i>m. pl.</i> Mynod. |
| A sheep a Lamb, | Dafad, Oen, <i>m. pl.</i> Wyn. |
| A Sow, a Pig, | Hwch Barchell, <i>m. pl.</i> Per- chyll. |
| A Mare, a Colt. | Caseg, Ebol, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> <i>f.</i> Eboles, <i>pl. t. au.</i> |
| Labouring Beasts are | Anifeiliaid Gweithgar yw. |
| An Ass, | Asyn, <i>m. pl. t. od, f.</i> Asen <i>pl. t. od,</i> |
| A Camel, | Camel, Cawrfil, both <i>m. pl.</i> <i>t. od.</i> |
| An Elephant, | Oliphant, <i>m. pl. t. iaidd.</i> |
| A Horse, | Ceffyl, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Mule. | Mul, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| To an Horse belong | I Geffyl y Perthyn |
| A Bridle, | Ffrwyn, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Saddle. | Cyfryw, <i>m. pl. t. au,</i> |
| Wild Beasts are | Anifeiliaid Gwylltion yw |
| An Ape, | Epa, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Bear, | Arth, <i>f. pl.</i> Eirth, <i>f.</i> Arthes. |
| A Wild Boar, | Baedd gwyllt, <i>m. pl.</i> Beiddi gwylltion. |
| A Coney or Rabbit, | Cwningen, <i>f. pl. od.</i> |
| A Deer, | Hýdd, <i>m. pl. t.</i> Llwdn Hýdd. |

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| A Fox. | Llwynog, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| An Hart or Stag, | Carw, <i>m. pl. Ceirw.</i> |
| A Hind | Ewig, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Fawn, | Elion, <i>m. Carw ieuangc.</i> |
| An hare, | Ysgyfarnog, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| An Hedge Hog, | Draenog, <i>m. pl. t. od, neu iaid.</i> |
| A Lion, | Llew, <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Lioness, | Llewes, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Leopard, | Llewpart, <i>m. pl. t. iaid.</i> |
| A Mole, | Gwadd, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Monkey or Marmoset, | Mwngci <i>m. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A panther, | Panther, <i>m.</i> |
| A porcupine, | Porcupine, <i>m.</i> |
| A Squirrel, | Gwiwair, <i>f. pl. Gwiwerod.</i> |
| A Tyger, | Teigr, <i>m.</i> |
| An Wolf. | Blaidd, <i>m. pl. Bleiddiaid</i> |
| Beasts that dwell about the House, are | Anifeiliaid ag sydd yn trigo o gylch y Tŷ, yw |
| The Dog or Bitch, | Ci, <i>m. neu Ast, f. pl. Cŵn, Geist.</i> |
| A Cat, | Cath, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Mouse, | Llygoden, <i>f. pl. Llygod.</i> |
| A Rat, | Llygoden Ffrengig, <i>f. pl. Llygod Ffrengig</i> |
| A Weasel, | Gwenci, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| White Weasel. | Carlwm, <i>m.</i> |
| Four footed Beasts, that live as well by water, as by land, are | Anifeiliaid pedwar troediog ag sydd yn byw cystal mewn dwfr, ag ar y tir, yw |
| A Beaver, | Afanc, |
| A Crocodile, | Crocodil, <i>m.</i> |
| A Frog, | Ffroga, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Tortoise. | Melwioges, <i>f. pl. t. au</i> |
| A number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c. is called a Flock. | Rhifedi o fân Anifeiliaid, megis Defaid, &c. a elwir Diadell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A number of big Cattle: as Oxen, &c. is called | Rhifedi o Anifeiliaid mawrion, megis Ychen, &c. elwir |
| A Herd. | Mintai, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i> |

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|-----------------------------|--|
| Herd of Swine. | Cenfaint o Foch, <i>f.</i> |
| Some Beasts have | Rhai Anifeiliaid a fedd ar |
| An Hoof, | Garn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| An Horn, | Corn, <i>m. pl. Cyru.</i> |
| A Tail, | Cynffon, <i>f. pt t. au.</i> |
| A Skin. | Croen, <i>m. pl. Crwyn.</i> |
| Beasts are covered with | Mae Anifeiliaid gwedi eu |
| either | gorchuddio naill ai gan |
| A Bristle, | Wrŷch, neu Rawn, <i>sing.</i> |
| | Gwrychyn, Rhewyn, |
| | both, <i>m.</i> |
| Or Hair, or Shag. | Blew, <i>sing.</i> Blewyn, <i>m.</i> neu |
| | Geden, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Or Wool. | Neu Wlan, <i>m.</i> |
| Fleece of Wool. | Cnif o Wlan, <i>m. pl. Cneif-</i> |
| | iau o Wlan. |
| The Bull, Ox, and Cow, are | Mae'r Tarw, yr Ych, a'r |
| remarkable for the skin | Fuwch, yn hynod am y |
| hanging down beneath | croen ag sydd yn hongian |
| the throat, called | i lawr dan y geg, a elwir |
| Dewlap. | Tagell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Elephant is remarkable | Mae'r Oliphant yn hynod |
| for his | am ei |
| Snout or Trunk. | Drwyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> neu |
| | Dduryn, <i>m.</i> |
| The Goat is remarkable for | Mae'r Afr yn hynod am ei |
| his Beard. | Barf, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Horse is remarkable | Mae'r Ceffyl yn hynod am |
| for his Mane. | ei Fwng, <i>m.</i> |
| Part of the Fat of some | Rhan o'r Brasder mewn rhai |
| Beasts is called Sewet or | Anifeiliaid, a elwir Gwer |
| Tallow. | yr Aren, neu Gwer, <i>m.</i> |
| Of Man, respecting his age, | Am Ddyn, o ran ei oedran |
| or kindred. | a'i berthynasau. |
| A Man by his age, is first | Dyn o ran ei oedran, sydd |
| | yn gyntaf |
| A Babe, or Infant, | Yn Faban, neu Blentyu, |
| | both <i>m. pl.</i> Babauod, |
| | Plant. |
| Secondly, a Boy, or Lad, | Yn ail, yn Fachgen, neu |
| | Lengcyn, both <i>m. pl.</i> |
| | Bechgyn, Llangiau. |

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|---|---|
| Thirdly, a Young Man, | Yn Drydydd, yn Ddyn ieu- angc, <i>m. pl.</i> Dynion ieu- aingc. |
| Fourthly, an Adult, | Yn Bedwarydd, yn Ddyn yn ei faintioli. |
| Fifthly, an Old Man, | Yn bumed, yn Henafgwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Henafgwyr. |
| So in the other Sex, there is | Felly yn y Rhywogaeth arall mae |
| An Infant, | Plentyn, neu Faban, |
| A Girl, Lass, or Wench, | Merch, Geneth, neu Herlod- es, both <i>f. pl.</i> Merched Genethod, Herlodesau. |
| A Maid or Virgin, | Gwryf, neu Forwyn, both <i>f. pl.</i> Gwryfon, Morwyn- ion. |
| A Grown Woman, | Benyw yn ei chyflawn faint. |
| An Old Woman, | Hen Wraig, <i>f. pl.</i> Hen Wra- gedd. |
| A Man by his Kindred, is | Dyn o ran ei berthynasau, sydd yn |
| A Father, | Tad, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au. |
| A Grand-father, | Tad cu, <i>m.</i> |
| A Son, | Mab, <i>m. pl.</i> Meibion. |
| A Grand-child, | Wyr, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ion. |
| A Brother, | Brawd, <i>m. pl.</i> Brodyr. |
| A Father-in-law, | Tad ynghyfraith, <i>m. pl.</i> Tad- au ynghyfraith. |
| A Son-in-law, | Mab ynghyfraith, <i>m. pl.</i> Meibion ynghyfraith. |
| The Man that your Mother marries after your Father 's death, is called Step- father. | Y Dyn a briodo eich Mam ar ol Marwolaeth eich Tad, a elwir Llysdad, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au. |
| A Step son. | Llysfab, <i>m. pl.</i> Llysfeibion. |
| A Brother's or Sister's Son, is called Nephew. | Mab i Frawd, neu Chwaer a elwir Nai, <i>m. pl.</i> Neiaint. |
| A Brother's or Sister's Daugh- ter, is called Niece. | Merch i Frawd neu Chwaer, a elwir Nith, <i>f. pl. t.</i> od. |
| First Cousin. | Cefnderw, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ydd, <i>f.</i> Cyfnitherw, <i>pl. t.</i> ydd. |
| Second Cousin. | Cyfyrdwr, <i>m. pl. t.</i> on. |

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|---------------------------|--|
| A Woman by her kindred is | Benyw o ran ei pherthynas- au sydd yn |
| A Mother, | Fam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Grand-mother, | Mam gw, <i>f.</i> |
| A Daughter, | Merch, <i>f. pl. t. ed.</i> |
| A Grand-daughter, | Wyr, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i> |
| A Sister, | Chwaer, <i>f. pl. Chwiorydd.</i> |
| A Mother-in-law, | Mam ynghyfraith, <i>f.</i> |
| A Step-mother, | Llysfam, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Step-daughter, | Llyskerch, <i>f. pl. t. ed.</i> |
| A Niece. | Nith, <i>f. pl. t. od.</i> |
| A Giant. | Cawr, <i>m. pl. Cewri.</i> |
| A Dwarf. | Coryn, <i>m. pl. Corod, f.</i> Coren. |

OF PARTS OF MAN'S
BODY.

PARTS of the Body are
 The Head,
 The Trunk,
 And the Limbs.
 On the Head are
 The Hair,
 The Crown of the Head,
 The Ear,
 The Temple of the Head,
 The Face.
 Parts of the Face, are,
 The Forehead,
 The Countenance,
 The Eye,
 The Nose,
 The Mouth,
 The Chin,
 In the Eye, are
 The White of the Eye,
 The Sight, or Apple of the
 Eye.
 Out of the Eye cometh
 A Tear.

AM RANNAU O GORPH
DYN.

RHANAU o'r Corph yw
 Y Pen, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Y Corph, *m. pl. Cyrph.*
 A'r Aelodau, *sing. Aelod, f.*
 A y Pen mae'r
 Gwallt, *sing. Gwelltyn, m.*
 Coryn y Pen, *m.*
 Y Glust, *m. pl. t. iau.*
 Arleisiau, *sing. Arlais, f.*
 Y Wyneb, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Rhannau o'r Wyneb, yw
 Y Talcen, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Y Wynebpryd, *m.*
 Y Llygad, *m. pl. Llygaid.*
 Trwyn, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Y Genau, *m. pl. Geneuau.*
 Yr En, *f. pl. t. euau*
 Yn y Llygad mae
 Gwyn y Llygad, *m.*
 Yr Olwg, neu Ganwyll y
 Llygad, *f.*
 O'r Llygad y daw
 Deigryn, *m. pl. Dagrau.*

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| The Nose hath two | Y Trwyn a fedd ar ddwy |
| Nostrils. | Ffroen, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| To the Mouth belong | I'r Genau y Perthyn |
| The Lips, | Y Wefus, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Cheek. | Y Rudd, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i> |
| Within the Mouth are | Tu fewn i'r Genau mae, |
| The Gums, | Cig y dannedd, <i>m.</i> |
| The Palate, or Roof of the | Tafod y Genau, <i>f.</i> |
| Mouth. | |
| The Inner Cheek, | Y Foch, <i>f. pl. Bochau.</i> |
| The Tongue, | Y Tafod, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Chap, | Y Fochgern, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Throat. | Y Gêg, <i>f. p. t. au.</i> |
| Between the Head and the | Rhwng y Pen a'r Corph |
| Trunk is the Neck | mae'r Gwddf, <i>m. pl.</i> |
| | Gyddfau, |
| Parts of the Neck are | Rhannau'r Gwddf ydynt |
| The forepart of the Throt- | Y rhan flaen o'r Geg |
| tle, | chwyth. |
| The hinder part, or the | Y Gwegil, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Nape. | neu'r War, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| That part that lies between | Y rhan hyuny ag sydd yn |
| the bottom of the Neck, | gorwedd rhwng pen isaf |
| and reaches to the Ribs, | y Gwddf, ac yn cyraedd |
| is called the Chest; whose | hyd yr Asenau, a elwir |
| forepart is | Clwyd y ddwyfron <i>f. rhan</i> |
| | flaen pa un yw |
| The Breast, | Y Ddwyfron, <i>f.</i> |
| Bosom, | Mynwes, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Nipple. | Bron, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The hinder part is | Y tu ol yw |
| The Back: | Y Cefn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Where are | Lle mae'r |
| The Shoulder, | Ysgwydd, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Mid Back, | Y Maingefn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Side. | Yr Ochr, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Under the Breast are | Oddi tan y Ddwyfron mae |
| The Belly, | Y Bol, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Navel: | Y Fogail, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Below which are | Islaw pa un mae |
| The Abdomen, | Ceudod y Bol, <i>m.</i> |
| The Groin. | Y Werrid, <i>f. pl. t. au neu</i> |

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| In the hinder part of the Abdomen, are | Cylch yr Arffed. |
| The Loins. | Yn y rhan ol i geudod |
| At the lower end of which is | Yn Bol, mae |
| The Breech, | Yr Lwynau, s. Lwyn, <i>f.</i> |
| The Buttocks, | Wrth ben isaf pa rai mae |
| | Y Din, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| | Y Ddwy Ffolen. <i>f.</i> |

OF THE LIMBS.

THE part from the joint
of the Shoulder to the El-
bow, is called the Arm.

The part that reaches from
the Elbow to the Wrist,
is called the Fore-arm.

All that part that is betwixt
the Wrist and the end of
the Fingers, is called
The Hand.

The Hand being closed, is
called

The Fist.

Palm of the Hand.

Parts of the Hands are
The Thumb,

The Fore Finger,

The Middle Finger,

The Ring Finger,

The Little Finger.

AM AELODAU.

Yrhan o gymal yr Ys-
gwydd, i'r Penelin, a el-
wir Bôn Braich, *j. pl.*
Bôn Breichiau.

Y rhan ag sydd yn cyraedd
o'r Penelin i'r Arddwrn,
a elwir blaen y Fraich, *f.*
pl. blaen y Breichiau.

Y cwbl o'r rhan hynny ag
sydd rhwng yr Arddwrn
a blaen y Bysedd, a elwir
Llaw, *f. pl. Dwylaw.*

Y Llaw gwedi ei chau, a
elwir

Y Dwrn, *m. pl. Dyrnau.*

Tor y Llaw, *f. pl. Tor*
Dwylaw.

Rhanau o'r Dwylaw yw
Y Bawd-fys, *m. pl. Bawd-*
fysedd.

Y Bys blaen, *m. pl. By-*
sedd blaen, neu Myneg-
fys.

Yr Hir Fys, *m. pl. Hir*
Fysedd.

Meddyg Fys, *m. pl. Meddyg*
Fysedd, neu Bys y Fod-
rwy.

Y Bys Bach, *m. pl. Bysedd*
Bach.

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| On the Finger is | Ar y Bŷs mae |
| A Nail. | Ewin, <i>m. pl. t. edd.</i> |
| Below the Hip or Haunch | Islaw gafael y glun neu'r |
| is the Thigh, which reaches | Ffoleu mae'r Forddwyd, |
| to the Knee. | yr hon a gyraedd i Ben |
| | y Glin, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The back part of the Knee, | Y rhan ol i Ben y Glin, yw |
| is the Ham. | yr Arr, <i>f. pl. Garrau.</i> |
| The part from the Knee to | Y rhan o ben y Glin i'r |
| the Ankle, is | Migwrn, yw'r |
| The Leg, | Goes, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The back part of the Leg | Y tu ol i'r Goes, yw Croth |
| is the Calf of the Leg. | y Goes, <i>f. pl. Croth y</i> |
| | Coesau. |
| Foot. | Troed, <i>f. pl. Traed.</i> |
| The upper part of the Foot, | Y rhan uchaf o'r Troed, a |
| is called | elwir |
| The Instep. | Cefn y Droed, <i>f. pl. Cef-</i> |
| | nau Traed. |
| The under part of the Foot | Y rhan isaf o'r Troed, a |
| is called | elwir |
| The Sole of the Foot. | Gwada y Troed, <i>f. pl.</i> |
| | Gwadnau Traed. |
| In the parts above men- | Yn y rhanau rhagddywed- |
| tioned are | edig mae |
| Skin, | Croen, <i>m. pl. Crwyn,</i> |
| Flesh, | Cig, <i>m.</i> |
| A Muscle, | Cyhir, <i>m. pl. t. iau,</i> |
| An Artery, | Rhedweli, <i>f. pl. t. on,</i> |
| A Humour, | Sudd, <i>m. pl. t. au,</i> |
| A Nerve, or Sinew, | Gewyn, <i>m. pl. t. au, neu</i> |
| | ion. |
| Fat or Grease, | Brasder, <i>m.</i> |
| A Bone; in which is the | Asgwrn, <i>m. pl. Esgyrn, ym</i> |
| Marrow. | mha un mae'r Mèr. |
| Between the Bone is the | Rhwng yr Esgyrn mae'r |
| Gristle. | Madruddyn, <i>m.</i> |
| The inward parts of the | Y rhannau tufewnoi o'r |
| Body, are | Corph, yw'r |
| The Bowels. | Ymysgaroedd, neu'r Colydd- |
| | ion, <i>m.</i> |
| In the Head is | Yn y Pen mae'r |

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| The Brain. | Ymmenydd, m. pl. t. iau. |
| In the Breast are | Yn y Barwyden mae'r |
| The Heart, | Galon, f. pl. t. au. |
| The Lungs or Lights. | Yr Ysgyfaint, m. |
| In the Belly is the | Yn y Bol mae y |
| Paunch; in which are the | Boten, neu y Rhummen, |
| Stomach, and the Mouth of | Ym mha un mae'r Cylla, a |
| The Gut. | Gwddf y Colyddyn. |
| The greatest part of the | Mae y rhan fwyaf |
| Guts, are covered with | Coluddion, gwedi eu gor- |
| | chuddio a |
| A Caul, | Chroenweron, neu y Weren |
| | Fol. |
| On the right side of the | Yn yr ochr dde i'r rhan |
| Upper Abdomen, lieth | uchaf o Geudod y Bol, y |
| | gorwedd |
| The Liver. | Yr Afu, m. |
| As on the left side lieth the | Megis mae'r Ddueg, neu |
| Spleen, or Milt. | Gleddyf y Biswail yn gor- |
| | wedd yr ochr chwith. |
| Then there are the | Yno mae'r |
| Two Rains, or Kidneys, | Arenau, sing. Aren, f. |
| And the Bladder. | A'r Bladren, f. pl. t. au. |

OF THE BONES.

THE Bones belonging to a Man are about 248; divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

Bones of the Head are

The Skull,

The Cheek Bone,

The Jaw Bone,

With 32 Teeth.

Bones of the Body are

The Back Bone,

The Ribs,

And the 2 Shoulder Blades

AM YR ESGYRN.

YR Esgyrn a berthyn i Ddyn ydynt o gwmpas 248; gwedi eu dosparthu yn Esgyrn y Pen, y Corph, a'r Aelodau.

Esgyrn y Pen ydynt

Y Benglog, m. pl. t. au.

Asgwrn y Rudd, m.

Asgwrn yr En, m.

Gyda 32 o Ddanedd.

Esgyrn y Corph ydynt

Asgwrn y Cefn, m.

Yr Asenau, sing. Aseu, f.

A'r 2 Balfais, f. pl. Palfeisiau.

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|---|--|
| The Shin Bones. | Asgwin y Grimog, <i>m.</i> |
| The Humours of the Body are | Suddiau'r Corph yw |
| Blood, | Gwaed, <i>m.</i> |
| Gall, | Bustl, <i>m.</i> |
| Milk, | Llaeth, <i>m.</i> |
| Phlegm, | Llysnafedd, <i>m.</i> |
| Choler, | Geri, <i>m.</i> |
| Melancholy. | Y Pruddglwyf, neu'r Ddu- egwst, <i>m.</i> |
| Excrements, or Uncleaness to be cast out of the Bo- dy, are | Carthion neu Frynti i'w fwrw allan o'r Corph, yw |
| Sweat, | Chwys, <i>m.</i> |
| Spittle, | Poeryn, <i>m. pl.</i> Poerion, |
| Snot, | Chwyth Trwyn, <i>m.</i> |
| Piss, or Urine, | Pisaw, neu Lleisw, <i>m.</i> |
| Dung. | Baw, <i>m.</i> |

OF DISEASES.

THE Body is subject to

A Wound,
A Sore, or Ulcer,
A Disease,
Death.
A Wound is caused by
A Stroke,
A Stripe, or Blow,

After a Wound is cured
there remains

A Scar.
Diseases are
A Consumption,
A Cough,
An Hydropsy, or Dropsy,
The Fever or Ague,
The Gout,

AM GLEFYDAU.

MAE'R Corph yn dda-
rostyngedig i

Clwyf, *m. pl. t. au.*
Briw, neu Gornwyd, both
m. pl. t. iau, ydd.
Clwyf, *m. pl. t. au,* neu on.
Marwolaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*
Clwyf a barir gan
Ddyrnod, *f. pl. t. iau.*
Gwialenod, *f. pl. t. au,* neu
Ergyd, *m. pl. t. iou.*

Gwedi gwella Clwyf yr erys

Crachen, *f. pl.* Crâch.
Clefydan yw
Darfodedigaeth, *m. pl. t. au*
Peswch, *m.*
Dwfrgwyf, *m.*
YDwymyn neu'r Ddyrton, *f.*
Y Gymalwst, *f.*

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|---|--|
| The Itch. | Y Crafu, <i>m.</i> |
| Madness, | Cyddaredd, <i>f.</i> |
| The Plague, | Y Plâ, <i>m.</i> |
| The Stone. | Y Garreg, <i>f.</i> |
| The Physician for curing Diseases, gives Physic. | Y Physygyr gogyfer a iachau Clefydau, a rydd Physygywriaeth. |
| He also doth sell Medicine, or a Remedy, | Mae ef hefyd yn gwerthu Cyffeiriau, <i>m.</i> neu Feddyginiath, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Poison, or an Ointment. | Gwenwyn, <i>m.</i> neu Enaint, <i>m.</i> |
| When there is no Disease, there is Health or Welfare, and Strength. | Pryd na byddo Clefyd, mae Iechyd neu Hawddfyd, a Gwrym. |

OF THE MIND AND ITS AFFECTIONS.

MAN has
 A Mind,
 A Reason,
 And a Will.
 The Affections, or Passions of the Mind are
 Love,
 Hatred,
 Joy,
 Pleasure,
 Hope,
 Desire,
 Fear,
 Dread,
 Shame,
 Anger, or Rage,
 Envy.
 Creatures are affected with want of Food, or Hunger, want of Drink or Thirst.
 Men have Power or Force,

AM Y MEDDWL A'I SERCHIADAU.

MAE Dyn yn meddu ar Feddwl, *m. pl.* Meddyliau, Rheswm. *m. pl.* Rhesymau, Ac Ewyllys, *f.*
 Y Serchiadau, neu Anwyd. au'r Meddwl yw
 Cariad, *m.*
 Digasedd, *m.*
 Gorfoledd, *m.*
 Hyfrydwch, *m.*
 Gobaith, *m.*
 Dymuniad, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Ofn, *m. pl. t. au.*
 Arswyd, *m.*
 Cywilydd, *m.*
 Llid, neu Gynddeiriogtwydd *m.*
 Cynfigen, *f. pl. t. au.*
 Mae Creaduriaid yn cael eu blino gan eisiau Ymborth neu chwant Bwyd, eisiau Diod, neu Syched.
 Mae gan Ddynion allu, neu

| | |
|--|--|
| Help Means, or Aid. | Nerth, Cynnorthwy, neu Foddion, both <i>m.</i> Cym-morth, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iadau. |
| A Custom, or Manner to do a Work, | Defod, neu ddull o wneuthur gwaith, |
| A Charge, Business, | Gorchymmyn <i>m. pl. t.</i> ion. Galwad, <i>f. pl.</i> Galwedigaethau. |
| Duty, or Office; which should be done with Counsel, Art, or Skill, | Swydd; <i>f. pl. t.</i> au, yr hon a ddylid ei chyflawni gydâ Chyngor, <i>m. pl. t.</i> ion. Cywreinrwydd, neu Fedrusrwydd, <i>m.</i> |
| Care, Study, Labour, Faithfulness. | Gofal, <i>m. pl. t.</i> on. Astudrwydd, <i>m.</i> Trafferth, <i>m. pl. t.</i> on. Ffyddlonddeb, <i>m.</i> |
| From delay to do these Things, cometh Loss or Damage. | Trwy bedi gwneuthur y pethau hyn, y daw colled neu Niwaid. |

OF MEATS AND DRINKS.

ALL manner of Provisions of Meat and Drink for Men, is called Food.

Any thing that is eaten with Bread, such as Butter, Cheese; all sorts of Meat, &c. is called

For eating there is
Bread,
Butter,
Cheese.
There is also for eating
A Pudding,
A Cake,
Pottage, or Broth,
Pap, or Water Gruel.

AM FWYDYDD A DI-ODYDD.

POB math o Ddarbodaethau o Fwyd a Diod gogyfer a Dynion, a elwir lluniaeth neu Ymborth.

Enllyn, *m.*

Tu ag at ei fwyta mae
Bara, *m.*
Ymenyn, *m.*
Caws, *sing.* Cosyn, *m.*
Mae hefyd at fwyta
Botten, *f. pl. t.* au,
Teisen, *f. pt. t.* au, neu on.
Cawl, *m.*
Uwd, neu Gawl Dŵfr, both, *m.*

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| pudding Bag, or Pudding Poke. | Cwd Potten, |
| Pudding Pan: | Padell Botten, f. |
| The Welsh express the name of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as | Mae'r Cymry yn euwi Cig- fwyd y Cigyddion trwy ddau air, megis |
| Beef, or Ox's Flesh, | Cig Eidion, m. |
| Lamb, or Lamb's Flesh, | Cig Oen, m. |
| Mutton, or Sheep's Flesh. | Cig Maharen, neu Gig De- faid, m. |
| Pork, or Hog's Flesh, | Cig Moch, m. |
| Veal, or Calf's Flesh, | Cig Llo, m. |
| Venison. | Cig Carw. m. |
| Dainty Dishes. | Danteithfwyd, m. Disglei- diau Moethus, |
| For Drinking, there is Ale, or Beer; | Gogyfer a'i yfed, mae Diod, f. pl. t. ydd, neu Gw- rw, m. |
| Wine, which hath Dregs, or Lees. | Gwin, m. i ba rai y perthyn Gwaddod, neu waelod- odion. |
| At a Feast, or a Banquet, a Guest eateth of Dain- ties, or Good Cheer. | Mewn gwledd neu Gyfedd- ach, y Gwestwr a Fwy- tu Ddanteithion, neu Fwyd da. |
| Bread is made by a Baker, | Bara a wneir gan y Popydd, m. pl. t. ion. |
| Meat is dressed by a Cook, in a Cook's Shop. | Cig a ddigonir gan Gogydd, Mewn Cogydd-dy. |

OF APPAREL.

FOR cloathing of the
Body, the Taylor ma-
keth with Thread and a
Needle, of Cloth, a Gar-
ment.

**On the Head is worn
An Hat, or Cap,**

Or a Periwig,

AM DDILLAD

GOGYFER a dilladu'r
Corph, y Teiliwr a wna
ag edau a Nodwydd,
Wisg o Frethyn.

**Ar y pen y gwisgir
Het, neu Cwswll, both f.
pl. t, au.**

Neu Penguwch, m. pl. t. au.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| About the Body is worn | Am y Corph y gwisgir |
| A Close Coat, | Cochl Gul, <i>f.</i> |
| A great Coat, | Cochl Fawr, <i>f.</i> |
| A riding Coat, | Cochl Farchogaeth, <i>f.</i> |
| A Cloak, | Mantell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Gown, | Gŵn, <i>m. pt. Gynau,</i> |
| Breeches, | Clôs, <i>m.</i> |
| Stockings, | Hosanau, <i>sing. Hosan, f.</i> |
| And a Garter. | Gardys, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i> |
| A Shoemaker maketh | Crydd a wna, |
| A Shoe, | Esgid, <i>f. pl. t. iau,</i> |
| A Buskin, or high Shoe, | Coesarn, <i>f. pl. t. au,</i> |
| A Sock, | Socas, |
| A Slipper, | Yslopan, <i>f. pl. t. au,</i> |
| A Boot, or Greave. | Botas, neu Goesarf, both, |
| | <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Spur. | Yspardyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Button, or Buckle, | Bwtwn, neu Bwcl, both <i>m.</i> |
| | <i>pl. t. au.</i> |
| Shoe String, | Carrai Esgid, <i>f. pl. Carrei-</i> |
| | <i>on Esgid.</i> |
| A Girdle, | Gwregys, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Fillet, | Talaith, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Sash, | Gwregys Sidan, <i>m. pl.</i> |
| | Gwregysau Sidan. |
| Swadling Band, | Rhwymyn Magu, <i>m. pl.</i> |
| | Rhwymynion Magu. |
| Swadling Clout. | Cewyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> |

OF BUILDINGS.

A Building is either for ordinary Dwelling, as
An House,
A Cot, or Cottage; or for Grandeur or Strength, as a Palace,

A Fort or Castle,

AM ADEILADAU.

ADEILAD sydd naill ai at annedd gyffredin, megis Tŷ, *m. pl. Tai.*
Bwthyn, neu Gaban, both *m. pl.* Bwthod, Cabanau, neu er mwyn ardderchawgrwydd, neu gadernid, megis Llys, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
Addiffynfa neu Gastell, *f. m. pl.* Auddiffynfaoedd,

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| | Cestyll. |
| A Tower; or for religious Worship, as | Twr, <i>m. pl.</i> Tyrau; neu at addoliad crefyddol, megis |
| A Temple, | Teml, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| An Altar. | Allor, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| For Warmth, Cleanliness or Health, there is | Gogyfer a Gwresogrwydd, Syberwyd, neu Iechyd, mae |
| A Stove, | Twymdy, <i>m. pl.</i> Twymdai. |
| A Bath, or Bagno. | Ymolchfa, neu Chwysdy, <i>f. pl.</i> Ymolchfaoedd, Chwysdai. |
| For Passage they make | Gogyfer a mynediad hwy a wnant |
| A Way, | Ffordd, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffyrdd. |
| A Path. | Llwybr, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au. |
| For walking there is | Gogyfer a cherdded mae |
| A Portico, or Piazza, | R hodfa Golofnog, <i>f. pl.</i> Rhodfeydd Colofnog. |
| A Court or Yard, | Cyntedd neu Baili, both <i>m.</i> <i>pl. t.</i> au. |
| For passage over the Wa- ter, there is | I fyned tros y Dwfr, mae |
| A Bridge. | Pont, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd. |
| In a Building there is | Mewn Adeilad mae |
| A Wall, | Mur, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iau. |
| A Column or Pillar. | Colofn, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| Parts of the House are | Rhanau o'r Ty ydynt |
| The Gate, | Y Porth, <i>m. pl.</i> Pyrth. |
| Folding Door, | Y Drws, <i>m. pl.</i> Drysau, |
| The Door. | Drws Plygiedig, <i>m. pl.</i> Dry- sau Plygiedig. |
| You go over the threshold of the Door, into | Yr ydych yn myned dros Drothwy'r Drws, i mewn i'r |
| The Hall, | Neuadd, <i>f.</i> |
| The Dining Room, | Gwledd-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd. |
| The Inner Room. | Tufewnol-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd. |
| The Kitchen; near which is the Buttery, or Store- House, | Y Gegin; <i>f. pl. t.</i> au, ger- llaw pa uu mae'r Yme- nyu-gell, neu Drysor-dy, |

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| A Closet, or place for to keep any thing in it. | Cell, neu le at gadw unrhyw beth ynddo. |
| By a Ladder or Staircase, you go into | Ar hyd Ysgol neu Risiau, yr ewch i'r |
| The Bed Chamber; in which is | Ystafell Wely; <i>f.</i> yu yr hon mae |
| A Study, | Llyfr gell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd. |
| The Upper Room. | Yr Oruwch-ystafell, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd. |
| A Room hath | Ystafell a fedd ar |
| A Roof or Arch, | Gronglwyd, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd, |
| An Hearth or Fire Place. | Aelwyd, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd. |
| On the outside of the House appears | Tu allan i'r Ty yr ymddengys. |
| A Balcony or Gallery, | Llofft-rodfa, <i>f. pl.</i> Llofft-rodfeydd. |
| The Window, | Y Fenestr, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| The Roof of the House, | Crommen y Tŷ, <i>f.</i> |
| The Ridge or Top. | Y Grib neu Nen, both <i>f. pl. t.</i> au |
| A House is supported by | Mae Ty yu cael ei gynnal gan |
| A Beam, | Drawst, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au. |
| A Rafter. | Ceibren, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| Doors have | Drysau a fedd ar |
| A Post, | Bost, <i>m. pl.</i> Pyst, |
| A Hinge, | Colyn Dbr, <i>m. pl.</i> Colynion dorau, |
| A Chain, | Cadwyn, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| A Bar, or Bolt, | Bollt, <i>f. pl.</i> Byllt. |
| A Lock, which is opened by a Key. | Clo, <i>m. pl.</i> Cloyon, neu Cloyau, yr hwn a agorir âg Allwedd, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| Under the House is | Dan y Ty mae'r |
| The Cellar. | Seler, <i>f. pl. l. i.</i> |
| Out Houses are | Tai allanol yw |
| A Stall, | Beudy, <i>m. pl.</i> Beudai, |
| Or Stable, | Neu Stabl, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au |
| A Barn, | Ysgubor <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| A Mill, | Melin, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| A Privy, or House of Office. | Ysgothdy, <i>m. pl.</i> Ysgothdai |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Company of Houses, are | Lliaws o dai yw |
| A Street, or Row, | Heol neu Res, both <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd, tri. |
| A Town, | Tref, <i>f. pl. t.</i> ydd. |
| A City. | Dinas, <i>f. pl. t.</i> oedd. |
| To a City or Town, belong | I Ddinas neu Dref y per- thyu |
| A Gate, | Porth, <i>m. pl.</i> Pyrth. |
| A Wall, | Mur, <i>m. pl. t.</i> iau. |
| Or Walls, | Neu Caerau, <i>sing.</i> Caer, <i>f.</i> |
| A Market. | Marchnad, <i>j. pl. t.</i> oedd. |
| A Building is made by | Adeilad a wneir gan |
| A workman, who | Weithiwr, yr hwn |
| Cutteth | A Dyrr |
| A Plank, | Blawc, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au. |
| A Board, with an | Astell, <i>f. pl.</i> Estyll, & |
| Ax, or Hatchet. | Bwyall, <i>f. pl. t.</i> au. |
| He useth also | Mae ef hefyd yn gwneud defnydd o |
| A Hammer, or Mallet, | Forthwyl, neu Gordd bren <i>m. f. pl.</i> Morthwylion, Gyrdd coed, |
| A Saw, | Llif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau. |
| An Hand Saw, | Llaw-lif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau. |
| A File, | Dur lif, <i>f. pl. t.</i> iau. |
| A Wedge, | Gaing, <i>f. pl.</i> Geingion. |
| A Square, | Ysgwâr, <i>m.</i> |
| A Crow, or Bar, | Bar, <i>m. pl. t.</i> au. |
| Glue, | Glud, <i>m.</i> |
| A Nail, or Pin. | Hoel, neu Bin, <i>f. pl.</i> Hoel- ion, Pinau. |

OF HOUSEHOLD
STUFF.

ALL those moveable things of different kinds, necessary for the several uses of a family, are called Furniture, or Household Stuff.

AM DDODREFN TY.

YR Holl bethau symudol o amrywiol fath, ag sydd yn angenrheidiol at amrywiol wasanaeth Teulu, a elwir, Moddion, neu Ddodrefn Ty.

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| For Dressing of Victuals, there is | Gogyfer a thrin Bwyd mae |
| A Pot, | Crochan, <i>m. pl. t. au</i> |
| A Cauldron, or Kettle, | Callawr, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Frying Pan. | Padell Ffrio, <i>f. pl. Padelli</i> Ffrio. |
| For blowing the Fire, there is a Bellows. | At chwythu'r Tân mae Megin, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| For taking up Coals, A Tongs. | At godi rhesod, mae Gefail Dâu, <i>f. p. Gefeiliau</i> Tân. |
| For giving Light, there are | At roddi goleuni, mae |
| A Lamp, | Lamp, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Flambeau, or Torch, | Canwyll Bÿg, <i>f. pl. Can-</i> wyllau Pÿg. |
| A Candle; which is put into a Candlestick, or Lanthorn. | Canwyll, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> , yr hon a ddodir mewn Canwyll- bren, neu Lugorn, <i>pl.</i> Llugyrn. |
| For Sitting upon, there are | Gogyfer ag eistedd arnynt, mae |
| A Seat, | Maingc, <i>f. pl. Meingciau.</i> |
| A Stool, | Ystol, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Foot Stool, | Troed Faingc, <i>f. pl. Troed</i> Feingciau, |
| A Bench, or Form. | Eisteddfa, <i>f. pl. t. oedd,</i> |
| For Sitting or Leaning on there are | Tu ag at Eistedd neu Or- phwys arnynt, mae |
| A Chair, | Cadair, <i>f. pl. Cadeiriau.</i> |
| A Cushion. | Clustog, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| For Lying or Sleeping on, there are | Tu ag at orwedd a chysgu arnynt, mae |
| A Cradle, | Cawell, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Bed. | Gwely, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| For putting things upon, there is | Gogyfer a dodi pethau arno mae |
| A Table, on which are put | Bwrdd, <i>m. pl. Byrddau,</i> ar ba un y Gosodir |
| A Table Cloth, | Lliain Bwrdd, <i>m.</i> |
| A Napkin, or Towel, | Lliain Llaw, <i>m.</i> |
| A Carpet. | Llawr, neu Fwrddlen, <i>f. pl.</i> |

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| For cutting of things, there is | Llawr-ieni, Bwrdd-ieni. |
| A Knife. | Tu ag at dorri pethau, mae, |
| There are for keeping and carriage of things, | Cyllell, <i>f. pl.</i> Cyllill. |
| A Vessel, | Mae gogyfer a chadw a chario pethau |
| A Sheath or Case, | Lestr, <i>m. pl. t. i.</i> |
| A Sack or Bag, | Gwain, <i>f.</i> |
| | Sach neu Ffetan, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Purse, | Côd, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Scabbard. | Gwain Cleddyf, <i>f.</i> |
| Such Vessels as serve for holding any thing, and are made of Wood, are | Y cyfryw Lestri ag sydd at ddal unrhyw beth, chwedi eu gwneud o Goed, yw |
| A Box, | Blwch, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Coffin or Chest, | Coffr, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Desk, | Ysgrifau Gist, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i> |
| A Basket. | Basged, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| Small Vessels for holding Water, are | Llestri bychain at ddal Dwfr, yw |
| A Pitcher or Jug, | Ysten, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Bucket or Pail. | Celwrn neu Ystwc, both <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Vessels for holding Meat or Broth, are | Llestri at ddal Cig neu Gawl, yw |
| A Dish, | Disgl, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Deep Dish or Platter, | Dwbler, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| A Trencher. | Pedroglyn, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> neu Disgl bren. |
| Drinking Vessels, are any kind of Cups, Bowl or Goblet. | Llestri at yfed, yw un rhyw fath o Gwpan, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> Cawg neu Ffiol, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Bottle, | Costrel, <i>f. pl. l. au.</i> |
| A Drinking Glass, | Gwydryn diod, <i>m.</i> |
| A Quart, | Chwart, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Pint. | Peint, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| For the Adornment of a Room, there are | Er Harddwch Ystafell mae |
| Tapestry Hangings, | Croglenni, <i>sing.</i> Croglen, <i>f.</i> |
| A Picture, | Lluñ, <i>m. pl. t. iau.</i> |

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| An Image, | Delw, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Looking Glass. | Gwydr-ddrych, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| For cleaning of a Room, they use | At lanhau Ystafell, maent yn ymarferyd |
| A Broom or Beesom, | Ysgubell, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| And they throw over the Room to keep it clean, Sand, or Sawdust. | Ac maent yn tafu dros lawr yr Ystafell, i'w cha- dw yn lan, Dywod neu Flawd-llif. |
| For the holding of Urine, there is | Tu ag at ddal Lleisw mae |
| An Urinal, or Chamber-pot. | Troeth-lestr, <i>m. pl. t. i.</i> |

OF THE COUNTRY,
AND
COUNTRY AFFAIRS.

AM Y WLAD,
A'I
GORCHWYLION.

HOUSE and Land out
of Town, is the Country.

TY a Thir allan o Dref,
yw y Wlad, *f. pl. Gwled-
ydd.*

A Country Farm.
Land is
A Court or Plat,
A Field.

Fferm Wladol.
Tir yw
Cadlas, *m.*
Maes, neu Gae, both *m. pl.*
Maesydd, Caeau.

Land for Herbs and Flow-
ers is
A Garden.

Tir at Lysiau a Blodau
yw
Gardd, *f. pl. Gerddi.*

Land for Fruit Trees is
An Orchard.

Tir at Goed Ffrwythau yw
Perllan, *f. pl. Perlleni.*

Land for Corn is
Arable Land, or
Land for Plowing.

Tir at Lafur yw
Tir Arddadwy, neu
Tir at Aredig.

Land for Hay, is
A Meadow.

Tir at Wair, yw
Gwaun, *f. pl. Gwaenydd*

Land for Beasts is
Pasture Ground.

Tir i Anifeiliaid yw
Tir Porfa.

Land Tilled by
An Husbandman.

Tir a Lafirir gan
Hwsmon, *m. pl. Hwsmyn.*

The Ploughman, breaks up
the Earth with a Plough.

Yr Aradwr, a rwyga i fynu
y ddaear ag Aradr, *f. pl.*
Erydr.

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| Parts of the plough are | Rhanau o'r Aradr yw |
| The Plough Tail or Handle, | Cynffon neu Fforch yr Aradr, |
| The Plough Share, | Swch, <i>f. pl.</i> Sychod, |
| The Coulter. | Y Cwlltwr, <i>m.</i> |
| By the Plough is made | A'r Aradr y troer |
| A Furrow, | Cwys, <i>f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| The Husbandman soweth | Yr Hwsmon a haua |
| Seed. | Had, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Ground is made even | Y Tir a wneir yn wastad âg |
| with an Harrow, or Rake. | oged, neu Racca, both <i>f. pl.</i> Ogedi, Rhaccanau. |
| When the Corn looks yellow, then comes the Harvest. | Pan byddo'r yd yn edrych yn felyn, yna y daw y Cynhauaf, <i>m.</i> |
| Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called | Glaswellt gwedi ei dorri i lawr, a'i sychu yn yr Haul, a elwir |
| Hay. | Gwair, <i>f. pl.</i> Gweiriau. |
| A Garden is looked after by the Gardener, who maketh for its defence, an Hedge with Thorus, or Brambles. | Gardd a edrychir ar ei hol gan y Garddwr <i>m. pl.</i> Garddwyr, yr hwn a wna gogyfer a'i hamddiffyn, berth o Ddrain, neu Ddrysni. |
| To Husbandry also belong | I Hwsmonaeth hefyd y perthyn |
| A Sieve, | Gwagr, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Sickle or Scythe, | Cryman, neu Bladur, <i>m. f. pl. t. au, iau.</i> |
| A Spade, | Pâl, <i>f. pl. au.</i> |
| A Mattock, | Caib, <i>f. pl.</i> Ceibiau. |
| A Shovel, | Rhaw, <i>f. pl. t. iau.</i> |
| A Fork. | Pig, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| For carrying off heavy Bodies, there is | Gogyfer a chario Pethau trymion, mae |
| A Cart, or Waggon. | Certwyn, neu Fen, <i>m. f. pl. t. i.</i> |
| For travelling, or going a Journey there is | Tu ag at ymdeithio, neu fyned i Siwrnai, mae |
| A Coach or Chariot. | Cerbyd, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Coach-man. | Cerbydwr, <i>m. pl.</i> Cerbydwyr. |

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| To a Coach or Waggon belong | I Gerbyd neu Ben y perthyn |
| A Pole, | Trostan, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| An Axle-tree, | Echel, <i>f.</i> |
| A Wheel, | Troell, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Spoke. | Olwyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> |

OF SOCIETIES.

MEN join together into

A Family,
A Corporation,
A Kingdom,
A School,
A Church.
In a Family are
An Husband,
A Wife,
A Lord, or Master,

A Lady, or Dame,
A Master,
A Mistress,
A Man Servant,
An Handmaid, or Maid Servant.

In a Kingdom are

A King,
A Queen,
The People.
The King hath
A Crown,
A Scepter,

A Throne.

The People are

The Nobles,

The Commonality,

AM GYMDEITHASAU.

DYNION a unant ynghyd mewn

Teulu, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
Bwrdeisdref, *f. pl. t. i.*
Teyrnas, *f. pl. t. oedd.*
Ysgol, *f. pl. t. ion.*
Eglwys, *f. pl. t. ydd.*
Mewn Teulu mae,
Gwr, *m. pl. Gwyr.*
Gwraig, *f. pl. Gwragedd.*
Arglwydd, neu Athraw,
both *m. pl. t. i, on.*

Arglwyddes, *f. pl. t. au.*
Meistr, *m. pl. t. i.*
Meistres, *f. pl. t. i.*
Gwas, *m. pl. Gweision.*
Llawforwyn, neu Wasanaeth
ferch, both *f, pl. t. ion, ed:*

Mewn Teyrnas mae
Brenin, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
Brenhines, *f. pl. t. au.*
Y Bobl, *m. pl. t. oedd.*
Y Brenin a fedd ar
Goron, *f. pl. t. au.*
Teyrnwialen, *f. pl. Teyrnwial.*

Gorseddfaingc, *f. p. Gorseddfeingciau.*

Y Bobl ydynt

Y Peudefigion, *sing. Pen-
defig, m.*

Y Bobl Gyffrediu,

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| The Rabble. | Y Werinos, f. |
| A Company of People is | Cymdeithas o Bobl yw |
| A Tribe, | Llwyth, m. pl. au. |
| A Rout, | Torf, f. pl. t. Torfeydd. |
| A Nation. | Cenhedlaeth, f. pl. t. au. |

THE SCHOOL.

IN a School are
 A Master,
 A Scholar.
 Men declare their thoughts
 by
 Speech, or Discourse.

In Speech there are

A Letter,
 A Syllable,
 A Word.
 A Speech is
 A Fable or Tale,
 An History,
 A Joke or Jest,

Fame, or Talk.

Speech written down is

A Letter, or Epistle.

A Book.
 A Book hath
 A Writer, or
 Author,

A Title,
 A Page.
 For Writing, they use
 Pen, Ink, and Paper.

AM YR YSGOL.

MEWN Ysgol mae
 Athraw, m. pl. t. on.
 Ysgolhaig, m. Ysgolbeigion.
 Mae Dynion yn cyhoeddi
 eu meddyliau trwy
 Araith, neu Ymadrodd, f.
 m. pl. t. iau, ion.
 Mewn Araith neu ymadrodd
 mae
 Llythyren, f. pl. t. au.
 Sillaf, f. pl. t. au.
 Gair, m. pl. Geiriau.
 Araith neu ymadrodd yw
 Chwedl, m. pl. t. au.
 Hanes, pl. t. ion.
 Digrif-air, m. pl. Digrif-
 eiriau.
 Gair da, neu ymddiddan,
 m. pl. t. ion.
 Araith gwedi ei scrifenu i
 lawr yw
 Llythyr, neu Epistol, both
 m. pl. t. au,
 Llyfr, m. pl. l. au.
 Llyfr a fedd ar
 Yscrifenydd, m. pl. t. ion.
 neu Awdwr, m. pl. Awd-
 wyr.
 Titl, m. pl. t. au.
 Tu Dalen, pl. t. i.
 Tu ag Scrifenu, maent yn
 gwneud defnydd o
 Bin, Ingc, a phapur.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Pen hath a Slit, and is made by a Pen-knife. | Pin ysgrifenu a fedd ar hollt, ac a wneir â chyll- ell-binau. |
| They make a Line by a Rule. | Hwy wnant Linell â Rheol. |
| If care is not taken they make a Fault in Writing. | Oni chymmerir gofal, hwy a wnant gamsyniad mewn yscrifen. |
| A Blot. | Dufan, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| For Correction, the Master hath | Tu ag at Geryddu, mae gan yr Athraw |
| A Rod. | Wialen. |

**OF THE CHURCH,
OR,
ECCLESIASTICAL
AFFAIRS.**

RULERS in the church
are
Christ,
An Apostle,
A Bishop,
A Priest,
An Elder,
A Deacon.
The Worship of God is
Religion.
In the Church, there is a
Pulpit, out of which the
Preacher delivereth a
Sermon,
Or readeth
The Bible,
The Testament,
The Gospel.
In the Church-yard there is
A Grave,
A Tomb-stone,
A Monument,
Funeral.

**AM YR EGLWYS
NEU
ORCHWYLION EG-
LWYSAIDD.**

LLYWODRAETHWYR
yn yr Eglwys yw
Crist, *m.*
Apostol, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Esgob, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Offeiriad, *m. pl. Offeiriad,*
Henuriad, *m. pl. Henuriad.*
Diacon, *m. pl. t. iaid.*
Addoliad Duw yw
Crefydd, *f. pl. t. au.*
Mewn Eglwys mae Cadair
ymadrodd, allan o ba un
mae'r pregethwr yn traethu
Progeth, *f. pl. t. au.*
Neu'n darllen
Y Bibl, *m. pl. t. au.*
Y Testament, *m. pl. t. au.*
Yr Efengyl, *f. pl. t. au.*
Mewn Mynwent mae
Bedd, *m. pl. t. au.*
Bedd-faen, *m. pl. Beddfeini.*
Bedd-adail, *m.*
Claddedigaeth, *f. pl. t. au.*

OF
JUDICIAL MATTERS.

AM
FATERION BRAWD-
WRAIDD.

IN Government there are

A Law,
An Example.
In Law there are
A Judge,
A Councillor,

A Witness.
The Judge hath for writing,

A Secretary, or Scribe;
for speaking publicly,
a Cryer: for executing
the Sentence, a Hang-
man, or Jack Ketch.

The Law inflicteth punish-
ment, on those who are
guilty of Vice.

A vicious Deed is
A Fault,
A Crime,
A Villany,
A Crime is
A Deceit or Cheat,
A Lie,
Fraud,
Lewdness,
Theft.

Persons guilty of Crimes
are
An Adulterer,

A Robber,

MEWN Llywodraeth
mae

Cyfraith, *f. pl. t. iau.*
SiAMPL, *f. pl. t. au.*
Mewn Cyfraith mae
Barnwr, *m. pl. Barnwyr.*
Cynghorwr, *m. pl. Cynghorwyr.*

Tyst, *m. pl. t. ion.*
Mae'r Barnwr gogyfer ag
yscrifennu, yn cadw

Yscrif-raglaw; *m. pl, t,*
iaid, gogyfer a llefaru'n
gyhoeddus, Gostegwr; *m,*
pl, Gostegwyr: gogyfer a
chyflawnu'r Ddedrud, Di-
henyddwr Cyffredin, *m.*
pl, Dihenyddwyr Cyffre-
redin.

Mae'r gyfraith yn rhoddi
cosp ar y rhei'ny ag sydd
yn euog o Ddrygioni.

Gweithred ddrygionus yw
Bai, *m, pl,* Beiau,
Camwedd, *m, pl, t, au,*
Ysgelerder, *m.*

Camwedd neu drosedd yw
Dichell, *f, pl, t, ion,*
Celwydd, *m, pl, t, au,*
Hoced, *m,*
Anlladrwydd, *m,*
Lledrad, *m,*

Dynion euog o Droseddau
yw,
Godinebwr, *m, pl,* Godin-
ebwyr,
Anrheithiwr, *m, pl.* Anrhei-
thwyr.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A Thief, | Lleidr, m. pl. Lladron. |
| A Whore. | Putain, f. pl. Puteiniaid. |
| Punishments are | Cospedigaethau ydynt |
| Exile, | Alltudedd, m. |
| Death, | Marwolaeth, f. pl. t. au. |
| Disgrace, or Degrading, | Gwaradwydd, neu Ddifreiniad, both m. pl. t. iadau. |
| A Fine or Mulct, | Camlwrw, m. |
| A Prison, | Carchar, m. pl. t. au. |
| A Stripe. | Gwialennod, f. pl. t. au. |
| Sometimes the Judge | Y Barnwr rai prydiau |
| giveth Pardon. | A rydd Faddeuant. |
| They who practice | Y rhai hynny ag sydd yn ymarfer â |
| Virtue, will have | Diweirdeb, a dderbyn |
| A Reward. | Wobrwy, f. pl. t. on. |
| A Reward is | Gwobr yw |
| Gain, | Elw, m. |
| A Gift, or | Rhodd, f. pl. t. ion. |
| Glory, | Clôd, m. |
| Hire, or Pay | Cyflog, neu Daliad, f. m. pl. t. au. |
| Honour, | Anrhydedd, m. |
| Credit, or Game, | Cymmeriad, m. pl. t. au. |
| Praise, | Canmoliaeth, f. pl. t. au. |
| Wages, | Hur, f. pl. t. iau. |
| Money. | Arian, m. |

OF
WARFARE, OR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

THE joining of the Forces and Arms of many against others, is called
War,
The being without mutual
Opposition, is
Peace.
In Peace, there is,

AM
FILWRIAETH, NEU
ORCHWYLION RHYFELGAR.

Y Cydiad o alluoedd ac arfau llawer yn erbyn eraill, a elwir
Rhyfel, f. pl. t. oedd.
Bod heb un gwrthwynebiad y naill i'r llall, yw
Heddwch, m.
Mewn Heddwch, mae

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Agreement, | Cyttundeb, <i>m.</i> |
| A League, | Cyngrair, <i>m.</i> |
| Quiet, | Lionyddwch, <i>m.</i> |
| Leisure, | Arfod, <i>m.</i> |
| Play. | Chwarau, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i> |
| But in War, there is | Ond mewu Rhyfel, <i>mae</i> |
| Disagreement, | Anghyttundeb, <i>m.</i> |
| Danger, | Perygl, <i>m. pl. t. on.</i> |
| Strife, | Ymryson, <i>m. pl. au.</i> |
| Quarrel, | Ymrafael, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> |
| A Tumult, or Disturbance, | Terfysg, <i>m. pl. t. iadau, neu oedd.</i> |
| An Enemy, | Gelyn, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> |
| A Flight, | Ffoedigaeth, <i>pl. t. au.</i> |
| Or Battle, | Neu Frwydr, <i>f.</i> |
| Stratagem, | Dichell, <i>f. pl. t. ion.</i> |
| Slaughter, | Lladdfa, <i>f. pl. Lladdfeydd</i> |
| Ruin, | Adfail, <i>m.</i> |
| Destruction, | Dinystyr, <i>m.</i> |
| Want of Provisions, | Diffyg Lluniaeth, |
| Or, Penury. | Neu Diodi, <i>m.</i> |
| The Conqueror after the | Y Goresgynwr gwedi'r Ffo- |
| Flight, hath | edigaeth, a fedd ar |
| A Victory, | Fuddugoliaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au</i> |
| A Triumph, | Gorfoledd, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| And on the other side there is | Ac o'r tu arall <i>mae</i> |
| Flight. | Ffoedigaeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| Military Person, or Persons, | Dynion Milwraidd, <i>neu</i> |
| belonging to War, are | Ddynion yn perthynu i |
| | Ryfel, <i>yw</i> |
| A Leader, or Captain, | Blaenor, neu Gadpen, both |
| | <i>m. pl. t. iaidd.</i> |
| A Trumpeter, | Udgenydd, <i>m. pl. t. ion.</i> |
| An Ensign, | Llumanwr, <i>m. pl. Lluman-</i> |
| | <i>wyr.</i> |
| A Soldier, | Milwr, <i>m. pl. Milwyr.</i> |
| A Horseman, | Gwr March, <i>m. pl. Gwyr</i> |
| | Meirch. |
| A Footman. | Gwr Traed, <i>m. pl. Gwyr</i> |
| | Traed. |
| The whole Body of Force | Holl Gorph y llu, <i>a elwir</i> |
| is called | |

| | |
|--|--|
| An Army. | Byddin, <i>f. pl. t. oedd.</i> |
| A Soldier hath, for Offence or Defence, Arms or Wea- pons. | Mae gan y Milwr, gogyfer ag ymysodiad, neu ym- ddiffyniad, Arfau neu Offer- ynau. |
| Offensive Arms are | Arfau ymosodawl yw |
| A Club, | Pastwn, <i>m. pl.</i> Pastynau. |
| A Staff or Stick, | Llawffon, <i>f. pl.</i> Llawffyn. |
| A Sword, | Cleddyf, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Spear or Lance, | Gwaywffon, <i>f. pl.</i> Gwayw- ffyn. |
| A Dart or Javelin, | Piccell neu Waywffon, both <i>f. pl.</i> Piccellau, Gwayw- ffyn. |
| A Sling, | Ffon daf, <i>f. pl.</i> Ffyn taf. |
| An Arrow. | Saeth, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Bow, | Bwa, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Quiver of Arrows. | Cawell Saethau, <i>m.</i> |
| Defensive Arms are | Arfau Ymddiffynol yw |
| An Helmet, or Head-piece. | Helmed, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Brigantine, or Coat of Mail, | Llurig, <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |
| A Buckler, or Shield. | Tarian. <i>f. pl. t. au.</i> |

OF
THE SEA,
OR
NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A Vessel for passing the
Water of the lesser kind,
is
A Boat.

Of the greater kind is
A Ship.
Parts of a Ship, are
The Keel,
The Stem or Prow.
The Stern or Poop,
The Helm or Rudder.

AM Y
MOR, NEU ORCH-
WYLION LLYNGES-
AWL.

LLESTR, gogyfer a my-
ned tros y Dwfr, o'r
rhyw leiaf, yw
Bâd, neu Gwch, both *m.*
pl. t. au.
O'r rhyw fwyaf yw
Llong, *f. pl. t. au.*
Rhanau Llong, ydynt
Y Gwaelod, *m.*
Y Pen Blaen,
Y Pen ol, neu y Llywle.
Y Llyw, *m.*

Parts for helping the motion of the Ship, and are made of Wood, are

An Oar,

A Mast.

Parts for helping the motion of a Ship, and are made of Cloth,

Are the Sails.

Sails are

The Main-sail,

The Fore-sail,

The Mizzen-sail,

The Top-sail.

The Cross-piece, to which the Sails are fastened, is

The Sail-yard.

For staying of the Ship, there is an Anchor,

There belongeth also to A Ship.

A Rope,

A Cable or great Rope,

A Pilot or Steersman,

A Seaman, or Mariuer,

A Rower.

Rhannau at gynorthwyo symudiad y Llong, a chwedieu gwneuthur o Goed, yw

Rhwyf, *f. pl. t. au.*

Hwylbren, *f. pl. t. au.*

Rhanau at gynorthwyo symudiad Llong, a chwedieu gwneuthur o Liain, yw

Yr Hwyliau, *sing. Hwyl, f.*

Hwyliau ydynt

Yr Hwyl fawr, *f.*

Yr Hwyl flaen, *f.*

Hwyl y Llyw, *f.*

Y Frig hwyl, *f.*

Y croes-fau, wrth ba un y sicrheir yr Hwyliau, yw

Yr Hwyl-lath, *f.*

Gogyfet ag attal y Llong mae Angor, *m. pl. t. au.* neu ion.

Mae hefyd yn perthyn i Long,

Raff, *f. pl. l. au.*

Rhaff Angor, *f.*

Llong-lywiedydd, *m. pl. t. ion.*

Morwr, *m. pl. Morwyr.*

Rhwyfwr, *m. pl. Rhwyfwyr.*

OF TIME.

TIME is

An Hour,

Day,

A Week,

A Month,

A Year,

An Age.

In a Day there is

The dawning of the Day, or break of Day,

AM AMSER.

AMSER yw

Awr, *f. pl. t. Oriau.*

Diwrnod, *m. pl. t. au.*

Wythnos, *f. pl. t. au.*

Mis, *m. pl. t. oedd.*

Blwyddyn, *f. pl. Blynnydd-oedd.*

Oes, *pl. f. t. oedd.*

Mewn Diwrnod mae

Glasiad, neu doriad y Dydd,

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| The Morning, | Y Borau, <i>m. pl.</i> Boreuau. |
| Noon Tide, or Mid Day, | Haner, neu Ganol Dydd, |
| The Evening. | Y Diwedydd, <i>m. pl. t. au.</i> |
| The Dusk of the Evening, | Y Cyflwchwr, neu Frig yr |
| or Twilight, | hwyr, |
| The Night. | Y Nos, neu Noswaith, <i>f. pl.</i> Nosweithiau. |
| To-day, | Heddyw, |
| To-morrow, | Y Foru, |
| Yesterday, | Ddoe, |
| The Day before yesterday, | Echdoe, |
| To-night, | Heno, |
| To-morrow Night, | Nos y Foru, |
| The last Night, | Neithiwr, |
| The Night before last. | Echnos. |
| In a Week, there are Seven | Mae mewu Wythnos Saith |
| Days, called | o Ddiwrnodau, pa rai a el- wir |
| Sunday, | Dydd Sŵl, <i>m.</i> |
| Munday, | Dydd Llun, <i>m.</i> |
| Tuesday, | Dydd Mawrth, <i>m.</i> |
| Wednesday, | Dydd Mercher, <i>m.</i> |
| Thursday, | Dydd Iau, <i>m.</i> |
| Friday, | Dydd Gwener, <i>m.</i> |
| Saturday. | Dydd Sadwrn, <i>m.</i> |
| The Year is divided into | Mae'r Flwyddyn yn cael ei |
| four parts, called | dosparthu yn bedair o ranau, pa rai a elwir |
| The Spring, | Y Gwanwyn, <i>m.</i> |
| The Summer, | Yr Haf, <i>m.</i> |
| The Autumn, or Fall of | Yr Hydref, <i>m.</i> |
| the Leaf, | |
| The Winter. | Y Gauaf, <i>m.</i> |

OF
ADJECTIVES, OR
THE MANNER OF
THINGS.

A Thing is said to be
Comely, or Handsome,

AM
ANSAWDDIADAU,
NEU
DDULL PETHAU.

DYWEDIR bod Peth
yn Brydweddol, neu'n lân,

| | |
|---|--|
| Acceptable, | Yn Dderbiniol, |
| Wonderful, | Yn Rhyfeddol, |
| Vain, | Yn Wâg, neu'n ofer, |
| Troublesome, | Yn Drallodus, |
| Whole, or | Yn Gyfan, neu'n |
| Broken. | D.rylliedig. |
| A Thing, as to its weight is said to be | Dywedir bod peth o ran ei bwysau |
| Heavy, or Grievous, | Yn Drwm, neu'n Flîn, |
| Light. | Yn Ysgafn. |
| If you compare one thing to another, it is said to be | Os cymarwch un Peth â'r llall, dywedir ei fod |
| Divers, or Various, | Yn Amrywiol, |
| Like, or | Yn Gyffelyb, neu'n |
| Unlike. | Anghyffelyb. |
| A Thing, as to its motion is said to be | Dywedir bod Peth o ran ei symudiad |
| Gentle, | Yn Esmwyth, |
| Strong, | Yn Nerthol. |
| Earnest, | Yn Ddyfal, |
| Swift, Quick, | Yn Gyflym, yu Fywiog, |
| Slow, Tardy. | Yn Bwyllig, yu Hwyrdrwm. |
| A Sign is said to be | Dywedir bod Arwydd |
| True, or | Yn Wir, neu'n |
| False, Certain, | Anwir, yu Siccr, |
| Or Doubtful. | Neu'n Ansiccr. |
| A Thing, as to its mode or manner, is said to be | Dywedir bod Peth, o ran ei drefu neu ei ddull; |
| Fit, or Unfit. | Yn Gyfaddas, neu'n Anglyfaddas. |
| A part is said to be Great, or Little. | Dywedir bod Rhan yn Fawr neu'n Fechan. |
| Nature is said to be Fruitful, or Barren. | Dywedir bod Natur yn Ffrwythlon, neu'n Anffrwythlon. |
| A Thing, as to the time of its continuance, is | Peth, o ran ei barhâd, sydd yn |
| New, or Old ; | Newydd, neu'n Hen : |
| As to its seasonableness, it is | O ran ei Dymor mae'n |
| Late, or Lag, | Ddiweddar, neu'n Ddihiriol |

Ripe, or Unripe.

Yn Addfed, neu'n Anaddfed.

=====

THE CARDINAL, OR Y PRIF NEU Y RHIFEDI
CHIEF NUMBERS, PENNAF,
ARE YW Y
THESE FOLLOWING. RHAI CANLYNOL.

ONE,

Two,

Three,

Four,

Five,

Six,

Seven,

Eight,

Nine,

Ten.

Twenty,

Thirty,

Forty,

Fifty,

Sixty,

Seventy,

Eighty,

Ninety,

An Hundred,

A Thousand, &c.

These are the Original numbers, which tell of what Number, or in what Order a thing is.

For Example, of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing?

The Answer is made by

The First, or

The Second,

The Third,

The Fourth,

UN, *pl. t. au.*Dau, *pl. Deuoedd, f. Dwy.*Tri, *pl. t. oedd. f. Tri.*Pedwar, *pl. t. oedd, f. Pedair.*Pomp, *pl. t. au.*Chwech, *pl. t. au.*Saith, *pl. Seithiau,*Wyth, *pl. t. au.*Naw, *pl. t. au.*Deg, *pt. t. au.*Ugain, *pl. t. au.*Deg ar hugain, *pl. t. au.*Deugain, *pl. t. au.*Deg a Deugain, *pl. t. au.*Tri Ugain, *pl. t. au.*Deg a Thri Ugain, *pl. t. au.*Pedwar ugain, *pl. t. au.*

Pedwar Ugain a Deg.

Cant, *pl. t. oedd.*Mil, *f. pl. t. oedd.*

Y rhai hyn yw Rhifedi

Gwreiddiol, pa rai a ddy-

wedant o ba Nifer, neu

mewn pa Drefn y mae Peth.

Er siampl, o ba Nifer, neu

mewn pa Drefn y mae

Peth?

Yr Atteb a roddir gan

Y Cyntaf, neu'r

Ail,

Y Trydydd,

Y Pedwarydd,

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| The Fifth, | Y Pumbed, |
| The Sixth, | Y Chweched, |
| The Seventh, | Y Seithfed, |
| The Eighth, | Yr Wythfed, |
| The Ninth, | Y Nawfed, |
| The Tenth, | Y Degfed, |
| The Middlemost, | Y Canol, |
| The Last. | Y Diweddaf. |
| Things are also, in respect | Mae Pethau hefyd o ran eu |
| of their Number, | Rhif, |
| Equal or Even, | Yn Gyfartal, neu'n Gyfai- ferawg. |
| Unequal or Odd, | Yn Anghyfartal, neu'n Ang- hynnifer, |
| Many, or Few. | Yn Llauer, neu'n Ychydig. |
| There are twelve Months, | Mae deuddeg o Fisoedd, |
| January, | Ionawr, |
| February, | Chwefror, |
| March, | Mawrth, |
| April, | Ebrill, |
| May, | Mai, |
| June, | Mehefin, |
| July, | Gorphenhaf, |
| August, | Awst, |
| September; | Medi, |
| October, | Hydref, |
| November, | Tachwedd, |
| December. | Rhagfyr. |
| A Place is said to be | Dywedir bod Lle |
| Large or Wide. | Yn Helaeth neu'n Llydan, |
| Narrow or Strait, | Yn Gyfyng neu'n Gul. |
| A Place, dedicated to God | Lle, gwedi ei gyssegru i |
| is sacred; others are pro- fane. | Dduw sydd yn sanctaidd; mae eraill yn halogedig. |
| A Thing, as to its Position, | Dywedir bod Peth, o rau |
| is said to be Convenient | ei Sefyllfa, yn Gyfadd- |
| or Commodious, Right, | as neu'n Gyfleus, yn Iawn, |
| or on the Right or Left, | neu ar y De, neu'r Aswy, |
| with the Face upward, | â'r Wyneb i fynu, â'r |
| with the Face downward. | Wyneb i lawr. |
| A Body is said to be Hard, | Dywedir bod Corph yn Ga- |
| or Soft, Strong or Weak, | led, neu'n Feddal, yn Gryf, |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hollow. | neu'n Wan, yn Geuawl. |
| As to its Measure, it is said to be equal to this or that Thing: as how big is it? So big as this or that. | O ran ei fesur fe ddywedir, ei fod yn gyfartal i'r peth hwn neu accw; megis pa cymmaint ydyw? Cymmaint a hyn neu accw. |
| It is said also to be Small or Slender, Thick or Thin. | Dywedir hefyd ei fod Yn Fychan neu'n Fain. Yn Drwchus neu'n Denau. |
| As to its Figure, it is said to be Round, or Square, Strait, or Crooked. | O ran ei Ddull, fe ddywedir ei fod yn Grwn, neu'n Bedwarochrog, yn Gymmwys, neu'n Gam. |
| A Spirit is said to be Good, or Bad. | Dywedir bod Yspryd yn Ddrwg, neu'n Dda. |
| God is said to be Eternal, | Dywedir bod Duw yn Dragwyddol. |
| A Soul is said to be Good, or Gracious. | Dywedir bod Enaid yn Dda, neu'n Raslawu. |
| The Light is said to be Clear, or Bright. | Dywedir bod Goleuni yn Oleu, neu'n Ddisglair. |
| The Shade is said to be Dark or Dull. | Dywedir bod Cysgod, yn Dywyll, neu'n Bwl. |
| A Star is said to be Fixed or Steady, or Wandering. | Dywedir bod Seren yn Sefydlog, neu'n Ddianwad, neu'n Wibiog. |
| The Air is said to be Clear, not Cloudy. | Dywedir bod yr Wybr, yn Ddisglair, nid yn Cymylog. |
| The Earth is said to be Dry or Wet. | Dywedir bod y Ddaear yn Sych, neu'n Wlyb. |
| Rain is said to be Thick. | Dywedir bod Gwlaw yn Dew. |
| A Plant is said to be Tender, Green, or Dry. | Dywedir bod Planhigyn yn Dyner, yn Wyrdd, neu'n Sych. |
| A Tree is said to be High, Tall, or Low. | Dywedir bod Pren yr Uchel, yn Dal, neu'n Isel. |
| Honey is said to be Pure, not mixed with Wax. | Dywedir bod Mèl yn Bur, nid yn gymysgedig â Chwyr. |
| An Animal is said to be Alive or Dead, | Dywedir bod Anifail Yn Fyw, neu'n Farw. |

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| Sound or Well, | Yn Ddianaf, neu'n Iach, |
| Sick or Faint, | Yn Glaf, neu'n Esgwan, |
| Fat or Lean, | Yn Dew, neu'n Denau, |
| Wakeful or Sleepy, | Yn Effro, neu'n Gysglyd, |
| Brutish, or Wild. | Yn Ddireswm, neu'n Wyllt. |
| A Man's Head is sometimes | Mae Pen Dyn rat prydiau |
| Bald, his Skin hairy or | yn Foel, ei groen yn flew- |
| rough. | og, neu'n arw. |
| A Man's Countenance is | Dywedir bod Wynebpryd |
| said to be Cheerful, | Dyn yn Siriol, yn Llawen, |
| Merry, or Sorrowful, | neu'n Athrist, yn Llon, |
| Blithsome, or Kind, Joy- | neu'n Hynaws, yn Orfol- |
| ful, or Sad. | eddus neu'n brudd. |
| A Man's Face is said to be | Dywedir bod Wyneb Dyn |
| Beautiful or Ugly. | yn Lân, neu'n Wrthun. |
| For want of Sight, a Man is | O ddiffyg yr Olwg, mae |
| Blind, | Dyn yn Ddall. |
| For want of Hearing, Deaf. | O ddiffyg Clybod, yn Fyddar. |
| For want of Speech, Dumb. | O ddiffyg Parabl, yn Fud. |
| For want of the Use of his | O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei |
| Hands, he is Maimed or | Ddwylaw, mae ef yn An- |
| Lame. | afus, neu'n Gloff. |
| For want of the Use of | O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei |
| his Feet, he is Lame or | Draed, mae ef yn Din- |
| Halt. | gloff. |
| The Stomach is said to be | Dywedir bod y Cylla, yn |
| Hungry, Fasting, or Full, | Newynog, ar ei Gythlwg, |
| or Satisfied. | neu'n Llawn, neu'n Ddi- |
| | walledig. |
| A Man is said to be Potent, | Dywedir bod Dyn, yn |
| Able, and Knowing. As | nerthol, yn Alluog ac yn |
| to his Understanding, he | Wybodus. O ran ei Dde- |
| is Wise, Unpolished, Rude, | alldwriaeth mae ef yn |
| or Foolish. | Ddoeth, yn Drwsgl, yn |
| | Ddelffaidd, neu'n Ynfyd. |
| As to his Disposition and | O ran ei Dymmerau a'i |
| Manner, he is | Foesau mae ef yn |
| Bold, Valiant, | Hŷ, yn Ddewr, |
| Mild, Meek, | Yn Fwyn, yn Llariaidd, |
| Cruel, Fierce, or Barbarous, | Yn Greulon, yn Ffyrnig, |
| | neu'n Giaidd, |
| Chaste, or Wanton, | Yn Ddiwar, neu'n Anllad, |

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| Pleasant, or Severe, Honest, or Virtuous, | Yn Ddifyr, neu'n Erwin, Yn Gywyr, neu'n Rhin- weddol, |
| Covetuous, or Prodigal. | Yn Gybyddlyd, neu'n Af- radlon, |
| Holy, Sober, or Drunken. | Yn Sanctaidd, yn Sobr, neu yn Feddw. |
| In his Conversation, he is | Yn ei Ymarweddiad, mae ef yn |
| Just, Friendly. | Gywyr, yn Gariadus. |
| As to his Society, he is A- lone, or Associate. | O ran ei Gymdeithias, mae ef yn Unig, neu'n Gydym- maith. |
| As to Action, he is | O ran Gweithred, mae ef |
| Brisk or Cheerful, | Yn Fwrog, neu'n Llawen |
| Dull or Blockish, | Yn Farwaidd neu'n Hurt neu'n Bendew, |
| Slow or Backward. | Yn Hwyrdrwm neu'n Hwyrfrydig, |
| Sluggish or Lazy, to do work which is Easy, Hard, or Difficult. | Yn Fusgrell neu'n Ddiog, i wneuthur Gwaith ag sydd yn Hawdd, yn Ga- led, neu'n Ddyrys |
| After the Work is done, he is Weary, or Tired. | Gwedi gorphen y Gwaith, mae ef yn Flinedig, neu'n Lluddeig. |
| As to his Estate, he is | O ran ei Gyflwr, mae ef yn |
| Rich or Poor, | Gyfoethog, neu'n Dlawd, |
| Free or Freeman, | Yn rhydd, neu'n wr Breiniol. |
| Bond or Enslaved, | Yn rhwym neu'n Gaethwas. |
| Well or Safe, | Yn Iach neu'n Ddiogel, |
| Prosperous. | Yn Llwyddianus, |
| Happy, Wretched, or Mis- erable. | Yn Ddedwydd, yn Druenus neu'n Resynol. |
| As to his Age, he is Young or Old. | O ran ei Oedran, mae ef yn Ieuangc, neu'n Hên. |
| A Man without a Garment is Naked or Bare. | Dyn heb Wisg, sydd yn Noeth neu'n Llwm. |
| To the Sight, a Thing ap- pears | Mae Peth, yn ymddangos i'r Olg, |
| White, | Yn Wyn, |
| Black, | Yn Ddu, |

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| Blue, | Yn Lâs, |
| Yellow, or | Yn Felyn, neu'n |
| Red. | Goch. |
| To the Taste, it is | I'r Archwaeth mae'n |
| Sweet, | Felus, |
| Bitter, | Yn Chwerw, |
| Sharp or Tart. | Yn Sur. |
| To the Smell, it is | I'r Arogl, mae'n |
| Sweet Scented, or Stinking. | Beraidd, neu'n Ddrewllyd. |
| To the Touch, a Thing is | I'r Teimlad, mae Peth |
| Plain, | Yn Wastad, |
| Smooth, | Yn Llyfu, |
| Rough or Sharp. | Yn Arw neu'n Llym. |
| Provision is | Mae Lluniaeth |
| Dear or Cheap. | Yn Ddrud neu'n isel Bris. |
| Household Stuff is | Mae Dodrefn Tŷ |
| Clean or Dirty. | Yn Lan neu'n Frwnt |

OF VERBS.

A Thing is said
 To be,
 To act or do,
 Or to suffer.
 That which is, uses
 To become,
 To continue or abide.
 To act is
 To move,
 To frame or fashion,
 To form,
 To put,
 To begin to act.
 The actions of God towards
 the World, are
 To create,
 To preserve or keep it,
 To manage or rule,
 To bless or make it happy.
 Bodies which give Light

AM FERFAU.

DYWEDIR bod Peth
 Yn bod,
 Yn gweithredu.
 Neu'n dioddef.
 Mae'r hyn sydd, yn
 Arfer dyfod,
 Parhau, neu aros.
 Gweithredu yw
 Ymsymud,
 Ffurio neu lunio,
 Lluniaethu,
 Cyfleu,
 Dechreu gweithredu.
 Gweithredoedd Duw tu ag
 at y Byd, ydynt
 Ei greu,
 Ei gynnal neu ei gadw
 Ei drefnu neu ei reoli,
 Ei feudithio neu ei wneud
 yn happus.
 Mae Cyrph ag sydd yn rho-

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| use | ddi Goleuni yn arfer. |
| To arise, | Codi, |
| To shine, | Llewyrchu, |
| To glitter or twinkle. | Tywynu neu'n serenau. |
| Fire uses | Mae Tân yn arfer |
| To be kindled, | Cynneu, |
| To burn or scorch. | Llosgi neu boethi. |
| Water uses | Mae Dwfr yn arfer |
| To flow or boil up. | Llifo neu ferwi i fynu. |
| A Plant uses | Mae Planhigyn yn arfer |
| To grow, | Tyfu, |
| To flourish or blossom, | Blodeuo, |
| To wither or fade. | Gwywo neu ddiplannu. |
| An Insect uses | Mae Trych-filyn yn arfer |
| To creep, | Ymlusgo, |
| Or, as a Serpent | Neu, fel Sarp |
| To wriggle, | Yn Ymnyddu, |
| Or, as a Flea | Neu, fel Chwanen |
| To skip or jump. | Yn crychneidio. |
| A Bird uses | Mae Aderyn yn arfer |
| To fly, to sing: | Hedeg, canu: |
| A Fish, to swim, | Pysgodyn yn nofio, |
| A Bullock to low, | Bustach yn bugynad neu'n brefu, |
| A Hog to grunt, | Mochyn yn rhochian, |
| A Sheep to bleat, | Dafad yn brefu, |
| An Ass to bray, | Asyn yn bloeddio, |
| An Horse to neigh, | Ceffyl yn gweryru, |
| A Lion to roar, | Llew yn rhuo, |
| An Wolf to howl, | Blaidd yn udo, |
| A Dog to bark. | Ci yn cyfarth. |
| A Man is said | Dywedir bod Dyn |
| To be born, | Yn cael ei eni, |
| To live, | Yn byw, |
| To feel, | Yn teimlo, |
| To pine or languish, | Yn dihoeni neu'n nychu, |
| To die. | Yn marw. |
| A Man, by the sense of | Mae Dyn, trwy synwyr yr |
| Sight, uses to see a Thing: | Olgw, yn gweled Peth: |
| By the sense of Hearing, to | Trwy'r synwyr o Glybod, |
| hear: | yn clywed: |
| By the sense of Smelling, | Trwy'r synwyr o Arogliaid, |

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| to Smell; | yn Arogli: |
| By the sense of Tasting, to Taste: | Trwy'r synwyr o Archwae-thiad, yn Archwaethu: |
| By the sense of Touching, to Touch. | Trwy'r synwyr o Deimlad, yn Teimlo. |
| A man with his Head, uses | Mae Dyn â'i Ben, yn arfer |
| To nod, | Awgrymiaw, |
| With his Eyes | A'i Lygaid, |
| To Spy, | Yn yspio, |
| To discern, | Yn canfod, |
| To behold or look to. | Yn edrych. |
| With his Mouth, | A'i Enau, |
| To breath, | Yn anadlu, |
| To talk or speak, | Yn llefaru neu'n siarad, |
| To prate or prattle, | Yn bragawthan, |
| To cry out, | Yn gwaeddi allan. |
| To mutter. | Yn grwnsial. |
| When Men speak, they are wont to call, | Pan byddo Dynion yn siarad, maent yn arferol o alw, |
| To say or affirm, | Dweud neu gadarnhau, sic-crhau, |
| To tell, | Adrodd, mynegi, |
| To ask, | Gofyn, |
| To confess or deny. | Cyfaddef neu wadu. |
| When Men do not speak, they are said to be | Pan na byddo dynion yn siarad, dywedir eu bod |
| Silent, | Yn ddistaw, |
| To hold their peace. | Yn cadw eu heddwech. |
| A Man with his Tongue uses | Mae Dyn â'i dafod, yn arfer |
| To lick, | Lleibio, llyo, |
| To lap, | Llepian, |
| To suck. | Sugno. |
| With his Teeth, | A'i Ddannedd, |
| To gnaw, | Yn deintio, |
| To champ or chew, | Yn bwyta neu'n cnoi, |
| To bite, | Yn cnoi, |
| To crash or quash. | Yn grilian neu'n rhingean. |
| A Man with his Fingers, uses | Mae Dyn â'i Fysedd Yn arfer |

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| To crop to pluck. | Toccio neu ddirigo, di- wreiddio. |
| With his Feet, | A'i Draed, |
| To kick, | Yn troedio, |
| To go. | Yn myned neu'n cerdded, |
| To come, | Yn dyfod, |
| To follow. | Yn canlyn. |
| From the Mouth, he uses | O'r geau, mae ef yn arfer |
| To Spit. | Poeri. |
| From the Bladder, | O'r Bladren, |
| To make water. | Yn gwneuthur dwfr. |
| From the stomach upwards, | O'r cylla i fynu, neu'r Co- |
| or the Guts downwards, | luddion i wared, |
| To vomit, | Yn chwydu, |
| To break wind, | Yn torri gwynt, |
| To dung. | Yn tomi. |
| The several modes of going, | Yr amrywiol ddull o ger- |
| are | ddediad ydynt |
| To step or go, | Camu neu gychwyn, |
| To go a foot-pace, | Myned ar gam, |
| To walk, | Rhodiana, |
| To run. | Rhedeg. |
| If a place be Slippery, he | Os bydd lle yn llithredig, |
| is liable | mae ef yn ddarostyngedig |
| To slide or slip, | I lithro, |
| To rush or stumble. | I ruthro neu i gwympto. |
| A Man, as to his gestures, | Dyn, o ran ei funudiau neu |
| or different postures of | wahanol ffurfiau |
| Body, is said | Corph, a ddywedir ei fod |
| To rise, | Yn codi, |
| To stand, | Yn sefyll, |
| To stretch, | Yn ymystyn, |
| To bend, | Yn plygu, |
| To lean, | Yn pwyso ar, |
| To sit, | Yn eistedd, |
| To fall, | Yn cwympto, |
| To lie along, | Yn gorwedd ar ei hyd, |
| To lie down, | Yn gorwedd i lawr, |
| To cling or cleave to, | Yn ymlynu wrth, |
| To hang. | Yn hongian. |
| If a Man moves a thing, he | Os bydd Dyn yn symmud |
| is said | peth, dywedir ei fod |

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| To stir or rise it, | Yn ei syflyd neu yn ei godi, |
| To shake, | Yn ei siglo, |
| To turn, | Yn ei droi, |
| To rub it, | Yn ei rwbio, |
| To send or fling, | Yn ei anfon neu'n ei daflu, |
| To cast it away, | Yn ei fwrw ymaith, |
| To lead, | Yn ei arwain, |
| To thrust, | Yn ei wthio, |
| To Drive, | Yn ei yrru, |
| To draw, | Yn ei dynu, |
| To lift or take it up, | Yn ei godi neu'n ei gymme- ryd i fynu, |
| To bear, or | Yn ei ddwyn, yn ei gynnal neu'n |
| To carry it. | Ei gario. |
| A Man hath power | Mae gan Ddyn allu |
| To know or understand, | I wybod neu i ddeall, |
| To Remember, | I gofio, |
| To will. | I ewyllysio. |
| Actions of the Understand- ing and Judgment are | Gweithrediadau'r deall a'r Synwyr yw |
| To consider, | Ystyried, |
| To meditate, | Myfyrio, |
| To know, | Gwybod, |
| To Judge, | Barnu, |
| To approve or like, | Cymmeradwyo neu hoffi; |
| To condemn, | Euog farnu, |
| To think, | Meddwl, |
| To believe, | Credu, |
| To doubt, | Petryso, |
| To trust. | Ymddiried. |
| Passions of the Mind, cause men | Anwydau'r Meddwl, a bar- aut i ddynion |
| To love, | Garu, |
| To favour, | Achlesu, noddi, |
| To hate, | Gashau, |
| To rejoice, | Ymlawenhau. |
| To hope, | Gobeithio, |
| To desire or covet, | Ddymuno neu chwennych, |
| To wish for, | Ddymuno am, deisyfu am, |
| To fear or to dread,] | Ofni neu ddychrynu, |
| To be angry, | Ddiglloni, |

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| To wonder, | Ryfeddu, |
| To be alarmed, | Gywilyddio, |
| To despise, | Ddirmygu, |
| To scorn. | Ddiystyru. |
| We give sign of joy when we laugh. | Yr ydym yn rhoddi arwy- ddion o lawenydd, pan byddom yn chwertlin, |
| Of sorrow, when we | O dristwch, pan byddom |
| Weep, | Yn wylo, |
| Mourn, | Yn galaru, |
| Bewail, | Yn cwynfan, yn cwyno, |
| Or groan. | Neu'n gruddfan. |
| Of fear, when we | O ofo, pan byddom |
| Tremble or wax pale; | Yn crynnu neu'n myned yn laswyn. |
| When a Man wants Meat, he is said to be hungry. | Pan bo Dyn mewn diffyg Bwyd, dywedir ei fod yn newynog. |
| When he wants Drink, To be thirsty or dry. | Pan bo mewn diffyg Diod, Ei fod yn sychedig. |
| So when he is hungry, he uses to eat; as he uses to drink, when he is thirsty. | Felly pan bo'n newynog, mae'n arfer bwyta; me- gis ag y mae'n arfer yfed, pan byddo yn sychedig. |
| Good things are said to be pleasing. | Dywedir bod pethau da yn boddhau. |
| Bad things use | Mae pethau drwg, |
| To hurt, | Yn arfer newidio, |
| To be painful, to pain, | Blino, poeni, |
| To affright, | Brawychu, |
| To trouble or disturb. | Trallodi, aflonyddu, |
| To be harmful, to harm. | Drygu. |
| A Man, as to his possession, is said to have some- thing: but if he has no- thing, he is said to be empty, to want, or need. | Dyn, o ran ei feddiant, a ddywedir ei fod yn me- ddu ar'ryw beth; ond os na bydd ganddo ddim, dywedir ei fod yn wag, mewn diffyg, neu mewn eisian. |
| That which he hath, he is wont | Yr hyn ag sydd ganddo, mae'n arfer |
| To use, | Ei ddefnyddio, |

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| To enjoy. | Ei fwynhau, |
| That which he dislikes, he uses | Yr hyn ag mae'n ei gashau, mae'n arfer |
| To change, | Ei gyfnewid, |
| To let alone, | Ei adael yn llonydd, |
| To leave or forsake. | Ei adaw neu ei wrthod. |
| A Man, as to his Business, is said to be able | Dyn o ran ei Alwedigaeth, a ddywedir ei fod yn abl |
| To Study, | I astudio, |
| To labor, | I weithio neu drafferthu, |
| To dare or venture, | I anturio, |
| To get or obtain. | I enill neu gyrraedd. |
| As it is his Duty, to try, or seek after; all the lawful means of living; he ought also to beware, be cautious, to serve, or deserve. | Megis ag mae'n Ddyledswydd arno, brofi; neu gesio ar ol, pob moddion cyfreithlon o fywoliaeth, fe ddylai hefyd wylid, bod yn ochelgar, wasanaethu, haeddu bodd. |
| Therefore he ought to consult. | Gan hynny fe ddylai gyd-yngyugori, ymgugori. |
| It is the business of a Physician to heal or cure. | Galwad Physygywr yw meddyginiaethu neu iachau. |
| It is the business of a Cook do dress meat. | Galwad Cogydd, yw trin bwyd. |
| When a Man eats a meal, if in the morning, he is to breakfast; if at noon, to dine; if at night, to sup. | Pan byddo Dyn yn bwyta pryd o fwyd, os yn y borau, dywedir ei fod yn torymprydio; os ar hanner dydd, yn ciniawa; os yn y nôs, yn swpera. |
| It is the business of a Taylor | Gorchwyl Teiliwr yw |
| To sew, | Gwnio, |
| To patch. | Clytio. |
| It is the business of a Builder to build. | Gorchwyl yr Adeiladydd yw adeiladu. |
| It is the business of a Shepherd | Gorchwyl Bugail yw |
| To feed, | Porthi, |
| To milk, | Godro, |
| To clip, to shear. | Brig dori, cueifio. |

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| It is the business of a Husbandman | Gorchwyl yr Hwsmon yw |
| To sow, | Hau. |
| To reap or mow, | Medi neu ladd, |
| To grind. | Malu neu falurio. |
| It is the business of a Plowman to plow. | Gorchwyl yr Aradwr yw aredig neu arddu. |
| It is the business of a Gardener | Gorchwyl y Garddwr yw |
| To plant, | Planu, |
| To dig. | Palu neu geibio. |
| It belongs to the Master of a Family | Mæ'n perthyn i Feistr Teulu |
| To call for or require, | Alw am neu ofyn, |
| To bid or command, | Echi neu orchymmyn, |
| To forbid, | Warafyn neu wahardd, |
| To bid or invite. | Wahodd. |
| It is the business of a King to reign, | Gorchwyl Brenin yw teyrnasu, |
| To govern. | Llywodraethu, |
| To establish. | Sefydlu neu gadarnhau. |
| It is the duty of a Schoolmaster | Dyledswydd Ysgolfeistr yw |
| To teach the Scholar, | Addysgu yr ysgolhaig, |
| To admonish him. | Ei rybyddio, |
| To advise him. | Ei gyngori. |
| If he does well, | Os bydd yu gwneud yn iawn, |
| To praise or commend him. | Ei glodfori neu ei ganmol. |
| If he does amiss, | Os bydd yu gwneud ar fai, |
| To threaten or punish him. | Ei fygŵth neu ei gospi. |
| It is the duty of a Scholar | Dyledswydd Ysgolhaig yw |
| To learn, | Dysgu, |
| To imitate, | Dyuwarded. |
| Duly to regard, | Sylwi yn ddiesgeulus, |
| To fear or to stand in awe. | Ofni, sefyll mewn parchedig ofn, |
| There are several actions which men have in business, as to draw water, | Mae amryw weithredoedd yu perthyn i ddynion mewn galwedigaeth, megis tynnu dwfr, |
| To wash. | Golchi, |
| To pour out. | Tywallt allan. |

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| Divers things | Amrywiol o bethau |
| To number, | I'w cyfrif, |
| To gather or choose, | I'w cynnull neu i'w dewis |
| To mix or mingle, | I'w cymmysgu, |
| To join, | I'w cydio, |
| To scatter, | I'w gwasgaru, |
| To divide, | I'w rhanu, |
| To distribute or give out, | I'w dosbarthu neu eu rhoi allan, |
| To cut, | I'w torri, |
| To cleave, | I'w hollti neu eu gwahanu, |
| To smite or break, | I'w taro neu i'w cynnal, |
| To prick, | I'w brathu neu eu symbylu, |
| To strangle, | I'w lliindagu, |
| To kill, | I'w lladd, |
| To thump or knock, | I'w paffio neu eu taraw, |
| To break, | I'w dryllio, |
| To burst, | I'w rhwygo, |
| To press or squeeze, | I'w gwasgu, |
| To sweep or brush, | I'w hysgubo neu eu glanhau, |
| To purge or cleanse, | I'w coethi neu eu puro, |
| To rub, | I'w rhwbio, |
| To adorn, | I'w haddurno, |
| To polish, | I'w caboli neu eu llyfnhau, |
| To paint, | I'w lliwio neu eu paentio, |
| To write. | I'w ysgrifenu. |
| Things that are loose, Men use | Pethau ag sydd yn rhydd- ion, mae Dynion yn arfer |
| To bind, | Eu rhwymo, |
| To gird, | Eu gwregysu neu eu clym- mu, |
| To hoop. | Eu cylchio. |
| They use also, to loose that which is bound; to open, that which is shut; to shut, that which is open; and to shew, that which is hid. | Maent yn arfer hefyd dat- tod yr hyn sydd yn rhwym; agoryd yr hyn sydd yng- hau; cau yr hyn sydd yn agored; a dangos yr hyn sydd yn guddiedig. |
| Also to prop or support things that are hanging, or ready to fall. | Hefyd ategu neu gynnal y pethau ag sydd yn hong- ian, neu'n barod i gwympo. |
| If Men do a thing often, | Os bydd Dynion yn gwneud |

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| they are said | peth yn fynych, dywedir eu-bod |
| To exercise, | Yn ymarferyd âg ef, |
| To use, or to be accustomed to do it. | Wedi ymgynefino âg ef. |

PHRASES.

PUT my Horse in the Stable,
Give him Hay,
Give him Oats,
Take him to the Water:
Can I have Lodging here this Night?
What can I have for Supper?
Bring me some Water.
Give me the Bread.
Give me the Cheese.
Give me the Butter.
Bring me the Ale.
Bring me a Bottle of Wine.
Have you got any Wine?
Have you got any Brandy?
Make me a Glass of Brandy and Water.
Get my Bed ready.
What have I to pay?

RHYDDIAITH.

DODWCH fy Ngheffyl yn y Stabal.
Rhoddwch iddo Wair.
Rhoddwch iddo Geirch.
Cymerwch cf i'r Dwfr.
A allaf gael Llety yma heno?
Beth a allaf gael i Swper?
Rhoddwch i mi beth Dwfr.
Rhoddwch i mi y Bara.
Rhoddwch i mi y Caws.
Rhoddwch i mi'r Ymenyn.
Rhoddwch i mi Gwrw.
Rhoddwch i mi Botel o Win.
A oes genych unrhyw Win?
A oes genych beth Brandi?
Gwnewch i mi Lassaid o Frandi a Dwfr.
Dodwch fy Ngwely yn barod.
Beth sydd arnaf i dalu?



A

WELSH GRAMMAR;

OR, A

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

TO THE

ANCIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE.

CHAP. I.

OF THE LETTERS.

THE CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C Ch D Dd E F Ff G Ng H I L Ll M N O P Ph R
S T Th U W Y.

THE SMALL LETTERS.

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i l ll m n o p ph r s t th u w y.

THE Alphabet consists of *thirteen* single, and *seven* double Consonants, and *seven* Vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, w, y.

Of the Consonants, *nine* are mutable, viz. b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r; (which, when radical, is ever attended with h) and t.

The *J* Consonant or Jod, the *K*, *Q*, *X*, and *Z*, are properly no *Welsh* Letters; nor are they wanted in words purely *Welsh*. In writing exotic words, instead of *J* we use *Si*, as *Siencin*, *Siercin*, and sometimes *I*, pronounced as *Y*, in *Yet*, *yes*, as *Iago*, *Ioan*, *James*, *John*. We express the sound of *K* by *C*, as *Habaccuc*; of *Q* by *Cw*, as *Cwestiwn*; of *X* by *Cs*, as *Sonðon am danat Polycsena, ail, &c.* *Ecstro berth ac ystryw bâr. William Llyn.* Instead of *Z*, we sometimes use *S*, as *Sadac mab Immer, Zadok the Sou of Immer. Nehem. iii. 29.* or retain the *Z*, as *Ezra, Ezeziel.*

Of the *seven* Vowels *four* are mutable; a, e, o, w, as *paladr, pe-lydr; castell, cestyll; ffordd, ffyrdd; bwch, bychod.*

The Diphthongs, or Union of *two* Vowels, are *twenty-two*, and the Triphthongs *seventeen.*

| DIPHTHONGS, | EXAMPLES. | DIPHTHONGS, | EXAMPLES. |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ae, | aeth. | iw, | lliw. |
| ai, | rhai. | iy. | iyrechod. |
| au, | aur. | oe, | oedd. |
| aw, | llaw. | oi, | troi. |
| ei, | deigr. | ow, | ffowch. |
| eu, | lleuad. | uw, | DUW. |
| ew, | llew. | wa, | gwan. |
| ia, | iar. | we, | gwên. |
| ie, | ierthi. | wi, | gwin. |
| io, | Iôr | wo, | gwobr. |
| iu, | Iuddew. | wy, | gwynn. |

| TRIPHTHONGS. | EXAMPLES. | TRIPHTHONGS. | EXAMPLES. |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| iae, | cyffelybiaeth. | wau, | gwau. |
| iai, | anghyfiaith. | waw, | gwawr. |
| iau, | domau. | way, | gwayw. |
| iaw, | cyfiawn. | wei, | gweini. |
| iej, | ieithydd. | weu, | gweunydd. |
| ieu, | ieuaf. | wiw, | giw. |
| iow, | cyfiownach. | wow, | gwowdydd. |
| wae, | chwaer. | wyw, | gwywo. |
| wai, | chwain. | | |

Of the Diphthongs *four* are mutable; *ae, ai, au, aw*; and sometimes *ei*.

Instead of *Ai*, the Ancients writ *Ei*; and for *Au*, *Eu*.

In *South-Wales* they use *Ou* instead of the *Au* of *North-Wales*; as *Our*, for *Aur*, Gold; *Houl*, for *Haul*, Sun.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Pronunciation of the Welsh Letters.

A, Is pronounced as *A English* in *Man, Pan, Lad, Bad*: And when circumflexed, as in *Dame, Pale, Ale*.

B, as *B English*.

C, as *K English*, or as *C* in *Can, Cane, Come*: Never as in *Cedar, City, Cistern*.

Ch, as *x Greek* rightly pronounced: and being a Radical, is ever attended with *w*.

D, as *D English*.

Dd, as *Th English*, in *this, thou, that*.

E, acuted, as *E English*, in *Men, Ten, Bed*: Circumflexed, as *Bu*, in *Bear, Fear, Tear*.

F, as *V* Consonant *English*

Ff, as *F* *English*

G, as the Greek Γ , or *g* *English*, in *Gain, Get, Go.*

Ng, as *Ng* in the *English, King, Ring, Thong, strong.*

H, as *H* in the *English, Hand, Hind.* Note, That some had rather call this an Auxiliary, than a Letter; because it serves only to aspirate the foregoing Consonant, as *ch, ph, th*; or the following Vowels, as *ha, he, &c.*

I, as *Ee* in the *English, Bee, Tree*, or *i*, in *Rich, Ring, Thing.*

L, as *L*, *English*, in *Law, Love, Low.*

Ll, is *L* aspirated, and has a Sound peculiar to the *Welsh.* It is pronounced, by fixing the Tip of the Tongue to the Roof of the Mouth, and breathing forcibly through the Jaw-Teeth on both Sides but more on the Right; as if written in *English, Llh.*

M, as *M* *English.*

N, as *N* *English.*

O, acuted, as *O* in *Gonc.* Circumflexed, as *O* in *Bone.*

P, as *P* *English.*

Ph, as *Ph* *English*, in *Philosophy, Physic, &c.* The true Difference, betwixt *ff*, and *ph*, is, that we write with *ff*, either such Words as are purely *British*, as *Ffon*, a Staff; *Ffau*, a Den; *Ffordd*, a Way; *Ffelaig*, a Chieftain, a Prince: Or such Words as are derived from *Latin* Words written with *F*, as *Ffydd*, Faith; *Ffynnon*, a Fountain; *Ffurf*, a Form; *Ffenestr*, a Window; *perffaith*, perfect; but we write with *Ph* either such *British* Words as have the Radical *P* changed into the Aspirate *Ph*, as *Tri-phen*, three Heads, from *Pen*, a head; or when the Greek *Phi*, or Hebrew *Af*, are to be expressed, as *Philosophydd*, *Philemon*, *Ephesaid*, *Phinehas*, *Pharaoh*; for it would be absurd to write these Words, *Triffen*, *Fflosoffydd*, *Ffilemon*, *Effesaid*, *Ffinchas*, *Ffaraoh*.

R, as *R* *English*; and, when a Radical, is always aspirated, as the Greek *P*, and is then written *rh*.

S, as *S* in the *English, Saviour, Sense*

T, as *T* *English*

Th, as *Th* *English*, in *Thick, Thought, Mouth.*

U, as *I* *English*, in *This, Bliss.* If circumflexed, as *ee*, in *Queen, Screen, Green.*

W, as *O* in the *English, To, Who*: If circumflexed, as *oo*, in *Boon, Root, Soot, Boot.*

Y, in the Penultima, Antepenultima, &c. as *U* in the *English Turn, Hunt, Further, Sturdy*; or as *i*, in *Bird, Third*: in the Ultima or Monosyllables, as *i* in the *English, Tin, Thin, Skin, Trim*, (except these Monosyllables, *Y, ydd, ym, yn, yr, ys, fy, dy, myn*; which sound *Y*, as in the Penultima) and if circumflexed, as *ee*, in the *Engl. meek, seek*. You have both Sounds in the Words *Hynny, ystyr, llythyr, myfyr, pybyr, &c.* The constant Sound of *Y*, in the Penultima, &c. and it's ordinary Sound in the Ultima, are

both exemplified in the single Word, *Sundry*

The Accent is, in all *Welsh* Words, either on the last, or penultima Syllable; never on the Antepenultima; But it is much more frequently on the Penultima; and when on the last, it is a Circumflex.

CH A P. I I I.

Concerning the Variation of Initial Letters in Welsh.

SUCH Words as begin with mutable Consonants, viz. *b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r,* and *t*, in their primary use, change these their radical initial Letters, as occasion shall require, and according to the Effect, which the words preceding have on them, as follows,

Words primarily beginning with *C* have *four* Initials, viz. *C, ch, g, ng*; as *Cár agos*, a near Kinsman; *ei char*, her Kinsman; *ei gar*, his Kinsman; *fy nghar*, my Kinsman.

Words primarily beginning with *P* have likewise *four*, *P, b, mh, ph*; as *Pen gwr*, a Man's Head; *ei ben*, his Head; *fy mhen*, my Head; *ei phen*, her Head.

Words that have *T* in their primary Use, have also *four* Initials, *T, d, nh, th*; as *Tád y plentyn*, the Child's Father; *ei dad*, his Father; *fy nhad*, my Father; *ei thad*, her Father.

Words beginning with *B* have *three*, *B, f, m*; as *Bara cann*, Manchet-Bread; *ei fara*, his Bread; *fy mara*; my Bread.

Words beginning with *D* have likewise *three*, *D, dd, n*; as *Duw trugarog*, a merciful GOD; *ei Dduw*, his GOD; *fy Nuw*, my GOD.

Words beginning with *G* have also *three*, viz. *G, ng*, and the first Vowel in the Word, casting away the *g*; as *Gwas ffyddlon*, a faithful servant; *fy ngwas*, my servant; *ei was*, his servant.

Words beginning with *Ll* have but *two* Initials, *Ll, l*; as *Llaw wenn*, a white Hand; *ei law*, his Hand.

Words beginning with *M* have likewise but *two*, *M, f*; as *Mam dirion*, a tender Mother; *ei fam*, his Mother.

Words beginning with *Rh* have also *two*, viz. *Rh, r*; as *Rhwyd lawn*, a full Net; *ei rwyd*, his Net

Note, That *M* and *N* also are aspirated in *South-Wales*; as *ei mham*, her Mother; *ei nhai*, her Nephew

This Variation of the *Initial Letter* is always regular, and constantly betwixt Letters of the same Organ of Pronunciation; for a *Labial* Letter is never changed to a *Dental*, nor a *Dental* to a *Labial* &c.

Adverbs, being formed of Adjectives, become such, by putting *Yn* in Opposition to the Adjectives, which change their mutable Initial Consonants into their soft; as *Da*, (Adjective) good; *Yn dda* (Adverb) well; *Mwyn*, (Adj.) kind; *Yn fwyn*, (Adv.) kindly.

Initial Vowels are also capable of occasional Changes. Some of changing one Vowel into another; as *Aberth*, a Sacrifice, pl. *Ebyrth*. *Attal*, to stop; *Etyl*, he will stop; &c. And all of taking the Aspirate *h* before them after the Prounosing. *Ei*, when of the feminine Gender; and the pl. Pronouns *Eu*, their; and *Ein*, our; and the Affix *m*; as, *Oedran*, Age; *ei hoedran*, her Age; *Amser*, Time; *eu hamser*, their Time; *Anadl*, Bteath; *ein hanadl*, our Breath; *Arglwydd* Lord; *i'm Harglwydd*, to my Lord, &c. which Diphthongs also are; as *Eiddo*, one's own; *ei heiddo*, her own, &c.

* * I must here caution the Reader, that, in seeking for Words in the Dictionary, he should always turn to them in their primary or radical Initials.

C H A P I V.

The Parts of the *Welsh* Tongue are Eight.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Enw, <i>Noun</i> , | } | declined. | { | Not bannog, <i>Article</i> , | } | undeclin- ed. |
| Rhagenw, <i>Pronoun</i> , | | | | Rhagferf, <i>Adverb</i> , | | |
| Gair, or Berf, <i>Verb</i> , | | | | Cyssylltiad, <i>Conjunction</i> , | | |
| Rhan-gymeriad <i>Participle</i> , | | | | Arddodiad, <i>Preposition</i> , | | |

The *Interjections* are ranked with the *Adverbs*.

Of the Noun.

AND FIRST OF ITS CASES.

AS to the Cases, there is but one Termination throughout the Singular Number, and another in the Plural; so that they are only distinguished by Prepositions set before them or in their Construction; varying their Initial Letters, if mutable, answerable to their Dependence on the preceding Words; as *Tý*, an House; *dodrefn fy nhy*, the Furniture of my House; *iw dý*, to his House; *prynodd dý*, he bought a House : *O dý*, O House, *allan o'i thý*, out of her House.

C H A P V.

Of the Numbers.

WELSH Nouns have ordinarily but *two* Numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

We seem also to use the *Dual*, in expressing some *Parts* of an

Animal that are Pairs, viz. when *Dwy* or *Deu*, [two, or both] may be compounded with a Substantive; as *Dwyglust*, *deudroed*, *dwy-law*, *deulin*, two [or, both his or her] Ears, Feet, Hands, Knees.

Substantives, compounded or put in apposition with *Numerals*, instead of the *Plural*, use the *Singular* Number: As *Wythnyn*, eight Men; *pymtheg gwraig*, fifteen Women; *can-march* or *can march*, an hundred Horse; *Deugain nos*, forty Nights; *Gen. vii. 5. deugain niwrnod*, forty Days; *ibid. pedwar ugainwr*, fourscore Men, *2 Kings x. 24.*

Some Substantives want the *Singular* Number; as *Gwartheg*, Cattle; *Rhieni*, Parents. Others want the *Plural*; as *Bara*, *halen*, *ymenyn*, *llaeth*, *newyn*, *syched*, *ciry*, *ieuengtyd*, *henaint*, *gwaed*, *cryfder*, *gwyched*, *haelioni*, *dewrder*, *llawenydd*, and the like.

Also Nouns ending in *rwydd*, *dra*, *ni*, *wch*, *ant*, *awd*, and most in *i*, as *caledi*, *culi*, *brynti*, &c.

And the names of metals, as *Aur*, *arian*, *prés*, *haiarn*, *alcan*, *elydn*, *esydd*, *elydi*.

Also most Diminutives, as *dynyn*, *bryncyn*, &c. and all proper names.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the forming of *Plurals* in a *Noun Substantive*, which we call *Enw cadarn*, a strong or stable Noun, because it stands of itself.

THE *Plurals* of *Substantives* are formed of their *Singulars* in three manner of ways.

First, By adding only a Letter or Syllable to the termination of the *Singular*.

Secondly, By changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of *Monosyllables* into other Vowels or Diphthongs, or by changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of both the *Ultima* and *Penultima* of *Poly-syllables*, into other Vowels or Diphthongs.

Thirdly, By changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of the *Singular*; and adding to the Termination too.

But before we treat of each of these ways in particular, it is requisite to know the various Syllables usually added to the *Singulars* of *Substantives*, to render them *Plurals*; which are these that follow:

Au, and *iau*, is the most common termination of all; as *tád*, pl. *tadau*; *baich*, pl. *beichiau*. The ancients writ *eu* instead of *au*; and so it is most commonly pronounced still in *South-Wales*.

Ion is also very frequent, especially in Adjectives and Particles; as, *Cyngor*, Counsel, pl. *cynghorion*; *main*, slender, pl. *meinion*;

gweledig, visible, pl. *gweledigion*.

Oedd is likewise very common; *Nef*, pl. *nefoedd*; *ynys*, pl. *ynys-oedd*. These, in the Poets, end sometimes in *Edd*, *ynysedd*, *llysedd*, *tiredd*, *llaweredd*; as *Nadredd yn gorwedd yn gerth*. M. H. T. *Dyre i'n gwlad, dur iawn glédd, Dyrnaswr, drwy ynysedd*. Iolo.

Iaid is likewise the Termination of many; as *eog*, pl. *cogiaid*; *hebog*, pl. *hebogiaid*; *cyfflog*, pl. *cyfflogiaid*.

Od is common to many, and is used generally of animals; as *llinos*, pl. *llinosod*; *mwyalch*, pl. *mwyalchod*, which makes also *mwy-eilch*; *cryhyrod*, *ysgyfarnogod*, *draenogod*, *hychod*, *bychod*.

Ydd is also the Termination of many; *bron*, pl. *brounydd*; *bro*, pl. *broydd*: so *rhosydd*, *ffosydd corsydd*, *nentydd*, *afonydd*.

Edd; as *ewin*, pl. *ewinedd*; *bys*, *bysedd*; *dant*, *dannedd*.

I; as *tref*, *trefi*; which makes also *trefydd*, and sometimes poetically *trefredd*; *men*, *menni*; *saer*, *saeri*; *eglwys*, *eglwysi*, which forms also *eglwysydd*: *prophwydi*, *merthyri*.

Aint; as *gof*, *gofaint*, which is likewise *gofion*; *nai*, *neiaint*; *câr*, *ceraint*, which is also *cerynt*; *Ysgwier da ei gerynt*, *ysgwieriaidd wisg ariant*. L. G.

Ed; as *merch*, pl. *merched*; *pryf*, *pryfed*.

En; as *Ych*, *ychen*. *Ni thyn menn nac ychen gwaith*. L. G.

Adon is added to *gordderch* as *gordderchadon*. And the Antients said *dyniadon*, from the sing. *dŷn*.

Yr; as *gwayw*, pl. *gwaywyr* and *gwewyr*; *cefnder*, *cefndyr*; *cyfylder*, *cyfyrdyr*; *brawd*, *brodyr*; as *Brodyr a chefndyr i chwi*. Which is also *broder*; as *Ei dri broder a'm ceryn*. L. G.
O bedwar broder eres. L. G.

But these four last terminations are used only in these words, or a few others.

Gwartheg pl. is an Anomal, and is used of the Species; as *gwartheg a cheffylau*; and of the Sex; *Ychen a gwartheg*.

Some have a double Termination Plural; as *Trefi* and *trefydd*; *eglwysi*, and *eglwysydd*; *llais*, *lleisiau*; and once *lleision*. *Wrth weled digrifed tón, Y góg lás ddigoeg leision*. D. G.

Ach, *achau*, and *achodd*. *Achau y tād, o chaid dŷda, Achoedd Efa ferch Dafydd*. L. G.

Aber, makes *aberoedd* now, antiently *ebyr*. *Calan hyddfref tymo dŷdd yn edwi, Cynnwrff yn ebyr, llŷr yn llenwi*. P. M. *Megis twrf ebyr yn llŷr llawn*, C.

C H A P. V I I.

Of the forming of the *Plural*, by adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the *Singular*.

An addition is either of a Letter, or of a syllable. The only Letter that is added alone is *i*; as *ffenstr*, *ffenestri*; *rhes*, *rhesi*; *perth*, *perthi*: So *Rhenti*, *llestri*, *menni*: *Saer*, *saeri*; *maen*, *maeni*, which makes also *main*; *gwe*, *gwei*, which makes also *gweoedd*; *llo*, *lloi*, and *llouau*, and *lloiau*.

Words ending in *a* become *Plurals* by adding the Syllable *au*, as *Bwa*, a Bow, *bwa-au*; *coppa*, the Top or Summit of a thing, *coppa-au*; *cymmansfa*, an assembly, *cymmansfa-au*. But for the more easy pronunciation, one *a* is commonly cut off by Syncope, and the other a lengthened to the sound of a double *aa*; as *Bwáu*, *coppáu*, *cymmansfáu*, &c. yet the double *aa* is also sometimes retained, as *Bwaau* a *chŵn* buain, *Sy iw rhoi lle bo cwrs y rhain*. G. O.

Some words ending in *a* make their *Plural* by adding another Syllable; *cynulleidfa*, pl. *cynulleidfaoedd*; *tyrfa*, *tyrfaoedd*; *porfa*, *porfeydd*.

Every addition makes the *Plural* longer by one Syllable than the *Singular*, as *tad*, *tadau*; *mam*, *mammau*; *cadach*, *cadachau*; *tir*, *tiroedd*; *hoel*, *hoelion*; *ysgyfarnog*, *ysgyfarnogod*.

Monosyllables, which have the Vowel *e* with a Consonant after it, become *Plurals* by adding a Syllable, as *merch*, *merched*; *pen*, *penau*: and some Nouns of many syllables, as *colommen*, *colommen-nod*.

Pollsyllables in *on*, as *cynffon*, *cynffonnau*.

All in *od*, as *defod*, *defodau*; *cernod*, *cernodiau*.

In *ol*, as *ebol*, *ebolion*; *heol*, *heolydd*; *rheol*, *rheolau*.

In *i*, as *pi*, *piod*; *gwenci*, *gwenciod*. *Ci*, *cŵn*, is an anomal.

Some have two Syllables added, as *gordderch*, *gordderchadon*; *dŷn*, *dŷniadon*, among the Antients.

C H A P. V I I I.

Of *Plurals* formed by changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of the *Singulars*.

A Change alone is only in some words, that end with a Consonant; but all words, that end with a Vowel, are formed by adding a Syllable.

This Change is of a Vowel into a Vowel or Diphthong; or of a Diphthong into another Diphthong.

A, in Monosyllables is changed for the most Part into *ei*, in their Plural, as *march*, *meirch*: *baydd*, *beirdd*; *hardd*, *heirdd*; *arf* *eirf*. *Campus eirf cumpas arfoll*. D. G.

So *Iarll*, *sarph*, *tarw*, *carw*, *marw*, *carr*, *arth*, *gast*, *iar*, *gafr*. *Bardd* is also declined by adding and changing, *beirdd* and *beirddion*. So *marw*, *meirw*, and *meirwon*.

A is sometimes changed into *ai*, as *brán*, *brain*.

O, in the Singular, is regularly changed into *y*; as *fforch*, *ffyrch*; *ffordd*, *ffyrdd*. So *porth*, *torch*, *mollt*, *boltt*, *post*, *cort*, *corph*, *pont*, *gordd*, *corn*.

W is changed likewise into *y*, as *llwdn*, *trillydn*, *canllydn*. But *Iolo* said *ieirch*, *iyrechod*, from the sing. *iwrch*.

Gŵr, *gwŷr*; *tŷ*, *tai*, are Anomals.

The Vowel *e* is not changed here.

The Diphthongs of Monosyllables are changed thus;

Ae is changed into *ai*, as *draen*, *drain*; *maen*, *main*.

Oe into *wy*, as *croen*, *crwyn*; *oen*, *wyn*. But *troed* makes *traed*.

The other Diphthongs are not changed here.

The changes of Vowels in Dissyllables, to render them Plurals, stand thus:

Such as have *a* in the Penultima, and *a*, *e*, or *w*, in the Ultima, change the *a* of the Penultima into *e*, and the *a*, *e*, and *w* of the Ultima into *y*.

Words which have *a* in the Ultima and Penultima, are, *Paladr*, *pelydr*; *alarch*, *elyrch*; *aradr*, *erydr*; *taradr*, *terydr*; *afall*, *efyll*; *cadarn*, *cedyrn*. But here the ancients, instead of *y*, used *ei*, *Ereidr*, *peleidr*, *tereidr*, *cedeirn*, &c.

The word *dafad* makes *defaid* in the Plural.

In other words ending in *a* with a Consonant after it, the *a* itself, by taking *i*, becomes the Diphthong *ai*, which is often written *ei*, as *gwyran*, *gwyrain*; *gwial*, *gwiail*; *llyffant*, *llyffaint* or *llyffeint*; *llygad*, *llygaid* or *llygeid*; so *ymddifad*, *chediad*, *gwylliad*, *hynaf*, *tywarch*, *tyweirch*. But *bustach*, is *bustych* in the Plural.

Words which have *a* in the Penultima, and *e* in the Ultima, are such as follow, *Castell*, *cestyll*; *asgell*, *esgyll*; *padell*, *pedyll*: So *Astell*, *tafell*, *angell*, *gradell*, *mantell*, *maneg*, *llawes*, *gwaell*, pl. *gweyll*, and frequently *gweill*; *bachgen*, *bechgyn*; *llannerch*, *llenrich*. which makes also *llenneirch*

Gwae'r ieirch, mewn llenneirch mae llai;

Gwae'r ceirw ddwyu gŵr a'i carai. *Iolo*

But *Caseg*, *cesig*; *carreg*, *cerrig*, are excepted, which end in *i*, as do all other Words in the Poets, which change *a* or *e* into *y*, as *Tefill*, *pedill*, *llewis*, &c. *Cig ar ei fenig a fyn*. G. O.

Such as have *e* in the Ult. [and not having *a* in the Penult. as above] generally change that *e* into *y*; as *Cyllell*, *cyllyll*, *Gwyddel*.

gwyddyl; gwen, gwŷyn; cyfyrd, dyr; cefnder, dyr. Cefndyr o ryw milwyr Môn. G. O.

And in the sing. *Pren per a chesnder i chwi. M. H. T.*

But this word is written frequently, and perhaps better *Cefnderw*, pl. *cefnderwedd*, and also *cefnderoedd*.

Words that have *a* in the Penultima, *w* in the Ultima, are but few, *Ascwrn, escyrn; arddwrn, erddyrn*.

In like manner are formed, *Migwrn, migyrn; canpyn*, for *canpwn*, Iolo. *Canllydn, trillydn*, &c. from the simple word *llwdn*.

When *o* is in the Penultima, and *w* in the Ultima, the *o* is changed into *e*, and the *w* into *y*; as *Cogwrn*, pl. *cegyrn; llogwrn, llegyrn*.

Such as have *o* in the Penult. and *a* in the Ult. turn *o* into *e*, and *a* into *y*, as *Ffollach*, pl. *ffellych*.

Note, That there is no change made in the Vowels or Diphthongs of Nouns, to render them *Plurals*, save in the *Ultima* and *Penultima*. Those of the *Antepenultima* remain unaltered; except *Maharen*, pl. *meheryn*.

C H A P. IX.

Of *Plurals* formed both by the Change of the Vowels or Diphthongs, and the Addition of a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the *Singular* too.

THE change here made is, of the Vowels or Diphthongs of the last Syllable, when Consonants follow them. The Penultima is here never changed.

The change of the Vowels.

In Nouns that are Monosyllables, and their Compounds, *a* is changed into *ei*, when they form the Plural in *ou*; as *dall, deillion* and *aeilliaid; práff, preiffion; gwas, gweision; arch, eirchion*: So *brás, crás, glás; mab, meibion*. But *mab*, in the ancients, form'd the Plural by *ai*, without any addition, *mab, maib*, whence our *meibion*. *Ystôr hoff nis diria rhaib, Oes y pum-oes i'r pum-maib. J. G. J. Ll.*

In others, *a* is changed into *e*; as *Cár*, pl. *ceraint; gwâl, gwèlydd; carn, cernydd; nant, nentydd*.

W, in Monosyllables, as also in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into *y*, with the addition of *au*, or *od*, and of *ion*, in Adjectives; as *Bwrdd*, pl. *byrddau; crwth, crythau; trwch, trychau; bwch, bychod; hwch, hychod; cwch, cychod; hurdd, hyrddod*: so *twill, mwddwl, meddwl, gwddf, pull, dwrn, swrn, pilwrn, miswrn; arddwrn, arddyrrnau; migwrn, migyrnau*, whose Plurals end all in *au*. So Adjectives, *Crwn*, pl. *crynion; crwm, twnn, brwnt*, &c.

A, in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into *e*, with *ydd* added; as *Porfa*, pl. *porfeydd*; *preswylfa*, *preswylfeydd*.

Pared, pl. *parwydydd*, is an anomal.

W, in the Ultima and Penultima, is often changed in both places into *Y*, with or without an Aspirate; as *Cwmmwl*, pl. *cymmylau*, or *ymhylau*.

The change of Diphthongs.

Ae, in Monosyllables, is changed into *ei*, and sometimes into *eu*, as *Maen*, pl. *meini*, *saer*, *sciri*; *maes*, *meusydd*; *caer*, *ceurydd*.

But some perhaps will admit of no change in such words, and had rather write them with the addition only, *Maes*, *maesydd*. *Llaes ar hyd maesydd*.

Ai, in Monosyllables, is changed into *ei*, adding *iau*; as *Nain*, pl. *neiniau*; *caib*, *ceibiau*; *gair*, *geiriau*. So *Rhaib*, *rhaid*, *saig*, *ffaig*, *draig*, *blaidd*. Some Polysyllables do the same; as *Cadair*, pl. *cadeiriau*. These are excepted, which, retaining *a*, only throw away *i*. *Naidr*, pl. *nadroedd*; *gwraig*, *gwagedd*; *daigr*, *dagrau*; *rhain*, *rhianedd*; *celain*, *celanedd*.

If no Consonants follow *ai*, *ai*, both in Monosyllables and Polysyllables, is turned into *ei*; and a Syllable of some other termination added; as *Nai*, pl. *neiaint*; *carrai*, *carreiau*, and *carreion*; *gwippai*, *gwippeiod*, *cardottai*, *cardotteion*.

If *nt* follow *ai*, the Plurals both of Monosyllables and Polysyllables is regularly made, by throwing away *t*, adding *iau*, and observing the change of *ai* into *ei*; as *Braint*, *breiniau*; *haint*, *heiniau*; *rhagorfraint*, *rhagorfrainiau*: though *Breintiau*, *heintiau*, and *rhagorfreintiau* be also, but unaptly, used.

Au, is changed into *eu*; as *paun*, *peunod*; *caul*, *ceulau*; *ffau*, *ffeuau*: *genau*, *geneuau*.

Or, as some will have such words written, without a change, *paunod*; *caulau*, &c.

Aw, is changed into *o*; as *brawd*, *brodyr*, and *broder*; *awr*, *oriau*; *llawr*, *lloriau*; *clawdd*, *cloddiau*; *tlawd*, *tlodion*; *ymerawdr*, *ymmerodron*, &c. *lliaws*, *lliosydd*; but *llios* is likewise used, *Na'i dangos i lios lu*. *Dafydd ap Gwilym*. *Agos yw'r lios i'r llall*. H. D.

Or into *ow*; as *cawg*, pl. *cowgiau*; *trawst*, *trawstiau*, and frequently *trostiau*. But these may be used, and that perhaps better, without any change at all, *trawstiau*, *cawgiau*, as *rhaw*, *rhawiau*; *caw*, *cawiau*: *daw*, *dawon*. *Cawr*, *cewri*, and *cowri*, in the Plural.

Some words ending in *nt*, throw away the *t*, and double the *n*; as *dant*, pl. *dannedd*, *tant*, pl. *tannau*.

Some Substantives have their *Singulars* formed of their *Plurals*; adding *yn*, or *en*, to the plural Termination, and changing their Vowels or Diphthongs into other Vowels or Diphthongs; as *plant*, sing. *plentyyn*; *brâg*, *bregyn*; *caws*, *cosyn*; *rhawn*, *rhowyn*; *gwair*,

gweiryŷn; h  d, hedyŷn; haidd, heidden; rh  g, rhygen; erfin, erfinen; maip, meipen; gwenith, gwenithen; chwain, chwannen; gwial, gwialen.

Cae gwial er na thalo. D. G.

Which is also *Gwiaail,*

Cywyddau gweau gwiaail,

Cywion priodorion dail. D. G.

Some do not change the Vowels at all; as *Malwod*, sing *malwodden*; *llygod*, *llygoden*; *ser*, *seren*; and all Names of Trees; as *Derw*, sing. *derwen*, *helyg*, *helygen*, *drain*, *drainen*, &c.

Some Substantives have two Plurals, the one formed of the other; and the latter importing great Abundance, as *  d* and *ydau*, sing. *yden*: *haidd*, and *heiddiau*, sing. *heidden*.

CHAPTER X

The GENDERS of SUBSTANTIVES.

WELSH Substantives have five Genders, the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, the *Commune*, the *Doubtful*, and the *Epicene*.

There are *two* Ways to know the Gender of a Noun.

The first by its Signification. The second by its Termination.

The proper Names of *Men*, *Winds*, *Months*; also *Qualities good and bad*, *Metals*, and the *Infinitive Mood of Verbs*, when used substantively, are known by their Signification to be of the Masculine Gender.

Words ending in *w*, *i*, *rwydd*, *yn*, (except *telyn*, of the Feminine Gender) are Masculines by their Termination. Also Nouns derived of *Verbs* ending in *ad*, *ant*, *awdr*, *dur*.

The Names of *Women*, *Countries*, *Cities*, *Rivers*, also *Appellatives of Trees* and *Stones*, are of the Feminine Gender.

Derivatives that end in *en*, *ech*, *es*, *ell*, are Feminine by ending. But *Castell*, a Castle, *Hiriell*, an Angel; *Gefell* a Twin, are not of a *British* origin, and are of the Masculine Gender.

Some words ending in *aeth* are Masculines, as *gwasanaeth*, *penaeth*, *hiraeth*.

Some are Feminines, as *Llywodraeth*, *ymerodrueth*, *brenhiniaeth*, *arglwyddiaeth*, *esgobaeth*, *personoliaeth*.

Monosyllables in *ig* are of the Masculine Gender, except *gwig*, *pig*.

Most Nouns of many Syllables ending in *ig* are Feminines, *Pendefig*, *gwledig*, are excepted.

Og is of both Genders, but mostly Feminine, *Tywysog*, *swyddog*, *marchog*, *taiog*, *cymmydog*, *draenog*, *llwynog*, *ceiliog*, *hebog*, *cyffyllog*, are Masculines.

The monosyllables *Cóg*, a Cook, is Masculine, *Cóg*, a Cuckow, Feminine.

Words that are common to both Sexes, as *Dyn*, *cardottai*, *llattai*, *cennad*, *baban*, *plentyn*, are of the Commune of two Genders.

Such words are of the Doubtful Gender, which (being not distinguished by Sex) are indifferently used in the Masculine or in the Feminine Gender, as *Iachawdwriaeth*, *Dadguddiad*, *achos*, *adail*, *ammod*, *clód*, *hédd*, and many others

The appellatives of *Birds*, *Beasts*, and *Fishes*, are of the Epicene Gender, that is, some masculines, others Feminines. Yet under the same Gender are both Sexes comprehended, and are distinguished only, by adding *Gwr-ryw* to the substantive, to signify the male; and *Benyw*, to signify the Female, whatever Gender the Substantive is of, as *Eryr gwr ryw*, an he Eagle, *Eryr benyw*, a she Eagle, *Colomen wr-ryw*, a he pigeon; *Colommen fenyw*, a she Pigeon. Ever giving the additional words *Gwr-ryw* and *Benyw* an Initial proper to the Gender the *Welsh* word for the Animal is of.

But forasmuch as these five Genders are reducible to those two prevailing ones, *viz.* Masculine and Feminine, and forasmuch as all Substantives do naturally fall into one or other of these two Genders it may be expedient to lay down the following Rule of Mr. *Gambold's* to assist in the finding out of the proper Gender of the Substantive given, provided the Substantive begin with one or other of the mutable Consonants.

RULE. Any word, beginning with any of the mutable consonants, except *Ll* and *Rh*.if, upon putting *y* in Apposition before it, its initial consonant doth naturally change into its soft; as *Bottas*, *y fottas*; *caseg*, *y gaseg*, such words are infallibly of the Feminine Gender. But if the initial consonant change not thereupon, we may justly conclude such words to be of the Masculine gender, as *Brethyn*, *y brethyn*; *march*, *y march*.

CHAPTER XI

Of a NOUN ADJECTIVE.

WE call a Noun Adjective, *Enw gwan*, a weak Noun, because it wants another word to express its Signification.

The Variation of Adjectives is twofold, of the *Gender*, and of the *Number*.

The variation of the Gender is that by which Masculines become Femines.

There are two ways of forming the Feminine from the Masculine.

I. By changing only the Radical or Initial Consonant (if mutable)

Cardinal Numbers have no Plural, when put in apposition or in composition with their Substantives; though their Substantives, at the same time, may be either Singulars or Plurals: as, *Tri gwr, tri-wyr*. But when set alone, or substantively, all of them have Plurals; except *Un*, which cannot in Nature have a Plural; as *deuoedd, trioedd, pedwaroedd, &c. Ugeiniau, deugeiniau, cannoedd, miloedd*.

Ordinals have no Plural Number.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the *Terminations* of ADJECTIVES.

THE *Terminations* of Adjectives are various, and many of them are definitive of some peculiar signification.

Aid, denotes the metal or stuff whereof a thing is made; as, *Euraid*, golden or made of gold; *arianaid*, silver—or made of silver; *efyddaid*, brazen or made of brass.

Aidd, denotes likeness or quality: as, *Morwynaidd*, maidenlike; *broaidd*, pleasant like a vale.

Gar, given or addicted to; as, *Lletteugar*, given to hospitality; *gwin-gar*, given or addicted to wine.

Ig, generally relating to a country or place; as *Seisnig, Cymreig, dinesig, mynyddig*, of or belonging to *England, Wales, city, mountain, English, Welsh, city—, mountain—*. And sometimes quality; as, *Gwenwynig*, poisonous.

In, the substance whereof a thing is made; as *Meinin*, of or made of stone; *gwydrin*, of or made of glass.

Ystynnawg i jy nglin, Yn nhý dayerin,
Cadwyn hayernin, Am ben fy neu-lin. Aneurii.

Yni fwyaf gynnefin a derwin wýdd,
Ni thorraf a'm cár fy ngharenydd. M. B.

Lyd, and *Llyd*, an ill or unbecoming quality; as, *Nychlyd*, pitting, infirm; *bawlyd*, dirty; *gwenwynllyd*, poisonous; *dyfrllyd*, waterish.

Out of Adjectives ending in *lyd* they form in *Powys* Feminines in *led*; as *Brycheuled, poethled*.

And so did the ancients;

Ei gadfeirch a'i seirch greuled,
Bid yn anysgoget bid ged. Aneurin.

Barf ar farf, ac arf yn greuled,
Tal trathal, traniai trachaled. Cyudd.

There are two other changes of the Initial mutable Consonants of *Adjectives* in Construction, which are common to both the Masculine and Feminine Genders; viz. into their *Liquids*; as *Fy ngharedig frawd*; *fy ngharedig chwaer*; or into their *Aspirates*; as *Ei charedig frawd*; *ei charedig chwaer*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the *Plural Number* of ADJECTIVES.

THE Plurals of Adjectives are formed of Singular Masculines, in two ways.

I. By adding only to the Singular Termination; which Addition is generally *ion* or *on*; as *crŷch*, pl. *crychion*; *du*, *duon*; *gwyn*, *gwynion*.

II. By either changing the Singular Vowel, with an addition; or by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular, and without an addition.

Of these Adjectives, which change their Singular Vowels, and admit of an addition too, it is to be noted,

First, That *a* being the Vowel of the Singular Number, is in the Plural changed into *ei*; as *Gwag*, pl. *gweigion*; *glas*, *gleision*; *marw*, *meirwon*; *balch*, *beilchion*; *dall*, *deillion*. *Deilliaid* is a Substantive.

Secondly, That *aw*, in the Singular, is changed into *o* in the Plural; as *Tlawd*, pl. *tlodion*.

Thirdly, That *w*, in the Singular, is made *y* in the Plural; as *Llwm*, *llymion*; *trwm*, *trymion*; *brwnt*, *bryntion*.

Of those that are made Plurals, only by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular; observe,

That many Adjectives, having *a* for their ultimate Vowel in the Singular, are made Plurals, either by subjoining *i* to that *a*, as *Llydan*, pl. *llydain*; *bychan*, *bychain*; *byddar*, *byddair*; (*Byddariaid* being rather a Plural Substantive) and *arall* (which changing also the *a* of the Penultima into *e* makes) *eraill* pl. Or by changing *a* into *ei*; as *Marw*, *meirw*; *balch*, *beilch*.

Many Adjectives want their Plurals; as *Da*, *glân*, *tég*, *hagr*, *hén*, *serfyll*, *erchyll*, *cyndyn*, *hydyn*, *tywyll*, *fflwch*. But Poets, to some of these, give a Plural.

Pe baem henion, Fel ein dynion. And

Dynion cyndynion dinerth, Hyllion, erchyllion a cherth.

Da'i thun ond tywyllion ynt.

So all Adjectives ending in *aid*, *aidd*, *in*, *llyd*, *us*, most ending in *ig* and *og* want the Plural.

Positives ending in *b, d, g*, in the Comparative and Superlative, change *b*, into *pp*; *d*, into *tt*; and *g* into *cc*; as, *cyffelyb, cyffelyppach, cyffelyppaf*; *caled; calettach, calettaf, tebyg, tebyccach, tebyccaf*.

Positives having *ai*, change *ai*, into *ei*, in the Comparative and Superlative; as *Rhaid, rheitiach, rheitiaf*.

Positives having *aw*, change *aw* into *o* in the Comparative and Superlative; as *Tlawd, tlottach, tlottaf*.

Positives having *w* for their Vowel, change *w* into *y* in the Comparative and Superlative; as, *Brwnt, bryntach, bryntaf; trwm, trymmach, trymmaf*.

These following are anomalous or irregular Comparisons.

Da, good; *gwell*, better; *gorau*, best.

Drwg, bad; *gwaeth*, worse; *gwaethaf*, worst. This word, and the nine follow form the Superlative from the Comparative, not from the Positive.

Bach or *hychan*, little; *llai*, less; *lleiaf*, lest.

Mawr, great; *mwyr*, greater; *mwyaaf*, greatest.

Hir, long; *hwyr*, longer; *hwyaaf*, longest.

Hén, old; *hyn*, elder; *hynaf*, eldest.

Isel, low; *is*, lower; *isaf*, lowest.

Uchel, high; *uwch*, and *uch*, higher; *uchaf*, highest.

Agos, near; *nés*, nearer; *nesaf*, nearest.

Hawdd, easy; *haws*, more easy; *hawsaf*, most easy.

Llydan, broad; *lled*, broader; *llettaf*, broadest.

Llawer, many, borrows *mwyr*, more, and *mwyaaf*, most from *mawr*.

Buan, or *cloi*, (S. W.) swift; *buanach*, and *cynt*, swifter; *huanaf*, and *cyntaf*, swiftest.

Ieuangc, young; *iau*, and *ieuangach*, younger; *ieuaf*, and *ieuangaf*, youngest: And sometimes *ifaf*.

Allan, out; *eithaf*, utmost or outermost.

Diwedd, a Substantive signifying *End*, makes the Superlative *Diweddaf*, last, and also *Diwethaf*.

Trech, stronger, is a Comparative wanting a Positive, and makes it's Superlative *Trechaf*. But *Sion Tudur* hath *trechach*.

Na ád drachwant yn drechach.

Blaenaf, foremost, is a Superlative from *Blaen*.

Olaf, last, is a Superlative from *ól*.

The *Welsh* Language, besides the three Degrees of Comparison already mention'd, hath a sort of Comparison, which imports sometimes *Equality*; sometimes *Admiration*; and may be explained in *English* by *as, so, how*; as, *Cyn laned ac yntef*, as fair as he. *Glaned yw!* How fair he is! *Melused yw!* How sweet it is! It is formed of the Positive, by adding the Syllable *ed*, according to the Rules of forming the Comparative and Superlative Degrees; as,

Hardd, harddach. harddof, hardded.

Rhâd, rhattach, rhattaf, rhatted, &c.

In construction it hath prefixed to it, *Cyn*; as, *Cyn debycced*, as like; *Er*, although; *Er tecced y dywedi*, though you speak never so fair. *Rhag*, (Prep.) for; *Rhag glaned yw'r calonnau*. *Gan*, whereas; *Gan bured yw*. *O*, as *O fwyned oedd*. *Och*; *Och oered yw chwiorydd*. *A, ac*; *O DDUW tég, a'i ddaed dŷn*.

It comes also after the Verb, having its radical Initial changed into its soft; as, *Edrych decced yw*. *Ni wyddwn ddaed oedd*. *Mi a welaf i eited ydyw*. And after Prououns,

Gwae fi o'i gweddi, gwnefi ei gweddwed. D. N.

It is sometimes put absolutely,

Duw cadw Rŷs, decced ei rodd. D. N.

They often prefix *Mor* in *South-Wales* instead of *Cyn*; as, *Mor hardded*; *mor laned*; instead of which they say in *North-Wales* either, *Cyn hardded*; *cyn laned*; or *Mor harda*; *mor lân*.

Some anomalous Adjectives form this kind of Comparison from their Positives, as, *Daed, drycced, ieuanged*. Others, from their Comparatives, as, *Lleied, hyned, ised, uched, nased, hawsed, lletted, treched*. Others from both, as, *Buaned, cynted*. And others wanting it, as, *Mawr, llawer, hir, uchel*; instead thereof have *Cymaint, cyhyd, cyfuwch*, and *cyn uched*.

*Ac er hyn e dynn y daint,
Ith iau gam a thi gymmaint*. Ll. G. D.

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## C H A P. XV.

### Of the PRONOUN. *Rhagenw.*

**O**F the *Pronouns* some are Personals; as, *Mi*, I; *ni*, we; *ti*, thou; *chwi*, you; *eſe*, he; *hwynt*, they.

Some are Demonstratives; as, *Hwn, hon, hyn, hwnnw, honno, hynny*.

Some are Relatives; as *Yr hwn, yr hon, yr hyn, y sawl, y neb, yr un*.

Some are Possessives; as, *Mau, tau, fy, dy, ei, eiddo*.

Some are Interrogatives; as, *Pwy, pa*.

Some are Derivatives; as, *Myfi, minnau; tydi, tithau; &c.*

#### I. Of the Personal Pronouns, and their Derivatives.

*Mi, myfi*. I; *minnau*, and I, I also; and in Construction *fi* and *i* are Singulars, of the Commune Gender and of the first Person. Plur. *Ni, nynt*, we, us; *ninnau*, and we, we also, us also.

*Ti, tydi*, thou; *tithau*, and thou, thou also; And in Construction *di* and *thi* are Singulars, of the Commune Gender and of the second Person, Plur. *Chwi, chwychi*, ye or you; *chwithau*, and you, you also.

*Efe, ef, efo*, and in Construction, *fe, fo, e, o*, he, him, it: *Ynteu*, or *yntau*, and he, he also, him also; Masculines. *Hi*, she, her, *hiji*, she herself; *hithau*, and she, she also, her also; Feminines. These are Singulars, and of the third Person. Plur. *Hwy, nhwy*, they; *hwynt hwyt*, they themselves; *hwynt*, them; *hwyntau* and *hwythau*, and they, they also, them also.

*Hi*, occurs often instead of the Neuter; as, *Y mae hi yn dyddhau*, it grows Day.

*E* and *fe*, are contracted from *e*; *O* and *fo*, from *efo*.

## II. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

*Hwn*; Masc. and Neuter; *Hon*, Feminine: *Hyn*, Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. *Hyn, y rhai hyn*, and by Contraction *y rhai'n*, and *'rhai'n*, those.

*Llewod a'i rhydd lle daw'r rhai'n*  
*Lle dylch llewod Owain. O. Ll. M.*

*Hwnnw*; Masc. and Neuter: *Honno*; Feminine: *Hynny*; Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. *Hynny, rhei'ny, y rhei'ny, y rhai hynny*, those.

## III. Relative Pronouns.

*Yr hwn*, who, whoso, he that.

*Yr hwn*; Masc. *Yr hon*; Femin. *Yr hyn*; Commune; of the third Person. Plur. *Y rhai*.

*Y sawl*, who, whoso, &c.

It is a Relative of all Genders and Numbers; third Person.

*Y neb, yr un*, who, whoso, &c.

They are of all Genders and Numbers; third Person.

## IV. The Possessive Pronouns.

*Mau*, my, mine.

*Mau*; Masc. *Fau*; Femin. and by Contraction *fy*; and when it comes before a Vowel, *y* is cast away, and only *f* set down; as *f anwyl*. for *fy anwyl*. *Fy* is of both Genders.

*Tau*, thy, thine.

*Tau*, Masc. and in Construction joined with Feminines *Dau*, and thence *Dy*, and by Apostrophe *d'*, of both Genders. *D'enaid* for *dy enaid*.

*Ei*, his, her. It is of both Genders, and of the Singular Number.

*Ein*, our; *eich*, your, are of both Genders, and of the Plural Number.

*Eu*, their: Plural only, of all Genders.

*Eiddo*, answering all the Possessives, is therefore of all Person, Genders, and Numbers.

## V. Interrogative Pronouns.

*Pwy*, who, what Man or person?

*Pa*, what, what Thing? and sometimes, what person?

They are of all Genders and Numbers.

They are not always Interrogatives; but are sometimes Indefinites, especially when attended with *Bynnag*; as, *Pwy bynnag a wnel hyn*, whosoever doeth this. *Pa ddyn bynnag a'i gwnel*, whatsoever man shall do it.

## C H A P XVI.

Of the Verb. *Gair, Berf.*

**T**HE *Welsh Verbs* are, for the most part, formed of substantives of the same signification with them; as, *Dýsg*, learning; *dysgais*, I taught. *Cár*, a Friend; *caraf*, I love, or I will love; and many are formed of the Present Teuse of the Infinitive Mood active.

In some verbs the third Person of the Preterperfect tense is the Radix of Formation, as, *Aeth*, *daeth*, *gwnaeth*, *bu*, *oedd*, with their Compounds.

*The forming of a regular VERB ACTIVE.**Indicative Mood, Present Tense.*

The *Welsh Tongue* is defective in this Tense; And therefore, instead thereof, useth a Circumlocution, by a Verb Substantive and the Infinitive mood of the Verb, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense; as, *Yr wyf yn caru*, I love o'r do love, or, I am loving. But sometimes, instead thereof, it maketh use of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; as, *Credaf yn Nuw Dad*, I believe in GOD the Father. *Beth meddi di?* What sayst thou? *Mi a welaf*, I see. *Ti a weli*, thou seest.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

|       |   |                                            |   |       |   |                                         |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|-----------------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>Carwn</i> , I loved or did love.        | } | Plur. | { | <i>Carem</i> , we loved or did love.    |
|       |   | <i>Carit</i> , thou lovedst or didst love. |   |       |   | <i>Carech</i> , ye loved or did love    |
|       |   | <i>Carai</i> , he loved or did love.       |   |       |   | <i>Carent</i> , they loved or did love. |

But this Teuse is but seldom used in the Indicative Mood.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

|       |   |                                   |   |       |   |                                    |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>Cerais</i> , I have loved.     | } | Plur. | { | <i>Carasom</i> , we have loved.    |
|       |   | <i>Ceraist</i> , thou hast loved. |   |       |   | <i>Carasoch</i> , ye have loved.   |
|       |   | <i>Carodd</i> , he hath loved.    |   |       |   | <i>Carasant</i> , they have loved. |

This Tense is form'd from the Radix, by adding the Terminations of the Persons, and changing the mutable Vowel in the *first* and *second* Person singular, as *Cár, cerais, ceraist; amcan, amcenaist, awcenaist*.

Verbs that have their *Radixes* of *Formatton* ending in *l*, and some that end in *n*; and others ending in *id, yg, air, eir, and iw*, borrow the Letter *i*, and place it after their *l, n, d, g, r, iw*; as *Ymbil, ymbiliais; erfyn, erfyniais; ymlid, ymlidiais; cynnyz, cynnygiais; cynniweir, cynniweiriais; ymliw, ymliwiais*. And if their ultimate Vowel be *a* or *ai*, they change these besides; as, *Attal, atteliais; arwain, arweiniais*.

Verbs ending in *w*, if *w* be also the Vowel of the Penultima, the final *w* is thrown away, and *i* borrowed; as, *Bwrw, bwriais, bwriais*.

Verbs remaining intire, and having a double *mm* or *nn*, before their Vowel, do ordinarily change their 1. st *m* or *n*, into *h*, in all Tenses and Persons, except where their Radixes are their Persons; as *Cymhellais, &c. cymhorthais, &c. cynheliais, &c. amheuais, &c. of Cymmell, cymmorth, cynnal, amneu*. Except *Cynneu*.

Many Verbs ending in *n*, double their *n*, and do not borrow *i*; as, *Gorphen, gorphennais; gofyn, gofynnais*.

Some Verbs, having *w* for their Characteristic, by a Syncope cut off *a*, between their *w* and *s*, in forming; as, *Taw'som, clyw'som, gwrandaw'som*: others do not; as, *Cadwasom, galwasom*.

All Verbs having double Consonants for their Characteristics, retain those double Consonants throughout; as, *'Sgrifennu, 'sgrifennais, 'sgrifennaist, &c.* Except *Caffael, cefais, cafodd*.

*Dwyn*, with its Compounds, throw away *wyn* in forming, and take *yg* in the room thereof; as, *Dwyn, ymddwyn; dygais, ymddygais, &c.* Some others change *wy* into *y*; as *Dirwyn, dirynais; ysgwyd, ysgydwais*.

Verbs having *aw*, in ult. with a Consonant following, change *aw* into *o*; as, *Dadymawdd, ymbawr; dadymsoddais, ymborais*.

Verbs having *w*, in ult. with one or two Consonants following, change *w* into *y* throughout; as, *Hebrwng, hebryngais*.

Verbs ending in *o*, form'd from the Verbs ending in *aw*, not apocopated, are varied as Verbs in *aw*; as, *Gwrandaw, taro, from gwrandaw, taraw, preter. gwrandewais, tarewais, &c.*

Verbs, whose Radixes end in *ael, aeth, ain, eg, yd. yll*, most in *ed*, throw away these Terminations in forming; as, *Gadael, gedais; marchogaeth, marchogais; llefain, llefais; rhedeg, rhedais; sefyll, sefais; cerdded, cerddais*.

*Dwyn*, makes *dúg*; and *Ymddwyn* make *ymddug*, in the third Person sing. of this Tense; and *Cymmeryd* makes sometimes *cymmerth*.

The third person sing. is often made to end in *es*; as, *Rhoddes*

Duw; *efe a'i dodes; efe a weles yno*: sometimes in *is*; as, *Gwrandedwis, gadewis; Cymro glew a'n gadewis*. D. G. And often, by a Poetical License, in *awdd*: as, *Y ci a las yn y clawdd, Llwyddiant i'r neb a'i lladdawdd*. D. Ll. *Ni adawdd, ni bu nawdd nes*. Dafydd ap Gwilym.

This person in the Dialect of *South-Wales*, ends likewise in *ws*; as, *Carws*, he loved, or he hath loved.

Verbs ending in *oi* in their Radix, throw away *i* in the Singular Number, and resume it again in the Plural; as, *Troi, troais, troaist, tródd* by Contraction for *troodd*. Plur. *Troisom, troisoch, troisant*.

The *third* Person sing. of all Tenses is sometimes put indefinitely for any Person of its Tense, having a Nominative Case set before it; as, *My a garodd, ti a garodd, ni a garodd, chwi a garodd, &c.*

#### Preterpluperfect Tense.

|       |   |                                                                                                       |   |       |   |                                                                                                        |   |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Sing. | { | <i>Caraswn</i> , I had loved.<br><i>Carasit</i> , thou hadst loved.<br><i>Carasai</i> , he had loved. | } | Plur. | { | <i>Carasem</i> , we had loved.<br><i>Carasech</i> , ye had loved.<br><i>Carasent</i> , they had loved. | } |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

#### Future Tense.

|       |   |                                                                                                                       |   |       |   |                                                                                                                             |   |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Sing. | { | <i>Caraf</i> , I shall or will love.<br><i>Ceri</i> , thou shalt or wilt love.<br><i>Câr</i> , he shall or will love. | } | Plur. | { | <i>Carwn</i> , we shall or will love.<br><i>Cerwch</i> , ye shall or will love.<br><i>Carant</i> , they shall or will love. | } |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

The third Person singular of the Future Tense ends commonly and regularly in *a*; especially in Verbs originally ending in *a*, as *Diotta, gwledda, &c.* except *bwytty*, of *bwytta*.

So Verbs originally ending in *u*; as, *'sgrifenna, lamma*; of *'sgrifennu, llammu, &c.* So Verbs ending in *o*; as, *cilia, chwilia* of *cilio, chwilio, &c.* And Verbs ending in *au*; as, *amlha, lleiha* &c. (and anciently, *amlhaa, lleihaa, &c.*) of *amlhau, lleihau, &c.* But most Verbs, remaining intire in forming, are the same in the third Person singular, that they are in their Radixes; as, *Arwain, darllain, cynnyg, dechreu, ymladd, cynnwys, gorphwys, tywys, &c.*

Some Verbs having *a* in the Ultima of their Radixes, change that *a* into *ai* or *ei* in the third Person singular; as, *Sáf, saif; dafn, dáifn; gall, geill; parch, peirch*. So *Cadw, ceidw; galw, geilw*. And if they have *a* also in their Penult. that *a* is moreover changed into *e*; as, *Gwahardd, Gweheidd; gwarchadw, gwercheidw*.

When Verbs have *a* in the Penultima and *e* in the Ult. the *a* is changed into *e*, and the *e* into *y*; as *Gwarded, gveryd; ateb, ettyb*.

Some Verbs, which have *o* for the last Vowel of their Radixes, change that *o* into *y*; as, *Tró, trý; torr, tyrr; rhódd, rhydd; ffo, ffy; golch, gylch; dod, dyd; clo, cly; llosg, llysg*. And their Compounds, *Ymdry, ymylch, datoly, dyry, ymdry*. So *Diolch, diylch;*



*esgor, esgyr; gwrthod, gwrthyd; cymmorth, cymmyrth.*

Others change *o* into *aw*; as, *Toddi, Tawdd; boddi, bawdd; toli, tawl; moli, mawl.*

If Verbs, having *o* in the Ultima, have *a* or *o* in the Penultima, they change the *a* or *o* into *e*, and the *o* of the Ultima into *y*; as *Gwrando, gwrendy; gado, geddy; taro, tery; addo, eddy; gosod, gesyd; aros, crys.*

Some Verbs are reducible to no Rules; as, *Cwyd, of codi; dŵg, of dwyn; chwadd, of chwerthin.*

A great Corruption hath long since prevailed, both in Talking and Writing *Welsh*, to make this Person end in *iff*; as, *Seffiff, for saif; torriff, for tyrr; lleddiff, for lladd*; but no Verb ends thus, except the Verb irregular *Caiiff*, from *Caffael*.

*Dyn wyf a â dan ei wâd,  
Er nad â'r un a'i dywad. H. K.*

*Llywelyn drows-dynn a â drosti. D. G.*

*Ac a â dan Gæo dir. L. G.*

#### *Imperative Mood.*

|       |   |                                                |   |           |   |                                                                            |
|-------|---|------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>Car, love thou,<br/>Cared, let him love</i> | } | <i>ni</i> | } | <i>Carwn, let us love.<br/>Cerwch, love ye.<br/>Carant, let them love.</i> |
|-------|---|------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The *second* Person Singular is the same with the *third* Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative; except in such Verbs as change the Vowels of the Future; as, *Tyr, try, gylch, &c.* which make here no Change; as *Torr, tro, golch, &c.* And from *gado*, is formed *gâd*.

The third Person Singular ends sometimes in *id*, with the usual change of the Vowels; as *Cerid DUW fi, for Cared*.

All the Plural is always the same as the Plural of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; only that the Poets sometimes save make the third Person end in *ent*; as *Carent, for C.rant*.

And in *Ont*, from the Future of the Potential, whence *t* being thrown away, *On*; as,

*Cornwal Caerlleon galwon am geiliog. R. N.*

#### *Optative Mood.*

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods are the same in Voice; and their Signification is distinguished only by the Particles joined to them.

They want the Present Tense.

#### *Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Carwn, cerit, carai.* Plur. *Carem, carech, carent.*

The *third* Person Plural, in the Poets, ends also in *aint*, which Dr. *Davies* takes to be the genuine and regular Termination of

this Person, from the third Person Singular, *ai*.

*Nest wiw goeth, wenddoeth, wen-ddaint ac Ifor,  
A mwy narhagor i'm anrhegaint. D. G.*

And *t* being thrown away, *ain*, *Ac na bain ar druain draed*, for *baint*. D. G.

But the whole Plural is made most usually in the Poets, by changing the Vowels of the Penultima, and forming the Termination by *y*; as, *Cerym cerych, cerynt*.

#### *Preterf. and Preterpluperfect Tenses.*

Sing. *Caraswn, carasit, carasai*. Plur. *Carasem, carasech, carasent*.

The Plural, in this Tense also, is often in the Poets, *Caresym, car-  
esych, caresynt*.

#### *Future Tense.*

Sing. *Carwyf, cerych, caro*. Plur. *Carom, caroch, caront*.

#### *Infinitive Mood.*

The infinitive Mood hath various endings, and very frequently a Consonant; but it more commonly ends with the Vowels, *a, i, o, u*. And some end in *au, an, ain*.

The Infinitive Mood is known commonly by the sign *I, To*; or by its following another Verb in the same Sentence, without any Nominative Case between. And though the Verb stand unvaried, as to itself; yet doth it admit of three Tenses; the *Present*, the *Preter*, and *Preterpluperfect* Tenses. As for Example:

Present Tense. *I ddywedyd*, to say: *Anfonodd fi i ddywedyd wrthyich*, He sent me to tell you. *Dysgwch ofni'r ARGLWYDD*, Learn to fear the LORD.

Preter. Tense. *Dywedi i mi'th dwyllo*, Thou sayst that I have deceived thee.

Preterplu. Tense. *Haerodd i mi ddywedyd*, He asserted that I had said.

The voice of the Infinitive Mood is diversely used.

First, As *Substantives*: and as such, are made Nominative Cases to Verbs, and Substantives to Adjectives; as, *Gweithio sydd boenus i'r diog*, To work is painful to the lazy.

Secondly, As *Gerunds*; as, *Nid oes diben ar wneuthur llyfrau lawer*, Of making many books there is no end. *Trwy rodio ger dy fron*, By walking before thee. *O'u cadw y mae gwobr lawer*, In keeping of them there is great reward.

Thirdly, As *Supines*; as, *Aeth i bregethu'r Efengyl*, He went to preach the gospel. *Anweddaidd iw or ei ddysgu*, Unseemly to be taught or learnt.



Fourthly, It supplies all the Persons of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood: see that Tense. It also supplies the Persons of the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood, *Wedi*, being placed before the Nominative Case; as, *Wedi i'r gwr lefaru*, After the man had spoke.

*Passive Voice.*

All Verbs Passives have but one Termination, being the Voice of the third Person Singular, which serves throughout all the Persons of both Numbers.

The changes of Vowels, in forming Verbs Passives, are these which follow:

*A*, in the Ultima of the Radix of Formation in the Active voice, is changed in some Tenses of the Passive into *e* as *Cár*, *cerid*, *lládd lleddid*.

*Ai*, in the Ultima of the Active, is changed into *ei*, in the Passive: as, *Arwain*, *arweinigir*. *Wng* is changed into *Yng*: as, *hebrwng*, *hebryingir*. *Wyn* is changed into *yg*; as, *Ymddwyn*, *ymddygir*.

*Indicative Mood, Present Tense.*

We have no Present Tense, but form it by a Participle and a Verb Substantive Passive.

|                         |   |                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. <i>Yr ydys yn</i> | } | <i>fy ngharu</i> , I am loved.<br><i>dy garu</i> , thou art loved.<br><i>ei garu</i> , he is loved.     |
| Plur. <i>Yr ydys yn</i> | } | <i>ein caru</i> , we are loved.<br><i>eich caru</i> , ye are loved.<br><i>eu caru</i> , they are loved. |

Or we use the Future Tense instead of the Present; as, Sing. *Cerir fi, ti, ef*. Plur. *Cerir ni, chwi, hwynt*.

*Rhwyddach y cerir heddyw*  
*Rhodd, a gwnai fodd, na iawn fyw.*

*Preterimperfect Tense.* I was loved, thou wert loved, &c.  
 Sing. *Cerid fi, ti, ef*. Plur. *Cerid ni, chwi, hwynt*.

Or with the Pronoun set before the Verb.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe a gerid*. Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwy a gerid*.

*Periphrastical Formation.*

1 Way. { *Oeddid* } *yn fy ngharu, dy garu, ei garu.*  
           { *Byddid* }  
           { *Buid* } Plur. *ein, eich, eu caru.*

2 Way. { Sing. *Fe a'm, a'th, a'i,* } *cerid.*  
           { Plur. *A'n, a'ch, a'u,* }

**Preterperfect Tense.** I have been loved, thou hast been, &c.  
Sing. *Carwyd fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Carwyd ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Or periphrastically as the Preterimperfect Tense; for all the Tenses of the Passive Voice may be formed in three ways, which I mention here once for all, that there may be no need of setting their periphrastical Formation down under every Tense.

Some Verbs have *p* inserted in this Tense; as, *Gwnaethpwyd*, for *gwnaethwyd*; *dywetpwyd*, for *dywedwyd*; and in *South-Wales*, *dywespwyd*. So *claddpwyd*, *lladdpwyd*, for *claddwyd*, *lladdwyd*.

*Ni roddai borthmon llon llwyd,*  
*Er ugeinpunt a ganpwyd, for a ganwyd.* D. G.

So *gwanpwyd* for *gwanwyd* in *Aneurin* and *En. Gwg.*

This Tense ends also in *ed*, instead of *wyd*; as,

*Angall yw y dŷn nis del ei gred*  
*Ar y gŵr goreu a aned, for anwyd.* Ll. G.

*Gwae fi Grist Celi caled o'm rhyfyg*  
*A rhyfedd i'm cosped, for cospwyd.* D. G.

*Gwae ni faint fu gri holl gréd o'i drengi;*  
*Gwae fi is deri f'ais a dorred, for dorrwyd.* D. N.

And the Participles of this Tense end all in *edig*; as,  
*Caredig, ganedig, cospedig, torredig,* from *Cared, ganed, cosped, torred.*

It ends likewise in *ad*,

*Pedwar angel DUW 'mhlith a welud:*  
*Pedwar maib Phulpod, llewod penllád.* L. G.

And *llás* is used for *lladdwyd*,

*Llás Arthur, llu a syrthiai,*  
*Lluddiwyd nerth, lladdwyd ei nai.*

And *Anydoedd* for *Anwyd*.

*Y mab ydoedd*  
*A anydoedd*  
*Dan ei nodau'* Br. F.

**Preterpluperfect Tense.** I had been loved, thou hadst been, &c.  
Sing. *Carasid*, or *caresid*, *fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Carasid*, or *caresid*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

**Future Tense.**

Sing. *Cerir*, *fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Cerir*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

*Imperative Mood.*Sing. *Carer, fi, di, ef,* Plur. *Carer, ni, chwi, hwynt.**Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods. Present Tense.*Sing. *Cerir, fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Cerir, ni, chwi, hwynt.**Preterimperfect Tense.*Sing. *Cerid, fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Cerid, ni, chwi, hwynt.**Preterpluperfect Tense.*Sing. *Caresid, fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Caresid, ni, chwi, hwynt.**Future Tense.*Sing. *Carer, fi, di, &c.**Infinitive Mood.*

This Mood hath but one voice, which is the same as that of the *Infinitive Mood Active*, and its Tenses are distinguish'd only by the Tense the former Verb is of.

*Participles.*

*Caredig* { *i ddŷn*, loving to man.  
           { *gan ddŷn*, beloved of man.  
           { *ddŷn*, beloved man.  
*Caradwy*, to be loved.

The Participle of the *Second* or *Passive Future* is also otherwise made, by either pre fixing or subjoining *Gwiw*, to the Subst. whence the Verb is derived; as, *gwiwglod*, *gwiwgais*, or, *clodwiw*, *ceiswiw*. Or otherwise, by prefixing *Hy*, to the Radix of the Verb; as, *Hygar*, *hyddysg*, *hyglod*, *hyffordd*, *hygof*. If words compounded with *Hy*, do not rather import a disposition or feasibility; and answer to *able* or *ible*, the common Termination of *English* Adjectives; as, *Hyblyg*, flexible, or which may be bent; *Hygof*, memorable, or which may be easily minded or called to mind.

*Impersonals.*

*Impersonals* are such as have no persons, except the *third* Person Singular only; as, *Dyddhau*, to dawn; *nosi*, to night; *dyddhaodd*, it dawn'd; *nosodd*, it grew night; *dyddhasai*, it had dawn'd; *nosasai*, it had grown night. *Personals* also sometimes turn to *Impersonals*; as, *Edifarhaodd arnaf*; *chwithodd, arno*; *synnodd, arnynt*.

## C H A P. XVII.

## The VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

*Indicative Mood. Present Tense.*

SING. *Wyf*, I am; *wyt* or *wyd*, thou art; *yw, mac, oes, sydd*, and by Apocope *sy*, he is.

Plur. *Ym*, we are; *ych*, ye are; *ynt*, *maent*, they are.

Or thus as it were doubled:

Sing. *Ydwyf*, *ydwyt* or *ydwyd*, *ydyw*. Pl. *Ydym*, *ydych*, *ydynt*.

And poetically thus:

Sing. *Yttwyf*, *yttwyt* or *yttwyd*, *yttyw*. Pl. *Yttym*, *yttych*, *ytynt*.

*Yw*, *ydyw*, *sy*, and *sydd*, are Indefinites; and serve all the Person of both numbers indifferently.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Oeddw*, I was; *oeddit*, or *oeddyt*, thou wast; *oedd* or *yd-oedd*, he was.

Plur. *Oeddym* or *oeddem*, we were; *oeddych* or *oeddech*, ye were; *oeddynt* or *oeddent*, they were.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Bum*, I have been; *buost*, thou hast been; *bu*, he hath been.

Plur. *Buom*, we have been; *buoch*, ye have been; *buant* or *buont*, they have been.

Instead of *bum* they say commonly, in *South-Wales*, *buo*.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Buaswn*, I had been; *buasit* thou hadst been; *buasai*, he had been.

Plur. *Buasem*, we had been; *buasech*, ye had been; *buasent*, they had been; or *Buesym*, *buesych*, *buesynt*.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. *Byddaf*, I shall or will be; *byddi*, thou shalt, &c. *bydd*, he shall, &c.

Plur. *Byddwn*, we shall or will be; *byddoch*, ye shall, &c. *byddant*, they shall, &c.

*Imperative Mood.*

Sing. *Bydd* be thou; *bydded*, *boed bid*, let him be. •

Plur. *Byddwn*, let us be; *byddwch*, be ye; *byddont*, let them be.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods, Preterimp. Tense.*

Sing. *Byddwn*, *byddit*, *byddai*. Plur. *Byddem*, *byddech*, *byddent*; or *byddym*, *byddych*, *byddynt*.

Or contractedly thus.

Sing. *Bawn*, *bait*, *bai*. Plur. *Baem*, *baech*, *baent*; and *beym*, *beych*, *beynt*.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*

Sing. *Buaswn*, *buasit*, *buasai*. Plur. *Buasem*, *buasech*, *buasent*.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. *Byddwyf, byddych* or *byddech, byddo*. Plur. *Byddom, byddoch, byddont*.

Or otherwise thus.

Sing. *Bythwyf, bythych*, or *bythech, bytho*. Plur. *Bythom, bythoch, bythont*.

And by Contraction thus:

Sing. *Bwyf, bóch* or *béch, bó*. Plur. *Bóm, bóch, bónt*.

*Infinitive Mood.*

In all Tenses *Bód*.

This Word, like all other Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, is used for a Substantive. *Bód*, a Dwelling, a Mansion; as, *Bód Feugan; Bód Idris, Bód rychwin, Haf-fod*, and by Contraction, *Hafod*; also a Being or Existence.

*Passive Voice.*

This Verb hath only the *third* Person Singular, throughout all the Moods and Tenses of this Voice.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense. *Ydys*; in the Poets and in *South-Wales* and *Powys, Ys*. The Poets also use, *Ydis*.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Oeddid*.

Preterperfect Tense. *Buwyd*.

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Buasid* or *buesid*.

Future Tense. *Byddir*.

Imperative Mood. *Bydder*.

*Er bod rhwng ydwjn a'r bas.*

*Bydder fel y bo uddas.*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Byddid*; and by Contraction, *Beid*, and *baid*.

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Buasid* or *buesid*.

Future Tense. *Bydder*, and *byther*; and contractedly, *Baer*.

*Participle.*

The Participle is formed of the Infinitive, by prefixing a Preposition as, *Yn bod*, being or existing.



## C H A P. XVIII.

The *Compounds* of the VERB SUBSTANTIVE*Henryw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.**Indicative Mood.*Present Tense; *third* Person Sing. *Henryw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.**Mawrserch Ifor a'm goryw,  
Mwy na serch ar ordderch yw. D. G.**Arwydd mai hyn a oryw,  
Aredig dysgedig yw.  
Ar y dyn a oryw dwyll. D. G.**Amcanodd, p'am y cenyw,  
Neitio i'r bêdd, antur ei byw. D. N.*

They are seldom found in the other Persons;

*Canwyf drwy ffenestr wydrlen,  
Gwynfyd gwyr oedd ganfod Gwen. D. G.**Gorwyf i'm gwiw-nwyf a'm gwédd,  
Gorphwyll am ganwyll Gwynedd. ib.**Am rwyf y darwyf ac neud areu. D. B.**Canoch fi p'am y cenynt,  
Caeau Duw nad caead ynt. D. G.**Preterimperfect Tense.*Sing. *Hanoeddwn, hanoeddit, hanoedd.* Plur. *Hanoeddym, hanoeddych, hanoeddynt.**Deryw* makes only *Daroedd* in the third Person sing.*Goryw* and *Cenyw* want this Tense.*Preterperfect Tense.*Sing. *Hanfum, hanfuost, hanfu,* and *hanbu.* Plur. *Hanfuom, hanfuoch, hanfuant.*Sing. *Darfum, darfuost, darfu.* Plur. *Darfuom, darfuoch, darfuant.*In like manner are *Gorfum,* and *Canfum* formed.*Preterpluperfect Tense.*Sing. *Hanfuaswn, hanfuasit, hanfuasai.* Plur. *Hanfuasem, hanfuasech, hanfuasent,* and *Hanfuesym, hanfuesych, hanfuesynt.*So *Darfuaswn, gorfuaswn, canfuaswn.**Future Tense.*Sing. *Hanfyddaf, hanfyddi, henfydd* and *hanbydd.*Plur. *Hanfyddwch, hanfyddwn, hanfyddant.*



And contracted as follows:

Sing. *Hanffaf, henffi, henffydd.* Plur. *Hanffwn, henffioch, hanffant.*

So *Darfyddaf, darfyddi, derfydd.* Plur. *Darfyddwn, &c.*  
*Garfyddaf, gorfyddi, gorfydd, &c.*  
*Canfyddaf, canfyddi, cenfydd, &c.*

*Imperative Mood.*

|       |   |                            |   |       |   |                                           |
|-------|---|----------------------------|---|-------|---|-------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>Caret. Hanfydded.</i>   | { | Plur. | { | <i>Hanfyddom, hanfyddoch, hanfyddont.</i> |
|       |   | <i>Cenfydd, canfydded.</i> |   |       |   | <i>Canfyddom, canfyddoch, canfyddont.</i> |
|       |   | <i>Caret. Darfydded.</i>   |   |       |   | <i>Darfyddom, darfyddoch, darfyddont.</i> |
|       |   | <i>Caret. Gorfydded.</i>   |   |       |   | <i>Gorfyddom, gorfyddoch, gorfyddont.</i> |

*Henryw* is also thus contracted:

Third Person sing. *Hanffed.* Plur. *Hanffom, hanffoch, hanffont.*

Instead of the second Person sing. of the Verb *Henryw*, we use the second Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative, *Hanfyddych*, and *hanffych*, and *hanbych*. Also *Derfid* is used contractedly for *Darfydded*.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

|       |   |            |   |       |   |                                  |   |   |   |                                  |
|-------|---|------------|---|-------|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>Han</i> | { | Plur. | { | <i>fyddem, fyddech, fyddent.</i> |   |   |   |                                  |
|       |   | <i>Can</i> |   |       |   | or,                              |   |   |   |                                  |
|       |   | <i>Dar</i> |   |       |   |                                  | { | { | { | <i>fyddym, fyddych, fyddynt.</i> |
|       |   | <i>Gor</i> |   |       |   |                                  |   |   |   |                                  |

*Hanfyddwn, &c.* is also contracted thus:

Sing. *Hanffwn, hanffit, hanffai.* Plur. *Hanffem, hanffech, hanffent.*

And *Darffai, gorffai*, are used in the third Person sing. instead of *Darfyddai, gorfyddai*.

*Gwae wlad oer gwilio derwen*  
*Y darffai i wynt dorri 'phen.*

And sometimes written with *th*, instead of *dd*.

*Os gwir fyth nis gorfythwn.* G. Gl.

The Preterpluperfect is the same as that of the Indicative.

*Future Tense.*

|       |   |                                        |   |       |   |                            |   |   |   |   |                         |
|-------|---|----------------------------------------|---|-------|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Sing. | { | <i>Hanfyddwyf, ddych, ddo.</i>         | { | Plur. | { | <i>ddom, ddoch, ddont.</i> |   |   |   |   |                         |
|       |   | And <i>Hanffwyf, hanffych, hanffo.</i> |   |       |   | <i>ffom, ffoch, ffont.</i> |   |   |   |   |                         |
|       |   | And <i>Hanpwyf, psych, po.</i>         |   |       |   | {                          | { | { | { | { | <i>pom, poch, pont.</i> |
|       |   | And <i>Hanbwyf, bych, &amp;c.</i>      |   |       |   |                            |   |   |   |   |                         |

So *Canfyddwyf; ddych, ddo.* Plur. *ddom, ddoch, ddont.*

*Darfyddwyf, ddych, &c.* *Gorfyddwyf, gorfyddyf, &c.*

And con- *Darffwyf.* } *ffych, ffo.* { Plur. *ffom, ffoch, ffont.*  
 tractedly *Gorffwyf,* }



*Infinitive Mood.*

*Hanfod*, and *hanffod*, which are also used for Substantives.  
*Canfod*, *darfod*, *gorfod*,

*Passive Voice.**Indicative Mood.*

We have no *Present Tense*, but use the *Future* instead of it; as,  
*Hanfyddir* or *hanffir*, *canfyddir*, *darfyddir*, *gorfyddir*.

The *Preterimperfect Tense* is the same as that of the *Optative*;  
*Hanoeddid*, *hanfyddid* and *hanffid*; *canfyddid*, *darfyddid*, *gorfyddid*.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Hanfuwyd*, *hanffwyd* and *hanpwyd*; *canfuwyd*, *darfuwyd*, *gorfuwyd*.

*Future Tense.*

*Hanfyddir*, *hanffir*. *Canfyddir*, *darfyddir*, *gorfyddir*.

*Imperative Mood.*

*Hanfydder* and *hanffer*. *Canfydder* and *canffydder*. *Darfydder* and *darffer*. *Gorfydder* and *gorffer*.

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.**Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Hanoeddid*, *hanfyddid* and *hanffid*. *Canfyddid*, *darfyddid*, *gorfyddid*.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Hanfuasid* and *hanffasid*; *Canfuasid*, *darfuasid*, *gorfuasid*.

*Future Tense.*

*Hanfydder* and *hanffer*. *Canfydder* and *canffydder*. *Darfydder* and *darffer*. *Gorfydder* and *gorffer*.

*Cymmer di air Cymru dég,*

*A gair Ffraingc, lle gorffer och,*

*A gair Lloegr, y gŵr lliwgoch. G. Gl.*

*Participles.*

*Yn hanfod*, or *hanffod*; *yn canfod*; *yn darfod*; *yn gorfod*.



## C H A P. XIX.

## The IRREGULAR VERBS.

Of *Aeth*, *Daeth*, and *Gwnaeth*.

THESE words are of the third Person singular of the *Preterperfect Tense* of the *Indicative Mood*; and are the *Radixes* of *From ation*.

The *Present Tense* of these Verbs is supplied by the *Verb Substantive* and their *Infinitive Mood*, used instead of a *Participle* of the *Present Tense*.

## Preterperfect Tense.

|       |   |                                                                                                                |
|-------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | { | 3. <i>Aeth</i> , he went. <i>Daeth</i> , he came. <i>Gwnaeth</i> , he made.                                    |
|       |   | 2. <i>Aethost</i> , <i>daethost</i> , <i>gwnaethost</i> , thou wentest thou camest, &c.                        |
|       |   | 1. <i>Aethym</i> , <i>daethym</i> , <i>gwnaethym</i> , or <i>euthym</i> , <i>deuthym</i> , <i>gwn euthym</i> . |
| Plur. | { | <i>Aeth</i> ,                                                                                                  |
|       |   | <i>Daeth</i> ,                                                                                                 |
|       |   | <i>Gwnaeth</i> ,                                                                                               |
|       |   | } <i>om</i> , <i>och</i> , <i>ant</i> , and <i>ont</i> .                                                       |

Instead of *ym* of the first Person sing. we use *um*; as, *Aethum*, *daethum*, *gwnaethum*.

And corruptly in *South-Wales*, *Eutho*, *deutho*, *gwn eutho*.

The ancient Poets instead of *Aeth* used *Ethyw*.

*Nef neud ethyw llyw llafn-rudd.* Br. F.

And *Eddyw*, *Ac o Wynedd pun eddyw*,  
*Ac wyr i haul awyr yw.* D. G.

So they say in *Powys*, *Y dydd eddyw*, i. e. *Y dydd a aeth*, the day is past.

And *Eddwyd* for *Aethost*,

*Cau a wnaf fy nynyn llwyd.*  
*Y ddeuddwrn yn lle'dd eddwyd.* D. G.

And *Ethwyf* for *Aethym*,

*Ethwyf o wiwnwyf yn iâch.* ib.

*Deddyw* for *Daeth*,

*Deddyw o'i phen lw diddiw.* D. G.  
*Dafydd ei ddýdd o ddeddyw.* M. B.

*Mawr anrhydedd a'm deddyw*,  
*Mi a gáf o byddaf hyw.* D. G.

And *Dothyw*,

*Gwell ná núdd am fúdd fu llyw a golled;*  
*Ergyllaeth a'm dothyw.* Br. F.

And *Doddyw*,

*Dolur gormodd a'm doddyw.*

And *Dyfu* antiently,

*Tri theyrn maon*,  
*A ddyfu o Frython.* Aneurin.

*Dyfu brenhin Lloegr yn llurygawg*,  
*Cyd daeth ef níl aeth yn warthegawg.* M. B.

Which is used likewise in other Persons and Tenses; as,

*Dybuaut i gyd i'r un orsedd.*  
*I Frefi at Ddewi dda ei fuchedd.* G. Br.

*Dyddeuant attaw a ddotter ym medd,  
Dybwys o'm camwedd, DUW a'm cymmer,  
Dybo i'm drystyd cyn pryd pryder. Ll. F.*

Instead of *Deuant, delwys, delo.*

And *Dothwys* for *daethym*,

*Atteb a ganaf a ganwys, ARGWLWYDD,  
Erglyw fi can dothwys. Cynddelw.*

And *Gwneddyw* for *gwnaeth*,

*Llwsr a rhyfedd y gwneddyw. D. G.  
Diymmynedd i'm gwneddyw. ib.*

And *Gwnaddoedd* for *gwnaeth*,

*Llys gwin ac emys ddigammoedd gyllid,  
Och golli a'i gwaddoedd. D. G.*

And *Gorug* and *goreu*,

*Gorug Seferus gwaith cain,  
Yn draws, dros ynys Brydain,  
Rhag gwerin gythrawl gwawl fain. N.*

*Ei wayw a oreu yn ddau hanner. En. Gwalch.  
Y gŵr an goreu maddeu medd-dawd. ib.*

And *Gorsu*,

*Ef yn llwyr a'n gwyr, ef a'n gorsu,  
Ef goreu gorwyrain a fu. El. S.*

And *Gwneddwyf* for *gwnaethym*,

*Prydu i'th wedd a wneddwyf,  
Prid yw'r Swydd; pryderus wyf. D. G.*

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

|      |   |                                   |   |                    |   |      |   |                            |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|------|---|----------------------------|
| SING | { | Gwnaethwn,<br>Daethwn,<br>Aethwn, | } | <i>thit, thai.</i> | } | PLUR | { | <i>them, thech, thent.</i> |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|------|---|----------------------------|

*Future Tense.*

|      |   |                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |      |   |                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SING | { | <sup>1</sup> <i>Af, ai</i> or <sup>2</sup> <i>ei, á.</i><br><sup>3</sup> <i>Deuaf, deui, daw.</i><br><i>Dof, doi, commonly.</i><br><i>Dawaf, dewi, in S. W.</i><br><i>Gwnaf, gwnai, gwna.</i> | } | PLUR | { | <i>Awn, ewch, ánt.</i><br><i>Deuwn, deuoch, deuant.</i><br><i>Down, dowch, dont, commonly</i><br><i>Dawn, dewch, dawant, in S. W.</i><br><i>Gwnawn, gwnewch, gwnánt.</i> |
|------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Hwyr y rhof o dof i dir. D. G.*

The Compound *Dyddaw* is used by the ancient Poets from *Daw*.

*Can dyddaw angeu angen drallawd. M. B.*

*Caru dyn nid dilys ogoned,*

*Can dyddaw ei fraw frwyn dynged. Gwalch.*

## Imperative Mood.

|       |   |                                                                                   |   |       |                                                                                |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | } | <sup>2</sup> <i>Dos</i> , <sup>3</sup> <i>Aed</i> , <i>eled</i> and <i>elid</i> . | } | Plur. | <sup>1</sup> <i>Awn</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>ewch</i> , <sup>3</sup> <i>ânt</i> . |
|       |   | <i>Gwna</i> , <i>gwnaed</i> , <i>gwneled</i> and <i>lid</i> .                     |   |       | <i>Gwnawn</i> , <i>gwnewch</i> , <i>gwnânt</i>                                 |
|       |   | <i>Dyred</i> } <i>Deued</i> , <i>deled</i> and <i>delid</i>                       |   |       | <i>Deuwn</i> , <i>deuwch</i> , <i>deuant</i> .                                 |
|       |   | <i>anddyre</i> } <i>Doed</i> , commonly                                           |   |       | <i>Down</i> , <i>dowch</i> , <i>dont</i> , vulgò                               |
|       |   | <i>tyred</i> } <i>Dawed</i> in <i>S. W.</i>                                       |   |       | <i>Dawn</i> , <i>dewch</i> , <i>dawant</i> , in                                |
|       |   | <i>and tyre</i> }                                                                 |   |       | <i>S. W.</i>                                                                   |

## Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

## Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Awn*, *ait*, *ai*. Plur. *Aem*, *aech*, *aent*; or *Eym*, *eych*, *eynt*.  
 O. *Elwn*, *elit*, *elai*. Pl. *Elym*, *elych*, *elynt*.  
 S. *Gwnawn*, *gwnait*, *gwnai*. Pl. *Gwnaem*, &c. or *Gwneym*, &c.  
 Or *Gwnelwn*, *lit*, *lai*. Pl. *Gwnelym*, *ych*, *ynt*.  
 And *Deuwn*, *deuit*, *deuai*. Pl. *Deuem*, *deuech*, *deuent*.  
 Or *Delwn*, *delit*, *delai*. Pl. *Delem*, *delech*, *delent*.  
 Or *Down*, } *Doit*, *doi*. } = { *Doem*, *doech*, *doent*.  
 } *Dait*, *dai*. } = { *Daem*, *daech*, *duent*.

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

|       |   |                                                        |   |       |                                                               |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | } | <i>Aethwn</i> , <i>aethit</i> , <i>aethai</i> .        | } | Plur. | <i>Aethem</i> , <i>aethech</i> , <i>aethent</i> .             |
|       |   | <i>Daethwn</i> , <i>daethit</i> , <i>daethai</i> ,     |   |       | <i>dethem</i> , <i>daethech</i> , <i>daethent</i>             |
|       |   | <i>Gwnaethwn</i> , <i>gwnaethit</i> , <i>gwnaethai</i> |   |       | <i>Gwnaethem</i> , <i>gwnaethech</i> ,<br><i>gwnaethent</i> . |

In *Powys* and *South-Wales* they use likewise *Elswn*, *delswn*, *gwnelswn*, &c.

## Future Tense.

|       |   |                 |   |       |   |                                                                               |
|-------|---|-----------------|---|-------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sing. | } | <i>Elwyf</i>    | } | Plur. | } | <sup>1</sup> <i>lom</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>loch</i> , <sup>3</sup> <i>lont</i> |
|       |   | <i>Delwyf</i>   |   |       |   | <sup>2</sup> <i>lô</i> , <sup>3</sup> <i>lo</i> .                             |
|       |   | <i>Gwnelwyf</i> |   |       |   |                                                                               |

Instead of the third Person sing. *D<sup>e</sup> lo*, the ancients use sometimes *Dyfo*, from the Infinitive, *dyfod*; as,

*Pan ddyfo dofydd yn nydd penuawd,*  
*Peryf par wrthfyn yn erbyn brawd.* M. B.

## Infinitive Mood.

*Myned*, to go, and by contraction *Myn'd*.  
*Dyfod*, to come, and sometimes *Dywod*.  
*Gwneuthur*, to make, and *Gwneuthud*.

## Participle of the

Present Tense. *Yn myned*, *yn dyfod*, *yn gwneuthur*.  
 Future Tense. *Ar*, or *Arfedr myned*, *dyfod*, *gwneuthur*.

## Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

## Preterperfect Tense.

*Aed*, *aethwyd*, and *aethpwyd*.  
*Deued*, *doed*, and *daed*, *daethwyd*, and *daethpwyd*.

*Gwnaed, gwnaethwya, and gwnaethpwyd.*

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Aethid, and Elsid. Daethid, and delsid. Gwnaethid, and gwnelsid.*

*Future Tense.*

*Air or eir.*

*Deuir, commonly Doir in N. W. Dewir in S. W.*

*Gwnair, and gwneir.*

*Imperative Mood.*

*Aer, and eler.*

*Deuer, and Deler, in N. W. commonly Doer, and Daer. In S. W. Dawer.*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimp. Tense. { *Aid, eid, and elid.*  
*Deuid, doid, and delid.*  
*Gwnaethid or gwnelsid.*

Preterplu. Tense. { *Aethid or elsid.*  
*Daethid or delsid.*  
*Gwnaethid or gwnelsid.*

Future Tense { *Aer or eler.*  
*Deuer and deler, commonly doer and daer;*  
*in S. W. dawer.*  
*Gwnaer and gwneler.*

*Participle.*

*Gwneuthuredig, made or done.*

The rest have none.

Of the VERB *Gwn, I know, or Gwybod, to know.*

*Indicative Mood. Present Tense.*

Sing. *Gwn, I know; gwyddost, thou knowest; gŵyr, he knoweth.*

Pl. *Gwyddom, we know; gyddoch, ye know; gwyddant, they know.*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai. Pl. Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.*

And contracted, *Gwyddwn, gwyddit, gwyddai, &c.*

And, *Gwypwn, gwypit, gwypai, &c.*

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Gwybum, gwybuost, gwybu. Pl. Gwybuom, gwybuoch, gwybuant.*

*Future Tense.*

Sing. *Gwybydd, he will know; gwybyddi, thou wilt know; gwybyddaf, I will know; gwybyddi, thou wilt know.*

Plur. *Gwybyddwn, we will know; wch, ye will know; ant, they will know.*

The third Person singular is the Radix.

*Imperative Mood.*

Sing. <sup>2</sup>*Gwybydd, gwybydded,* and by Contraction, <sup>3</sup>*gwyped.*

Plur. *Gwybyddun, gwybyddwch, gwybyddant.*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.* Plur. *Gwybyddem, ddech, dden*  
And by Contraction *Gwyddwn, ddit, ddai.* Pl. *Gwyddem, ddech,*  
*dden.*

And *Gwypwn, gwypit, gwypai, &c.*

And the third Person singular is sometimes *gwyddiad.*

*Gwaith cymmen ar fedwen fád,*  
*Gweddeiddiaw gwýdd a wyddiad.* D. G.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Gwybuaswn, asit, asai.* Plur. *Gwybuasem, asech, asent.*

And contracted *Gwybaswn, asit, asai, &c.*

And *Gwyddaswn, asit, asai, &c.*

The entire word is *Gwybyddaswn*; whence *dd* being cut off by  
Syncope, it is *gwybuaswn*; and throwing away *u*, it is *gwybaswn*.

*Future Tense.*

Sing. *Gwybyddwyf, ddych, ddo.* Pl. *Gwybyddom, ddoch, ddont.*

And contractedly, *Gwypwyf, gwypych, gwypo, &c.*

*Infinitive Mood.*

*Gwybod, to know.*

*Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense. *Gwyddir, gwyddis, and by Contraction, gwýs.*

*Yno y gwýs ddifwyno ei gwédd.* D. G.

And poetically, *Gwyddis, and gwis.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Gwyddid.*

Preterperfect Tense. *Gwybuwyd, and by Contraction gwypwyd.*

Future Tense. *Gwybyddir, and contractedly gwypir.*

*Imperative Mood.*

*Gwybydder, and contractedly gwyper.*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimp. Tense. *Gwybyddid, and contractedly gwypid.*

Preterplu. Tense. *Gwybyddasid, and by Contraction gwybasid.*

Future Tense. *Gwybydder, and by Contraction gwyper.*

Participles. *Gwybodedig. Gwybodadwy.*

Of the VERB *Adwaen*. I know. *Adnabod, to know.*

This Verb hath two Radixes; for some Tenses are formed of the  
Present Tenses *Adwaen*, and some of the Infinitive *Adnabod*, in the  
same Manner as *Gwybod*.

*Indicative Mood. Present Tense.*

Sing. *Adwaen, adwaenost, edwyn, I know, &c.*

Plur. *Adwaenom, och, ont or ant.*



And in the Poets *Adwen* is used for *Adwaen*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Adwaenwn, adwaenit, adwaenai.*

Plur. *Adwaenem, nech nent: Adwaenym, nych, nynt.*

*Preterperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Adnabum, adnabuost, adanbu.* Pl. *Adnabuom, och, ont or ant,*  
*Adwaeniad* is also used for *Adnabu.*

*Yno gynt ei enw a gâl,*

*Y mae dŷn am adwaeniad. D. G.*

And *Iolo* hath used *Adwaenodd,*

*Cynfigen bresen heb rôdd,*

*Godineb gwae ai 'dwaenodd.*

*Future Tense.*

Sing. *Adnabyddaf, adnabyddi, adnebydd.* Pl. *Adnabyddwn,*  
*ddwch, ddant.*

*Imperative Mood.*

Sing. *Adnebydd, adnabydded.* Pl. *Adnabyddwn, Adnabyddwch,*  
*adnabyddant.*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

*Preterimperfect Tense*

Sing. *Adnabyddwn, adnabyddit, adnabyddai.* Pl. *Adnabyddem,*  
*ddech, ddent.*

And, *Adwaenwn, adwaenit, &c.* and contractedly, *Adnappwn,*  
*pit, pai, &c.*

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Adnabuswn, sit sai.* Pl. *Adnabussem, sech, sent.*

*Future Tense.*

Sing. *Adnabyddwyf, ddych, ddo.* Pl. *Adnabyddom, och, ont.*

And, *Anwaenwyf, &c.* and contractedly, *Adnappwyf, adneppych,*  
*adnappo, &c.*

*Infinitive Mood.*

*Adnabod, to know.*

*Passive Voice.*

*Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense. *Adwaenir.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Adwaenid, and adnabyddid.*

Preterperfect Tense. *Adnabuwyd.*

Future Tense. *Adnabyddir.*

*Imperative Mood.*

*Adnabydder, and Adwaener, and by Contractiou, Adnapper,*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Adwaenid, and Adnabyddid.*



Preterperfect Tense. *Adnabuasid.*

Future Tense. *Adnabydder, and adnapper, and adwaener.*

Participle. *Adnabodedig.*

*Cydnabod* is formed as *Adnabod*, except in those Tenses, which are formed from *Adwaen*.

## Of the VERB *Cael, Cahel, and Caffael.*

*Active Voice.*

*Indicative Mood. Preterpluperfect Tense.*

|      |   |                                                    |   |       |   |                                  |
|------|---|----------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| Sing | { | <i>Cefais, cefais, caffodd or cafais.</i>          | } | Plur. | { | <i>Cawsom, cawsoch, cawsant.</i> |
|      |   | or contractedly,<br><i>Cés, cést, cádd or cás.</i> |   |       |   |                                  |

*Future Tense.*

Sing *Cás; cai, cei, and ceffi; caiff.* Pl. *Cawn, cewch, cant and caffant.*  
*Caffaf* is used also for *Cás; as, Ebol goffol a gaffaf. Iolo.*

*Imperative Mood.*

The Singular wants the second Person.

The third Person, *Caed* and *caffed.*

Pl. *Cafom, and caffom, cafoch, and caffoch; cánt and caffant.*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Cawn, cait, cai, Pl. Caem, caech caent; and Ceym, Ceych, ceynt.*  
And *Caffwn, ceffit, caffai. Pl. Caffem, caffech, caffent; and Ceffym, ceffych, ceffynt.*

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Cawswn, cawsit, cawsai. Pl. Cawsem, cawsech, cawsent.*

*Future Tense.*

Sing. *Cafwyf, cefych, and ceych, caso, Pl. Cafom, cafoch, cafont.*  
And *Caffwyf, ceffych, caffo. Pl. Caffom, caffoch, caffont; and caom, &c.*

*Infinitive Mood.*

*Cael, cahel, caffael.*

*Passive Voice.*

*Indicative Mood.*

Preterper. Tense. *Cafwyd, caffwyd; Caed, cád; Cafad, caffad.*

Future Tense. *Cair, ceffir.*

*Imperative Mood.*

*Caer, and Caffer*

*Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Caid, ceffid.*

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Cawsid.*

Future Tense. *Caer or caffer.*

It hath no Participles.

Of the VERBS *Byw* to live, and *Marw*, to die.

These Words are no where used as Verbs but in the Infinitive Mood; and become Adjectives; as, *Gwr byw*; *Gwr Marw*.

Of the VERB *Sefyll*, to stand.

This Verb, with its Compounds, forms all its Tenses of the *second* Person Singular of the Imperative *Sáf*, stand thou. The *third* Person of the Future is *Saif*, he will stand. The rest are regular.

Of the VERB *Dwyn*, to bear, to carry, with it's Compounds.

It forms all its Tenses of the *third* Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, *Dŵg*, he will carry; which is also the *second* Person sing. of the Imperative, *Dŵg*, carry thou. The Preterperfect of the Indicative, *Digais*, I have carry'd; *Digaist*, thou hast carry'd; *Dygodd* and *Dug*, he hath carry'd. But the first Person sing. is sometimes *Dugum*. The other Tenses are regular.

Of the VERB *Adolwyn*, to beseech.

It forms all its Tenses from the Verb *Attolwg* or *Adolwg*, to beseech.

*Attolygais*, *attolygaist*, *attolygodd*, &c.

*Adolwyn yt dal a naid*,

*A rhwyg gwrr yr huc euraid*. R. G. Er.

*Tybygu* to think from *Týb*, Opinion.

This Verb is regularly formed throughout; except in the Preterpluperfect Tense, which, from the regular *Tybygaswn*, *tybygasit*, *tybygasai*, &c. not much in use, is, by Contraction, formed in manner following;

Sing. *Tygaswn*, *tygasit*, *tygasai*. Pl. *Tygasem*, *tygasech*, *tygasent*.

And in Construction, *Dygaswn*, *dygasit*, *dygasai*. Pl. *Dygusem*, *dygasech*, *dygasent*; and *Dygesym*, *dygesych*, *dygesynt*.

It is sometimes used without any Contraction; as,

*A'i gasul dybygesynt*,

*O esgyll gwyrdd fentyll gwynt*. D. G.

And in other Tenses,

*Ni thybygir*, *gwir gofiad*,

*Mewn peth tég bod brég a brád*. Ibid.

*Pawb a debig pan ddigiwyf*,

*Pe bai ddysg mai pibydd wyf*. Ibid.

*Clybu* is used for *Clywodd*, in the third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood.

Also *Clybod*, for *Clywed*, to hear, in the Infinitive.

*Cigle*, and *Ciglef*, are also found for *Clywodd*, he hath heard.

*Degle*, hear thou, bark, is found only in the second Person sing. of the Imperative Mood, *q. d. Dyglyw*.

Sing. *Hwde*, and *Hwre*, take thou. Pl. *Hwdiwch*, and *hwriwch*, and *hwrewch*.

*Moes*, pl. *Moeswch*. It is used only in the second Person sing. and plur. of the Imperative Mood.

### *Eb*, I say.

*Eb*, I say, is used of all the Persons of both Numbers.

*Present and Preterperfect Tenses.*

Sing. *Eb fi*, *Eb di*, *Eb efe*, I say or said, &c.

Plur. *Eb ni*, *Eb chwi*, *Eb hwynt*, we say or said, &c.

And *Eb y fi*, *eb y di*, *eb y ni*, *eb y chwi*.

And in *N. W.* *Eb yr fi*, *eb yr di*, *eb yr ef*, &c. Neither is it declined any further. Yet the ancients said,

*Ti hebof ni hebu oedd dau,*

*Mi hebod ni hebaſ finnau.* Cyuddelw.

*Dy wyneb ni heb a ohebych.* Bl. F.

*Pan futtych o'th fyd fardd gydfod,*

*Or byddwn ni hebcn hebod.* P. M.

Its Compounds *Atteb* and *Gwrtheb*, to answer, are regular.

So *Gohebu*, *Ni'th glyw neb yn gohebu.* D. G.

### *Medd*, saith he.

The *third* Person sing. is the Radix of this Verb, and it is conjugated thus.

*Indicative Mood. Present Tense.*

Sing. *Medd*, saith he; *meddi*, sayest thou; *meddaf*, say I.

Plur. *Meddwn*, say we; *meddwch*, say ye; *meddant*, say they.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Meddwn*, *meddit*, *meddai*. Pl. *Meddem*, *meddech*, *meddent*; or, *Meddym*, *meddych*, *meddynt*.

It hath no more Tenses.

### *Piau*, and in Construction *Biau*.

It is of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, and of all Persons.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe.* } *Biau*, or  
 Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy.* } *Piau.*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe.* } *Bioedd*, or  
 Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy.* } *Pioedd.*

It is used likewise in the Future Tense, adding the Verb Substantive to it; as,

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe,* } *Bieufydd*, or  
 Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy* } *Pieufydd.*

*Dafydd bieufydd y bêl.* L. G.

So in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Optative.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe,* } *Pieufyddai*, and  
 Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwy* } *Bieufyddai.*

It may be used likewise through all the Tenses, after the same Manner as a Verb Substantive of the third person, prefixing *pieu* or *bieu*. And through all Persons too; as, *Mi pioeddwn*, or *bioeddwn*; *ti bioeddit*, &c.

*Rhoddi*, to give.

This Verb sometimes by Contraction syncopates *dd*, and is *Rhoi*, for *Rhoddi*, to give; *Rhóf*, and *Rhoaf*, for *Rhoddaf*, I will give.

*Hwyr y rhóf o ddf i dir.* D. G.

*Rhown* for *Rhoddwn*, I would give, let us give.

*Rhy*, and prefixing the Preposition *Dy*, *dyri*, instead of *Rhydd*, he will give.

*Rho*, for *Rhoddo*, the third Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative Mood.

*A ro gam i wraig o Iâl,*  
*E ry DUW rai a'i dial.* L. Mon.

Which is also *Rotho*, with *th* instead of *dd*.

*Maer Rhuthyn ym a'i rotho.* T. A.

*Gád yna, y gwr da gwých,*  
*O'r eithaf hyn a rothych.*

Imperative, *Dyro*, give thøu, for *Rho* of South-Wales.

*Arhos*, to stay, to tarry, &c.

*Arhos* is a regular Verb, but that, in forming, it may throw off as well as retain *s*; as, *Arhosais*, *arhosaist*, and *Arhoais*, *arhoais*, &c. I have, thou hast stay'd, &c. *Arhosaf*, and *Arhoaf*, I will stay. The third person sing. of the Future Tense is *Erye*, as *Ge-syd*; and by Apocope, *Ery*.

*A gwayw hir gwae a'i hery,*  
*O'i ffordd gwyn ei fýd a ffy.* Hywel Swardwal.

The Imperative, *Aros*, and *Aro*, stay thou.

*Na ffo, cyfaroll forwyn.* D. G.      ¶ For *cyfaros*.

So *Arhoswn, arhown: Arhosit, arhoit, &c.* I would stay, &c.

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### *Dywedyd*, to say, to speak.

Instead of *Dywedodd*, the regular third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense, *Dyfod* and *Dywad*, and *Dywawd* are sometimes used; as,

*Deufwy nâ'r neb o'i dyfod.* Hywel Kilan.

*A ddyfod oll i Ddafydd.* D. G.

*Dŷn wyf a â dan ei wâd.*

*Er nad â'r un a'i dywad.* H. K.

*Christ ffyddlon, ffynnon y ffawd,*  
*Iw ddiwart bobl a ddywawd.* R. G. Er.

In the third Person sing. of the Future Tense, and the second Person of the Imperative, *Dywaid* is used sometimes instead of *Dywed*,

*Ac na ddywaid f'enaïd fun.* D. G.

*Pa ddeall, pwy a ddywaid,*  
*Beth o'i naws, mor boeth ei naïd.* William Llyn.

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### *Dawr*, or *Tawr*.

This Verb is used *Impersonally* and *Personally*.

*Impersonally*, in the Present and Future Tenses of the Indicative; as  
Present and } Sing. *Ni'm dawr i, ni'th dawr di, ni ddawr ef.*  
Fut. Tense. } Pl. *Ni'n dawr ni, ni'ch dawr ehwi, ni ddawr hwynt.*

*Personally*, in the Preterimperfect Tense, Indicative Mood; as,  
Sing. *Ni ddorwn, ddorit, ddorai.* Pl. *Ddorem, ech, ent.*

And compounded with *Dy*,

*Myn y ddeddf mi ni ddiddawr*  
*P'le bo'r cawell morlo mawr.* M. R.

*Na chudd dy ddeurudd diddorych o'th wâs,*  
*Gwae y neb atgas a gasseych.* Bl. F.

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## CHAP. XX.

### ARTICLE. *Not Bannog*.

**T**HE Articles (the first of the undeclinable Parts of Speech) are two, *Y* and *Yr*, the.

*Y*, is placed before Consonants and *w*; as, *Y gŵr*, the man; *Y wraig*, the woman. And in the Southern Dialect it is placed before *I*; as, *Y iaith*, for *Yr iaith*.

*Yr*, is used before words beginning with Vowels, whether radical or in Construction; as, *Yr aberth*, the Sacrifice. *Yr orddig wraig*, the angry woman.

But when the Particles, *a*, *na*, *i*, *o*, precede in Construction, and the word following begins with a Consonant, or *w* or *i*, then *Yr* is used, but the *y* is cut off by Apostrophe, because of the preceding Vowel; as, *Mi a'r gwr*; *Gwell na'r wraig*. *Câr i'r iarll, i'r brenin*. *Dŷn o'r dréf*. After other words ending with a Vowel, with words beginning with a Consonant following, we use promiscuously, *y* or *'r*; but more compactly *'r*, than *y*, *Pwy yw'r gŵr*, *Pwy yw y gŵr*. The ancients instead of *y* and *yr* writ *e* and *er*.

## C H A P. XXI.

### Of the ADVERB. *Rhagferf*.

**T**HE following Parts of Speech, which the *Latin* Grammarians call a Particle, are by us called *Gorair*.

Adverbs are of several Sorts.

Of place, *Mannawl*, or *lleawl*; as, *Yma*, here; and *Yman*, q. d. *y man*.

*Yman ddŷn i'r man ydd wyf*. D. G.

*Ac weithian yman ymy*. Ibid.

*Yna*, there; *yno*, in that place; *accw*, there; which the Poets write likewise *Raccw*.

*Hwyl raccw'm mrwydr hil Riccert*. Iolo.

*Llywelyn oedd hyn heddyw hon raccw*,

*Hil Riccart ap Einion*. L. G.

*Draw*, yonder, lo there; *fry*, above; *obry*, below; *allan*, *ymaes*, without; *i mewn*, within; *uchod*, above; *isod*, beneath; *yngod*, nigh, hard by. And *d* being apocopated, *ucho*, *iso*, *yngo*. And Adverbs compounded of the Prepositions *i*, and *o*; *i synu*, *i wared*, *oddi yma*, *oddi yna*, *oddi accw*, *oddi fewn*, *oddi allan*, *oddi faes*, *oddi isod*, *oddi uchod*, *oddi draw*, &c. *P'le*, where, for *pa le*, in what place.

*Piliwr adail p'le 'r ydwyd?*

*Planed wyllt pa le nid wyd?* M. R.

*I b'le*, for *I ba le*, *o b'le* for *o ba le*.

Of time, *amser*; as, *Ynawr*, *yr awrhon*, *y boreu*, *yn foreu*, or rather *y bore*, *yn fore*, as written by the ancients, *yn ebrwydd*, *yn hwyr*, *heddyw*, *yforu*, *yforucher*, *trennydd*, *gwrthdrennydd*, *tranoeth*, *tradwy*: *Doe*, *echdoe*, *cyn echdoe*: *Beunydd*, *beunoeth*, *weithian*, *bellach*, *eusys*, *bŷth*, *etto*, and the ancients said *etwa*.

*Cyn bod etwa, ewylllys da, dial eisiau*. Br. F.

*Ni weled o gréd a bedydd, etwa*,

*Ei gynna gystedlydd*. Dan.



Aud *Etwaeth*,

*Och DDUW na ddaw ef etwaeth,  
I estwng treiswyr treiswriaeth. El. S.*

*Erioed, er moed, yleni, erllynedd, gynt: Pan, when; yna, then; tra, whilst; eusus, already.*

Adverbs of Number (*Rhagfersau nifer*) are made out of Nouns of Number, by adding *Gwaith*, a turn or course; as, *Unwaith*, once; *dwywaith*, twice; *teirgwaith*, thrice. *Canwaith, milwaith, &c.*

Of Order, *Trefn*; as, *Yn gyntaf, yn ail, yn drydydd, &c. Yn ddiwethaf, yn olaf, bellach, weithian, o'r diwedd.*

Of asking, *Gofyn*; as, *Pam, for pa ham, why; p'odd, for pa fodd; p'wedd, for pa wedd; pa ddelw, pa sut, how. A, ai, aie, for ai, ie. Mae, for pa le y mae. Onid, for ai nid.*

Of calling, *Galw*; as, *O, how, hai, ha, degle, q. d. Dyglyw, hear thou, hark. Debre, come hither.*

Of Denying, *Gwad*; as, *Na, nad, na's, for na ys, nac, nag e, ni, ni's for ni ys, nid, na ddo, na ddo ddim, nag e ddim.*

Of Affirming, *Atteb neu Tæru*; as, *Fe, do, diau, dioer, ie, felly, pam nad ef, yn hollawl, yn ddiammau, yn ddilys, er and er do.* And before Verbs, *A, y, yr, ydd, yd* in the Ancients; *ys*. Also *dy* and *d'* in Composition do affirm, *daccw, dyna, dymma, dyfry dobry* which are Adverbs of Shewing.

Also *Neur*, and *neud*, in the Antients, were Adverbs of Affirming; as,

*Efu amser neurderw. D. G.*

Of Swearing, *Tyngu*; as, *Myn, ym, i.*

Of Exhorting, *Annog*; as *Iddo, atto, arno, arnynt, &c.* which are Prepositions with the affix'd Pronouns. *Adolwyn, Adolwg, pry thee.*

Of Choosing, *Dewis*; as, *Echre, yn hytrach, yn gynt, gwell.*

Of Forbidding, *Gwahardd*; as, *Na.*

Of Gathering, together, *Cynhull*; as, *i gyd, achlân, or ychlân, ynghyd, ar unwaith.*

Of Warning, *Rhybuddio*; as, *Dyd, dyd-dyt. Lat. Atat.*

Of Wishing; *Dymunaw*; as, *O na, o nad, o nadd, o na's.*

Of Parting, *Gwahanu*; as, *Ar wahan, o'r neilltu.*

Of a Thing not finished, *Peth anorphen*; as, *Agos, ymron, braidd, prin, hayach or haeach, haeachen for hacchen, swrn, syrn, taran. Chwyn a chwyn, or rather, chwyf na chwyf, movet non movet. Dav.*

Of Diversity, *Amrywiaeth*; as, *Yn amgen, yn amgenach.*

Of Vehemency, *Rhy, Iawn* after an Adjective, *Da iawn, very good; Drwg iawn, very bad.*

Of Shewing, *Dangos*; as, *Syllt, wele, nycha; fel hyn, and contractedly fellyn, llyma, llyna.* Also such as are compounded with *dy, dymma, dyna, daccw, dyfry dobry.* And with *Wel* for *Wele, weldyma, wel daccw, wel dyna, weldiso.*

*Wel dyna weled anawdd. D. G.*

*Dos i DDUW wel d'iso ddydd. Ibid.*

Adverbs of Quality, *Ansawdd*, *cynneddf*, are made of Adjectives and Participles, by putting the Preposition *Yn* before them; as, *Yn dda*, well; *yn ddoeth*, wisely; *yn fwyn*, kindly; *yn ddysgedig*, learnedly; &c.

In the same Manner are many other Adverbs made; *Yn jwy*, more; *yn llai*, less; *yn hwyr*, lately; *yn foreu*, early; *yn unig*, only; *yn amgen*, otherwise; *yn gynt*, sooner; &c

Adjectives and Participles are also used adverbially, without the Preposition *Yn* prefix'd, especially in the Beginning of a Sentence; as, *Da y gwnaeth bob peth. Boreu y codasoch. Hwyr y dilynasoch. Hir y trygasoch. Ond da y gwnaethum? Ai drwg y darllenis? Dysgedig yr atebodd*, &c.

Of Quantity, *Dognedd*; as, *Llawer, ychydig, bychydig, gormodd, peth, ychlan, i gyd, yn fawr, yn fychan, o'r eithaf*.

Of Comparison, *Cystadlu*; as, *Cyn, mor, ac, a, yn gymmaint, yn fwy, yn llai. Cyn ddeyred*, &c.

Of Likeness, *Cyffelybu*; as, *Felly, fal, magis, meis, mal, yn un-wedd, yn yr unmodd, yn ynsut*.

Of Explaining, *Egluro*; as, *Sef, for ysef, malpai, nid amgen*.

The Interjections which we call *Tafodiaid*, are ranked among the Adverbs; *ha, hys, ho, he, hai, hwi, o, och, ochan, w, wb, wban, wwbw, waw, wew, ffw, ffei, ffwrdd, whw, wi, haihow, haichw, haha, hoho, how, siow, heng, gwae, wfft, bw, ust, oio, wichwach, hu, ys hu, huw*.

*Heno ni chysgaf unhun  
Be canai DBUW huw ei hun. D. G.*

## CHAPTER XXII.

### Of the CONJUNCTION. *Cyssylltiad*.

**O**F Conjunctions some be Copulatives; as, *A, ac, na, nac, hefyd*.  
Disjunctives; as, *Ai, neu*.

Discretives; as, *Er*, antiently written *Yr*; *etto, etwa, eithr, ond, onid, fal, mal, megis, meis*.

Causals; *Can, gan, gan hyn, gan hynny, canys, can's, herwydd, o herwydd, am, am hyny, am hynny, oblegid, obleid, o achos, o ethryb*.

Conditionals; as *O*, if, and the Adverb of Affirming *Ys* being added, *o's*, And *d* being added, *od*; and in some places they add *r, or, if. Eithr, onid, ond*, if not, unless. *Pe*, if.

Adversatives; as, *Er, or yr; cyd bo; eisioes*.

Exceptives; as *Oni*, i. e. *o's ni*, if not. *wnid*, i. e. *o nid*, or *o's nid*, if not. *Namyn, oddieithr, hagen*.

Electives; as, *Na, nag, no, nog*.

Interrogatives; as, *A, ai, oni, onid*.

Reditives; as, *Etto, er hynny, eisioes, Mai*, that; and in South-Wales, *Taw*, that.

*Chwaith* is likewise a Conjunction, *Na minnauna chwithau chwaith*. So *Chwaethach*, or rather *chwaithach*, which sounds as a Comparative from *chwaith*, and signifies, much less, so much the less. *Nid edrych arnat chwaethach dy garu. Ni rydd geiniog chwaith punt.*

## C H A P. XXIII.

### Of the PREPOSITION. *Arddodiad.*

**A** PREPOSITION is set before other Parts, either in Apposition, as, *Am arian*, for money; or else in Composition, as, *Amgylchu*, to surround.

The Prepositions used in Apposition are these; *A*, *ag*, *can*, *gan*, with. *Am*, for. *Ar*, upon. *At*, to. *Yn*, *mewn*, in. *Er*, for, notwithstanding; as, *Er mwyn*, *er maint*. *I*, to. *Wrth*, by, nigh. *Heb*, without. *Heblaw*, beside. *Myn*, by, (in Swearing). *Tan*, under. *Tros*, and in Construction, *dros*, for, over. *Trwy*, through, *Er*, *erys*, *es*, signifying time, from, since, ever since. *Er blwyddyn i ddoe. Er yn blentyn, Er ys blwyddyn.*

*Er mis nid o eisiau maeth.* B. Br.

*Lliw'r dŷn erys llawer dŷdd.* D. G.

*Er ys mis eres y myw.* Ibid.

*A roes i'm aur erys mis.* L. G.

*Aros*, for before.

*Gormodd yw gwerth bun gerth gain,*

*Aros agos i ugain.* D. G.

*Cyn*, before; *gwedi*, after, and *wedi*. *Cylch*, about; *amgylch*, round about. *Heibio*, by. *Herwydd*, by, because of, according to. *Hwnt i*, over, beyond. *Hyd*, as far as, until, unto; and its Compounds, *Hyd yn Rhufain. Hyd ar deryn dwywlad.*

*Drach*, behind. *Drach ynghefn, drych anghyfnertth.* D. G.

*Erbyn*, and *yn erbyn*, against. *Gyferbyn, gyfarwyneb*, over-against. *Erbyn, ersydd*, and *gerfydd*, by. *Erbyn ei law; ersydd*, or *gerfydd ei droed. Gydá, gydag*, with.

*Ger*, and sometimes with its primary or radical Letter *cer*, near to, by: It is used for the most part with *bron*, or *llaw*; *ger bron*, before or in presence; *ger llaw*, nigh, by.

*Uch*, above; to which is added *llaw*, and *pen*, *uwch law*, *uchben*. *Is*, under; to which is added *llaw*, *is law*, *Goruwch*, above, over. *Goris*, under, beneath.

*O fewn*, within. *Oddi fewn*, on the inside, within. *Oddi allan*, on the outside, without. *Oddiar*, over, above, from off. *Oddiwrth*, from, from off. *Oblegid, o ethryb, o herwydd*, because of. *O flaen*, before. *O gylch*, about. *O'r tu ól*, behind, beside. *O'r tu yma*, on this side. *O'r tu draw*, on the other side. *O'r tu mewn*, on the inside. *O'r tu allan*, on the outside. *O'r tu hwnt*, on, or from, the other side. *O'r parth yma*, on this side.

*Parth a, parth ag at*, towards.

*Rhag*, from, for, before. *Ymgadw rhag torri'r Sabboth*. *Rhag ofn*. To which *bron* is sometimes added. *Rhagbron*, before or in presence.

*Ac y manac, seren o'i rhac, † yn rhoi goleu*. Br. F. † For *o'i blaen*.

*Rhwng*, *ym mhlith*, *ym mysg*, between or betwixt, among or amongst. *Tua*, and in Construction *Dua*, towards.

*Dua'r nen a droi'n union*. R. C.

*Tu ag at*, towards. *Tu ag at am*, as to, as touching, as concerning.

Some of these are used also in Composition; as, *Trwy*, *try*, *trywanu*, to pierce through. *Tryfrith*, *trylew*, &c.

Some become Adverbs; as, *Cynt*, *gwedi*. *Trwy*, *y* being turned into *odd*, *trwodd*. So *Tan*, adding *odd*, *tanodd*; and *ar*, with *n* put in the middle, *arnodd*. Hence *oddi arnodd*, *odditanodd*, *oddi trwodd*.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### Of the PREPOSITIONS used in Composition.

**A**, Enhanceth the sense, *Athrist*, *achrwm*, *achar*.  
*Ad*, generally implies a repeated action, as the *Lat. re*; as *Adnewyddu*, to renew; *adseinio*, to resound: And it is in some words *Add*, *addnaid*, refuge. *Addfwyn*, *addfain*, *addfed*.

*Am*, signifies, on every side, as the *Gr. Amphi*, *Amgoch*, *amgylch*, *amnoeth*, *amddyfrwys*.

*An*, signifies privation or not, *anwybod*, *anllywodraeth*, *anghysson*, *amherffaith*.

In some words it does not imply privation; as, *Anrhydedd*, from *Rhy*, too much. *Anrhyfedd*, wonderful.

But these perhaps are from *Yn*, and enlarge the Signification.

*Ar*, *arbennig*, *ardderchog*, *sef yr hwn a dderchafwyd ar eraill*. *Ar dymheru*, *ardderchafael*.

*Cyd*, is of the same force as the *Lat. Con*; as, *Cyd-sefyll*. It is sometimes made *Cyf*, *cyfladd*, *cyfrodedd*, *cyfraid*. And sometimes before Vowels, *Cyfuwch*, *cyfun*.

*Cyn*, from *Cynt*, before, or from *Cyntaf*, first; as, *Cynt-haid*, *cyntaid*, *cyndyn*.

*Dam*, from *Dy* and *am*; *Damgylchynu*, *damlwychu*.

*Dar*; as *Darostwng*, *darfod*, *dargwsg*, *darllain*, *darmerth*.

*Dad*, from *Dy* and *ad*, undoes what has been already done, as the *English Un*; as, *Datgloi*, to unlock; *dattod*, to undo; *dadwino*, *dattroi*.

*Di*, denotes privation or not; as, *Dibechod*, *diniweid*, *dilwgr*.

*Dy*, enlarges the signification, and makes the word it is compounded with a Frequentative: as, *Dygyfor*, *dygymmod*, *dyfrys*.

*I'th lys ar ddyfrys ydd af*. Iolo.

And it is for the most part pronounced, *Di*, *dinoethi*, *dilyn*.

To which sometimes *s* is added, being inserted in the middle, from the Adverb of Affirming, *ys, dispoeri, distewi, dismoeli, distrewi, distaw, dispwyll!*

Whence sometimes *dos*, for *dys, dosparthu, dosbleidio*.

The *y* is thrown away before Vowels, as *dethol*, from *dy* and *ethol*.

*Duno*, for *Dyuno*, whence the compound, *Cyttuno*, for *Cyttuno*, as it used to be written formerly. *Dymchwelyd. Daeth*, from *dy* and *aeth*.

Thus it is added to Adverbs, *dymma, dyna, daccw, dobry, diso, ducho*. Of which we have treated already.

In some words *d* is changed into *t*; as, *Tywyll*, from *dy* and *gwyll*. *Tyred*, for *dyred*. *Tywallt*, for *dywallaw*.

*Dull oedd iw dywall iddo. L. D.*

Moreover, this Preposition turns Verbs that are Neuters into Actives, such as are no Transitives into Transitives; as, *Methu*, to fail, to perish; *difetha*, to destroy. *Glynu*, to stick; *dylyn*, to follow, to cleave to.

*Dir*, vehemently; *dirdynnu, dirwest, dirmyg*.

*Go*, somewhat; *Godrwg, golosgy, goflodi*.

When it comes before *a*, together with the *a* it is made *gwa*; as, *Gwarchae*, for *goarchae*; *gwarchadw*, for *goarchadw*.

*Gor*, somewhat; *Gorsefyll, gorllechu, gorllyfnu, gorthywys*.

But *Gor*, most frequently, is over; as, *Gorfod*, to overcome. *Gorthrechu, gorflin, gormodd, gorwag, gorfolodd, goresgyn*.

*Gwrth*, against; *Gwrth-ddywedyd, gwrthwyneb*.

*Hy*, puts on the Nature of a Preposition, and is of the same force as the *Gr. eu*; as, *Hyffordd, hylaw, hynod, hyfryd, hygoel, hygglud, hyglyw, hilyn*.

*Lled*, half; *Lledfyw, lledfarw, lled-feddw*.

*Rhy, rhybucho*, to wish frequently or greatly. When it is prefix'd to Verbs, it gives them a frequentative signification: without Composition it is an Adverb signifying, too much, excessively.

*Tra*, very; *Traderchafu, traglew, trablin*.

*Ym*: When a Verb is compounded with this Preposition, it generally denotes a reciprocal Action; as, *Ymguddio*, to hide himself; *ymgyynnal*, to sustain himself. It sometimes signifies a mutual Action; as, *Ymgofleidio*, to embrace one another. *Ymgaru, ymwneuthur*. And sometimes it gives the Verb a frequentative Signification; as, *Ymaros, ymosfyn, ymdynnu*.

*Ys, ysmala, ysbys, ystyr*.

It is in some words *es, esmwyth*; and *sy, symmudo*, for *ysmudo*.





## C H A P. XXV.

The SYNTAX. *Cystrawen.*

## Of the Construction of SUBSTANTIVES.

**S**UBSTANTIVES come together in Construction in two ways: *First*, as belonging to one thing. *Secondly*, as belonging to divers.

*First*, as belonging to one Thing.

If two Substantives, the one a Proper, and the other a Common, come together, and the Common be placed first, then *y* or *yr* is put before it; and if they be Masculines, they make no change of their Initials; as, *y brenin Dafydd a ddywedodd*. But if they be Feminines, both change their Initials into their Soft; as, *y jorwyn Fair*.

But if the Proper be placed first, and the Common last, it changes its Initial sometimes into its Soft, tho' it be Masculine; as, *Dafydd frenin. Llës fab Coel. Hywel Bobydd*.

The latter of two Substantives common hath sometimes the Preposition *o* prefix'd to it; as, *Gŵr o saer a'i gwnaeth. Benyw o olchyddes a garodd*.

And in the Northern Dialect *gan*; as, *y sant gan Bedr. Y milwr gan Arthur. Y lleidr gan Barabbas*.

*Secondly*, When two Substantives come together belonging to divers things, the latter being as it were possessed by the former, then the latter Substantive will retain its primary or radical Initial; as, *Tŷ tād Dafydd. Mam Gwenlliant*; and sometimes it changes it into its Soft; as, *I dŷ DDUW o'i dŷ ydd âf*.

If the latter Substantive be the Proper Name of a Country, Town or Place, and the former Substantive be of the Plural Number; then the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; as, *Gwŷr Lloegr. Gwagedd Llundain*. But if the former Substantive be of the Singular Number, then the latter changeth its radical Initial into its soft; and hath *o* put before it; as, *Gŵr o Loegr, Gwraig o Lundain*.

Both Substantives being Common, and not pertaining either to Manufacture or Material whereof a Thing is doue, or to be doue; the latter is immediately subjoined to the former without any Change of its Initial; as, *Cariad mam; haelioni tād; gweinidog Duw, pen bryn*.

But if the former Substantive be an artificial Piece, and the latter the material, then is the latter either immediately subjoined, without any Change of its radical Initial, if the former be Masculine; as *Tŷ coed, Môr prés*; or with a Change of its radical Initial into its Soft, if the former Substantive be Feminine; as, *Ysgubor goed. Sarph brés. Canwyll gŵyr. Fflam dân*. Or are otherwise made with *o* between; as, *Tŷ o goed. Sarph o brés. Canwyll o gŵyr. Fflam o dân*. Or Adjectively, thus; *Tŷ coedawl. Ysgubor feinir*.

If the former Substantive be the Artist, and the latter the Mate-



rial, or the Piece wrought or to be wrought, the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; without any Regard to the Gender of the former; as, *Saer coed. Góf pedolau. Gwniedyddes crysau.*

In some Respects the latter Substantive hath *i* between it and the former; as, *Gŵr i Dduw. Tád i'r ymddifaid. Amser i alaru.* And sometimes *Rhag*; as, *Ofn rhag yr haint a syrthiasai arno.*

Lastly, It is to be noted, That the Substantive possessed is ever placed after the Possessor when put in Apposition with it. But if the Substantive possessed be compounded with the Possessor, it is then placed foremost in the Composition, and the radical Initial of the Possessor is ever turn'd to its Soft; as *Cad-farch*, a War-horse, or Horse of War. *Adardy*, a Bird-house.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### The Construction of SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES.

**T**HE Substantive and Adjective agree generally in Gender, and sometimes too in Number; but an Adjective singular is very often joined to a Substantive plural.

The Place of the Adjective in Construction is generally after it's Substantive; as, *Gŵr da; dŷn gwŷch; gwraig lân; merch wen.*

When an Adjective comes after a Substantive singular of the Masculine Gender, it retains its radical; as, *Tŷ tŷg, gŵr da; dŷn doeth.*

But when the Adjective hath obtain'd the Use of a Surname, and is subjoin'd to a Proper name, the Adjective assumes its Soft, tho' its Substantive be of the Masculine Gender; as, *Hywel dda; Dafydd Gam; Idwal Foel; Iorwerth Drwyn-dwn.* And so also do other Adjectives; as, *Dafydd dduwiol; Haman ddichellgar; Lazarus dlawd.* So also, *Digon, gormodd, holl, llawer, peth, bagad, rhai,* when joined to Masculine Substantives common; as, *Bwyd ddigon; dwfr ormodd; y dynion oll; da lawer; enllyn beth; gwŷr fagad; defaid rai.*

The Adjective, after a Substantive singular of the Feminine Gender, changeth its radical Initial into its Soft; as *Gwraig dda; merch ddoeth; dyn lân.*

But when the Adjectives are placed before their Substantives (as they are sometimes) with a Pronoun possessive between, the Adjective may be the Masculine, though the Substantive be Feminine; as, *Gwyn ei llaw. Glán yw dy ferch*

Some Adjectives, being used Substantively are also placed before their Substantives, with the Preposition *o* between; as, *Llawer o feirch; Hyn o Orchwyl; mwy o gyfoeth; rhagor o enllyn; 'chwaneg o ddiod; digon o fwyd. llai o bysgod; bychan o faint, &c.*

When a singular or plural Adjective is set before its Substantive, it makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as, *Duwiol bendefig. Tlysion wragedd. Glán ferched.*

All Substantives plural, of what Gender soever they be, will have Adjectives after them beginning with their radical Initial, and most frequently of the singular Number; as, *Piccellau tanllyd. Arglwyddi caled. Gwŷr traws. Gwagedd duwiol. Dynion da.*

But the Adjective is sometimes of the plural Number, as, *Dynion doethion. Merched gwynion. Gwŷr haelion.*

*Dynion cyndynion dinerth, Tynion erchyllion a cherth.*

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, are most commonly set before their Substantives; and make no Change of the radical initial of the Substantive, whether it be Masculine or Feminine; as, *Mwynach gwr; Glunach gwraig. goreu gwr; tecca' gwraig.*

*Pob* also is ever placed before its Substantive, and makes no Change of the Initial; as, *Pob dyn; pob gwraig.* And so is *Rhyw* ever placed before its Substantive, but always makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as *Rhyw ddyn; rhyw fachgen:* Which *Naill* also doth.

Numerals are placed before their Substantives, and make no Change of their Initials; as, *Un gwr, Tri gwr, ugain gwr. Tair gwraig, pedair gwraig, ugain gwraig.*

Except *Dau, dwy*, which make the Substantive following change its radical Initial into its Soft; as, *Dau fab, dwy ferch.* So *un* before a Feminine Substantive; as, *Un wraig, un ferch.* *Tri* and *Chwe* change the Initials of the Substantives following them into the Aspirate; as, *Tri châr; chwe châr.* But in the Feminine Gender *Tair-cares.*

When Substantives beginning with *B. G. D.* are compounded with *Pump, saith, wyth, naw, deg, pymtheg, ugain, deugain, &c. Cant;* then the Substantives make the following Changes of their Initials, viz. *b* into *m*, *d* into *n*, and *g* thrown away; as, *Pumnyn, seith-wr, wythmuwch.*

Ordinals of the Feminine Gender change the Initials of their Substantives into their soft; as, *y drydedd law, yr ail glust, y bedwaredd, bummed, seithfed, &c. wraig.*

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### The Construction of PRONOUNS.

**M***i, ti, ni,* after the Preposition *i*, do sometimes throw away their own *i*, and are written *im', it', in'*, instead of *i mi, i ti, i ni.* And poetically *ym', yt', yn'.*

*Chwi* likewise, after the same Preposition *i*, throws away its own *i*; and *ch* and *w* being transposed, it is written *iwch* for *i chwi*;—instead of which we often find in the poets, *uwch',* and *ywch'.*

The Pronoun Relative is often understood in the *British*; as, *Clywais iaith ni ddyallwn,* I heard a Language (that) I understood not. *Ps. lxxx. 5. I'r farn a orchymynnaist,* to the judgment (that

thou hast commanded. *Ps.* vii. 6. *Efe a'i dysg ef yn y ffordd a ddewisio*, him shall he teach in the way (that) he shall choose, *Ps.* xxv. 12. *Et sic millies*, saith Dr. *Davies*.

The Pronouns Possessives, *Mau*, mine, and *Tau*, thine, are ever placed after their Substantives; *y* or *yr*, being also put before the Substantives; as, *Y tad mau*, *y fam fau*; *y gŵr tau*, *y wraig dau*: so changing the Initials of *mau* and *tau*, to their Softs, if their Substantives be Feminines. *Mau* and *tau*, when they have no Substantive expressed, have the Article *y* set before them; as, *y mau*, *y tau*, Masculine. *Y fau*, *y dau*, Feminine.

All the other Possessive Pronouns (except *Eiddo*) are placed before their expressed Substantives; the radical initial letter of their Substantives being changed, after *Fy*, into their Liquids; as, *fy na*, *fy mara*, &c. after *Dy*, thine, and *Ei*, his, into their Softs; as, *Dy blant*, *dy dda*, *dy fara*; *ei blant*, &c. after *ei*, her, into their Aspirates; as, *Ei phen*, *ei thad*, *ei châr*. *Ein*, our; *eich*, your; and *eu*, their, make no change of the Initials of their Substantives; as, *Ein tad*, *eich Duw*, *eu câr*.

These Pronouns are contracted thus; 'm, from *mi* and *mau*; 'th, from *t* and *tau*; 'i, from *ei*; 'n, from *ein*; 'ch, for *eich*; 'u for *eu*; and are compounded with; *A*, and *â*, with; *na*, neither or nor; *i*, to; *o*, out of.

*Ei*, his or her, and *Eu*, their, after *i*, to, are changed into *w*; as, *i'w dâd*, *i'w thâd*, to his father, to her father; *i'w tâd*, to their father. Instead of which they say in *South-Wales*, *idd ei dâd*; Masc. Gend. *idd ei thâd*; Fem. Gend. *idd eu tâd*, plur.

There are thirteen affix'd Pronouns used in Composition with Prepositions, viz. *Af*, *yf*, *of*, from *fi*, I; *At*, *yt*, *ot*, from *it*, thou; *Om*, *ym*, from *ni*, we; *Och*, *ych*, from *chwi*, you; *Ynt*, from *hwynt*, they; *O* or *aw*, from *efo*, he, that; *i*, from *hi*, she, her.

They are compounded with Prepositions thus:

*Ar*, upon; *Arnaf*, *arnat*, *arno* or *arnaw*, *arni*; *Arnom*, *arnoch*, *arnynt*, upon me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

*At*, to; *Attaf*, *attat*, *attô*, &c. to me, thee, him, &c.

*Am*, hath *dan* put between it and the affixed Preposition; as, *Amdanaf*, *amdanat*, *amdano* or *amdanaw*, *amdani* and *amdeni*. Plur. *Amdanom*, *amdanoch*, *amdanynt*.

*Can* or *gan*, with; as, *Cennyf*, *cennyt*, *cennym*, *cennych*; *Gennyf*, *gennyt*, *gennym*, *gennych*; changing *a* of *Can* and *Gan* into *e*; and *Cantho*, *canthi*, *canthynt*; or *Ganddo*, *ganddi*, *ganddynt*, retaining *a*.

*Er*, for the sake of; as, *Erof*, *erot*, *erddo*, *erddi*; *erom*, *eroch*, *erddynt*.

*Heb*, without; *Hebof*, *hebot*, *hebotom*, *heboch*, and *hebdo*, *hebdi*, *hebddynt*.

*Hyd*, (with *Ar*, in Apposition) all over; as, *Ar hydof*, *ar hydof*, *ar hyd-ddo*, *ar hyd-ddi*; *Ar hydom*, *ar hydoch*, *ar hyd-ddynt*, all over me, thee, &c.

*I*, to; as, *Im'*, *it'*, *in'*, (or poetically, *Ym'*, *yt'*, *yn'*) to me, thee, us. *Iddo*, *iddi*, *idddynt*, to him, her, them.

*Rhag*, from, or forward; as, *Rhagof, rhagot, rhagddo, rhagddi; Rhugom, rhagoch, rhagddynt*, from me, thee, &c, *Af rhagof, dôs rhagot*, I will go forward, go thou forward.

*Rhwng*, between; as, *Rhyngof, rhyngot, rhyngddo, rhyngddi, or rhyngtho, rhyngthi: Rhyngom, rhyngoch, rhyngddynt* or *rhyngthynt*; between me, thee, him, &c.

*Tan*, under; as, *Tanaf, tanat, tano, tani; Tanom, tanoch, tanynt*, under me, thee, him, &c.

*Tros*, for, or over; as, *Trosaf, trosot, trosto, trosti; Trosom, trosok, trostynt*, for, or over me, thee, him, &c.

*Trwy*, through; as, *Trwof, trwot, trwyddo, trwyddi; Trwom, trwoch, trwyddynt*, through me, thee, him, her, &c.

*Wrth*, by or to; as, *Wrthyf, wrthyf, wrtho, wrthi; wrthym, wrthyh, wrthynt*; by or to me, thee, him, her, &c.

*Yn*, in, or within; as, *Ynof, ynot, yntho* or *ynthaw* or *ynddo, ynthi* or *ynddi; Ynom, ynoch, ynthynt* or *ynddynt*; in, or within me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

The Poets use also *Ynto* or *yndo, ynti* or *yndi*.

*Cabla dy fro dda i'm gwydd i,  
A'th randir a thro yndi. L. G.*

*Seintwar o thorres ynti,  
Ni thyrr dyn ddim o'th air di. O. Ll. M.*

The poets use likewise, *Rhóf, rhôm, rhód, rhôch,* for *Rhyngof, rhyngom, rhyngot, rhyngoch*.

*Dyro, mwy i'th bryderir,  
Rhód a'r cadarn hyarn hir. G. J. H.*

*Rhowch groes rhôch a gwyr isod. L. Mon.*

*Cymmer reswm, trwm bod rhôch,  
A dod reswm da drosoch. T. A.*

*Ond na ddylit ddileu  
Y rhwym fyth y rhôm a fu. D. G.*

The Pronoun Possessive *Eiddo*, is likewise compounded with the affixed Pronouns; as, *Eiddof, eiddot, eiddo* or *eiddaw, eiddi; Eiddom, eiddoch, eiddynt*.

But besides the afore-mention'd Prepositive Compositions, Personal Pronouns are also subjunctively compounded with the Particle *Au*; placing a double *nn* between *Mi* and *Ni*, and *Au*; and *th* between *Ti*, *chwi*, *hi*, *hwy*, and *au*; as, *Minnau, ninnau; tithau, chwithau, hithau, hwythau: Hwynt*, makes *hwyntau*; and *Yntau*, is an Anomal.

Personal Pronouns have also *Hún*, or *hunan* (self or alone) subjoined in Apposition with their Singulars; and *Hún* or *hunain*, (selves, or alone) with their Plurals. See *Hún*, or *Hunain* in the Dictionary.



## C H A P. XXVIII.

## The Construction of Verbs.

**T**HE Affirmative Adverb *a* is generally put after Nominative Cases, before the Persons of Verbs, if the Verbs intend Affirmation; as, *Mi a garaf, ti a geri, efe a gar. Ni a garwn, chwi a gerwch, hwy a garant.*

But in *South-Wales* *y* is often used instead of *a*; as, *Mi y garaf, ti y geri, chwi y gerwch, &c.* And the radical letter of the Verb is then turned to its Soft.

But if any part of the Sentence be placed before the Nominative Case, the Verb then is set before its Nominative, reserving its radical Initial, and having the Adverb of Affirming *Y* prefix'd to it, if it begin with a Consonant; *yr*, or *ydd* in *South-Wales*, if it begin with a Vowel; as, *I ni y gwnaeth Duw's byd. I mi yr addawodd.* But when the Accusative Case is placed before the Verb, the *y* or *yr* is sometimes changed in *a*; as, *Cyflafan a wnaeth efe.*

*A* is never set before a Verb Substantive, but always *y*; as, *Y mae Duw yn y nef. Duw y sydd dda.*

Yet *Lewis Glyn Cothi* said, *Emrys yn y maes a wyf.*

Instead of *y* the Antients used *yd*;

*Hir yd goffeir a gofaaf. D. B. for y coffeir.*

*Na'r trihael haelach yd goffad, D. B. for y caffad*

But *y* is most commonly omitted before the Verb Substantive; as,

*Mae'r goron ym mrig eryr.*

*Mae'm mryd y corph mau'mrawd cu.*

*Duw sy dda, dwysci ddial.*

*Duw sydd a dewis iddaw.*

If the Verb begin the Sentence, and its Nominative Case come after it; then doth the Verb either immediately lead; as, *Gwnaeth y milwr gyflafan*; or it hath the particle *E* put before it; as, *E wnaeth y milwr gyflafan.*

The Nominative Cases of Verbs, whether placed before or after their Verbs, reserve their radical Initials; as, *Dafydd a ddywedodd wrth Joab*; or, *Dywedodd Dafydd wrth Joab. Duw a wnaeth y byd*; or, *Gwnaeth Duw y byd.* However, the Nominative Case of *Bu*, (was) doth sometimes assume the soft form; as, *Bu fraw yn y gwersyll. 1 Sam. xiv. 15.* And so do Nominative Cases, placed after the *third* Person Singular of Verbs ending in *ai*; whatever Moods or Tenses the Verbs be of; as, *Y gallai ddyn*, that a man could. *Pe dywedasai ddyn wrthyf*, if a man had told me. *Onid arbedai Dduw*, if GOD would not spare. *Pettai*, or *pe bai ddyn yn gallu*, if a man could.

If the Nominative Cases of Verbs Passives, which are ever placed after their Verbs, immediately follow their Verbs, they reserve their radical Initials; as, *Ofner Duw. Dysgir daioni i ddynion.* But if

some other word or words come between the Passive Verb and its Nominative, then doth the radical Letter of the Nominative turn to its Soft; as, *Dysgir i ddyinion ddaioni.*

A Noun Collective singular may have a Verb Plural as well as a singular; as, *Y bobl a symmud*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{odd.} \\ \text{asant.} \end{array} \right.$

So when two Proper Names come before a Verb, the Verb may be indifferently singular or plural; as,

*Pedr ac Ioan*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{aeth} \\ \text{aethant} \end{array} \right\}$  *i'r deml.*

Accusative Cases coming after Verbs (whether immediately or at a distance) whatever Person the Verb is of, do change their Radicals into their Soft; as, *Duw a wnaeth ddŷn. Parodd gywilydd i mi. Y milwyr a wnaethant ddisfrod. Dengys Duw drugaredd. Portha hugail da braidd yr ARGLWYDD.*

But if the Accusative Case begin the sentence, it retains its radical letter; as, *cyflafan a wnaeth y milwr.*

When two Accusative Cases, in Apposition, come after a Verb, the latter is connected to the former by the Particle *yn*; as, *Cefais gosp yn wobr am fy mhoen.*

The Infinitive Mood makes no Change in the radical letter of the word govern'd of it; so the word govern'd immediately follow the Infinitive Mood; as, *Na chynnyg wneuthur cam á neb.* But if some other word or words come between the Infinitive Mood and the word governed, then the radical Initial of the word governed is turned to its Soft; as, *na chynnyg wneuthur á neb gam.*

Nouns come after Verbs of Filling, with the Preposition *o*; as, *Llenwi ysgubor o ŷd.* As also with *ag* and *á*; as, *Llenwi llestr á gwin, llenwi pŵrs ag arian.*

Verbs of Abounding have *o*; as, *Amlhau o dda. Lliosogodd o gyfoeth. Cyfoethogodd o rás.*

Of Agreeing have *á*; as, *Cyttuno á'th elyn.* And Verbs that are of a contrary signification; as, *Ymladd á dau.*

Of Accusing, have *o*; as, *Pwy a'm hargyhoedda i o bechod? Cyhuddo dŷn o ladrad.*

Of Arraying, have *á* or *am*; as, *Gwisg dy hun á phais. Gwisg bais am danat.*

Of Asking and Intreating, have *i* or *gan*; as, *Arch iddo, gofyn iddo, erchais ganddo, gofynnais ganddo.*

Of Buying, have *gan*; as, *Prynais farch gan Ioan.*

Of Calling upon, have *ar*; as, *Galw ar Ioan. Llefain ar Hywel. Gweiddi ar Ithel. Cyfarch ar y lleuad.*

Of Communicating, have *á*; as, *Cyfranna á'r tlawd.*

Of Defending or Delivering, have *rhag*, or *oddiwrth*; as, *Cadw ni rhag niweid. Gwared ni oddiwrth bla.*

Of Harkening to, have *ar*; as, *Gwrandawodd yr ARGLWYDD ar ei weddi.*

Of Loading, have *á* or *ag*; *Llwytho ag awr, ag arian, á thrysor.*

Of Meriting, have *ar*; *Haeddu ar ddŷn.*



Of Receiving, have *gan*; as, *Cefais hyn gan Lywarch. Cymmer gan Ioan.*

Of Withdrawing, have *o* or *oddi*; as, *Aeth o'i wlad. Dôs oddi yma. Cilia oddi-wrthyf.*

Verbs signifying Practice or use, have *o*; as, *Ymarfer o fwynder i baob. Arfer o zynwyr.*

Verbs signifying a Passion of the mind, have *wrth*; as, *Digiodd wrth y llanc. Tosturia wrth y tlawd. Trugarhau, creuloni, ffrommi, chwyddo, afrywiogi, sorri, wrth ei gydymmaith.*

The Instrument wherewith a thing is done, is induced with *â*, between it and the Verb; as, *Taro â chleddyf, â ffon. Brathu â cholyn. Lludd â chyllell.*

Nouns of Price follow the Verb with *Er*; as, *Gwerthu er punt; prynu er arian.* And sometimes with *Am*; as, *Prynais am chweugein.*

Verbs Passives have *gan*, with the casual word of the Person acting, after them; as, *Pryuir march ganddo. Cyhuddir y gwr o frad gan ei was ei hun.*

The third Person Singular of all Tenses is used indefinitely of any Person, especially if the Nominative Case be emphatical. And the use of this Construction is most frequent in the Verb Substantive: as, *Ai ti yw brenin yr Iuddewon? Mi yw'r winwydden, a chwithau yw'r canghennau.*

*Gwŷr a wna gŵr yn wrol.*

*Gŵr a wna gwŷr yn ei ôl.*

*Aed y traed hŷd atto'r ŵyl. G. Gl.*

*Mi a circh yt y march hwn. I. T*

*Dynion a wna dau wyneb.*

*Di a gynnull yn dég uniawn. G. Gl.*

*Minneu â'm gwawd tafawd da*

*Am ei esgair a'i mysga.*

When a question is asked in the Present Tense, the answer is made by the same Tense of the same Verb; as, *A weli di hyn? Gwelaf. Wyt ti yn clywed? Wyf. A geri di fi? Caraf.*

If the question be in the Preterperfect Tense, and the Emphasis be in the Verb, the Answer is made, if Affirmative, by *do*; if Negative, by *Na ddo*. Or otherwise, by repeating the Verb, and putting it in the proper Person, if an affirmative answer: but, if Negative, by repeating the Verb, and putting *Na* before it; as, *A geraist di hyn? Cerais, or do; or negatively, Na ddo, or na cherais.*

But if the Emphasis be in some other words, the question is made by *Ai*, and the answer is made affirmatively by *Ie*, yes; or negatively by *Nage*, no; as, *Ai hwn a geraist? Ie, or Nage.*

When a question is asked in the Future Tense, the answer is made by the same Tense, or by the Future *Gwnaf*, I will do; as, *A geri di? Caraf or gwnaf.*

Absolute Sentences are made by a Conjunction and the Infinitive

Mood of the Verb; as, *A'r Brenin yn dyfod*, the king coming, or whilst the king came: Of the Infinitive being understood; as, *A ni yno*.

~~~~~

C H A P XXIX.

Of the *Construction* of ARTICLES.

Y Is ever placed before Words beginning with Consonants; and before *w*, when *G* is thrown away from the Word, as being Feminine; as *Y wraig*: And sometimes before Words beginning with *I*; as, *y Iaith*. *Yr* is never put entire but before such Words as begin with Vowels.

These Articles restrain or determine the Sense of the Word they are put before, to some Particular: in the same Manner as the definite Article *the* in *English*.

When Words of the Masculine Gender have an Article set before them, their radical Letters are not changed; as, *Y gŵr*, *y brenhin*: But if they be Feminines, their Initials are changed into their soft; as, *Y frenhines*, *y wraig*.

When a *Welsh* Verb, Preposition, or other Particle, ending with a Vowel, come before a Substantive or Adjective beginning with a Consonant as well as Vowel, and if *the* be found in the *English* between them: Then is *'r*, of *yr*, added to those Words ending with Vowels, and the Substantives or Adjectives make no change of their radical Initials, if Masculines; but change them into their Soft, if Feminines (so those Feminines begin not with *Ll* or *Rh*); as, *Cospir bradwr*, *Cospir anfadwr*, *Y tad a'r fam*, *Na'r tad na'r fam*, *Trwy'r tad a thrwy'r fam*, *O'r tad ac o'r fam*, *I'r tad ac i'r fam*, *Cospir tad a chospir fam*, *Y grasol dad a'r drugarog jam*, *Y drugarog fam a'r grasol dad*, *Myfi yw'r* (or *ydyw'r*) *dŷn*.

Proper Names have not the Articles set before them, because they do of themselves *individually* or *particularly* distinguish the Things or Persons, of which one speaks: and they being thus particularly distinguished, need not any more particular Distinction. And for this Reason the word *Duw*, signifying the *Supreme Being*, has no Article before it, except where *HE* is distinguished from the false Gods of the Heathen, as in *Act. xvii. 24*. *Y Duw a wnaeth y byd a phob peth sydd ynddo*, &c. So likewise the names of *Countries*, *Cities*, *Rivers*, &c. have no Articles before them.

Yet the Ancients commonly set an Article before *Proper Names*; as, *Y Cynon*, *y Giwn*.

An Article is not put before the former of two Substantives, when they betoken divers things.

C H A P. XXX.

The Construction of ADVERBS.

A An Adverb of asking and affirming, makes the word following it change its radical Initial into its soft; as, *A fu ddŷn drynmach, ei frŷd? DUW a ddiwedodd.*

Na, ni, o na, before words beginning with *B, D, G, Ll, Rh*, make the Initials of those words soft; as, *Na flysia, na ddywaid, na ŷl, na wna, na ladd, na rodia.*

Except Verbs Substantives, which are used, sometimes with a radical, sometimes with a soft Initial; as, *Dywedodd na byddem gwaeth. Na fydd ymrysongar.*

Ni beiddiaf dy rybuddiaw. D. G.

*Ni beiddiaf, ni bu addas,
Ganu dy gerdd gan dy gŷs. Ior. F.*

Ni feiddiaf rhag anfoddau.

And so before any other Verbs, in the Poets:

Ni metha larwm Mathae. G. Gl.

Ni mynnen am ei einioes. D. Ed.

*Pam ar fonedd a gwŷdd gwiw
Brawd iarll na bwridd eurlliw?*

They change the radical Initials of Verbs beginning with *C, P, T*, into Aspirates; as, *Na chŷr, ni phŷr, o na thawit.*

Words preserve their radical Initials, when they come after any of these adverbs following; viz. *Agatfydd, ai, fe allai, allan, nid amgen, amgylch, ond antur, yr awrhon, cyn, o ddamwain, diammau, diau, digon, dioer, o'r diwedd, yn ddiweddar, yn ddiwethaf, ebrwydd, eisoes, erllynedd, etto, cusys, fal and fel, felly, yn foreu, y fory, fry, i fynu, gwedi, gwŷll, heddyw, yn hollawl, nid hwyrach, llawer, mal, malpai, megis, mewn, mwy, myn, mynych, nad, na's, nid, nis, o ethryb, o herwydd, oddi-accw, oddi-draw, oddi fewn, oddi yma, oddi-yna, odduchod, oddisod, yn ol, ond odid, onid, p'le, sef, tra, tradwy, yn drŷgywydd, tranoeth, trennydd, i wared, weithian, y leni, ym, ymaith, ymron, yn ymyl, yna, ynawr, ys, ysgatfydd.*

The Adverbs following make the words, which come after them, change their Initial Consonants into their Soft; viz. *Accw, achlŷn, adolwg, adolwyn, aie, daccw, dobry, doe, draw, dyfry, dymma, dyna, e, fe, fo, gormodd, i, iddo, llyma, llyna, nag e, nycha, oddiar, rhy, syrn, swrn, taran, wele, ychydig.*

These Adverbs, *Agos, bellach, beunydd, echdoe, yma, yno*, when Verbs follow them, suffer them to retain their radical Initials; but if Substantives follow them, they change their Initials to the soft form,

Braidd and *Prin*, before a Verb, have *y* between them and the Verbs, in Affirmations, the Verb retaining its radical Initial; as, *Prin y dug o'r pren degwm.*

When *na*, negative comes after them, Soft; as, *Braidd na lithrais.*

When compounded with Nouns, they make them change their Initials likewise into the soft Form; as, *Braidd gyfwrdd, braidd gôf.*

It is usual in *Welsh* to multiply Negatives; *Ai am nad oedd dim beddau yn yr Aipht?*

All Interjections make the Nouns following them change their Initials into the Soft; as, *Hà elyn; tyred ŵr.* But when Verbs come after them, they retain their radical Initials.

When we say, *o DUW*, and the like, *o* is set by itself, and *DUW* absolutely, *q. d. u, DUW.*

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the *Construction* of CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions, *A*, *na*, or *no*, and *oni*, change the Initial of the word following them into Aspirate; as, *Mam a thad. A chig dy Sainct i fwystfilod y ddaear. Na phen na chynffon. Oni chaf; oni pheri.* But *Oni* has sometimes the Radical; as,

*Oni myn un am enaid,
Ymroi i Syr Rŷs, marw sy raid. T. A.*

As also the Soft; as, *Cospir di oni weithi.*

Mor and *Cyn* make no change of *Ll* and *Rh*; as, *Cyn llyfned, cyn rhatted. Mor llawen, mor rhŷdd.*

They change all the other mutable Consonants into the Soft; as, *Mor dŷg, cyn decced, mor grŷf, cyn gryfed.*

Words keep their radical Initials, when they come immediately after any of the Conjunctions following, viz. *Ai, can's, canys, cyd bo, chwaith, chwaithach, eithr; er, o ethryb, etto, hagen, o herwydd, er hynny, mai, nes, namyn, oblegid, obleid, onid, onis, on'd, os, or, pe, pes, taw, yr.*

Ped, if, is used before Vowels: except before the Tenses of the Verb-Substantive *Bod*, which hath a soft Initial; as, *Ped fyddwn, ped fyddit, ped fyddai, &c.*

Ped fuaswn, ped fuasit, ped fuasai, &c.

Or it is incorporated with the Verb, thus;

Sing. *Pettwn, pettit, pettai.* Pl. *Pettym, pettych, pettynt.*

Sing. *Pettaswn, asit, asai.* Pl. *Pettasem, asech, asent.*

The Conjunctions, *Am, can, gan, neu, pan*, change the radical Initial of the word following it into its Soft.

When a Substantive comes after the Conjunction *Hefyd*, it has a soft Initial; as, *Gwnaeth ddrwg, hefyd gyflafan.* But if a Verb

follow, it retains its radical Initial; as, *Dywedodd, hefyd tyngodd.*

O, requires the radical Initial after it; as, *O ceri fi.* Sometimes the Aspirate; as, *O chyfyd rhai i'm herbyn,* Psal. cân. xviii. 48.

C H A P. XXXII.

The Construction of PREPOSITIONS.

THE Prepositions following have a radical Initial after them, viz. *Amgylch, ar draws, cylch, er, er ys, erbyn, o fewn, ger bron, gerllaw, goris, goruwch, gwedi, gyferbyn, heblaw, heibio, o herwydd, hwnnt i, is, islaw, o ethryb, o gylch, oddifewn, rhag, rhwng, uch, uoch, uwchlaw.* And *Yn* before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, and words whose radical Initials are *Ll* and *Rh*.

Am, ar, at, can, gan, i, heb, o, oddiar, tan, tros, trwy, wrth, have soft Initials after them.

Words following *A, tua, gyda,* change their Radicals into Aspirates.

Hyd, may have either a radical or soft Initial.

When the Preposition *Yn* is joined to Nouns in the Signification of the Ablative Case, it hath the Liquid Form, and changeth its *n* into the Liquid of the word following; as, *Canol, yng-nghanol,* and for brevity's sake, *ynghanol. Pen, ym-mhen. Ty, yn-nhy. Bara, ym-mara. Duw, yn-Nuw. Gŵr, yng-ngŵr,* and *yngwr.*

When it denotes Quality, State, or Change of a thing, or Distribution, it changes the Initials of the Words following to the soft Form; as, *Ese a fydd yn ben, a thi a fyddi yn gynffon.* Deut. xxviii. 44. *Mi a'th wneuthym yn DDUW i Pharao.* Exod. vii. 1. *Hi a aeth yn wialen.* Ib. iv. 4. *A'r holl ddyfroedd y rhai oeddynt yn yr afon a drowyd yn waed.* Ib. vii. 20. *Mi a'th wnafl yn ddoeth, yn ddysgedig, yn gyfoethog, &c. Hwy a lús, yn ŵr, yn wraig, yn fychan, yn sawr, yn ddrwg, yn dda, &c.*

Moreover, Prepositions are compounded one with another; as, *o,* adding the Syllable *ddi,* is compounded with the following Prepositions; *Ar, oddiar; amgylch, oddiamgylch; ger bron, oddi ger bron; rhwng, oddi rhwng; am, oddiam; wrth, oddiwrth; gyda, oddi gyda, tan, oddi tan; tros, oddi tros; trwy, oddi trwy; gan, oddi gan.* So; *i fynu, i wared.*

They are also compounded in the same Manner with Adverbs of Place; *oddi-yma, oddi-yna, odducho, oddiso, oddifry, oddiobry, oddi-draw, oddi-arnodd, odditanodd, &c.*

C H A P. XXXIII.

The Construction of *Prepositions* used in Composition.

A Is compounded with words beginning with Aspirates; as, *A-thrist, achlust, achwlm, achwyn.*

These following change the radical Initials of the Words they are compounded with into soft; *Add*, as, *addfwyn, addfed.* *Am*, as, *amgylch, amdo.* And compounded with *Dy*, as, *Damgylchynu.*

Ar, as, *Arbennig, ardderchawg, arwerthu, ardymeru.*

Ad, as, *adfywio.* *Dad*, as, *dadwino.* *Lled*, as, *Lledfyw.* *Go*, as, *goddrwg, gobrudd.* *Gwrth*, as, *gwrthddywedyd.* *Hy*, as, *hybarch, hyfryd.* *Dar*, as, *darfod, darostwng.* *Rhy*, as, *rhybucho, rhybued.* *Di*, as, *dibechod, diler.* *Dy*, as, *dygymmod, dygyrch.* And *di* for *dy*, as, *dilym.* *Dir*, as, *dirdynnu, dirwestu.*

So *Dys*, and *dis*, *dos*, which come from it, save only that the soft Consonants after *s* seem to sound stronger; *Dosbarthu, dosparthu, dosbleidio, dospleidio.*

Ym is also with a Soft; as, *Ymuroli, ymbleidio.*

Gor, before the Initials *b, d*, doth change them into the soft form; as, *Gorfod, gorflwng, gorddwfr, gorddyfn.*

Before *m*, it sometimes retains the radical Initial; as, *Gormodd, gormail*; and sometimes changes it into the Soft; as, *Gorfoledd.*

It changeth the Initials *P, C, T*, into Aspirates; as, *Gorthrechu, gorthrymmu, gorphwys, gorphen, gorchymmyn, gorcheifn, gorched, gorthir, gorthorch, gorthew, gorthaw.*

Nid gorthaw a wnaf wrth a garwyf. C.

Before other Initials it retains the Radical; as, *Gorllyfnu.*

An, before *Ll*, and *R*, is sometimes used with the Radical; as, *Anllywodraeth, anrhydedd.*

Sometimes with the soft Initial, and *n* being turned into *f*; as, *Afluniaidd, aflafan, afrywiog, afreolus.*

An, and *Cyn*, before the radical letter *C, P, T, B, D*, are used in the liquid form, the *n* being changed into the Liquid of the word following, as in the Preposition *Yn*; as, *Cywir, anghywir; Cân, cyng-nghanedd.* And more concisely, *Anghywir, cyngghanedd. Perffaith, am-mherffaith; porth, cym-mhorth. Teilwng, an-nheilwng; twrf, cyn-nhyrfu. Brûd, am-mrwd. Duwiol, an-nuwiol.*

Before *G* and *M* it is used with the Soft; *Gŵr, anwr. Marwol, anfarwol.*

Cyd, is used with a soft Initial; as, *Cyd-ladd, cyd-ddwyn, cyd-fasnach.*

Sometimes before *Ll, Rh*, and Vowels, *d* is changed into *f*; as, *Cyfladd, cyfled, cyfrodedd, cyfelin.*

Cyd in others, has the same Construction as *An* and *Cyn*.

Cynt before Vowels and *H* remains unchanged; as, *Cynt-haid*.
 In others it is unconstant, and learned by use; as, *Cym-mru*, *cym-
 mhlith*; *cyn-rabad*, *cyndyn*; *cyssefn*; *cyntefn*.

Tra, before *C*, *P*, *T*, has an aspirate initial; as, *Tra-chadarn*,
tra pharod, *tra-thenau*, Before others the Radical; as, *Tra-blin*,
tra-dyfal, *tra-glew*, *tra-mawr*.



A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
WELSH LANGUAGE,
POINTING OUT IT'S
ANTIQUITY, COPIOUSNESS,
GRAMMATICAL PERFECTION,
WITH
REMARKS ON IT'S POETRY;
AND
Other Articles not foreign to the Subject.



BY THE LATE
REV. JOHN WALTERS, M. A.



—Antiquam exquirite Matrem.
VIRG.



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A
DISSERTATION
ON THE WELSH LANGUAGE.



NESCIRE quid antequam natus sis acciderit, id est, semper esse puerum, says Cicero; and it is a saying that, if duly attended to, and suffered to have it's natural influence upon the mind, will awaken a man's curiosity, and spur him on in his researches into Antiquity, while either History leads the way, or probable Conjecture lends it's friendly clew.

And since we find that the way to *things* is generally by *words*, our first object in the pursuit ought to be the acquisition of Language, which to *Britons* especially must be the *ancient British* or *Welsh*, as being not only the original Language of this Island, but also the oldest, or, at least, one of the oldest living Languages in the World. But lest what I have thus cursorily advanced should be contested by any one, or be looked upon as a groundless assertion, I shall proceed by regular steps to Investigate the Antiquity of the *Cambro-British* or *Welsh* Language, and not absurdly expect that an *Ipse dixit* should any where pass for a proof or demonstration. And the first step in this Investigation shall be a critical enquiry into the Etymology of the term, name or appellation.

on, whereby this Language is expressed or denoted, *first*, by it's original Proprietors the *Cambro-Britons*; and, *secondly*, by the *English* at this day, as transmitted to them from their *Saxon* Ancestors.

The Ancient Britons, *viz.* the Natives of *Wales*, call their Language *Cymra-eg*, i. e. the Language of the *Cymry*. Now *Cymry*, or (as it ought to be written according to the most approved Orthography) *Cymmry* is the plural of *Cymvro*, a word compounded of the Cambro-British *Cyn* (signifying, first, primitive, original, &c.) and *Bro* (i. e. a region or country). And lest any one should think this a forced derivation on account of the change of the letters *n-b* into *m-m*, let it be observed that, according to the genius of this Language, *Cyn* in composition changes it's *n* into the Liquid of the word following; thus, *Cymmru* (the original matrix or producer, i. e. native country) from *Cyn* and *Bru*; *Cym-mrodorion* (the Aborigines or first inhabitants of a country) from *Cyn* and *Brodorion*, sing. *Brodor*; &c.

Yet it must not be dissembled that *Cymmru* might with (at least) equal propriety be written *Cyn-fru*; and *Cym-mrodorion*, *Cyn-frodorion* (the *f* in both being sounded like the *v* English); and probably the ancient pronunciation corresponded with *this* last mode of spelling: but what gave rise to the Orthography, that prevails at present, might be this; namely, that our Ancestors the *Cambro-Britons* made use of *m* and *b*

promiscuously to express the modern sound of *f* Welsh, or *v* English, as hath been incontestably shewn by the learned and ingenious Mr. *Edward Llwyd* in his *Archæologia Britannica*, p. 226, and 228; so that those letters had then two sounds each allotted them, *viz.* their present universal sound, and that particular one above-mentioned. Thus, *Cym-mru*, it is very probable, was originally written *Cyn-mru* or *Cyn-bru*, though pronounced as if written, according to the present mode of spelling, *Cyn-fru*; but when, by the improvement of Orthography, *m* and *b* came to be used only to express their modern, universal, and unvaried separate sounds, the *n* in *Cyn* was changed, *Euphoniæ gratia*, into *m*, and *Cyn-mru* or *Cyn-bru* came to be spelt, as at present, *Cym-mru* (*Cym'ry*) or *Cynbru*, the traces of which last mode is not obscurely discovered in *Cambria* (the Latin name of *Wales*); in *Cumbria* (the Latin name of *Cumberland*), where a branch of the *Ancient Britons* maintain'd their ground, and were governed by Princes of their own 'till the 8th Century; in *Cimbri*, the ancient inhabitants of *Jutland* and *Holstein*; in *Cantabria* (*Cynta-bru*), the country of the *Cantabri*, an ancient people of *Spain*, bordering on the bay of *Biscay*; &c.

Cym-mry then (or, or as it is written at present, *Cym'ry*) can signify nothing else, at least in my opinion, but the *Aborigines* or *Indigenæ* (first inhabitants or natives) of a country; which meaning of the word seems

to be implied and alluded to, in *Cæsar's* description of *Britain*, when he says [*“Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in Insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt.”*] “The inner part of *Britain* is inhabited by such as are recorded by tradition to be originally produced in the Island.”

If the above-given (which, I think, will admit of no dispute) be admitted as the true meaning of the word *Cym'ry*, the inference will be natural; namely, that *Cym-ra-eg* (the ancient British) is the aboriginal Language of this Island of *Great Britain*.

I now proceed to trace out the Etymology, and enquire into the signification of the word *Welsh*, the term whereby the *English* of our days, as also their *Saxon* Ancestors did before them, express the *Cambro-British* Language.

Welsh is derived from *Wales*, and this again (if we believe an old story quoted by Sir *Henry Spelman*) from *Guala*, daughter to *Cadwaladr* the last king of the *Britains*, and wife to *Ina* king of the *Saxons*, who began his reign A. D. 689. No, says Dr. *Brady* (who quotes this story in order to confute it) “*Wales* never had it's name from her, but from the *Saxon Wealh*, which signifies a Stranger; and both the *Britains* and their language being strange to the *Saxons*, they called them *Wealhs*, or Strangers, &c.”

The *Doctor*, it must be owned, hath sufficiently disauthorised the story of *Guala*, and, consequently, destroy'd the foundation of the Etymology of *Wales* founded

there-upon; nor, indeed, did it require any uncommon abilities to discover the falsehood, and expose the futility of a Legend, that had in it so many evident marks of fiction. But let us examine whether he hath been equally successful in establishing what he hath thought proper to substitute in it's stead. Is it at all probable that the *Saxons* should be so little acquainted with, —should have so forgotten the *Britons*, by whom they had at first been called in as auxiliaries, and with whom they had afterwards had daily struggles for victory and empire for Centuries together:—is it at all probable, I say, that the *Saxons* should have so forgotten them after all this, as to call them Strangers in their own country? as to call them aliens, as it were, in their own houses?—It cannot be. It is true, Dr. *Brady* is not singular in his Derivation of *Wales*; for the learned *Wotton* hath, in effect, advanced the same doctrine. His words are these—“*Populus hic, cujus leges exhibemus, se ipsos Wallos nunquam appellabant. Cambros (Cymry) se ab omni memoria vocabant et etiamnum vocant. Lingua sua Cymraeg (Cambrica) ab incolis appellatur. Nos Seison (Saxones) vocant, et Linguam Anglicanam Seisneg (Saxonicam). Angli illos Wylisce (Wallos) i. e. Peregrinos vocabant ab Inæ regis temporibus ad nostra usque sæcula; seque ipsos indigenas regionis suæ fuisse existimabant, postquam Britannos veteres in regionem, quæ an obis Wallia vocatur, detrusissent.*” In English

thus--“This People, whose laws we offer to public view, never call'd themselves *Welsh*. They always did, and still do, call themselves *Cymry*. Their language the inhabitants style *Cymraeg*. They call us *Seison* (Saxons), and the English Tongue *Seisneg* (the Saxon). The *English* ever since the time of king *Ina*, have called them *Wylisce* (Welsh) i. e. Strangers; and reckoned themselves the natives of their country, after they drove the *ancient Britons* into the country, which is by us called *Wales*.”

Yet neither of these learned men were the original Authors of this etymological stroke of Criticism, for we find Sir *Ed. Coke*, in his *Comment upon Littleton*, displaying his skill in Etymology as follows;—“*Wallia* cometh of the *Saxon* world *Wealh*, which signifieth *Peregrinus* or *Exterus*, for the *Saxons* so called them; because, in troth, they were Strangers to them; being the remains of the old and ancient *Britons*, a wise and warlike Nation, &c.”

When an Author of note happens to advance any thing plausible and specious upon an intricate subject, we may often observe the same supinely copied even by the *learned* and *ingenious*; and thus suffered to pass unexamined, without either doubt or contradiction for years, nay some times for ages; till some hardy Critic arises, who, distaining servilely to tread in the steps of others, and to be led blind-fold in the trammels of Authority, examines with

from *Guala*; for it is not pretended that she was born 'till many years after this Poem was written. Nor is it less clear that it is not derived from *Wealh* (a Stranger); for, not to insist upon what *Verstegan* says, namely, that *Fremetling* in the old *Saxon* tongue is the only word for *Stranger*; not to insist upon this, I say, it is entirely incredible that the *Saxons* should become so totally unacquainted with the *Britons* in the space of 90 years, as to have no other name but *Strangers* to express them by, though they had fought under their banners, and received pay from them for the first ten of the ninety; and, after they had projected the design of becoming their masters, had been obliged to measure swords with them every day.

Having advanced thus far in sapping the foundation of the air-built opinions of others, I shall now proceed to establish my own; nor is it, I confess, altogether my own, for *Verstegan* and *Rapin* have espoused the same in substance before. And it is this,.... That *Wallia* is derived from *Gallia*, and the English *Wales* from the French *Galles* or *Gauls* (a people or nation of the ancient *Celtæ* called by the Romans *Galli*); that the *Saxons* gave the *Britons* the name of *Wallish* or *Wallis* (by contraction *Walsh* or *Welsh*), i. e. *Gauls*, judging them to be of *Gaulish* extraction; that *Wallish* is the *Saxon* or *German* mode of writing and pronouncing *Gaulish* or *Gallish* (in French *Gaulois*) by changing the *G* and *Gu* of the

French (and *Latin*) into *W*, which is commonly done, as may be observed in *War* (anciently *Warre*) for the French *Guerre*, *Ward* for *Garde*, *Wardain* (now *Warden*) for *Gardien*; &c. and it is well known that *French* authors express our *Wales* by *Gaul-es*, and *Cornwal* (*Cornwales*) by *Cornugaul-es*. Whence, I think, it may be fairly inferred that *Wallish* and *Gallish*, otherwise *Gaules* and *Walles*, have one and the same signification: and that the ancient inhabitants of this Island were originally the same people with those of ancient *Gaul* (now *France*); which seems to be sufficiently confirmed by *Cæsar* in his *Commentaries*, where we are told that the *Britons* and *Gauls* differed not much in their *manners* and *customs*; but more expressly by *Tacitus* in his *Life of Agricola*, who tells us that the two nations differed not much in their *Language*. This difference consisted in dialect only, I suppose; and this, probably, was no more than what there is at this day between the dialects of *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*.

It is evident from the critical observations of our learned *Camden*, and of the great *Bochart* among the French, that the most ancient names of *cities*, *towns*, *rivers*, *mountains*, &c. in several parts of France, and every where in Great-Britain, are naturally, and without the least straining, resolved or analyzed into *Cambro-British* (i. e. *Welsh*) etymons that are admirably expressive of the reason of the appellation; which to me

is a conclusive argument that they received their name from this Language. For instance: *Uxellodunum* (a town of *Guyenne* in *France*), from the *Celtic* or *Ancient British* *Uchel* i. e. *High*, and *Din* or *dun*, i. e. *a city* or *town*; and the situation of the town, which is upon an eminence, affords the strongest presumption that the given etymology is the true one. *Axelodunum* (now *Hexam* in *Northumberland*) seems to have the same derivation.

Muridunum, or (as it is found in some copies of *Antonine's Itinerary*) *Muridunum* (in *Welsh* *Myrddin*) is derived from *Myr* and *Din*, q. d. *Sea-ton*. *Cebennæ* (high-ridged mountains in *France*, now *Cevennes*), from the *Cambro-British*, *Cefn* (pl. *cefnau*), the ridge of a mountain. *Arar* (a river of *France*, now *la Saone*), from the *Cambro-British*, *Araf*, *Slow*; and nothing can be more expressive of it's property, for it's course is so slow that it can hardly be discerned; which hath given it the epithets, *lentus*, *segnis*, *pigerrimus*, *dubitans quo cursus agat*, &c. which we meet with in reading the *Latin* poets. Let these few suffice at present; though, if it was necessary, a great many similar examples might be produced.

I flatter myself that enough hath been say'd to convince all that are open to conviction, that the ancient *British* language (now called *Welsh*) was one and the same in the main with that of ancient *Gaul*, now *France*. My Business now shall be to

trace it higher still; and that may be easily done, if the extensive learning and critical sagacity of Bishop Walton, who quotes *Boxhornius* for his authority, will be allowed to have sufficient weight, and to be decisive in the dispute. Writing of languages in his *Proleg. in Bibl. Polyglot.* l. S. 14. the Bishop hath these words, *Quædam tamen inter linguas nobis cognitæ quasi cardinales, e quibus multæ aliæ pullularunt, a doctis recensentur;—Tartarica quæ longe per Septentrionem vagatur, ad quam multæ Europæorum et Asiaticorum linguæ antiquæ referendæ, si Boxhornio credendum, ut antiqua Gallica, et Britannica, cujus reliquiæ adhuc in Wallia manent.*” Which may be Englished thus;—“Some however of the languages that we are acquainted with are reckoned by the learned as *cardinal*, out of which many others are sprung; for instance, *the Tartarian* which is of vast extent in the North, to which many of the ancient languages of *Europe* and *Asia* are to be referred, if we may believe *Boxhornius*, as the ancient *Gaulish* and the *British*, the remains of which are still extant in *Wales*.” But I am by no means disposed to acquiesce in any thing vague and indeterminate upon the point, and therefore shall proceed in the pursuit ’till I meet with something explicit and conclusive. It would be an argument of insensibility to the merit, as well as ingratitude to the memory, of that Oracle of the British language the learned Dr. *Davies*, not to pay a respectful attention to his sen-

timents on this article. And they are these, as delivered by him in his *Ad Lectorem Præfatio* before his Dictionary:—“*Nos nostram inter matrices Europæ linguas, multis suffragantibus, refragante nemine, numeramus; longe antiquissimam esse dicimus, ut et Camdenus; Aboriginum hujus Insulæ linguam fuisse non dubilamus, &c.*” Englished as follows, “Our language we reckon among the mother-tongues of *Europe*, having many suffrages for this our opinion, without a single one against it; we affirm it to be *by far the most ancient*, as *Camden* also does; we make no doubt of it’s having been the language of the first inhabitants of this Island, &c.” Here we may observe, that *Dr. Davies* pretends not to any further discovery, than that the *ancient British* language belonged to the class of European mother-tongues. But *Aristarchus non videt omnia*. The great Luminaries, that have since shined upon the antiquarian world, were not then risen. *Llwyd* and *Pezron*, those Prodigies of Celtic knowledge, and Boast of *British Antiquaries*, had not then appeared on the stage of Literature. The *former* of these, by his *Comparative Etymology* which makes a part of his celebrated *Archæologia Britannica*, hath pointed out a method of, and laid down very easy rules for, reducing all the ancient and modern tongues of Europe to one general source and common origin. The *latter*, in his *Antiquite de la Langue et de la Nation de Celtes*, hath proved, by

his amazing skill in languages and history, that this *common origin* of the European tongues, was no other than the *ancient Celtic*; and that again derived from the *Gomarian* and *Iaonian* or *Ionic*, the languages of *Gomer* and *Javan* the sons of *Japhet* after the confusion at *Babel*: that the *Celtic* was the language of the *Titans*, a great and warlike nation, who spread themselves not only over all the *Lower Asia*, but also over the greatest part of *Europe*, and under the conduct of their princes, *Acmon*, *Uranus*, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, &c. erected a vast empire, and made their language universal; of which language the *Geek*, *Latin*, *Teutonic*, *Gaulish*, *British*, *Irish*, &c. are but different dialects, somewhat disguised and altered by mutual intermixtures, by the different pronunciation of different countries and the polishing and refinement of *Grammarians*. In the course of his researches, this learned *Armorican* has given the etymologies of *proper names*, of *rivers*, *towns*, *mountains*, &c. in the countries over which the *Titan* empire extended itself, as also *those* formerly inhabited by the *Gauls*, the descendants of the *Titans*. And these, most of them at least, so naturally resolve themselves into *Celtic*, i. e. *British*, etymons, that they seem to me to carry conviction along with them that they are derived from that alone, and from no other language.

Tho' the Authorities already produced will, probably, be thought by all those, whose opinion a writer on the subject ought

to regard, amply sufficient to establish the point in hand; yet there is one still behind, *qui unus instar est omnium*;—who, if all the rest were entirely lost, might alone supply their place with advantage; and this is the exquisitely learned and amazingly industrious *M. Bullet*, who, in his *Memoirs sur la langue Celtique*, “appears to have made some progress, as a professed Critic expresses it, in all the languages of the earth.” This Gentleman has run in the same course with his countryman the learned *Pezron*, but has out-stript him in the race, and advanced so far beyond him as to make the *Celtic* to be a dialect of the original language communicated by the Creator to the first Parents of mankind. And admitting the primitive language to have been the *Hebrew*, which, I fancy, very few will dispute, he is not singular in his opinion; for a very learned person of our own Nation, in his *Enquiries concerning the first inhabitants, Language, &c. of Europe*, published about the same time, supposes the *Celtic* a sister-dialect of the *Hebrew*. Here also co-incides in effect what *Dr. Davies* hath advanced on this head, whose words are, “*Mihi, si sensu meo abundare permittor, ab omnibus Europæis et Occidentalibus linguis, saltem quales nunc et multis retro seculis fuerunt, alienior esse videtur, quam ut ab illis derivari posse vel somnietur. Eorumque arridet sententia qui Babele natam existimant. Orientalium matricum unam esse opinor, aut certe ab Orientalibus immediate*

prognatam. Pro qua licet opinione ut pro aris et focis dimicare nolim, ausim affirmare, Linguam Britannicum tum vocibus, tum phrasibus et orationis contextu, tum literarum pronuntiatione, manifestam cum Orientalibus habere congruentiam et affinitatem." In English, "This language (i. e. the British) seems to me, if I am allowed to have any judgment of my own, to be of a genius so different from all the European and Western languages, at least such as they are at present and have been for many ages past, that there is not even the slenderest foundation for thinking it might be derived from them. And I am best pleased with their sentiment, who deem it to have taken it's rise from *Babel*. It is my opinion that it is one of the Oriental mother-tongues, or at least immediately sprung from these. For which my way of thinking, tho' I would not contend as if life and fortune depended upon it, yet I may venture to affirm that the *British* tongue hath an evident agreement and affinity with the *Oriental* languages in it's words, phrases, composition or structure, and pronuntiation of it's letters."

Whosoever well examines the character of the last-quoted Author, will be apt to lay no small stress on his determination, as being one who was in every respect qualified to judge on the point. The learned *Nicolson* in his *Historical Library*, under the Article *Dictionaries*, expressly pronounces *Dr. Davies's* to be "a book which shews it's excellent author to have

been perfectly acquainted with all the learned languages, as well as his own mother-tongue." And the industrious *Wood*, in his *Athene Oxoniensis*, gives us his character in these words;—"He was esteemed well versed in the history and antiquities of his own nation, well versed in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* languages, a most exact critic, and an indefatigable person, and well acquainted with curious and rare authors." Thus qualified, he spent at least between forty and fifty years of his life in studying the language of his country, in consequence of which he rendered himself a perfect master of the ancient *British*, and had no inconsiderable share in translating the *Holy Scriptures* into it; as may be gathered from his *Prefaces* to his *Grammar* and *Dictionary*, collated with their different *Dates*. And it may be justly say'd of him as was also say'd of *Dryden*, that if he had written nothing but his *Prefaces*, these alone would have been sufficient to have acquired him a great name.

Though it may be thought, by this time, to be unnecessary for the elucidation of the subject; yet I can by no means prevail with myself not to mention the ingenious *Rowlands* on the occasion, who, in his *Comparative table of languages*, hath paralleled 300 *Hebrew* words with an equal number taken from the ancient languages of *Europe*, corresponding therewith both in sound and signification, so as to evince an affinity and near resemblance between them.

And having remarked that, of these 300 *Hebrew* words, more than half that number answer our present *British* or *Welsh* sounds, as near as can be expected at so remote a distance both of time and place, he very naturally concludes, "That the *British* tongue, having more of that *original* language in it than all the rest together, may merit the esteem of being reckoned the *most ancient*, and *least corrupted*, language in this western part of the world."

Considering the narrowness of the limits I had, at my first setting out, prescribed to myself, I find I have been already rather prolix than otherwise on this head; and, therefore, would fain dismiss it, but cannot perceive how I can do this with so good a grace, and so much to my reader's satisfaction as to leave him engag'd with the learned *Holloway*, who will not fail to entertain him with abundance of *British* words naturally derived from Hebrew *Originals*; nor doth he ever seem to be so well pleased, as when he is thus employ'd. His general method is, *first* to derive a *British* root or primitive from a *Hebrew* one; *then*, to trace it in it's derivatives; and *lastly*, to consider it's metaphorical acceptations. And being struck with the naturalness and facility of the derivation, and the affinity of both sound and sense, he sometimes concludes thus; "This, by the way, shews the great *antiquity* of the *British* language, with it's wonderful simplicity, and close dependence on the *Hebrew*, of which, ex-

amples in vast numbers might be given." Sometimes thus;—"Perhaps no derived Language can shew the like agreement with the *original*." And sometimes, in the strains of admiration, thus; "With what pleasure and advantage might persons learned in *this* language (i. e. the *ancient* British) read the *Hebrew!*"

Let this suffice to shew the *Antiquity* of the *Cambro-British* language; it's *Copiousness* comes next in course to be considered.

Nothing can be more derogatory to a language than a paucity of words, and a scantiness of expressions. The most vigorous parts must soon flag under such restraints, and the liveliest Genius grow tame and languid under such perpetual checks. A prose-writer in such a language will labour under an inconveniency analogous to that of a man walking in fetters; and the poet in it may not unaptly be compared to a wretch attempting to run loaded with double-irons. The ancient *English*, or more properly the *Anglo-Saxon* language, seems to have been originally very scanty; and this we may infer from the necessity it was under of borrowing from others, where-withal to supply it's own deficiencies. The English language indeed, as it appears in it's modern garb, discovers nothing of it's original meanness and pristine nakedness; so far from this, that it exhibits at present a very specious figure; but it hath learned the art to make itself thus fine

with the spoils of other languages, i. e. of the *Greek, Latin, Italian, French, &c.* and if each of these was to resume it's own, proud Master *English* would be much in the same predicament with the Jack-daw in the Fable, which when the birds observed strutting about in feathers not his own, they all at once fall a pluming of him, and when each of them had assumed what originally belonged to himself, the cox-comb bird was reduced to his former shabbiness, and rendered a truly ridiculous object.

A language copious in it's words, and abounding in variety of expression, is the delight of the Orator, and is essential to the very existence of the Bard. It enables the former agreeably to vary his diction, and to round his periods to a charming degree of sweetness: the latter it enables ever to avoid a disgusting sameness of versification, and to produce a melodious variety in his lines.

What hath been say'd of the *English*, may, with very few exceptions, be affirmed of most of the modern languages of *Europe*; which however they may differ in other respects, agree in this, *namely*, That they borrow their *technical terms*, and names of the Sciences, from the *Greek*: and this is a proof of their native poverty and domestic scantiness.

But the *Cambro-British* or *Welsh* language is possessed of native ornaments, and unborrowed treasures. It rivals the celebrated *Greek* itself in it's aptitude to form

the most beautiful *derivatives*; as well as in the elegance, facility and expressiveness of an infinite variety of *compounds*: but if we compare these language in regard to *primitives*, especially those that are synonymous, the *Greek* with all it's boasted copiousness must here give way. The learned *Humphrey Prichard*, touching upon this point in his celebrated Preface to Dr. *J. D. Rhys's* Grammar, hath these words; —“ *Lingua (sine dubio) derivationibus, compositionibus, vacuum aptitudine, et sermonis venustate adeo dives ut ad cujuslibet artis cognitionem exprimendam, facilius aut faelicus nihil exoptari poterit.*” The substance whereof is as follows;—“ A language *this* (beyond all dispute) so abounding in derivatives, compounds, propriety of words, and beauty of expression, that for the purpose of communicating the knowledge of any art or science, nothing that was attended with greater facility, or more happily calculated, could possibly be wished for.” And the Great Dr. *Davies*, whose sentiments on the subject will not fail to engage the attention of the Learned, in his Preface to his Dictionary writes;—“ *Composita in nostra lingua tam sunt numero infinita ut ne Græca quidem in hac parte concedat copiae tantopere jactatae, quæ tamen in compositionibus ut plurimum sita est.*” In English; “The compounds in our language are so infinitely numerous, that in this respect it by no means falls short not even of the so much boasted copiousness of the

Greek, which however lies mostly in its compounds."

But what hath been here asserted, I shall proceed to explain and confirm by a few examples. *Horizon* is an Astronomical term of *Greek* extraction, and made use of to express *The circular line that limits the view and bounds the sight*. This term *Cicero* would fain Latinize; and the *Latin*, we must own, was by no means an inexpressive language, especially in the mouth of a *Cicero*; but *Finiens*, or *Orbis finiens*, is (in my humble opinion) flat and languid, when compared with the native energy of the original term *Horizon*. Here *Seneca* too would try his skill, but with no better, if with equal, success; for *Finitor* will be hardly thought to mend the matter. The *French*, probably out of a consciousness of the innate debility of their language, never attempted a translation of this term, but have always used it, without either mask or disguise, in its primitive form. The *English* also have borrowed and retained the term without any transformation, whether it was from a fondness of copying after their *good* neighbours the *French*, or from what other motive, I will not take upon me to determine. But whether *Terfyn-gylch*, the *Cambro-British* term answering to the *Greek* be not equally expressive and conveys an idea equally distinct and nervous with *Horizon*, I shall not hesitate to submit to the determination of any one, that is but tolerably acquaint-

ed with both languages. From a kind of presaging confidence of a decision in my favour, I was going to cry out,—*Ex uno discite omnes*; but upon recollection, I have reason to know that man-kind in general are more tenacious of their opinions, upon how slight-soever a foundation they may at first have been entertained, than to suffer themselves to be beat out of them by a single argument, tho' ever so cogent and convincing. I therefore proceed in the business of exemplification. *Grammar* is a term borrowed from the *Greek*, and used with little variation by the *Latin*, *French*, *English*, &c; but the *Welsh* are under no necessity of borrowing from others while they have so significant a term of their own as *Llythyreg*. I might with equal propriety instance in the terms *Arithmetie*, *Astronomy*, *Logic*, *Music*, &c; but whoever will but take pains to consult the *English-Welsh Dictionary*, just published in *Quarto*, will be fully convinced of the truth of what is here advanced.

In respect of synonymous primitives the *Cambro-British* language is rivaled by few, but excelled by none, except it be the *Arabic*, which may be say'd to be *bewilderingly* copious; for, if what we are told by some Authors be true, the *Arabians* have no fewer than a thousand words whereby to express a *Sword*, and three hundred that signify a *Lion*.

But the *Cambro-British* compounds and decompounds have always been, and ever

will be, the admiration of all that are acquainted with the language: for here we may observe *two, three, four, five,* and sometimes *six* words coalesce so naturally, through the change of initials, as to produce harmoniousness of sound, as well as expressiveness of sense. For instance, *Teulu* (rectius *ty-lu*) signifying *a Family*; compounded of *Ty* a house, and *Llu* a number of persons united together. *Tylwyth*, a Family; compounded of *Ty* a house, and *Llwyth* a tribe. *Cynmaethlu*, a family; compounded of *Cyd* together, *maeth* nourishment, and *llu* a band or company; *quasi dicas*, A company of persons boarding together. *Llathr-gein-dlos-fwyn* is an epithet for a fine woman, and it is compounded of *Llathr* bright, *cain* (fem. *gain*) fair, *tlws* (fem. *dlos*) beautiful i. e. in person, and *mwyn* (fem. *fwyn*) gentle i. e. in manners. *Gor-lathr-gein-deg-fwyn* is an epithet much of the same signification with the former, but heightened by the prepositive particle *Gor* i. e. very or exceeding. *Cym-mhleth-aur-grwydr-gein-dorch*, i. e.

Of many a braid of golden hue

The weaving beauteous wreath,—

Tho' these last decompounds—these *sesquipedalia verba*—have nothing rugged in their sound or structure, yet by these I would represent, not what usually *is*, but only what occasionally *may be*, done in this *copious* language.

I now proceed to consider it's *Grammatical Perfection*, and in order to this I shall

lay before the reader the common or generally prevailing *Welsh* Alphabet, with the similar sound of each Character in a collateral column, *viz.*

Characters. Pronounced.

A, as *A* English in *Man*; but when circumflexed, as in *Mane*.

B, as *B* English.

C, as *K* English, or *C* hard in *Can, come*, &c; never soft, as in *Cease, City*, &c.

Ch, as *X* Greek properly pronounced, the English having no sound similar to it.

D, as *D* English.

Dd, as *Th* English, in *Then, They*, &c. i. e. soft; not hard, as in *Think, Third*, &c.

E, as *E* English in *Ten, Fen*, &c; but when circumflexed, as *Ea*, in *Bear, Rear*, &c.

F, as *V*, in *Very, Vile*, &c; or as *F* English in *Of* (bv).

Ff, as *F* English, in *Fan, Fight*, &c. or as *Ff* English, in *Of*.

G, as *G* English, in *Gain, Get, Gone*, &c, i. e. hard; never soft, as in *Gin, Gender*, &c.

H, as *H* English, in *Hand, House*, &c.

I, as *I* English, in *Hid, Bid, Rid*, &c; but when circumflexed, as *Ee*, in *Deed Feed*, &c.

L, as *L* English.

Ll, is *L* strongly aspirated, and can be represented in English only by *Lh*, or *Llh*.

M, as *M* English.

N, as *N* English.

Ng, as *Ng* in the English, words *Bring*,

King, Long, Song, &c.

O, as *O* English in *Gone*; but when circumflexed, as *O*, in *Bone*.

P, as *P* English.

Ph, as *Ph* English, in *Physic, Philosophy, &c.*

R, as *R* English.

Rh, as *Rh* English, in *Rhetoric, Rheum, &c.*

S, as *S* English, in *Sense, Since, &c.*

T, as *T* English, in *Ton, Tun; Temper, &c.*

Th, as *Th* English, in *Thanks, Thick, Death, &c.*; but never as in *Then, They, &c.*

U, as *I* English, in *Bliss, Miss, This*; but if circumflexed, as *Ee* in *Green, Seen, &c.*; or rather something like *U* French, in *Un* or *Une*.

W, as *O* in the English particle *To*, or *oo* in *Good*; but when circumflexed, as *oo* in *Boon, Moon, Noon, &c.*

Y, in any syllable of a word, except the last, as *U* English in *Burn Churn, Hunt, &c.*; or as *i* in *Bird, First, &c.*; but in the last syllable of a word (whether the word consist of *one* or *more* syllables), as *i* English in *Birth, Girth, Mirth, Sin, &c.*; or as *i* Latin in *Vis Virtus, &c.*; except that in these Monosyllables, *Y, ydd, ym, yn, yr, ys, fy, dy, myn*, it retains its former sound, i. e. of *U* English in *Burn Churn, &c.*—N. B The both sounds of *Y* are represented nearly in the English word *Sundry*; but *more perfectly* in the Latin word, *Nunquis*; and *entirely* in the Welsh words, *Hyuny, Ulythyr, myfyr,*

pybyr, ystyr, &c. Let it also be noted, that the circumflexed *Y* hath one and the same sound with the circumflexed *U*; yet, for etymological reasons, the one ought never to be used for the other.

I have been thus express and minute on the sounds of the *Letters*, as well knowing that whosoever is but well-informed in this article, must of course know to read the *Cambro-British* Language; for in *this*, as well as in those celebrated Languages of *Greece* and *Rome*, every Character set down in a word is fully and distinctly pronounced in reading, so as to produce one uniform and unvaried sound. *Here* no written Character is ever whimsically sunk in pronunciation, or forced to express a multiplicity of sounds, as in the *English*, the *French*, and other modern language. Let any one but learn the Alphabet and the power of it's letters, and he shall need no further aid or assistance in the article of reading; for *then* the work is done, and the labour is over.

It must, however, be considered that it is imposible to read any language with propriety, without an acquaintance with it's *Accent*; but in the *Welsh* this is easily attainable; for all it's words (of what quality soever), consisting of more than one syllable, are accented on the *Penultima*, excepting *Verbs* ending in *au* and *oi*, together with contracted *Verbals* derived from the *former*, which have their *Ultima* circumflexed. So that with regard to *accentuation*, this our Language hath confessed-

ly the advantage, not only over the *English*, but even over those *learned Languages* the *Greek* and *Latin*: for the rules of *accenting* in the *former* of these, i. e. the *Greek*, as being made to clash with, and, as it were, to fly in the face of the natural *Quantity* of syllables, are unnatural, perplex, and intricate; and in the *latter*, one ought to be well-skilled in its *Prosody* and laws of *Versification* before he pretends to read with any degree of accuracy. But the native simplicity of our Language, in this point, never appears to equal advantage as when contrasted with the *English*, whose mode of Accent is at this day capriciously puzzling, as having of late been continually shifting with the veering Taste of the Times, which is as unsteady as a weather-cock: nor hath the celebrated *Johnson** with all his literary abilities—with Learning and Reason at his side, and Fame in his train—been able to subdue the ever-changing *Proteus*, reduce him to, and fix him in, the natural shape. A young Fellow, whom Fortune hath stationed as a Reader in some place of eminence, and on whom Nature (to atone for his mental deficiencies) hath bestowed a melodious voice, will out of meer vanity, an ostentatious desire of distinguishing himself, form the project of altering the prevailing mode of *Accentuation* and of introducing a new one; and this he will have sufficient authority to

* Dr. Samuel Johnson, Author of the English Dictionary, the Rambler, &c. &c.

effect by means of the above-mentioned advantage. This principle (i. e. a desire of being taken notice of) which is implanted in every human breast, for want of being properly directed and kept within due bounds, hurries men on to make themselves oftentimes ridiculous, and sometimes pernicious to Society. Actuated by *t'us* the *Frenchman* formerly came tripping a minuet down the middle isle or nave of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, who being asked by his companion that stood amazed at his behaviour, what he meant by it, answered very jovially, "*On doit faire quelque chose pour se distinguer.*" And it was this same principle, that influenced *Erostratus* in acient times to set the temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* on fire. But from what cause or principle soever it may have sprung, it will evidently appear to the candid Critic and competent Judge in these matters, that the state of the English Accent at present is inconsistent with all *Analogy*, is in *some* cases dubious and uncertain; and in *others*, forced, affected and unnatural. If what is here asserted be void of foundation, and the charge groundless, let any one but take the pains to refute it, his argument shall be fairly weighed in the scale of Reason, and I solemnly promise not to preclude, but always to preserve my mind open to, conviction. I wish, and would greatly rejoice, to see every stain of affectation wiped off—every brand of imperfection erased—from a language so elegant and expressive, as the English is in it's pre-

sent (in other respects) improved state. And why this may not be accomplished, reason there is none. It is a task easy in itself, since nothing more is requisite for the purpose than to lay down a few comprehensive well-digested rules, uniformly deduced from analogical principles, and to have these fixed as a standard by proper authority. Why should any foundation for so disgraceful a charge be suffered any longer to remain?

“Pudet hæc opprobria nobis

“Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.”

These scandels we with indignation hear. And yet must own th' accus'd we cannot clear.

What hath been here say'd, with regard to the English Language, may, if the Reader pleaseth be considered as a kind of digression, and not intimately connected with the subject in hand.

That which hath most of the appearance of difficulty in the Welsh Language (especially to those that are strangers to, or but superficially acquainted with, it) is the *Variation* of these letters, *viz. b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, rh, t*, when they are *initial*, i. e. begin a word; and which, from this their changing quality, or disposition to vary, are styled *mutable or convertible Consonants*. But this difficulty is only apparent, and not real, arising from a distant and superficial survey of the matter, and, consequently, will vanish away upon a closer inspection; for, let any one but examine the point with proper attention, and he will find these *Vari-*

ation of Initials conducted by express and definitive Rules; and founded upon a judicious and laudable principle, namely, that of smoothing the pronunciation of the Language, and thereby rendering the Reading of it easier, more melodious and agreeable. Nor yet is this altogether appropriate to the *Welsh*; for we find in the *Hebrew* a parallel to this, as far as it goes, but not so extensible, in those six Letters of the Alphabet called by the Grammarians *Begadkephath*, which have an *attenuated* or an *aspirated* sound, as they are, or are not, marked with the point, *Dagesh*. In the *Greek* too we find something analogous to this; namely, in those Consonants called *Mutes*, which change their sounds from the *hard* to the *soft*, and thence to the *aspirate*, and yet, in every Variation, retain an evident alliance with each other; and instances of this I might give in the Characteristics of Greek Verbs, but that I deem it unnecessary, since the point hath been so lately illustrated by the learned and ingenious Dr. *Llewelyn* with a happiness and facility peculiar to himself.

It may not be improper here to remark, that, in the Change of Initials in the *Welsh* Language, the strictest regularity is always observed: for this change is never admitted, but between Letters of the same organ; so that *dentals* are never changed into *labials*, nor *labials* into *dentals*; &c.

In those celebrated Languages of Antiquity, the *Greek* and *Latin*, the *terminations*

of words were generally affected by *preceding* parts of speech; so that the *agent*, in that case, acted at some distance: but in the *Cambro-British* Language, a *foregoing* word acts for the most part, with an immediate influence upon the *initial* Letter of the *subsequent*; which, in my opinion, is more natural.

Whosoever would know more of this matter, let him consult Dr. *Davies's* Grammar, or *Gambold's*, or *Richards's* prefixed to his Dictionary; and let him bestow but half the attention, upon any of these, that is requisite in order to attain a competent skill in either the *Latin* or *Greek* Grammar; then, if he can, let him withhold his approbation from, and refuse his assent to, what hath been here advanced with regard to the perfection of the Grammar of the *Welsh* Tongue. But if any one should be so prejudiced against the Language, as to be obstinately deaf to what-ever argument may be produced in it's favour; and should take up this Pamphlet with a determined resolution not to be convinced by any reason it may contain; let such know that it was never intended for his perusal.

I come now to make some Observations on the Poetry of the *Ancient Britons*, whose "language seems to be particularly adapted for poetry," says an ingenious Author, whom few will accuse of partiality to it; for, when he hath with no little pains, and some taste, erected a kind of Pillar in honour of it, he applieth his pick-ax with so

much dexterity to the foundation, that with a single stroke he lays it level with the ground. On the side of praise he mentions so many articles as it's indisputable property, that, being added together, form a very considerable aggregate in it's favour: but he never fails to set down such particulars on the other side, as will, upon their being summed up and the necessary deduction made, exhibit a clear balance against it. "It's variety (i. e. of the *Welsh* language), copiousness, and even harmony, is to be equalled by few, perhaps excelled by none;" says this *elegant* Writer, in a fit of good humour. And again;—"This language,—however extraordinary it may seem to some, on account of the multiplicity of gutturals and consonants with which it abounds,—has the softness and harmony of the *Italian*, with the majesty and expression of the *Greek*." Handsomely (and, if I know any thing of the matter, *justly*) say'd! But, is there not a palpable inconsistency between these encomiums, and what follows at no great distance:—"The poets (says he), or such as pretend to be such, arrogate to themselves a most unwarrantable poetical licence of coining words, for the sake of sound; and this they will seldom scruple to do, whenever they want a word for rhyme. Hence the greatest part of their poetry, is nothing more than melodious nonsense, a perfect jargon of harmonious sounds. And when translated, scarce reducible to common sense. This

unbounded poetical licence, though generally, yet, is not universally adopted. For there are not wanting many poets, who seldom claim this unwarrantable prerogative of coining words *ad libitum*."

Any one (tho' ever so great a stranger to the language and it's poetry,) that reads the above-cited passages with proper attention, must perceive that the former ones clash with the latter; if not in direct terms, yet certainly by necessary consequence: or at least, that it is very improbable, and next to impossible, that the latter assertion should be true, if the former ones are so. What, in the name of Reason and Common-sense, should induce the poets to set about coining words, which they knew could be of no value, as having no meaning; when a language, copious, harmonious and expressive as the *Welsh* is represented to be, display'd it's stores, and submitted to their choice, a boundless variety of words of known significations, and established authority? If, in reading the Works of our venerable Bards, we happen to meet with a few words whose meaning cannot at this day, perhaps, be clearly ascertained; are we, from this accidental ignorance of our's, immediately to conclude that they were coined, for the sake of rhyme, by those bards, in whose works we happen to find them? We might as often as we, in reading the *Greek* and *Latin* Classics, stumble on a word whose meaning hath been obscured by the rust of Antiquity, with equal reason infer

that the Writer, who useth it, was the coin-er thereof; and that he minted it for the sole purpose of making out the verse, without regarding in the least whether it had any meaning at all or no. The inference, unless I am greatly mistaken, would be equally wise, natural and judicious in both cases.

I am really at a loss to account for the motive, that could induce a Writer of distinguished talents so dis-ingenuously to satirize the *Welsh* nation; for I cannot possibly consider *the Letters from Snowdon* in any other light, than that of a *masked* Satire.

Let the Author of these *Letters* enjoy, *if he can*, the secret pleasure that ariseth in the honest Author's breast from the consciousness of his having done justice to his subject, in treating it with faithfulness and sincerity.

The Bards have been always considered by *Cambro-Britons*, and deservedly too, as the guardians of their Language and conservators of it's purity. In this light they were view'd by the celebrated Dr. *Davies*, as is evident from his having chosen, in the compilation of his Dictionary, to rely *chiefly* on their authority: and this he might very safely venture to do, since he well knew (as appears from the Preface to his Grammar) that their old Laws expressly forbad the Bards to introduce any new words into their compositions. But enough of this; and, indeed I am glad to

have finished the task of refutation, which I entered upon not without some degree of reluctance.

The *Welsh*, in the structure of it's Poetry, is widely different from all other languages both ancient and modern; for here-in we may observe such a peculiar ingenuity in the selection and arrangement of words, as to produce a rhythmical concatenation of sounds in every verse; which concatenation is so characteristic of, and essential to *Welsh* poetry, that, exclusive of this, it could have no existence. With regard to the texture and versification of their poems, no bards, in any language, ever surpass'd the *Welsh*; or even equal'd them, if we may depend in this case on the judgment of *Edmund Pryse*, Archdeacon of *Merioneth*, who was as well acquainted as any man living with the rules and genius of *Welsh* poetry; and whose talents, as a *Latin* poet, appear by no means contemptible from the specimen we have of them in a Copy of verses, written by him when he was eighty years of age, and which may be seen prefix'd to *Dr. Davies's Grammar*. On the poetry of his native country, his words are;

*“Ni phrofais, dan ffurfafen,
Gwe mor gaeth a'r Gymraeg wen.”*

Which may be thus English'd,
*Of all the tissues ever wrought,
On the Parnassian hill,
Fair Cambria's web, in art and thought,
Displays the greatest skill.*

The laws of poetical composition in this language are so strict and rigorous, that they must greatly cramp the genius of the bard, but that there is, in the language itself, a particular aptitude for that kind of alliteration and jingle, which constitutes the beauty of it's poetry.

The English reader may perhaps be able to form some *faint* idea, some *imperfect* notion of the singularity of the *Welsh* language in the formation or construction of it's poetical numbers, from the following stanza on *Envy*; viz.

“A Fiend in Phæbus' fane he found
That yonder grew, yet under ground,
Sprung from the spawn of spite;
The Elf his spleen durst not display,
Nor act the devil in the day,
But at the noon of night.”

I would not here be understood as if I intimated that there was the least similarity in the form of the stanza, but only in the structure of the verse. For tho', with regard to the former, the *Cambro-British*, Muse hath, at the instance of her votaries, condescended to put on various other garbs, where-in she hath appeared not only not ungraceful, but even with some degree of dignity and ease; yet the robes she hath ever gloried in are the *Twenty-four* celebrated *ancient British Metres*, unknown to every Muse besides, and where-in she hath always shone with unrival'd lustre in native Majesty confest. Some, from a very slight acquaintance with the *Welsh* language have

magisterially pronounced it to be harsh, rugged, and incapable of expressing soft and melodious sounds: but to be convinced of the falseness of the assertion one need only read the following couplet, which was written on a *Harp*; viz.

“Mae mîl o leisiau meluson,

Mal mêl o hyd ym mola hon.

I despair of being able to convey the melliflence of these lines in any other language, but, I believe, the sense will be found to be pretty nearly expressed in this distich, viz.

Within the concave of it's womb is found,
The magic scale of soul-enchanting sound.

The *Greek* and *Latin* poets, especially *Homer* and *Virgil*, have been greatly admired for their singular skill in adapting the *sound* to, and making it expressive of, the nature of the thing they described; thus dexterously varying their Numbers with the varying Theme, and ever accommodating their words to the Subject with the nicest taste and discernment. Various instances of this have been produced; some of which, it must be acknowledged, carry their evidence along with them; while others seem to depend, for this particular beauty attributed to them, entirely on the imagination of the critic. But it may be justly say'd that no Poets ever display'd greater masterliness, in this respect, than the *Welsh*; nor was there ever a language, more happily calculated than theirs for the exhibition of this beauty, in all its va-

riety and extent. There is nothing in Nature more awfully grand and majestic than the sound of thunder: and yet I believe, I may safely venture to appeal to the ears of the reader, for the truth of the remark I am going to make; namely, That the sound is, with an amazing happiness, made an *echo* to, and, as it were, a *picture* of the sense in the following distich;

“Tân a dŵr yn ymwriaw,
Yw'r taranau dreigiau draw.”

Englished.

The roaring thunder, dreadful in it's ire,
Is water warring with aerial fire.

In order to justify my remark, I might here proceed to analyze the quotation; point out the frequent repetition of the* *canine letter*, the most expressive of a hoarse and rumbling sound of any in the Language; take notice of the concourse and assemblage of the most broad-sounding vowels, the most broad-sounding diphthongs, &c. - - -but I have lodged my appeal with the reader, and, as I have no reason to distrust either his judgment or his candour, have no desire to withdraw it.

When a Language deals largely in circumlocutions, and makes use of a multiplicity of words for the conveyance of it's sentiments, it is a sure sign of it's native debility and scantiness of expression: for we may observe in this, as well as in some other cases, that they, who can the least

* i. e. R.—sonat heic de nare canina
Litera— PERSIUS.

afford it, are the most lavish and profuse. But the glory of a Language is an expressive brevity, and a perspicuous conciseness; and of this, a thousand happy instances might be produced out of the Works of the *Cambro-British* Bards. Judge of the rest by the following specimen; viz.

“Gwŷr a wnâ gwŷr yn wrol,
Gwŷr a wnâ gwŷr yn ei ol.”

Englished,

Brave men with bravery will their leaders fire,
Brave chiefs their men with bravery will inspire.

If these few cursory and superficial remarks, and such as are by no means worthy of the Subject, should yet have the good fortune so far to excite the curiosity of any person of taste and Judgment, as to engage him in the study of the Language and it's Poetry; I dare undertake that he shall have no reason in the sequel to think his time misemploy'd, or regret the pains he shall have bestowed upon the pursuit: for here he will find the most melodious numbers, the most poetical diction, the most nervous expression, and the most elevated sentiments, to be met with in any language, whether ancient or modern; and if any of, or all, these be the student's object, he cannot possibly be here disappointed.

It is pretended by those, that are no friends to the *Welsh* Language, that there is nothing extant in it, that is worthy of the perusal and attention of the gentleman and

the man of letters. The answer probably will, as it justly may be, that there is at this day in print an excellent *Body of Laws* originally written in the language, and published under the sanction of the highest authority in those days; *viz.* The Laws of *Howel Dda.* "A perfect Chaos," replies the Objector, who, you may safely conclude, never spent an hour in the examination of them; perhaps, never *saw* them in his life. It would be quite idle to offer any thing by way of argument, in favour of them, to a person of this temper; I shall therefore detain him no longer than while I observe that the *learned Dr. Wotton* was of a different way of thinking; who, having acquired a critical skill in the language, thought it worth his while to bestow an excellent *Latin* translation with notes upon these laws, though, to the great regret of the Common-wealth of learning, he did not live to publish these fruits of his labour and study; but the loss was happily supplied, in this particular, by the *Rev. and learned Mr. William Clarke*, who has favoured the Public with an elegant edition of these, introduced by an excellent Preface of his own.

We have the *Bible*, that system of Divine truth, in this language, being translated into it by persons eminently learned and pious, who, as appears from the translation, were unbiassed by preconcieved notions and opinions, un-influenced by bigotry, and un-tinctured with the frenzy of wild enthusi-

asm ; who upon this occasion, as well as upon all others, learned from the Holy Scriptures to “speak the words of soberness and truth.” Here, as far as I am capable of judging, are no perversions of texts for the unworthy purposes of supporting absurd and impious tenets, the shocking inventions of gloomy fatalists, and the wayward whimsies of disordered brains. This translation is remarkable for the purity of the language, and a native simplicity of style which so eminently characterises the Original: for it hath been observed by the skilful in both language, that there is a surprizing affinity between the *Hebrew* and the *Ancient British* in their idioms, peculiarities of style, and mode or turn of Expression.

There is an original Composition in the *Welsh* Language entitled—*Y Bardd Cwsg*, i. e. The Visionary Bard—consisting of three Visions, *viz.* The Vision of the *World*; the Vision of *Death*; and the Vision of *Hell*. This is a species of Satire, partly literal, but mostly allegorical, wherein Vice, Folly, and Vanity are lashed in a very masterly manner, being drawn in the most hideous (i. e. their most proper) forms, and represented in all the sad variety of Woe. In this performance are the boldest and most poetical Personifications, the liveliest and most animated Descriptions, and the noblest Flights of Imagination any where to be met with in either prose or verse. *Don Quevedo's* Visions deserve by no means to

be named with these, as will be perceived and acknowledged by any one that will but compare them together, though ever so superficially. I have hear'd of a person that was so much in love with *Don Quixot*, that he took the pains to learn the *Spanish* language, in order to have the pleasure to read his favourite author in the original. I should not at all wonder if many were to learn the *Welsh* language, that they might be able to read the *Bardd Cwsg*, could they but once form an idea of it's excellence.

I might here proceed to specify some Historians of credit; some Bards of renown, *Phœbus's* undoubted Sons; some Relics of Antiquity, that have hitherto escaped the devouring jaws of Time, which are still extant in the *Welsh* language, some in print and some in manuscript: but I am persuaded that what hath been already produced is abundantly sufficient to awaken the attention of the Curious and Candid; and as to those of a different disposition, I might almost as well attempt to raise the dead, as to rouse them out of their lethargy, and engage them to lend an attentive ear to any thing that happens to thwart their Prejudices.

There are some even among the sons of *Cambria* (but they are *degenerate* sons), that have conceived such an unaccountable dislike and aversion to their *mothertongue*, their *native* language,—that they have not scrupled to wish it exterminated, and every me-

morial of it erased from off the face of the Earth! But is it possible that *these* should be descended from the *Ancient Britons*? It cannot be. No;—It cannot be. *These* certainly must be the offspring of aliens (*Normans, Flemings, &c.*) that have by intrusion formerly got footing in the country. To be a passive and unconcerned spectator of (tho' one should not proceed so far as to be aiding and active in) the extirpation of the language of one's Ancestors, betrays a tameness of spirit, and a servility of disposition, by no means becoming a Gentleman, or one that hath any ancestry to boast of. Whether a few mercenary Tradesmen, a few tricking Drovers, &c. may, or may not be something incommoded by the existence of more languages than one at a time in a Nation, is an enquiry of too little importance to employ the serious thoughts of the Cultivators of language and literature: for, the particular advantage of such individuals is an object not worth the care of the liberal and enlarged Mind, when that comes in competition with more interesting considerations, namely, the concerns, both temporal and spiritual, of a numerous People.

It may be observed that they, who, being *Welshmen* by birth, have lately commenced *Englishmen*, and either have, or pretend to have, forgot their mother tongue, are generally the most rancorous against it, in order, I suppose, to manifest their affection for that which they have espoused. And here.

in they imitate turn-coats in religion, especially Protestants that revolt to the Roman Catholics, who, in order to shew their zeal for the Church they have adopted, generally persecute that which they have deserted.

It is highly absurd, and little short of madness, for any one to pretend to treat of the Antiquities of Britain without an acquaintance with, or a competent skill in the *Ancient British Language*; for, without this, no extent of learning,—no industry of research,—no critical sagacity, will ever be able to preserve the *British Antiquary* from committing, in every page, the most ridiculous blunders; whereof a proper judge may at any time find instances enough to provoke him to the exercise of either his risible, or indignant faculties, as he happens to be in the humour. I would defy even a *Diogenes* with all his gravity and all his surliness, provided he were but sufficiently acquainted with the *Cambro-British Tongue*, to withhold the smile at the perusal of etymologies of the names of cities, towns, castles, &c. in Britain, ineptly given by English Antiquaries through want of skill in the original language of the Country, though, in other respects, learned and ingenuous men.

What I have here advanced are my real and undissembled sentiments, offered as a sacrifice to Truth, and not proceeding from a censorious principle, pique, spleen, or any other unworthy motive or influence whatsoever.

"I am now preparing to take my leave of my subject, and, for the present, to bid the reader adieu; having discharged (imperfectly, I confess, yet to the best of my ability) what I conceived to be a part of my duty to my mother tongue, and pay'd a small tribute to the pre-eminence of my native language. I shall not hesitate to profess to the world, that I prefer *this* to any of the languages ancient or modern, that I have any acquaintance with; that it is a language which I greatly admire, and "*cujus amor mihi crescit in horas,*" for which my affection encreases every hour! Nor would I have the reader by any means imagine, that this preference springs from blind prepossession, or undiscerning partiality; no, but from the best and most impartial judgment, that I have been able to form of the comparative merit of this language, when I had spent many of the best years of my life in the investigation and study of it.

Rescriptum* EDMUNDI PRISEI senis octogenarii, Archidiaconi Meirion: in approbationem operis.

*EN duo præclari linguam renovare vetustam
Conati, Senensis et Oxoniensis alumni:*

*Ambo Joannes dicti, Davisij et ambo,
Doctores ambo, et patrio sermone periti.*

*Corporis is medicus, medicus cælestis at alter.
Fecit uterque sua progressus arte venustos.*

Mitibus a Cambris merito redamandus uterque est.

*Ille, peregrinis multum versatus in oris,
Antiquam calami mutat Cambrogena formam.*

*Ille memor patriæ, sed originis immemor, almæ
Ille memor linguæ, sed carminis immemor.*

Unde

*Cæcos ille duces imitatus non videt album.
Velle suum laudamus, et amplexamur amorem.*

*Hic tamen, idque domi, multo vigilantior: imo
Ima petit, suprema petit, studioque profundo
Hebræos fontes, tumidos simul Helladis amnes
ausit, et inde suos jussit potare Britannos.*

*Hic docet obductas tenebrarum spargere nubes,
Romani dudum quas induxere tyranni.*

*Hic docet et Cambros, distincte, Grammatice-
que*

*Verba loqui, linguæ veteris radice reperta
Hebræam ut citius valeamus discere linguam,
Et laudare Deum patrio sermone volentes
Vivamus Christo, cui gloria tota redundet.*

* See Page 37.

E N G L I S H E D .

TWO Sons of Fame with ev'ry Sciene fraught,
(One taught at *Sens*, and one at *Oxford*
taught,)

Exert their Skill our *Language* to restore,
That us'd by Bards in golden days of Yore.
Both these are *Doctors*, and alike in Name,
(The same their *proper*-, and their *sur*- the
same,)

In *Cambria's* Tongue both knowing, blest
with Skill

The Critic's Chair with Dignity to fill.

Phisicians both--both friends of humankind--
One heals corporeal ills, and one the sick-
ly mind.

Each in his Branch a fair Proficiency shows,
To each his Country warm Affection owes.

Tho' *Cambrian-born*, yet conversant *abroad*,
The *first*, by daring Novelty un-aw'd,
Attempts our ancient *Alphabet* to change,
Our vet'ran Troops beneath new Banners
range.

Still in his Mind our *Language* holds a Place,
Tho' unacquainted with it's Parent-Race;
His *native Tongue* is ever at his Heart,
Tho' not well-skill'd in it's poetic Art:
Whence he blind guides implicitly obeys,
Still pressing on, unconscious that he strays.
Th' Attempt we honour, and transmit to
Fame;

We venerate his love, and glory in his name.

But in the *last*, tho' ne'er abroad, we find
A more attentive, more discerning Mind.
Each deep Recess of Language he explores,
Nor rests below, but to the Summit soars.
His much-lov'd *Cambrians* he conducts and
brings,
By Paths direct, to *Salem's* sacred Springs;
Points out each Stream on *Grecia's* learn-
ed Shore,
And bids them drink where he had drank
before.

Errors dark Night, which erst envolv'd our
Isle,
(Too long the *Dupe* of *Rome's* enslaving
Guile,)
He lends us Light at once to chase away,
And of fair Truth restore the golden Day.

He gladly deigns his Country-men to teach,
By well-weigh'd Rules, the Rudiments of
Speech,
That when the Root, first, of our *own* we
gain,
The *Hebrew* Tongue we thence may soon
attain;
That, still desirous to improve our Days,
We blessing God in *Cambria's* native Lays,
May to the Saviour live, to whom be end-
less Praise.

The Reader of English *only* may not be displeased with the translation of the following Fragments, to be met with in the Dissertation, where-in the sense is more attended to than the words.

The *Motto* in the Title-Page.

-----*Atiquam exquirite Matrem.* Search out your ancient Mother.

P A G E 3.

Nescire quid antequam natus sis acciderit, id est, semper esse puerum. To be unacquainted with the state of the world before one's own time is, *in effect*, to be always a child.

P A G E 3.

Ipse dixit. A bare assertion.

P A G E 5.

Euphoniae gratia. For better sound's sake.

P A G E 14.

Aristarchus non videt omnia. The greatest Critic may not discover every thing.

P A G E 24.

Ex uno discite omnes. Take one example for all.

On doit faire quelque chose pour se distinguer. A man ought to do something to make himself known.

Sesquipedalia verba. Words of a foot and a half long; *i. e.* uncommonly long Words.



