

Kernewek Dasunys

Proposals for a Standard Written Form of Revived Cornish

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Introduction

There are at present four well-established orthographic systems in use by speakers of Revived Cornish: Kernewek Kemmyn, Unified Cornish, Unified Cornish Revised, and Revived Late (or Modern) Cornish. Each is based on the work of a different scholar, reflects a different period in the history of the traditional language, and represents a distinct set of aesthetic and linguistic assumptions about how the Cornish language should look and sound. Each of these systems is the product of years of research, and none of them should be dismissed out of hand or taken lightly. None of these orthographies is without its detractors and critics, however, and it is hard to imagine an orthographic system for Revived Cornish that would satisfy everyone. There will always be some ambiguity or uncertainty in any reconstruction of Cornish phonology and syntax, because of the relatively small amount of traditional Cornish writing that has come down to us. Likewise, there will always be disagreement about which period in the history of the language forms the 'best' basis for the Revival. The best hope for a solution, we feel, lies in a compromise orthography that can accommodate Cornish usage of all periods, from Middle to Late.

In considering the historical development of the Cornish language, we must bear in mind that alongside more than four centuries of traditional Cornish literature, we have over a century of literature written in Revived Cornish. Unlike traditional Cornish, we do know how Revived Cornish is spoken, and we feel it would be a mistake to adopt a Standard Written Form of Cornish that did not take into account the linguistic practices of the last four generations of Cornish speakers, readers, and writers. Even though it contains many elements that are demonstrably 'unhistorical' or 'inauthentic', Revived Cornish has existed long enough to be respected as a language in its own right. It has native speakers and a literature more extensive—and more varied—than that of its parent language. In choosing or devising a Standard Written Form of Cornish, if it is considered important to maintain a link to the written Cornish of the year 1600, it should be seen as equally if not more important to maintain a link to the written and spoken Cornish(es) of the year 2000.

The proposals contained in the following pages grew out of a series of discussions between Benjamin Bruch, Albert Bock, and Rod Lyon, which took place in the weeks and months following the first meeting of the Linguistic Working Group in February 2007. Comments and suggestions have also been solicited from a number of other Cornish speakers and writers, including users of Kernewek Kemmyn, Unified Cornish Revised, and Revived Late Cornish. Throughout this process, our goal has been to promote discussion, co-operation, and compromise between the various factions of the Revival, and we have therefore chosen to call the result of our collaboration *Kernewek Dasunys*: 'Re-unified Cornish'.

Kernewek Dasunys is not a new form of Revived Cornish with its own linguistic 'target date', phonology, and prescriptive grammar rules. Rather, it is a set of suggestions and recommendations for constructing a standard orthography for Cornish which users of Kernewek Kemmyn, Unified Cornish, Unified Cornish Revised, and Revived Late Cornish could adopt without having to alter their existing grammar or pronunciation. These suggestions need not be accepted or rejected as a package, and could form the basis for negotiation between the groups which comprise the current Cornish-speaking community.

In order to make it easier for speakers and writers of Revived Cornish to evaluate our proposals, we have prepared a number of sample texts which incorporate our suggested orthographic reforms. These texts can be found on pages 18-56 of this document, and are drawn from sources spanning a period of over six centuries, from the medieval poem *Pascon Agan Arluth* to the works of contemporary Cornish writers. We have presented all of these samples in a parallel text format, with the original spelling on the left and a KD transliteration on the right. We hope you will take the time to examine these sample texts, and compare the Kernewek Dasunys versions with the forms found in traditional Cornish or with those used in your own preferred orthographic system.

We are eager for feedback from users of all varieties of Revived Cornish, and we welcome comments and suggestions in either Cornish or English. We have set up a website at www.dasunys.net to facilitate discussion of Kernewek Dasunys, orthographic reform, and other issues of interest to Cornish speakers and writers.

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Kernewek Dasunys

Proposals for a Standard Written Form of Revived Cornish

The following pages contain a number of proposals for Cornish orthographic reform which we hope will spark discussion and lead to compromise between the various factions of the Revival. Because our goal is to achieve an orthographic re-unification of the Cornish-speaking community, we have chosen the name *Kernewek Dasunys* ('Re-unified Cornish') for our project. In formulating the proposals that comprise *Kernewek Dasunys*, we have followed four main principles:

A) Inclusivity—A Standard Written Form should be able to represent the grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation of all varieties of Revived Cornish.

B) Accessibility—A Standard Written Form should be easy to learn and use, and should not be so different from existing orthographic systems that experienced users of those systems would find it difficult to read or write texts in the SWF. There should be a clear relationship between spelling and sound, such that learners will find it easy to sound out and spell unfamiliar words. In our proposals, we have often taken a phonetic rather than a morpho-phonemic approach to spelling, since a phonetic spelling can sometimes provide clearer information about pronunciation.

C) Authenticity—A Standard Written Form should 'look Cornish' to both speakers and knowledgeable non-speakers of the language alike. As far as possible, it should make use of the most commonly attested graphs from traditional Cornish texts. It should also be systematic in its approach to spelling, however, and should take account of the orthographic practices of Revived Cornish, particularly where such practices reduce ambiguity.

D) Accuracy—A Standard Written Form should reflect the pronunciation of traditional Cornish as accurately as possible, given the range of chronological and regional variation in the language. We therefore favour respelling a small number of words to incorporate the results of recent research into Cornish historical phonology or to bring them closer to written forms used in traditional Cornish texts.

In articulating our proposals for spelling reform, we have generally taken the *Kernewek Kemmyn* orthography as our starting point. This is not intended as a judgement of the relative fitness of *Kernewek Kemmyn* or any other system to form the basis of a Standard Written Form of Revived Cornish. We value the work of all who have contributed to the revival of the Cornish language, and hope to achieve a

compromise that will allow all speakers and writers of Cornish to retain much of what they find familiar and meaningful from their current spelling systems. We have selected Kemmyn as the basis for our discussion of Cornish orthography simply because it is the orthographic system currently used by the largest number of Cornish speakers, and the one in which the greatest amount of material has been published in recent years.

As a result, Kernewek Dasunys includes some Kernewek Kemmyn graphs like ⟨i⟩ and ⟨eu⟩ which many learners and speakers find helpful, and uses the KK method of determining vowel length based on the number of following consonants, since this enables the system to indicate both pre- and post-Prosodic-Shift pronunciations. In contrast to Kernewek Kemmyn, however, KD tends to favour a phonetic rather than a strictly morpho-phonemic approach to spelling, on the grounds that a phonetic spelling will be more helpful for the second-language learners who comprise the overwhelming majority of the Cornish-speaking population. We also recommend incorporating ⟨c⟩, ⟨qu⟩, ⟨wh⟩, and ⟨x⟩ into the orthography, to bring it closer to the appearance of Unified Cornish, Unified Cornish Revised, and Revived Late Cornish, as well as traditional Cornish of all periods.

Unlike most of the other spelling systems in use today, Kernewek Dasunys does not insist upon a single ‘correct’ pronunciation, and does not represent the Cornish of one particular date (c. 1500 in the case of KK). KD would allow Late Cornish variants like *gen* ‘with’ and *thera* ‘was’ alongside Middle Cornish forms like *gans* and *yth esa*. It would allow those who favour a Late Cornish pronunciation to write pre-occlusion, but would not mandate this for all users. We do not feel that a Standard Written Form of Cornish should require users of any existing variety of the language to abandon their familiar rules of pronunciation and grammar in favour of a wholly new phonology and syntax. Rather, we believe that a written standard should be flexible enough to accommodate the diversity of forms found in contemporary spoken Cornish. This is comparable to the situation in many other modern European languages (including Irish and Welsh), where a single standard spelling system is used by speakers of several phonologically distinct dialects.

A) INCLUSIVITY

(1) Accept the grammar of all forms of Revived Cornish.

We feel that a Standard Written Form of Cornish should not represent a new, distinct variety of the language, with a specific ‘target date’ for linguistic reconstruction and prescribed rules of grammar and pronunciation. Rather, it should simply provide a common orthography that all speakers can use to represent the form of Cornish that they currently speak, following grammatical rules that they already know. This means that users of Kernewek Kemmyn and Unified Cornish

could continue to use full verbal paradigms and ‘Classical Middle Cornish’ grammar, while users of UCR or Revived Late Cornish could feel free to merge the past and present subjunctive, use periphrastic constructions to express various verb tenses and moods, and conjugate verbs or prepositions using Tudor or Late Cornish forms of the personal endings. Differences in usage between KK, UC, UCR, and RLC might lead to some words (e.g. *penseythun* ‘weekend’) being classified as having either masculine or feminine gender, or to the acceptance of alternative paradigms or rules of mutation.

While this may strike some as adding unnecessary complication to the language, we would contend that such ambiguities and dialectal differences are a natural part of any living language. In Modern Irish, for example, the rules of consonantal mutation and verb conjugation differ somewhat among the three main dialects, and written usage reflects this distinction. In many languages, the gender of some nouns varies according to dialect, and dictionaries often list both forms. The standard orthography of Modern German allows speakers in Germany and Austria to retain the traditional ⟨ß⟩ ligature, while Swiss prefer to write the same words using the digraph ⟨ss⟩. In languages like French, Welsh, and Breton, certain verb tenses are largely or exclusively used in writing or very formal speech, while other constructions take their place in the everyday spoken language. We feel that by embracing the whole range of Revived Cornish usage, we will strengthen and enrich the language, expanding its vocabulary and broadening its grammar to include a wider variety of registers, constructions, and idioms.

Of course, we also recognise that students should not be presented with the complete range of variants from the very beginning. Textbooks could introduce colloquial forms first, and present more formal constructions only in later lessons. However, learning materials for advanced students can—and indeed, should—include examples of all registers and varieties of the language, so that the speakers of the future will be able to understand and appreciate the full scope of both Revived and traditional Cornish. Accepting and encouraging variant forms of the language will actually help convey the idea that Revived Cornish is a vibrant, living language to learners and interested outsiders alike.

(2) Accept Late and Tudor Cornish vocabulary and syntax as part of the standard language.

Kernewek Kemmyn and Unified Cornish both use a set of grammar rules based on the ‘Classical’ Middle Cornish of the *Ordinalia* and *Pascon Agan Arluth*. Since many if not most Cornish speakers, teachers, and writers use some form of Classical Middle Cornish grammar, we feel that any Standard Written Form of Cornish should allow for full verb paradigms and should include the verbal and prepositional endings found in fifteenth-century Cornish. We also feel that any

Standard Written Form should incorporate Late Cornish grammar as well, and should be able to represent the changes in syntax, morphology, and vocabulary that characterise traditional Cornish of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Late Cornish forms could be presented in textbooks and grammar books either as a ‘colloquial register’ or a ‘Western dialect’ of Revived Cornish, and should not be described as corruptions or signs of linguistic decay.

Late and Tudor Cornish forms which we recommend or have used in our sample texts include:

LC/TudC form	Meaning	MC form	Notes
<i>-a'</i>	1sg. verb ending	<i>-av</i>	
<i>-am</i>	1sg. verb ending	<i>-av</i>	
<i>a-madn</i> [ə'ma ^d n]	up	<i>yn-bann</i>	
<i>a-medh</i> [ə'mɛ:ð]	says, said	<i>yn-medh</i>	
<i>a-mes</i> [ə'mɛ:z]	outside, out	<i>yn-mes</i>	
<i>-anjei</i> [ən'dʒəi]	3pl. verb ending	<i>-ons</i>	
<i>anjei</i> [ən'dʒəi]	they	<i>i</i>	
<i>bownans</i>	life	<i>bewnans</i>	MC ⟨ew⟩ becomes LC/TC ⟨ow⟩
<i>byhatna</i>	smaller	<i>byhanna, le</i>	
<i>cawas</i>	get, have	<i>cavùs</i>	
<i>chei</i> [tʃəi]	house	<i>chi</i>	regular marking of [əi] as ⟨ei⟩
<i>chy</i> [tʃi:]	you (sg.)	<i>ty</i>	distinct from <i>chi, chei</i> ‘house’
<i>clowes</i>	hear (VN)	<i>clewes</i>	MC ⟨ew⟩ becomes LC/TC ⟨ow⟩
<i>de</i> [də]	to, for	<i>dhe</i>	
<i>dhor'</i>	from	<i>dhiworth</i>	
<i>flo'</i>	child	<i>flogh</i>	⟨'⟩ indicates loss of final ⟨gh⟩
<i>for'</i>	road	<i>fordh</i>	⟨'⟩ indicates loss of final ⟨dh⟩
<i>gallja</i>	could	<i>gallsa</i>	regular alternation of ⟨s⟩ and ⟨j⟩
<i>gen</i>	with, by	<i>gans</i>	
<i>geth</i>	went	<i>(nag) eth</i>	
<i>gwul</i> [gwi:l]	do, make (VN)	<i>gul</i>	both spellings lenite to <i>wul</i>
<i>hedna</i>	that	<i>henna</i>	regular marking of pre-occlusion
<i>hei</i>	she	<i>hi</i>	regular marking of [əi] as ⟨ei⟩
<i>helma</i>	this	<i>hemma</i>	
<i>jei</i> [dʒəi]	they	<i>i</i>	
<i>Kernowek</i>	Cornish	<i>Kernewek</i>	MC ⟨ew⟩ reflects LC/TC ⟨ow⟩
<i>lavaras</i>	said	<i>leveris</i>	
<i>lawl</i>	say (VN)	<i>leverel</i>	
<i>lebma</i>	where	<i>(y'n) le ma(y)</i>	
<i>ma</i>	is, there is	<i>yma</i>	

<i>madna', manna'</i>	I want to, I will	<i>mynnav</i>	⟨'⟩ indicates loss of final ⟨v⟩
<i>medh</i>	says, said	<i>yn-medh</i>	
<i>mownjei</i>	they are	<i>ymons i</i>	regular marking of [əɪ] as ⟨ei⟩
<i>mynnja</i> ['mɛndʒə]	would like to	<i>mynnsa</i>	regular alternation of ⟨s⟩ and ⟨j⟩
<i>mytérn</i>	king	<i>myghtérn</i>	
<i>nei</i> [nəɪ]	we	<i>ni</i>	regular marking of [əɪ] as ⟨ei⟩
<i>obma</i>	here	<i>omma</i>	regular marking of pre-occlusion
<i>o'</i> [ə]	-ing	<i>ow</i>	
<i>pa</i>	when	<i>pan</i>	
<i>pedn</i>	head, end, chief	<i>penn</i>	regular marking of pre-occlusion
<i>pocár</i>	similar, like	<i>kepár</i>	
<i>ra</i>	do, does	<i>wra, wrav</i>	
<i>rei</i> [ɹəɪ]	give (VN)	<i>ri</i>	regular marking of [əɪ] as ⟨ei⟩
<i>rug</i> [ɹɪg]	did	<i>wrug</i>	
<i>thera</i>	am, are, was	<i>(yth) esov, (yth) eson, (yth) esa</i>	
<i>tho</i>	was	<i>(yth) o</i>	
<i>uji</i> ['ɪdʒɪ]	is	<i>usi</i>	regular alternation of ⟨s⟩ and ⟨j⟩
<i>whai</i> [wəɪ]	you (pl.)	<i>whi</i>	regular marking of [əɪ] as ⟨ei⟩
<i>woja</i>	after	<i>wosa</i>	regular alternation of ⟨s⟩ and ⟨j⟩
<i>younk</i>	young	<i>yowynk</i>	

We also propose that an apostrophe be used to show the omitted verbal particle in sentences like *My 'rug mos* (formal Middle Cornish *My a wrug mos*). The omission of a possessive pronoun need not be indicated by an apostrophe as long as the possessor is indicated by a following enclitic pronoun, as *chei vy* for *ow chi (vy)*.

(3) Allow those who use pre-occlusion in their speech to show it in writing.

We feel that those speakers of RLC or UCR who use pre-occlusion should be allowed to write it, using the alternative graphs ⟨bm, dn⟩. Forms like *obma, hedna* could be listed as alternatives to *omma, henna* in dictionaries and grammar books. Full occlusion in forms like *obba, hedda* could conceivably be accommodated as well, using the digraphs ⟨bb, dd⟩, although we have not followed this practice in our sample texts.

(4) Allow those who pronounce the reflex of Middle Cornish /i:/ as [əɪ] to show it in writing.

We propose the digraph ⟨ei⟩ for this purpose. It is unambiguous in that it would only stand for [əɪ] < /i:/ and could not be mistaken for the Middle Cornish diphthong [eɪ] which is spelled ⟨ey⟩.

(5) Allow speakers of Revived Tudor or Late Cornish to spell ⟨ew⟩ as ⟨ow⟩ in polysyllables.

This rule would allow Tudor and Late Cornish forms like *clowes*, *bowmans*, *towlel*, and *Kernewek* to exist alongside their Middle Cornish equivalents *clewes*, *bewmans*, *tewlel*, and *Kernewek*. This alternation reflects the change in spelling which took place between Classical Middle Cornish texts like the *Ordinalia* and later works like *Gwreans an Bys*. It also reflects the difference between the recommended pronunciation of these words in KK and UC (which contain a front vowel) and that in UCR and RLC (which contain a back vowel).

We recognise that the word for ‘Cornish’ is not attested in the surviving corpus with the central diphthong spelled ⟨ew⟩, but we feel that because the language is so widely known as *Kernewek* both inside and outside Cornwall, it would be better to retain this spelling rather than attempt to replace this well-recognised ‘brand name’ with *Kernowek* or some other form. *Kernewek* is also the spelling found in both Unified Cornish and *Kernewek Kemmyn*, whose users together represent a majority of the Cornish-speaking community. We recommend that the form *Kernowek* be used by speakers of UCR and RLC, Cornish speakers who wish to follow a Tudor or Late Cornish pronunciation, and anyone who is troubled by the lack of textual evidence for the spelling *Kernewek*.

(6) Allow those who use ⟨j⟩ rather than ⟨s⟩ in words like *usi*, *wosa*, *kerensa* to show it in writing.

Many words which contain reflexes of Old Cornish /t, d/ are attested in traditional Cornish with both ⟨s⟩- and ⟨j⟩-type spellings. Examples include the words for ‘is’, ‘after’, and ‘love’, which occur in Middle and Late Cornish texts with the following spellings:

Word	Meaning	⟨s⟩-type spellings	⟨j⟩-type spellings
<i>usi</i> , <i>uji</i>	is	<i>vsy</i>	<i>ugy</i> , <i>vgy</i> , <i>igge</i>
<i>wosa</i> , <i>woja</i>	after	<i>wose</i> , <i>wosa</i>	<i>woge</i>
<i>kerensa</i> , <i>kerenja</i>	love	<i>kerense</i> , <i>kerensa</i>	<i>carenga</i>

We recommend that in such cases, speakers who pronounce these words with [dʒ] should be allowed to spell them with ⟨j⟩ rather than ⟨s⟩.

(7) Use an apostrophe to show the deletion of ⟨dh, th, v⟩.

Particularly in Tudor and Late Cornish, the consonants [ð] and [v] are dropped in word-final position. We recommend that speakers of these forms of Cornish use an apostrophe to indicate the omission of Classical Middle Cornish final [ð] or [v] in words like *for'*, *manna'* from *fordh*, *mannav*. Later varieties of Cornish also often reduce [θ] to [ʰ] in final position, and we recommend that the spelling ⟨'h⟩ be used to express this in words like *Meur'h* from earlier *Meurth*.

(8) Allow speakers who distinguish long and short fricative and affricate consonants to write the former as ⟨cch, ggh, ssh, tth⟩.

Kernewek Kemmyn uses the trigraphs ⟨cch, ggh, ssh, tth⟩ to represent long or geminate versions of the sounds spelled ⟨ch, gh, sh, th⟩. These long consonants occur almost exclusively in the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and in the subjunctive mood of verbs. Some Kernewek Kemmyn users dislike the appearance of these graphs, while users of other varieties of Revived Cornish object to them because they are not attested in traditional Cornish texts and because they represent sounds which are not recognised as distinct phonemes in the phonology of UC, UCR, or RLC.

While we recommend spelling these sounds using the simple digraphs ⟨ch, gh, sh, th⟩ as in UC, UCR, and RLC, we feel that speakers who pronounce words like *cotha* 'older' or *sygha* 'drier' with long or geminate consonants should be allowed to show this in writing: *cottha*, *syggha*. This variant spelling would be comparable to the use of ⟨bm, dn⟩ by those who use pre-occlusion in their speech. Since the doubling of consonants in comparative and superlative adjectives and the subjunctive forms of verbs is a grammatical feature of Kernewek Kemmyn, and since Kernewek Dasunys aims to allow all speakers of Revived Cornish to retain their current rules of grammar and pronunciation, we feel it is necessary to provide Kemmyn users with some means of distinguishing words they pronounce with long /θθ, ʃʃ, xx, tʃ/ from those which they pronounce with short /θ, ʃ, x, tʃ/. We are, however, willing to consider alternative means of representing these distinctions, including the use of diacritics on the preceding vowels (e.g. *coth* : *còtha* or *côth* : *cotha*).

KD spells /x/ between vowels as ⟨h⟩ (representing [ɦ]). Using the digraph ⟨gh⟩ between vowels might therefore be sufficient to indicate that the medial fricative in words like *sygha* should be realised as [x] or [xx] instead of [ɦ]. In some cases, as with the word for '(Christ's) passion', we recommend using an alternative spelling like *passyon* which suggests the intended vowel length and pronunciation while avoiding the graph ⟨ssh⟩. It should also be borne in mind that the phonemes ⟨ch⟩ /tʃ/ and ⟨sh⟩ /ʃ/ are rare in Middle Cornish and occur primarily in loanwords; their

lengthened forms ⟨cch⟩ and ⟨ssh⟩ are marginal phonemes at best, and would not be encountered very frequently.

(9) Spell the words for ‘God’, ‘grief’, ‘evening’, ‘spear’, and ‘parish’ as *Duw*, *duwon*, *gorthuwer*, *guw*, *pluw*.

It has been suggested that a small number of words in Cornish, including the words for ‘God’ and ‘spear’, contained a diphthong [yʊ]. The recent Kesva an Taves Kernewek publications *Bywnans Ke* and the *Gerlyorik* imply that this sound has been adopted by at least some Kernewek Kemmyn speakers. As Kernewek Dasunys aims to represent the recommended pronunciations of all varieties of Revived Cornish, we have included the proposed KK graph ⟨uw⟩ in our sample texts for words which are attested in traditional Cornish with the spelling ⟨uv⟩ or ⟨uw⟩ or with a combination of ⟨u⟩- and ⟨ew⟩-type spellings. The recommended pronunciation of ⟨uw⟩ for users of Unified Cornish, UCR, and RLC is [ɪʊ].

B) ACCESSIBILITY

(10) Write double sonorant consonants ⟨ll, mm, nn, rr⟩ only in stressed syllables.

Since in Kernewek Kemmyn ⟨ll, mm, nn, rr⟩ are only pronounced long in stressed syllables, we propose reducing them to ⟨l, m, n, r⟩ in unstressed syllables, and this is the practice we have followed in our sample texts. This switch from morpho-phonemic to phonetic spelling would help learners avoid mispronouncing words like *tesenn* as [ˈtɛːzɛ^dn], and would also bring the orthography closer to the usage of UC, UCR, RLC, and traditional Cornish. Using ⟨mm, nn⟩ only in stressed syllables would also help RLC speakers recognise words which are pronounced with pre-occluded [ᵐm, ᵑn] in Late Cornish.

We recognise that this proposal does have a few drawbacks. It would require learners to memorise which nouns in ⟨-n⟩ form their plurals in ⟨-yow⟩, and which in ⟨-now⟩, for example. It would also produce alternations between single and double consonants in words built from the same root (e.g. *kemmer* : *kemeres* : *kemmeradow*). An alternative would be to limit this alternation to suffixes and the final syllables of roots. This would yield much more regular paradigms (e.g. *kemmer* : *kemmeres* : *kemmeradow*) while still bringing the spelling of many words closer to their textual attestations: *colon*, *colom*, *govyn*, *aral*.

Consideration should also be given to reducing double ⟨ll, mm, nn, rr⟩ to single ⟨l, m, n, r⟩ when these occur in consonant clusters. Since any vowel is automatically shortened before a consonant cluster, there is no need to retain the double consonant simply to indicate that the preceding vowel is short. Simplifying double sonorant

consonants in clusters would produce spellings like *Cambron*, *danvon*, *pelder*, which are closer to the forms found most often in traditional Cornish texts.

(11) Write /x/ as ⟨h⟩ when it occurs between two vowels or between /r, l/ and a vowel.

This is another situation in which we prefer a phonetic spelling to the morpho-phonemic approach used by Kernewek Kemmyn. Spelling /x/ (KK and UC ⟨gh⟩) as ⟨h⟩ in medial position—where KK recommends the pronunciation [fi] instead of [x]—would prevent learners from mispronouncing words like *fleghe*s as [ˈfleːxɛs]. It would also bring the orthography more in line with traditional Cornish practice, as well as the usual practice of UCR and RLC. Since no words in our proposed orthography end in ⟨vowel + h, rh, lh⟩, there would be a one-to-one relationship between medial ⟨h⟩ and final ⟨gh⟩ in pairs like *flogh* : *flehes* or *ergh* : *erhi*. Students would simply have to learn that roots which end in ⟨gh⟩ change this digraph to ⟨h⟩ before adding an ending—a spelling rule that would reinforce the pronunciation rule they should also be learning.

(12) Use ⟨ù⟩ to represent unstressed or short ⟨oe⟩ as well as other neutral or u-coloured unstressed vowels.

Kernewek Kemmyn uses the ⟨oe⟩ digraph to represent two distinct vowel qualities: a long or half-long [o], and a short (stressed or unstressed) [ɤ]. In *The Pronunciation and Spelling of Revived Cornish* (1986), Ken George suggested that short or unstressed [ɤ] could be spelled ⟨u⟩ to conform to the common practice of Unified Cornish and many traditional Cornish manuscripts. By the time Kernewek Kemmyn was officially launched the following year, however, it had been decided to spell both [o] and [ɤ] as ⟨oe⟩, which is the current Kernewek Kemmyn practice. Following from Dr. George’s proposal in *PSRC*, and consistent with a similar proposal made by the developers of Kernowak Standard, we recommend using ⟨oe⟩ only for words with a historically long or half-long vowel which gives /u/ in Late Cornish (e.g. *coes*, *moen*, *poenya*), while spelling short vowels as ⟨ù⟩ in words like *tùmm* ‘warm’ and *gallùs* ‘be able’. The grave accent is used here to distinguish ⟨ù⟩ [ɤ] from ⟨u⟩ [y], and would not be used with any other letter or for any other purpose.

We feel that using ⟨ù⟩ for the short or unstressed counterpart of ⟨oe⟩ would be helpful to language learners, since it would prevent the mispronunciation of words like *gallùs* as [ˈgallos]. It would also preserve the link to traditional Cornish orthographic practice, as well as UC, UCR, and RLC usage, where the graph ⟨u⟩ is often found for this segment. Because there is a one-to-one correspondence between unstressed ⟨ù⟩ and stressed ⟨oe⟩ in pairs of words like *gallùs* : *galoese*k, the relationship between these words would still be apparent to students.

The ⟨ù⟩ graph could also be used in the word *pùb* ‘every, each’, to reflect the fact that this word is pronounced [pəb] or [pʌb] rather than [py:b] by most Revived Cornish speakers. Likewise, ⟨ù⟩ could be employed in contractions involving *re*, *ny*, *dhe* and the infixed object pronoun ⟨'m⟩. These contractions are often spelled *rum*, *num*, *thum* in traditional Cornish texts, and we suggest that the spellings *rùm*, *nùm*, *dhùm* be used to show that the vowels of *re*, *ny*, *dhe* are replaced by some unstressed, possibly u-coloured, central or back vowel.

We recognise that many Cornish speakers oppose the use of diacritical marks in a Standard Written Form, and are therefore willing to restrict their use to dictionaries, grammar books, and learning materials. It should be borne in mind, however, that in the case of ⟨ù⟩, removing the grave accent could lead to confusion with the /y/ phoneme, which is also written ⟨u⟩. To alleviate this ambiguity, we could choose to write the latter as ⟨y⟩ in unstressed final syllables, where the /y/ phoneme is realised as [ɪ]; this would lead to spellings like *cavus*, *gallus*, and *arludh* alongside *wharthys* and *cusyl*. Such a rule would help learners avoid mispronouncing the word for ‘humorous’ as [ˈmarθys], but it would produce written alternations like *wharthys* : *wharthuster* and *cusyl* : *cusulyow* which might be undesirable.

Alternatively, we could avoid the use of an accent mark by writing the short or unstressed counterpart of ⟨oe⟩ as ⟨o⟩, which would yield spellings like *cavos*, *gallos*, *arlodh*, and *tomm*. This is justified by Middle Cornish scribal practice, where ⟨o⟩ is often found in such words, and would also bring the orthography in line with the usage of Unified Cornish and UCR in several cases. It would, however, introduce ambiguity for Kernewek Kemmyn speakers who pronounce the vowel in *tomma* (*tùmma*) [ˈtɹmma] ‘warm (VN)’ differently from the vowel in *omma* [ˈɔmma] ‘here’.

(13) Mark irregular stress with an acute accent over the stressed vowel.

Since most Cornish words are regularly stressed on the penultimate syllable, there is no need to indicate the position of the stress accent in most cases. It has been pointed out, however, that none of the existing orthographic systems for Revived Cornish has a reliable means of indicating ‘irregular’ (non-penultimate) word stress. We therefore propose that in such words, the syllable bearing the primary stress should be marked with an acute accent over the vowel (the first vowel in digraphs like ⟨eu, oe, ou⟩): *ámari*, *kénedhel*, *ythó*, *avél*. The acute accent would only be used for this purpose. This practice is comparable to the use of the acute accent in Spanish and many other modern languages.

We are aware that many users of Revived Cornish oppose the use of diacritical marks in a Standard Written Form. We therefore suggest that accent marks could be optional, or restricted to learning materials, dictionaries, and grammar books, where they would be most helpful to learners. In any event, KD also has other means of indicating non-penultimate stress which do not rely on accent marks:

- (a) KD uses a hyphen in compound prepositions and adverbs to indicate that the element following the hyphen receives the primary stress. In many cases, this corresponds to the practice in Kernewek Kemmyn. Both KD and KK therefore spell the words for ‘since’, ‘within’, and ‘across’ as *a-ban*, *a-berth*, and *a-dreus*. Unlike KK, KD also spells the word for ‘together’ as *war-barth* to indicate that the stress falls on the second syllable, and to show the relationship of this word to other compounds like *war-vann* and *war-nans*.
- (b) The digraph ⟨oe⟩ always represents a stressed vowel—the unstressed equivalent is written ⟨ù⟩—so any syllable containing ⟨oe⟩ must receive a stress.
- (c) The digraphs ⟨ll, mm, nn, rr⟩ can only appear after a stressed vowel, which may help readers determine the position of the stress accent in a word. For example, the spelling of the word *yma* shows that it is stressed on the second syllable, since the /m/ phoneme is inherently long and would therefore be spelled ⟨mm⟩ if the preceding ⟨y⟩ were stressed.
- (d) The digraph ⟨ei⟩, which we recommend for speakers of Late Cornish to represent the [əi] that arises from Middle Cornish [i:] in open final syllables, always represents a stressed vowel, so there is no need to mark the irregular final stress in forms containing the third person plural pronoun *anjei*.

(14) Mark unpredictably long vowels with a circumflex accent.

KD largely follows the Kernewek Kemmyn practice regarding the indication of vowel length: all unstressed vowels and most stressed vowels that are followed by two or more consonants are short. The realisation of stressed vowels followed by one or zero consonants (or by a digraph like ⟨ch, dh, gh, th⟩ that represents a single consonant) depends on whether the speaker aims for a pre- or post-Prosodic Shift pronunciation. Speakers of KK will pronounce such vowels long in monosyllables and half-long in polysyllables. Speakers of other varieties of Revived Cornish will pronounce such vowels long in monosyllables and short in polysyllables.

Since there are some exceptions to the vowel quantity rules described above, mostly involving loanwords from English or French, we propose that the unpredictably long vowels in these words could be marked with a circumflex accent, as is the practice in Welsh. The circumflex accent would only be used for this purpose. Consistent with this use, the verb ‘goes’ could be spelled *â* [a:], [æ:] to distinguish it from the preposition *a* ‘from’ and the verbal particle *a*, both of which were likely unstressed and therefore short in traditional Cornish.

We have followed this practice in our sample texts, but as with the use of the acute accent to indicate unpredictable word stress, we suggest that writing the circumflex accent should be optional, or restricted to learning materials, dictionaries, and grammars.

(15) Use ⟨â⟩ in words where MC ⟨a⟩ yields [ɒ] in LC.

Most words with stressed ⟨a⟩ in MC show a regular development to [æ] in LC. Some words like *bras* and *als*, however, show a different development, and seem in some cases to have had a low rounded back vowel [ɒ] instead of a low unrounded front vowel. Since the outcome of MC stressed ⟨a⟩ in LC cannot reliably be predicted by the nature of the surrounding segments alone, we would suggest that words that yield [ɒ] could be marked ⟨â⟩ in dictionaries, grammars, and learning materials, as an aid to students. Since this diacritical mark (borrowed from the Scandinavian languages, where it is used for a similar sound) would look out of place in Cornish, we have not incorporated it into our sample texts and do not recommend that it be used regularly as part of a Standard Written Form of Cornish.

C) AUTHENTICITY

(16) Use ⟨c⟩, ⟨k⟩, and ⟨q⟩ for the /k/ sound.

Although we feel that the universal use of ⟨k⟩ for /k/ in Kernewek Kemmyn is a helpful feature which simplifies verb conjugations and mutation tables, we recognise that many users of UC, UCR, and RLC would not accept a compromise orthography that did not incorporate the alternation between ⟨c⟩, ⟨k⟩, and ⟨q⟩ that is found in most traditional Cornish texts. We therefore propose:

- (a) that /k/ be spelled ⟨c⟩ before ⟨a, o, u, l, r⟩;
- (b) that /kw/ be spelled ⟨qu⟩ or ⟨qw⟩;
- (c) that /kk/ be spelled ⟨ck⟩;
- (d) that /ks/ be spelled ⟨x⟩;
- (e) that /k/ be spelled ⟨k⟩ elsewhere.

In addition to bringing the orthography of Revived Cornish more in line with the most common practices of traditional Cornish writers, these changes would make the written language more recognisable to those who are only familiar with Cornish through place-names and personal names, which are generally spelled according to the rules outlined above.

In our sample texts, we have followed these guidelines, using ⟨qu⟩ for the /kw/ sound. We have no objection to the ⟨qw⟩ graph proposed by Kernowak Standard, and would be willing to consider this as an alternative to ⟨qu⟩, since it helps preserve the relationship between the /kw/ and /gw/ sounds, and avoids the ambiguous use of ⟨u⟩ as both consonant (in the digraph ⟨qu⟩) and vowel (elsewhere).

(17) Use ⟨wh⟩ for the /w/ or /hw/ sound.

While the use of ⟨hw⟩ in Kernewek Kemmyn for the ‘voiceless *w*’ sound (/w/ or /hw/) helps to show the relationship between this phoneme, /gw/, and /kw/, we feel that using the traditional Cornish graph ⟨wh⟩ would make the orthography more acceptable to users of UC, UCR, and RLC, and would emphasise the relationship between Revived Cornish words and elements of place-names and personal names, as with Revived Cornish *whel* : *Wheal*. It is true that native speakers of English may be likely to pronounce ⟨wh⟩ as [w] rather than [hw] or [w], but as traditional Cornish also seems to have allowed both [w] and [w] as realisations of the /w/ phoneme, this might actually bring Revived Cornish usage closer to traditional Cornish practice.

(18) Allow place-names and personal names to retain a traditional spelling.

One major concern in establishing a Standard Written Form of Cornish relates to the use of Cornish in road signs and on public buildings. Many people in Cornwall who do not speak Cornish or have any interest in studying the language are nonetheless concerned about the way in which the name of their community is spelled on bilingual signs. We therefore propose that, regardless of which variety of Cornish is chosen as the Standard Written Form, place-names and personal names should be allowed to retain traditional, historically attested spellings, including the letters ⟨c, qu, wh, x, z⟩, rather than being respelled to conform to the spelling rules or historical ‘target date’ of the standard orthography. In many countries it is not unusual for proper names to use old-fashioned or idiosyncratic spellings, or to contain archaic roots and affixes which do not conform to the modern standard language.

We recommend that, wherever possible, the form of place-names should reflect the usage of the latest period when Cornish was widely spoken in that particular area of Cornwall. Names from East Cornwall might therefore retain an Old Cornish form, and use ⟨t, d⟩ in place of later ⟨s, j⟩ (e.g. *Menheniot*). Names from West Cornwall should show pre-occlusion when applicable and attested (e.g. *Pedn an Wlas*). Cornish versions of place-names which are not attested in traditional Cornish, but which have become well-established in modern usage (e.g. *Aberfal* for ‘Falmouth’) should also be retained.

In cases involving the names of many foreign countries or other toponyms from outside Cornwall, where there is no established Cornish form from any period (including the Revival), we suggest that the place-name either retain the spelling it has in its country of origin, or be spelled phonetically according to the conventions of the Standard Written Form. When devising the Cornish spelling of a foreign place-name, preference should be given first to forms that approach the spelling or

pronunciation of the toponym in the country where it is found; second, to forms that are used in Breton and Welsh, especially if these agree with one another; and third, to forms that are found in other Western European languages with which Cornish has had close contact, such as English, French, and Latin.

While we counsel against radically emending the spelling of place-names to ‘update’ or ‘back-date’ them to a desired period or to highlight a (perhaps uncertain) etymology, we do feel it would be reasonable to allow some degree of regularisation where this does not represent a radical break with the historically attested forms of the toponym. Such changes might include the use of ⟨dh⟩ for ⟨th⟩ when the [ð] sound is clearly intended, or the respelling of ⟨dg⟩ [dʒ] as ⟨j⟩. In general, however, we advise against employing a Cornish form of a Cornish place-name which would not be easily identifiable by non-Cornish-speaking residents of the community to which it refers.

D) ACCURACY

(19) Use ⟨oe⟩ only in those words that are likely to have had /u/ in Late Cornish.

There has been a great deal of controversy about whether Middle Cornish had a separate /o/ phoneme distinct from /ɔ/ and /u/. We recognise that users of UC and UCR do not distinguish the vowels in words like *ros* ‘wheel’ and *roes* ‘net’. However, Kernewek Kemmyn users do pronounce these two words differently, as do speakers of RLC, who pronounce the first word with an /o/ and the second with an /u/. Whether we believe that this distinction was maintained in all periods and varieties of Cornish, or was limited to certain dialects, we feel it is useful to maintain an orthographic distinction between words like *ros* and words like *roes*, since many Cornish speakers (KK and RLC users) pronounce these two groups of words differently.

We propose retaining the ⟨oe⟩ digraph from Kernewek Kemmyn for this purpose, since it is familiar to a large segment of the Cornish-speaking public, including many who do not currently use KK. This spelling is attested in traditional Cornish texts and place-names, and matches the spelling of some Welsh cognates (e.g. Welsh *coed*, Cornish *coes*). We are willing to consider other possible graphs such as ⟨oo⟩ or ⟨oi⟩, which are also attested in the historical spellings of such words, but we feel that the most common Middle Cornish graph, ⟨oy⟩, is not the best choice to represent this sound, since it would lead to confusion with ⟨oy⟩ [ɔɪ].

It has been pointed out that some words which are spelled with ⟨oe⟩ in Kernewek Kemmyn are found in Late Cornish texts spelled ⟨oa⟩ or ⟨o⟩ rather than ⟨oo⟩ or ⟨u⟩. In many of these cases, there is no clear evidence (as from ⟨oy⟩- or ⟨ou⟩-type spellings in Middle Cornish) that these words belong to the *roes*, *moen* group. We therefore

suggest that such words as ‘sister’, ‘knows’, and ‘naked’ be spelled with ⟨o⟩ rather than ⟨oe⟩: *whor*, *gor*, *noth*.

(20) Use the historically attested spellings of words like *clewes* and *bewnans*.

We recommend that the word for ‘life’ and the verbal root ‘hear’ be spelled as *bewnans* and *clew-* in Revived Cornish, and that the forms *bownans*, *clow-* be allowed as alternatives for speakers who prefer a Tudor or Late Cornish pronunciation.

(21) Spell the word for ‘goodness’ as *dadder*.

Since the word for ‘goodness’ generally appears in traditional Cornish texts as *dadder* – a spelling which suggests that the vowel in the first syllable was short – we recommend using this spelling in Revived Cornish.

(22) Spell the word for ‘right’ as *dyhow*.

We prefer this spelling to *dehow* since the word for ‘right’ is commonly found in traditional Cornish with the vowel in the first syllable spelled ⟨y⟩.

Sample Texts

In the following pages we have assembled a selection of Cornish texts with accompanying transliterations into Kernewek Dasunys. We have endeavoured to provide a wide range of material including both prose and verse, drawn from all periods of traditional Cornish and from several varieties of Revived Cornish as well. The traditional Cornish material is presented for purposes of comparison, so that it can be seen how effectively Kernewek Dasunys can represent the Cornish of different periods, and how similar KD is to traditional Cornish spelling. In general, however, we do not feel that a Standard Written Form of Cornish should be used primarily to respell traditional Cornish texts: whenever possible, students should read Cornish literature in its original spelling. In order to accommodate some features of traditional Cornish writing which are not common in Revived Cornish, we have had to devise a few additional orthographic principles besides those described in the preceding pages.

Traditional Cornish contains a large number of loanwords from English, and we have had to decide how best to handle such borrowings when transliterating medieval texts to Kernewek Dasunys. In many cases, we have tried to present these loanwords in a form that is consistent with KD's orthographic rules for 'native' or wholly assimilated words. This includes changing ⟨c⟩ to ⟨s⟩ in many words where it represents an /s/ sound, and eliminating most instances of silent ⟨e⟩. Sometimes, however, we have chosen to leave an English loanword in its modern English spelling, since we feel this would be clearer to readers than respelling it phonetically. Thus while we write *sertan* 'certain' and *sircùmstans* 'circumstance', we also write *celestial* and *visible* in our transliteration of the *Tregear Homilies*. In a few cases, we have chosen to transliterate a word using a modern English spelling that differs slightly from the spelling found in the original Cornish manuscript, and so we have *sufficient* where Tregear writes *sufficiant* and *redeemer* where he writes *redemar*. We have not italicised any of these words when they appear singly in a sentence which is clearly Cornish, since we do not wish to imply that some or all of these words were 'foreign' to speakers of traditional Cornish. We have, however, used italics in cases where an entire phrase of English, French, or Latin is incorporated into a text.

We understand that the decision to use modern English spellings for some English loanwords is a potentially controversial one, and we are willing to consider alternative strategies. However, since almost all speakers of Revived Cornish are also fluent speakers of English, we feel that such a practice would present few if any difficulties for language learners. Many users of Revived Cornish prefer to avoid English loanwords wherever possible, and would therefore not need to worry about the use of English spellings for those words, while those who do not object to the use

of English loanwords in Cornish would presumably not have a strong objection to spelling such words as they are spelled in modern English.

In our transliterations of Middle Cornish texts, we have generally supplied the grammatically expected consonantal mutations even when the original manuscript shows a word in its radical (unmutated) form. Since the rules of mutation and the frequency with which mutations were expressed in writing had changed by the Late Cornish period, however, we have not supplied such ‘missing’ mutations in our transliterations of later Cornish texts. In our transliterations of Revived Cornish material, we have endeavoured to follow the rules of each variety of Revived Cornish regarding consonantal mutation, vowel affection, and syntax. We have not taken it upon ourselves to ‘correct’ or edit the work of Revived Cornish writers and translators, nor have we felt it necessary to comment on vocabulary items or grammatical constructions which are not attested in traditional Cornish or which are used in a manner inconsistent with the practices of traditional Cornish writers.

When comparing medieval and early modern Cornish texts with any form of Revived Cornish, readers should bear in mind that European scribes in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries followed a number of spelling conventions which differ from those of any modern language. The graphs ⟨i⟩ and ⟨j⟩ were considered two variant forms of the same letter, as were ⟨u⟩ and ⟨v⟩. Often, the choice of which form to use had more to do with the position of the letter in a word than whether the sound it represented was a vowel, consonant, or glide. To some extent, the letters ⟨i⟩ and ⟨y⟩ were interchangeable, with ⟨y⟩ often being preferred because its distinctive shape made it less likely to be confused for part of an adjacent ⟨n⟩, ⟨m⟩, or ⟨u⟩. Similar concerns about legibility sometimes led to ⟨o⟩ or ⟨w⟩ being substituted for ⟨u⟩. Because of alternations like these, we feel that using the graphs ⟨i, j, y⟩ or ⟨u, v, w⟩ systematically to represent three (or more) distinct sounds in Revived Cornish is a justifiable practice, since all modern languages which employ the Roman alphabet have developed similar distinctions between these graphs.

The letters ⟨s⟩ and ⟨r⟩ have two different forms in many Cornish manuscripts, but since the choice of which form to use was largely dictated by the position of the letter in a word, we have not represented this distinction here. Many early Cornish texts contain the letter *yogh* ⟨ʒ⟩, which was used to represent the ⟨dh⟩ [ð] or ⟨th⟩ [θ] sounds, and which is not part of any Revived Cornish orthographic system. Scribes also employed a number of ligatures and diacritical marks to represent common sounds and combinations of sounds like *er*, *is*, *n*, or *m*. Following the usual conventions of manuscript editors, we have expanded these suspensions in our transcriptions using *italics*. In some cases, we have silently altered capitalisation or word division to make the text conform more closely to modern practices which are common to all varieties of Revived Cornish spelling, such as separating verbal particles from verbs.

Pascon Agan Arluth, stanzas 1-9

Tays ha mab *han* speris sans
wy a bys a levn golon
Re wronte zeugh gras ha whans
ze wolsowas y basconn
Ha zymmo gras ha skyans
the zerevas par lauarow
may fo ze thu ze worthyans
ha sylwans *zen* enevow

Suel a *vynno* bos sylwys
golsowens ow lauarow
A ihesu del ve helheys
war an bys avel carow
Ragon menough rebekis
ha dyspresijs yn harow
yn growys gans kentrow fastis
peynys bys pan ve marow

Du sur dre *virtu* an tas
zynny a zyttyas gweras
En mab dre y skyans bras
pan gemert kyg a werhas
han sperys sans leun a ras
dre y zadder may fe guris
Gozañff paynys pan *vynnas*
neb na ylly gull peghes

An dus vas a zeserya
zeze gulas nef o kyllys
gans aga garm hag olua
ihesus *cris* a ve mevijys
may *fynnas* dijskynna
yn gwerhas ha bos genys
gans y gyk agan *perna*
arluth du gwyn agan bys

Ihesu *cris* mur gerense
ze vab den a zyswezas
an vghelder may zese
zen bys pan deyskynnas
Pehadoryon rag *perna*
o desevijs dre satnas
rag henna gorzyn neffra
ihesus neb agan *pernas*

Tas ha Mab ha'n Spyrys Sans,
Whi a bys a leun golon
Re wrontya dhywgh gras ha whans
Dhe wolsowes y bassyon,
Ha dhymmo gras ha skians
Dhe dherivas par lavarow,
May fo dhe Dhuw dh'y wordhyans
Ha selwyans dhe'n enevow.

Seul a *vynno* bos selwys,
Golsowens ow lavarow
A Jhesu dell veu helhys
War an bys avel carow,
Ragon menowgh rebekys
Ha dispresys yn harow,
Yn grows gans kentrow fastys,
Peynys bys pan veu marow

Duw, sur, dre *virtu* an Tas
Dhyn ni a dhyghtyas gweres:
An Mab, dre y skians bras
Pan gemmert kig a wyrhes
Ha'n Spyrys Sans leun a ras,
Dre y dhadder may feu gwrys
Godhav paynys, pan *vynnas*,
Neb na ylly gul pehes.

An dus vas a dhesirya
Dhedha gwlas nev, o kellys.
Gans aga garm hag oelva
Jhesus Crist a veu mevys
May *fynnas* diyskynna
Yn gwyrhes ha bos genys
Gans y gig agan *perna*.
Arlùdh Duw, gwynn agan bys!

Jhesu Crist meur gerensa
Dhe vab-den a dhys'wedhas
A'n uhelder mayth esa
Dhe'n bys pan dhiyskynnas
Pehadoryon rag *perna*
O deseveys dre Satnas.
Rag henna gordhyn nevra
Jhesus neb a'gan *pernas*.

A[n] peynys a wotheuys
ny ve ragtho y honan
lemmyn rag pobyll an bys
pan vons y keffis m^r wan
an ioull 3e adam kewsys
an avel te kemer tam
a vell du y fethyth gurys
pan yn provas nyn io man

W^r lyrgh mab den 3e begha
reson prag y fe prynnys
yw ihesus crist 3e ordna
yn neff y vonas tregys
y vos kyllys ny vynna
y doull ganso o tewlys
rag henna 3e bob dy3gthya
forth a rug the vos sylwys

Kyn na goff den skentyl pur
par del won lauaraff 3ys
yn tre du ha pehadur
a cord del ve kemerys
rag bonas gonn pegh m^r vur
mayn yn tre3e ave gurys
eff o crist a theth 3en leur
mab du ha den yw kyffris

Ragon y pesys y das
oll y sor may fe gevys
gans y gorff dre beynys bras
agan pegh may fo prennys
mab marea leun a ras
oll y voth a ve clewys
ha kymmys a theseryas
3o3o eff a ve grontis

An paynys a wodhevis
Ny veu ragdho y honan,
Lemmyn rag pobel an bys
Pan vons i kevys mar wann.
An Jowl dhe Adam 'gewsis
"An aval, ty, kemmer, tann!
Avél Duw y fydhydh gwrys!"
Pan y'n provas, nynj o mann.

War-lergh mab-den dhe beha,
Reson prag y feu prenys
Yw Jhesus Crist dhe ord'na
Yn Nev y vones trigys.
Y vos kellys ny vynna,
Y dowl ganso o tewlys.
Rag henna dhe beub dygthya
Fordh a rug dhe vos selwys.

Kyn nag ov den skentel pur,
Par dell wonn, lavarav dhis:
Yntra Duw ha pehador
Acord dell veu kemerys,
Rag bones 'gan pegh mar veur
Mayn yntredha a veu gwrys.
Ev o Crist, a dheuth dhe'n leur:
Mab Duw ha den yw keffrys.

Ragon y pysis y Das
Oll y sorr may fe gevys
Gans y gorf, dre baynys bras,
Agan pegh may fo prenys.
Mab Maria, leun a ras,
Oll y vodh a veu clewys,
Ha kemmys a dhesiryas
Dhodho ev a veu grontys.

Origo Mundi, lines 917-1016

[*Hic incipit de Noe et nave et dicit Deus*]

DEUS PATER

Drog yv genef gruthyl den
precious haval thym certen
rag cole orth vn venen
 gulan ef re gollas an plas
am luf thyggyow a wrussen
pan wruge dres ov defen
mes a parathys lowen
 an el whare an goras

Ow spyrys ny dryc nefre
 yn corf map den vyth yn beys
ha reson yv ha prage
 rag y vos kyc methel gurys
nynsus den ort ov seruye
 len ha guiryon me a greys
yn oll an beys sav noe
 hay wrek hay flehes kefrys

[*Tunc veniet Deus Pater ad Noe et dicit*]

[D]EUS PATER

Saban noe ow seruonnt ker
 dus gene pols the wandre
ha dyso my a leuer
 yn trethon taclow prive

NOE

A das dev yn vhelder
 bynyges reby nefre
rag genes yn pup teller
 parys of the lafurye

DEUS PATER

Noe mar luen yv an beys
 lemyn a scherewynsi
may thew the weth dynythys
 ynno a gyk pup huny
gans pegh mar v^r ev flerys
 na allaf sparrie na moy
hep gul dyel a ver speys
 war pep ol sur marnas ty

Drog yw genev gwruthyl den
precious haval dhymm serten.
Rag coela orth unn venyn,
 glan ev re gollas an plas
a'm leuv dhyhow a wrussen.
Pan wruga dres ow difen,
'mes a Baradhis lowen
 an el whare a'n gorras.

Ow spyrys ny drig nevra
 yn corf mab den vyth y'n bys,
ha reson yw ha praga,
 rag y vos kig medhel gwrys.
Nyns eus den orth ow servya,
 len ha gwiryon, my a grys,
yn oll an bys saw Noë,
 ha'y wreg ha'y flehes keffrys.

Sa'bann, Noe, ow servont ker!
 Deus gene' pols dhe wandra
ha dhisso my a lever
 yntredhon taclow prive'.

A Das Duw yn uhelder,
 benigys re bi nevra!
Rag genes yn pùb tyller
 parys ov dhe lavurya.

Noë, mar leun yw an bys
 lemmyn a sherewynsi
mayth yw dhe weth dineythys
 ynno a gig pùb huni.
Gans pegh mar veur yw flerys
 na allav sparya na moy
heb gul dial a verr spys
 War beub oll, sur, marnas ty.

Rag henna fystyn ke gura
goʁhel a blankos playnyys
hag ynno lues trygva
romes y a vyth gylwys
aves hag agy ynta
gans pek bethens stanch vrys
ha try hans keuelyn da
an lester a vyth a hys

Ha hanter cans keuelyn
ynweth ty a wra y les
yn vhelder my a vynn
dek warn ugans y vos gures
war tu dylarg daras yn
ty a wra yv port hynwes
tresters dretho ty a pyn
a drus rag na vo degees

NOE

Arluth kepar del vynny
an gorhel sur my an gura
pyth ev an othom dynny
cafus lafur an par na
a ban vynnyth pup huny
lathe ol an nor vys ma
sav vnsel ov tus *ham* my
lath ny ganse mage ta

DEUS PATER

Noe dre the thadder bras
ty a bew ov grath nefre
kemer the wrek hath flehas
haga gvraget gor ganse
a bub eghen best yn wlas
gor genes dew annethe
a bup kynde ethen vas
yth worhel guet dew gorre

Rag lyf bras my a thoro
a gutho ol an nor veys
myns den vs yn beys may fo
kyns bos due an lyf buthes
spyrys a vewnans ynno
vynytha na vo guyls
gor gura del dyscaf thyso
pan vo gures my a thue thys

Rag henna, fisten, ke, gwra
gorhel a blankys playnys,
hag ynno lies trigva:
'roumys' i a vydh gelwys.
A-ves hag a-ji yn ta
gans peg bedhens stanch ury's,
ha tri hans kevelin da
an lester a vydh a-hys,

Ha hantercans kevelin
ynwédh ty a wra y les.
Yn uhelder, my a vynn
deg warn ugens y vos gwrys.
War-tu delergh, daras ynn
ty a wra, yw 'port' henwys.
Tresters dredho ty a bynn
a-dreus rag na vo degés.

Arlùdh, kepar del vynni,
an gorhel, sur, my a'n gwra.
Pyth yw an edhom dhyn ni
cavùs lavur a'n par na?
A-ban vynnydh pùb huni
ladha oll an norvys ma
saw unsel ow thus ha my,
ladh ni gansa maga ta!

Noë, dre dha dhadder bras
ty a biw ow grath nevra.
Kemmer dha wreg ha'th flehes,
ha'ga gwragedh gorr gansa.
A bùb ehen best y'n wlas,
gorr genes dew anedha;
a bùb kinda edhen 'vas,
y'th worhel gwet dew gorra.

Rag liv bras my a dhoro,
a gutho oll an norvys,
myns den eus y'n bys may fo,
kyns bos du, a'n liv beudhys,
spyrys a vewnans ynno
vynytha na vo gwelys.
Gorr, gwra dell dhyscav dhiso!
Pan vo gwrys, my a dheu dhis.

A bub eghen a kunda
gorow ha benow ynweth
aga gora ty a wra
yn the worhel aberveth
pup maner bos yn bys ma
vs the dybry may telet
rag den ha best magata
yn the lester ty a fet

A bùm ehen a ginda,
gorow ha benow ynwédh,
aga gorra ty a wra
yn dha worhel a-bervedh.
Pùb maner boes y'n bys ma
eus dhe dhybri may telledh
rag den ha best maga ta,
yn dha lester ty a' fydh.

[*Tunc transeat Deus Pater in celum et dicit Noe*]

NOE

Arluth cuf the arghadow
y wruthyl res ev thymmo
ythaf hep ynnyadow
the wonys a dro thotho

Arlùdh cuv, dha arhadow
y wruthyl res yw dhymmo;
yth av heb ynniadow
dhe wonis a-dro dhodho.

[*Tunc iet Noe ad uxorem suam et dicit ei Noe*]

NOE

Heeth ov bool thymmo tovthta
ov thardar ham mortholow
my a vyn mos alema
the wruthyl ov nygysow

Hedh ow boel dhymmo toth da,
ow tharder ha'm mortholow!
My a vynn mos alemma
dhe wruthyl ow negysow.

VXOR NOE

Mester yn scon my a wra
then tas anef caradow
pup ober ol yn bys ma
a wren rebo plygadow

Mester, yn scon my a wra!
Dhe'n Tas a Nev caradow
pùb ober oll y'n bys ma
a wren re bo plegadow.

[*Tunc iet ad operandum navem suam et dicit Noe*]

NOE

A dev ker assoma squyth
prymyer derow ov trehy
vytheth powes my nymbyth
mar vrevv ew ov yssyly
guynveys ha quellen an gyth
may fe yrhys thym hethy
arluth warnas tregeryth
go ef a ra the serry

A Duw ker, ass o'ma squith
prennyer derow ow trehi.
Vyth'eyth powes my ny'm bydh,
mar vrew yw ow eseli!
Gwynnvys a quellen an jydh
may fe erhys dhymm hedhi.
Arlùdh, warnas tregeredh!
Go-ev a ra dha serri!

Resurrexio Domini, lines 1345-1464

[*Tunc Thomas ueniet ad apostolos et dicit Petrus*]

PETRUS

Thomas lemmyn gueyt crygy
an arluth the thasserghy
rak omma y fue gynen
ha ke kemmys nan cresso
goef termyn a theffo
deuones a vrys benen

Thomas, lemmyn gwayt cryji
an Arlùdh dhe dhasserhi,
rag omma y feu genen.
Ha kekemmys na'n crysso,
go-ev termyn a dheffo
devones a vrys benyn!

THOMAS

A pedar ty an nahas
rak bos y peyn mar ahas
thys ny gressaf
ha me ath peys gas the wov
na whyle plontye whethlow
del yth pesaf

A Peder, ty a'n nahas
rag bos y bayn mar ahas –
dhis ny grysav!
Ha my a'th pys, gas dhe wow.
Na whila plontya whedhlow,
dell y'th pysav.

IOHANNES

Pur wyr gow ny leuer ef
ihesu crist map dev an nef
a thueth yn chy
han darasow oll deges
whet y lauar a fue cres
oll thywhy why

Pur wir, gow ny lever ev!
Jhesu Crist, Mab Duw a Nev
a dheuth y'n chi,
ha'n darasow oll degés!
Whath y lavar a veu, 'Cres
oll dhy'whywhí!'

THOMAS

Iohan nynsos lemmyn flogh
nam nagyw ov colon trogh
rag agas cous
ihesu agan arluth ny
ellas ny yll dasserghy
sur war nep ovs

Johan, nyns os lemmyn flogh;
nammnag yw ow holon trogh
rag agas cows!
Jhesu, agan Arlùdh ni,
ellas! ny yll dasserhi,
sur, war neb 'wos.

IACOBUS MAIOR

Thomas na vyth dyscrygyk
pys gans colon dywysyk
war crist an nef
an beth sur ef a syuys
rak hythew ny a geusys
oll orto ef

Thomas, na vydh discryjyk!
Pys gans colon diwysek
war Grist a'n Nev.
A'n bedh, sur, ev a sevis,
rag hedhyw ni a gewsis
oll orto ev!

THOMAS

Iamys thym na wra duon
rak kueth lour vs ym colon

Jamys, dhymm na wra duwon,
rag keudh lowr eus y'm colon,

may thyw pur claf
ha whet *mur* ov galarow
bones ow arluth marow
ha nan guelaf

MATHEUS

Hythew a tryckes yn tre
thy ragos ty an guelse
byw yn poynt da
an guyryoneth kyn clewyth
a wos trauyth nyn cregyth
marth yv henna

THOMAS

A synte mari mathew
mar a colyth ty a tew
gans the whethlow
gul ges ahanaf a wreth
marth yv gynef na thues meth
ow keusel gow

PHILIPPUS

Thomas gov ef ny geusys
saw thyso y leuerys
kepar del yw
*cris*t yv pen gor ha benen
yn chemma y fue gynen
pur wyr hythyw

THOMAS

A phylip geneugh ny fue
mar ny vyth an whethlow due
yn ages mysk
dre pur anger ha duon
me a wor lowr nep onon
sur me a wysk

IACOBUS MINOR

Thomas serry thys na dal
*cris*t arluth merciabal
dassorghas sur
ahanas marth yv gyne
mar a kyllyth the ene
nynsos den fur

mayth yw pur glav.
Ha whath meur ow galarow,
bones ow Arlùdh marow
ha na'n gwelav.

Hedhyw, a trickes y'n tre,
dheragos ty a'n gwelsa
byw, y'n poynt da!
An gwiryonedh kyn clewydh,
awós travýth ny'n cryjydh –
marth yw henna!

A Synta Mari, Mathew!
Mara coelydh, ty a dew
gans dha whedhlow!
Gul ges ahanav a wredh.
Marth yw genev na'th eus meth,
ow kewsel gow!

Thomas, gow ev ny gewsis,
saw dhiso y leveris
kepar dell yw.
Crist, yw penn gour ha benyn,
y'n chi ma y feu genen,
pur wir, hedhyw!

A Phylip, genowgh ny veu!
Mar ny vydh an whedhlow du
yn agas mysk,
dre pur anger ha duwon,
my a wor lowr, nebonan
sur my a wisk.

Thomas, serri dhis ny dal.
Crist Arlùdh mersiabal
dassorhas sur!
Ahanas marth yw gene' –
mara kellydh dha ene',
nyns os den fur!

THOMAS

Ov bos serrys nynsyw marth
ages bones ol war barth
 porrys worth ov duwenhe
duon agas lavarow
ha hyreth bos cryst marow
 pur wyr a yl ow guethe

Ow bos serrys nyns yw marth,
agas bones oll war-barth,
 porrés worth ow duwonhé.
Duwon agas lavarow
ha hiredh bos Crist marow,
 pur wir, a yll ow gwethhé.

BARTHOLOMEUS

War lergth *cris mar* a sos trest
lemmyn pur lowenek fest
 bos ty a yl
crys ef the seuel an beth
ha lowene hep thyweth
 thyso ny fyl

War-lergh Crist maras os trist,
lemmyn pur lowenek fest
 bos ty a yll!
Crys ev dhe sevel a'n bedh,
ha lowena heb dhiwedh
 dhisso ny fyll.

THOMAS

Fettel allaf vy crygy
corf ihesu the thasserghy
 a wyls a vy marow
an laddron an dyalas
dre lyes torment ahas
 ha dre *mur* a galarow

Fatel allav vy cryji
corf Jhesu dhe dhasserhi,
 a welis evý marow?
An ladron a'n dialas
dre lies torment ahas
 ha dre meur a alarow!

SYMON

A ban na dal the gesky
dout tan yfarn theth lesky
 bos dyscregyk
ha maga fuer drok deffry
mones the hepcor an ioy
 byth na thyfyk

A-ban na dal dha geski,
dout tan Ifarn dhe'th leski,
 bos discryjyk,
ha — maga feur dhrog, devrí —
mones dhe hepcor an joy
 byth na dhifyk!

THOMAS

A symon my nym bues dout
the leuarow kyns yns stout
 ny dalons man
ihesu the verwel *mar* scon
dre pur hyreth ow colon
 mart yv na ran

A Simon, my ny'm beus dout,
dha lavarow, kynth yns stout,
 ny dalons mann.
Jhesu dhe verwel *mar* scon,
dre pur hireth ow holon
 marth yw na rann!

IUDA

A creys then nep *an* guelas
yn few a ban dassorghas
 y fue gynen

A crys dhyn neb a'n gwelas
yn fyw a-ban dhassorhas,
 y feu genen.

mur fest y gen lowenhas
dotho ny thy alwhethas
gour ha benen

Meur fest y'gan lowenhás,
dhodho ny dhialwhedhas
gour ha benyn.

THOMAS

Ken ys wyr a leueryth
iude *mar* am evn geryth
me ath pys *thymmo* gas cres
tarosfan a thue deffry
war tus vas pan vons yn chy
ha ga darasow degeys

Ken es wir a leverydh!
Juda, *mará'm* ewn gerydh,
my a'th pys, *dhymmo* gas cres!
Tarosvan a dheu devrí
war dus vas pan vons y'n chi,
ha'ga darasow degés.

ANDREAS

Thomas ty yv me a grys
an gokye den yn beys
ha henna yv drok
dout *mar* ny vynnyth crygy
bos yn yfarn ow lesky
yn tan yn mok

Thomas, ty yw, my a grys,
an gockia den y'n bys,
ha henna yw drog!
Dout, *mar* ny vynnydh cryji,
bos yn Ifarn ow leski,
yn tan, yn mog!

THOMAS

Andrev *mur* yv the thysyr
an dra na na yl bos guyr
gul thym crygy
y vos yn ban dathserghys
ha then beys arte treyls
ys sos goky

Andrew, meur yw dha dhesir
an dra na na yll bos gwir
gul dhymm cryji:
y vos yn-bann dasserhys,
ha dhe'n bys arta treyls —
ass os gocki!

[*Hic descendit Thomas*]

Beunans Meriasek, lines 891-1016 (Original 1504 text)

TEVDARUS

Ny thue les agen argya
kyn feny oma vyketh
meryasek *cris* denaha
ha the cothmen me a veth
may fo guelys
Epscop worthy me ath ra
chyff revler oll an pov ma
na moy me ny deserya
mas gorthya mahum puppreys

Ny dheu les a' gan argya
kyn fe'ni omma vy' queth!
Meryasek, Crist denaha
ha dha gothman my a vydh,
may fo gwelys.
Epscop wordhi my a'th ra,
chif rewler oll an pow ma,
na moy my ny dhesirya'
ma's gordhya Mahùm pup-prys.

MERIADOCUS

Ima guel forth es honna
grua theyg *cris* ker gorthya
ken maner kyllys os suir

Yma gwell fordh es honna:
gwra dhe jy Crist ker gordhya!
ken maner, kellys os, sur.

TEVDARUS

Vn ger na campol a gryst
ha *mar* qureth me ath wra trest
wath coyl orthef ha beth fuir
rag pan deffen ha moys fol
an Iovle a thue mes ay dol
kyns es ov ruthy pur guir

Unn ger na gampùl a Grist,
ha *mar* quredh, my a'th wra trist!
Whath coel orthiv ha bydh fur,
rag pan dheffen ha mos fol,
an Jowl a dheu 'mes a'y doll,
kyns es ow reudhi, pur gwir.

Drok yv gena
war ov ena
meryasek wek
gul *dis* mas da
ha gorthyans grua
thum dewov tek

Drog yw gene',
war ow ene',
Meryasek wheg,
gul dhis ma's da
ha gordhyans gwra
dhùm duwow teg!

MERIADOCUS

Theth dewov try myl w^t fy
Rag sur dewolov ens y
nys gorthyavy benytha
ortheff na wyla pythays
nahy *mar* mynnyth boys vays
foyl oys *mar* trestyth inna

Dhe'th tuwow tri mil weyth fi!
Rag sur dewolow yns i—
ny's gordhya'vy bynytha!
Orthiv na whila pytas.
Nagh i, *mar* mynnydh bos 'vas.
Fol os *mar* trestydh ynna!

TEVDARUS

Out warnes ty fals jugleer
defya ov dewov flour
Ty a crek in clogh prenyer
rag perel prence hag emperour
omma the foyl

Out warnas, ty fals jugler!
Defia ow duwow flour!
Ty a greg y'n clogh-prenyer
rag peryl prys hag emp'rour
omma dhe foel.

The voy nefre me ath cays
Outlayer fyys ath wlays
covs vn geer erbyn ov rays
 ha ty an noyll

Me yv empour
ha governour
 conquerour tyr
arluth worthy
mur ov mistry
 gothfeth ha myr

MERIADOCUS

Tav thymo vy the clap sens
speyna a reth mur a gvyns
 oma sur in sevureth
Guel yv *dis* bones *crityan*
gorthya *cris* a *luen* golan
 ha my *lemmen* ath vygeth

TEVDA[RUS]

Out govy gesugh thym spath
 alema quik rag feya
devean jovle therag ov fath
 3^e vynes ov begithia
marov off in kres an plath
 napel *mar* trege *omma*
mahum darber hardygrath
 3^e neb a ruk ov throbla

[*Ascendit*]

Tormentoris dugh in plen
tormentoris mars ogh len
 tormentoris dugh *dym* scon
ay ay ay dar ny regh vry

[*Descendit*]

Reys yv age herhes y
 pan yv mogh ol ov duwon

[*Her yerdis aredy ffor Tevdar & hys men*]

Hov hov pyth esogh matis
y bescherev *your* patis

Dhe voy nevra my a'th cas,
outlayer fiys a'th wlas!
Cows unn ger erbyn ow ras,
 ha ty a'n oel!

My yw emp'our
ha governour,
 conquerour tir!
Arlùdh wordhi,
meur ow mestri,
 godhvydh ha mir!

Taw dhymmo vy; dha glapp syns!
Spena a redh meur a wvyns
 omma, sur, yn sevuredh.
Gwell yw dhis bones *Cristyon*,
gordhya *Crist* a *leun* golan,
 ha my *lemmyn* a'th vejydh!

Out, go-vy! Gesewgh dhymm spath,
 alemma quyck rag fia!
Deuva'n Jowl dherag ow fath,
 dhe vynes ow bejydhya!
Marow ov yn cres an plath,
 na-pell mar triga' omma!
Mahùm darbar hardygrath
 dhe neb a rug ow throbla!

Tormentorys, dewgh y'n plen!
Tormentorys, mars owgh len,
 tormentorys, dewgh dhymm scon!
Ay! Ay! Ay! Dar ny rewgh vri?

Res yw aga hyrhes i,
 pan yw mogh ol ow duwon.

Hou, hou, pyth esowgh, matys?
I besherev your patys!

pendra reny dar nappya
ay num clewugh ov kelwel
tannegh honthsel kyns sevel
goto daletthugh frappia

Pandr'a re'ni, dar nappya?
Ay! Nùm clewewgh ow kelwel?
Tannewgh hansel kyns sevel?
Go to, daletthewgh frappia!

[*Et verberabunt eos*]

PRIMUS TORTOR

Ser arluth na cronk na moy
ha lauer the voth thyn ny
ny an grua *pur* thyogel

Syr Arlùdh, na gronk na moy,
ha lavar dha vodh dhyn ni!
Ni a'n gwra *pur* dhiogel!

TEVDARUS

Eugh thymo bys in cambron
a west the carn bre dyson
ena wy a gyff in lel
guas ov theria heb questron
esel yv then tebel el

Ewgh dhymmno bys yn Cambron,
a west dhe Garn Bre disón.
Ena whi a gyv, yn lel,
gwas owth erya. Heb questyon,
esel yw dhe'n tebel el!

Meryasek yth yv gelwys
in *cris*t yma ov cresy
genough why bethens sesijs
gruegh y tormontya besy
*cris*t mar ny veth denehys
pegh then horsen trewesy
genough kyn fove lethys
me *agis* menten defry

Meryasek yth yw gelwys;
yn *Crist* yma ow crysi.
Genowgh whi bedhens sesys.
Gwrewgh y dormentya bysi!
Crist mar ny vydh denehys,
pegh dhe'n horsen truwesi!
Genowgh kyn fova ledhys,
my a'gas menten, devrí.

SECUNDUS TORTOR

Arluth henna ny a ra
desempys duen alema
aspyans pup ay quartron
me *agis* gyd rum ena
pur uskis bys in cambron

Arlùdh, henna ni a ra.
Desempis, deun alemma,
aspiens peub a'y gwartron!
My a'gas ged, rùm ena,
pur uskis, bys yn Cambron!

[*Trancit Teoder domum*]

MERIADOCUS

Then arluth re bo grassey
dre besyon yth off guarnys
may thellen mes an pov ma
arta the breten uskys
han falge tevdar avodya
an porpos yv erverys
wath eff a fyl annotha

Dhe'n Arlùdh re bo grassys,
dre vesyon yth ov gwarnys
mayth ellen 'mes a'n pow ma
arta dhe Vreten, uskis,
ha'n falj Tewdar avodya.
A'n porpos yw ervirys,
whath ev a fyll anodha.

Omma me re fundyas plas
ryb maria a cambron
Ihesu crist darber 3^e grays
in keth chy ma pup seson
may fo prest an drengys tays
inno enoris dyson
ha maria
han sacrements vij
kefris gol ha guyth
menystrys wose helma

Omma my re fondyas plas,
ryb Maria a Gambron.
Jhesu Crist, darbar Dha ras
y'n keth chi ma pùb seson,
may fo prest an Drynges Tas
ynno enorys disón,
ha Maria,
ha'n sacrements seyth,
keffrys goel ha gweyth,
menystrys wosa helma.

Grefons ha cleves seson
mar an geveth lel crystyan
hav remembra in plas ma
Ihesu arluth cuff colan
y grefons gura sewagya

Grevons ha cleves seson,
mara'n jevydh lel Cristyon,
ha'w remembra y'n plas ma
Jhesu, Arlùdh cuv-colon,
y revons gwra sewajya.

Inweth an dour ov fenten
rag den varijs in certen
peseff may fo eff ely
Thy threy arta thy skyans
Ihesu arluth a selwans
gront helma der 3^e vercy

Ynwédh a'n dour a'w fenten
rag den varyes yn serten
pysav may fo ev eli
dh'y dhri arta dh'y skians.
Jhesu, Arlùdh a selwyans,
gront helma der dha versi.

Ov banneth genes a plas
reys yv vodya a vur spas
oges yma ov envy
me a vyn guythe then won
hag omma powes dyson
in dan an garrek defry

Ow banneth genes, a blas!
Res yw vodya a veur spas –
ogas yma ow envi!
My a vynn gwitha dhe'n woen,
hag omma powes disón,
yn-dann an garrek, devri.

[*Her Meryasek schall hydde hym sylfe vnder y^e rokke*]

Beunans Meriasek, lines 76-135 (Late sixteenth century hand)

[*Hic magister pompabit*]

MAGISTER

My yv mayster a *gramer*
gvr̄ys yn bonilapper
vniuersite byen
my a wore *mur* yn dyvyn
pan ve luen ov 3or a wyn
ny gara covs mes laten

My yw master a ramer
gw̄rys yn Bonilapper,
universita byhan.
My a wor meur yn divin;
pan ve leun ow thorr a win,
ny gara' cows mes Latin.

PRIMUS NUNCIUS

Honour *zyv*^{sh} master worthy
ha benytha *mur* reuerens
duk conan pur yredy
y vab rag cawas *dyskans*
sur *danvenys*
ateva *zyugh* doctor wek
dyskovgh ef yn *maner* dek
ha wy a vyth rewardeys

Honour dhywgh, master wordhi,
ha bynytha meur revrans!
Dug Conan, pur yredi,
y vab rag cawas *dyskans*
sur *danvenys*.
Ottava dhywgh, doctor wheg!
Dyskewgh ev yn *maner* deg,
ha whi a vydh rewardeys!

MAGISTER

Messeger na 3ovt an cas
my an *dysk* na vo yn *gvlas*
gramarion v^t ay *parov*
devgh se3ovg mereasek
yn myske an flehys *pur* dek
ha merovgh *agis* leffrov
pe dyth munys kewsovgh wy
let veth orth *agis* *dysky*
ha *mur* *nyns* yv an gobrov

Messajer, na dhout an cas!
My a dhysk na vo y'n *wlas*
gramaryon vyth a'y barow.
Dewgh, 'sedhewgh, *Meryäsek*,
yn mysk an flehes *pur* deg,
ha mirewgh agas lyvrow.
Py dydh munys kewsewgh whi,
lett vydh orth agas *dyski*,
ha meur *nyns* yw an gobrow.

PRIMUS SCOLAR[IS]

du gveras a.b.c
an pen *can* henna yv d
ny won na moy yn *liuer*
ny vef yn *scole* rum levte
bys yn *newer* go³ewar
zum gothvas wosa lyfye
me a *zysk* moy ov mester

Duw gweres A, B, C...
an penn *can* henna yw D.
Ny wonn na moy y'n *lyver*.
Ny veuv yn *scol*, rùm lowta
bys yn n'ewer *gorthuwer*.
Dhùm godhvos, wosa *livya*,
my a dhysk moy, ow mester.

SECUNDUS SCOLAR[IS]

E[]s[]t henna yv *Est*
pandryv *nessa* ny won fest
mur na reugh ov *cronkye*

E, S, T: henna yw *est*.
Pandr'yw *nessa* ny wonn fest.
Meur na rewgh ow *cronkya*,

Rag my ny vezaf the well
vnwyth a caffen hansell
me a russa amendie

rag my ny vydhav dhe well!
Unweyth a caffen hansel,
my a russa amendya!

MAGISTER

Dyske moy gans ze coweza
pan vynnogh eugh ze lyvya
meryasek wek eugh gansa
rag wy yv tender yn oys
ha flehys yonk a gar boys
ham bevnans vy yv henna

Dysk moy gans dha gowetha!
Pan vynnogh, ewgh dhe livya.
Meryasek wheg, ewgh gansa,
rag whi yw tender yn oes,
ha flehes younk a gar boes,
ha'm bewnans vy yw henna.

MERIADOCUS

Me a lever zyvgh mester
ha na vewy dysplesys
hezv sur yv dugwener
da yv sevell worth vn pris
ha predery an ena
Rag kerensa an passyon
a porthes ihesu ragan
pynys hyzv y fanna
ha pub gvener
a vo sur drys an vlyzan
gul peyadov my a vyn
kyns eva na zybby mevr

My a lever dhywgh, mester,
ha na ve'whi displesys:
hedhyw sur yw dy' Gwener.
Da yw sevel worth unn prys
ha prederi a'n ena.
Rag kerensa a'n passyon
a borthas Jhesu ragon,
penys hedhyw y fanna',
ha pub Gwener
a vo, sur, dres an vlydhen,
gul pyjadow my a vynn,
kyns eva na dybri meur.

Zen chappell me a vyn mo's
ze crist a scolyas y woys
ze vzyll ov peiadow
ha ze varye y vam
kyns eva na dybbry tam
helma yv ov vsadow

Dhe'n chapel my a vynn mos,
dhe Grist a scullyas y woes
dhe wuthyl ow pyjadow,
ha dhe Varia y vamm,
kyns eva na dybri tamm,
helma yw ow usadow.

Bewnans Ke, lines 216-89

KELADOCUS

[*the drylya Teuthar the faith a Christ*]

Na borth neb dowt molothak
gothvith in ta
bos an tas ol gallogak
a rug pub tra
tas Christ Jesu
gwayt e worthya pub termayn
ha nagh Astrot ha Jovyn
hath fals Dv waw in pup tu

Na borth neb dout, molothek!
Godhvydh yn ta
bos an Tas ollgaloejek
a rug pùb tra,
Tas Christ Jesu:
gwayt y wordhya pùb termyn,
ha nagh Astrot ha Jovyn,
ha'th fals duwow yn pùb tu.

[TEU]THARUS

Owt te a lavar an tas
the wul pub tra
etho an mab na gew vas
oberath da
ny rug na drok
ha neb na relha neb pyth
e vos gwyer thew ne brevith
bys venytha te p[en] cog

Out! Ty a lever an Tas
dhe wul pùb tra;
ythó, an Mab nag yw 'vas,
obereth da
ny rug, na drog;
ha neb na rella neppyth
y vos gwir Dhuv ny brevvdh
bys vynitha, ty benn cog.

[KE]LADOCUS

[*The drylya Tewdar the Faith a Christ*]

Ol myns a rug an tas Dv
an mab an grug maga suer
mars yw the dowl bos haggew
golsow lemmyn ha bith fuer
an mab ema
in tas han tas ynno ef
vn Dv yns gwrrer nor ha nef
crygyans compis ew henna

Oll myns a wrug an Tas Duw,
an Mab a'n gwrrug maga sur;
mars yw dha dowl bos, hag yw,
golsow lemmyn ha bydh fur:
an Mab yma
y'n Tas, ha'n Tas ynno ev;
unn Duw yns, gwrrer nor ha nev;
cryjyans compes yw henna.

An tas Dv han mab ker[ra]
e movns bythquath
vn oys ow kysober[a]
afuys furneth
the cancyvya
ober annyll ew prevys
aga ober[e]th keffrys
a mynnyes e attendya

An Tas Duw ha'n Mab ker[ra]
ymons bythqueth
unn oes ow kesober[a];
A'th fes furneth
dhe gonsevya;
ober an eyl yw prevys;
aga obereth keffrys,
a mynnes y attendya.

An sperys sans gallosak
ew heb qveston
in Dryngys Dv marthojek

An Spyrys Sans galoesek
yw heb questyon
y'n Drynjes Duw marthujek;

try parson
ow kyfrangnya
try *personne* eternal yns
hag vn gwyer thew bytтыgyns
nagh dyawlugy ha servya

TEUTHARUS

Out · owt · owt · I am ful wod
harow harow
by mahun ys precyus blod
bethyth marow
a wel then pow
te a levar tavas pan
na thuesta Dv saw onyn
me a bref genas bos gow

An tas han mab der reson
porrys ew Dv
te a gef ow bos gwyrion
attend ha clow
na vith ydyot
trega suer ew an spurys
a ve thym rag leverys
ytho try Dv e ma thys
Jovyn Beryth hag Astrot

KELADOCUS

[*the drylya Tewdar the faith Christ*]
Fy the Jovyn ha [B]eryth
hag Astrot plos
ha the gymmys A govy[t?]
ha dyeth ha nos
a ga servya
heb dowl kynth yns persons try
in Dryngys onyn yns y
Dv gallosak y^e worthya

Omden gas the fol[e]neb
serf Dv avan
yn howl yma rowndenab
ha golow splan
ha tomdar bras
whath vn howl ew pub seson
in keth tella der reson
Arluth nef in try ferson
ew vn Dv heb dowl in cas

tri ferson
ow kesreynya;
tri ferson eternal yns
hag unn gwir Dhuw bytтеgýns.
Nagh dyowluji ha servya!

Out, out out, I am full wood!
Harow, harow!
By Mahomed's precious blood,
bydhydha marow,
a-wel dhe'n pow.
Ty a lever, taves pann,
na'th eusta duw saw onan!
My a brev genes bos gow.

An Tas ha'n Mab dre reson
porrés yw dew.
Ty a gyv ow bos gwyrion:
attend ha clow!
Na vydh ydyot!
Tryja sur yw an Spyrys
a veu dhymm ragleverys;
ythó tri duw yma dhis:
Jovyn, Beryth, hag Astrot.

Fi dhe Jovyn ha Beryth
hag Astrot plos
ha dhe gemmys a wodhvydh,
ha dydh ha nos
a'ga servya.
Heb dowl kynth yns persons tri
y'n Drynjes onan yns i
Duw galoesek dhe wordhya.

Omden! Gas dha folenep,
serv Duw a-vann!
Y'n Howl yma rond enep,
ha golow splann,
ha tùmnder bras;
whath unn Howl yw pùb seson:
y'n kettella, dre reson,
Arlùdh Nev yn tri ferson
yw unn Duw, heb dowl y'n cas.

Tregear Homilies, f. 1

Kernewek John Tregear

Ima an profet dauit in peswar vgangs ha nownsag psalme, ow exortya oll an bobyll the ry prayse hag honor the du ha thy *servya* in lowendar, ha gans *perfect colonow* the reiosya in sight agan creator ha redemar. yma an profet dauid ow allegia helma kepar ha dell ewa sufficient cawse agan redemption. *Scitote quoniam ipse est dominus. ipse fecit nos, et non ipsi nos*, henna ew the leverall in agan eyth ny. Gothvethow fatell ew du agan arluth ny, hag eff ew agan gwrrer ny, rag ny ny russyn gull agan honyn. Rag in dede neb a rella *predery* an creacyon a vab den ha pondra inta in y remenbrans abehan o agan dallath ny wore gull ken ys ry honor lawde ha preysse the du neb o y gwrrer ha creator. Rag in creacion a bub tra arell visible ny rug du an tas a neff mas *commondya* ha according thy blonogeth oll creators a ve gwrys gans an ger a thu. sow in creacion a vabden an tas a vsias *solempnyty bras*, ha lowre notabyll *sircumstans*. An kensa tra vgy ow tuchia an creacion a mab den, an tas a leverys, *hic faciamus hominem*, omma ny a ra gull den, an gerryow ona o an gerryow a thu an tas (kowses warlerth an maner an bobill) the thew an mab an second person ha then spuris sans an trissa person, kewses warlerth an maner an bobyll pan vons y ow mois the wull nampith a ober bras, rag nyna tus a *gymer advisement* bras kyns dallath aga ober, inweth y a ra ioynya gans an gwella han furra cosullyow a alla bos kyffes. An kyth *cyrcomstans* ma a also bos geses in *part* du an tas, rag eff A also creatya ha gull mab den hebtha. Saw dre henna yma ow

Kernewek Dasunys

Yma an profet David y'n peswar ugens ha nownsek psalm ow exortya oll an bobel dhe ri praise hag honour dhe Dhuw ha dh'y *servya* yn lowender, ha gans *perfect colonnow* dhe rejoysya yn sight agan Creator ha Redeemer. Yma an profet David ow allejya helma kepar ha dell ywa sufficient cause agan redemption. *Scitote quoniam ipse est dominus. ipse fecit nos, et non ipsi nos*, henna yw dhe leverel yn agan 'eth ni, 'Godhvedhewgh fatel yw Duw agan Arlùdh ni, hag Ev yw agan gwrier ni, rag ni ny russyn gul agan honan.' Rag indeed neb a rella prederi a'n creation a vab-den ha pondra yn ta yn y remembrans ha byghan o agan dalleth ny wor gul ken es ri honour, laud, ha prays dhe Dhuw neb o y wrier ha creator. Rag yn creation a bùb tra aral visible ny rug Duw an Tas a Nev ma's *comondya* ha according dh'y vlonojedh oll creaturs a veu gwrys gans an ger a Dhuw. Saw y'n creation a vabden an Tas a usyas *solempnyty bras*, ha lowr notabyll *sircumstans*. An kynsa tra ujj ow tochya an creation a vab-den, an Tas a leveris, *hic faciamus hominem*, 'Omma Ni a ra gul den.' An geryow na o an geryow a Dhuw an Tas (cowsys warlergh an maner a'n bobel) dhe Dhuw an Mab, an second person, ha dhe'n Spyrys Sans, an tressa person, kewsys warlergh an maner a'n bobel pan vons i ow mos dhe wul nampyth a ober bras, rag nena tus a *gemmer advisment* bras kyns dallath aga ober, ynwédh i a ra joynya gans an gwella ha'n furra cusullyow a alla bos kevys. An keth *sircumstans* ma a allsa bos gesys yn part Duw an Tas, rag Ev a allsa creatya ha gul mab-den hebtho. Saw dre henna yma ow

declarya an favowre specially a thu an tas the vabden. Sow an nessa circumstance vs ow folya helma, ew moy surra proff ha declaracion an tendyr kerensa a du an tas the vabden, pan rug leverall Gesow ny the wull den the gan similitud ha hevelep ny. Lemmyn merkyow tus vas pan dra rug du an tas ragan ny in agan creacion. Eff agan grege ny in dede in hevelep thy ymag eff y honyn, rag henna pen dra alsa eff gull moye ragan. Ithew benefyt ha confort bras ragan ny thy con sydra agan bos ny creatys ha formys havall then ymag a thu y honyn. lymmyn rag may hallogh vndyrstondia an mater ma the well ha the pleywnya, why a ra vnderstondia na go an heveleb a then, havall the thu in in [sic] bodily *symlans*, henew the leverall in y gorffe only. Rag why a res vnderstondia ha cresy fatell ew an dewses spuris ha not substans a corffe, han kyth heveleb ha similitud ma y thesa in ena, an pith o endewys gans celestially qualites. An rena ew the venya, vnderstanding, remembrans, ha blonogath, gans lowar gyfte moy a gras. hag omma y thew the vos notys in weth, neb a rug du leverell. Gas ny the wull den thegan heveleb ny agan honyn, dre henna eff a ros thyn ny the wondyrstondia fatell vs iij person in drynsys, so whath nyn gew mas vn du. ha in henna an drynsys tas a leverys, gas ny the wull den. in henna yma an drinsis ow signafia pluralite, henew number a persons. Arta in henna ef a lyuerys, the gen heveleb ny ha similitud. ny rug leverell thegen similitudes ha thegan hevelenep, dre henna y thew signifiys an vnite inweth agan nature ha substans.

teclarya an favour specially a Dhuw an Tas the vab-den. Saw an nessa sircumstans eus ow folya helma, yw moy surra prov ha declaration an tender kerensa a Dhuw an Tas dhe vab-den, pan rug leverel, 'Gesew' Ni dhe wul den dh'Agan similitud ha hevelep Ni.' Lemmyn merkyewgh, tus vas, pandra rug Duw an Tas ragon ni yn agan creation. Ev a'gan gwyrug ni indeed yn hevelep dh'y imaj Ev y honan, rag henna pandr'a allsa Ev gul moy ragon. Yth yw benefit ha confort bras ragon ni dh'y gonsidra agan bos ni creatys ha formys haval dhe'n imaj a Dhuw y honan. Lemmyn rag may hallowgh ùnderstondya an mater ma dhe well ha dhe blaynya, whi a ra ùnderstondya nag o an hevelep a dhen, haval dhe Dhuw yn bodily *semblans*, henn yw dhe leverel yn y gorf only. Rag whi a res ùnderstondya ha crysi fatel yw an Duwses spyrys ha not substans a gorf, ha'n keth hevelep ha similitud ma yth esa y'n ena, an pyth o endewys gans celestial qualités. An re na yw dhe venya, ùnderstanding, remembrans, ha blonojedh, gans lower gyft moy a ras. Hag omma yth yw dhe vos notys ynwédh, neb a rug Duw leverel, 'Gas Ni dhe wul den dh'Agan hevelep ni Agan honan.' Dre henna Ev a ros dhyn ni dhe ùnderstondya fatel eus tri ferson y'n Drynses, so whath nynj yw ma's unn Duw. Ha yn henna an Drynses Tas a leveris, 'Gas Ni dhe wul den.' Yn henna yma an Drynses ow signafia pluralité, henn yw number a bersons. Arta yn henna Ev a leveris, 'dh'Agan hevelep Ni ha similitud.' Ny rug leverel dh'Agan similitudes ha dh'agan hevelenep, dre henna yth yw signifiys an unité ynwédh a'gan natur ha substans.

Gwreans an Bys, lines 1-94

[*The Father must be in a Clowde and when he Speakethe of Heaven let y^e Levys open*]

THE FATHER IN HEAVEN

Ego sum Alpha et Omega
heb dallathe na dowethva
Pur wyre me ew

*Ego sum Alpha et Omega,
heb dalleth na diwedhva,
pur wir my yw.*

Omma avy than Clowdes
w^r face an dower in sertan
Try person yn idn dewges
ow kys Raynya bis vickan
yn mere honor ha vertew

Omma a-ji dhe'n clowdys,
war fas an dowr, yn sertan,
tri ferson yn unn duwjys,
ow kesraynya bys vycken,
yn meur honour ha vertu.

Me hawe mabe han spiris sans
Try ython in vn Substance
Comprehendys in vdn dew

My ha'w Mab ha'n Spyrys Sans,
Tri yth on yn unn substans,
comprehendys yn unn Duw.

[*Genesis capite primo*]

Me ew henwis dew an tase
Ol gollousacke dres p^b tra
Skon y fythe gwrys der ow rase
neve place Ryall thom trigva
hawe thron setha
owe bothe ewe may fo henna

My yw henwys Duw an Tas,
Ollgaloesek dres p^{ùb} tra.
Scon y fydh gwrys der ow ras
Nev, plas ryel, dhùm trigva,
ha'w thron-'sedha:
ow bodh yw may fo henna.

Han noore in wethe a wollas
Scon worthe compas a v^t gwryes
honna a vythe ow skavall droose
Rag ow pleasure pub preyse
ha thom honor maga ta

Ha'n nor ynwédh a-woles,
scon worth compas a vydh gwrys.
Honna a vydh ow scavel-droes,
rag ow flesour pùp-prys,
ha dhùm honour maga ta.

Neve omma ew gwryes genaf
ortho ow devyes in serten
hag yny y fythe gorrys
neb an gorth gans Joye ha cane
naw order Elath gloryes
y a vythe Ryall ha splan
Canhasawe them danvenys
Rage ow servia bys vickan
me a vyn may fons nevra

Nev omma yw gwrys genev,
orth ow devis yn sertan,
hag ynni y fydh gorrys
neb a'm gordh gans joy ha can:
naw order eledh gloryes.
I a vydh ryel ha splann,
canasow dhymm danvenys
rag ow servya bys vycken:
my a vynn may fons nevra.

Lemyn pub order thy seat
me a vyn may fo gorrys

Lemmyn pùb order dh'y se
my a vynn may fo gorrys;

Ha pub onyn thy thecree
A vyth gorrys 3om service
pan vidnaf ve comanndya

ha pùbonan dh'y dhegré
a vydh gorrys dhùm servis,
pan vydnaf vy comondya.

Omnia nessa thom throne ve
An kensa try a vithe gwryes
Cherubyn an vghella
ty a vyth des arage vskys
Seraphyn inwethe tronys

Omnia nessa dhùm thron vy,
an kynsa tri a vydh gwryes:
Cherubyn, an uhella
ty a vydh. Deus a-rag uskis,
Serafyn, ynwédh Tronys.

Owe gwerthy oll why a wra
pare dellywe owe bothe nefra
omma p^b pryes

Ow gordhya oll whi a wra,
par dell yw ow bodh nevra
omma pùp-prys.

ha te Lucyfer golowe
yn della yw the hanowe
yghe p^b eall ty a ysa

Ha ty, Lucifer golow,
yndella yw dha hanow.
Ugh pùb el ty a ese'.

An kensa order ty ywe
Gwayte ow gworria w^r bub tewe
zeso gy par del gotha

A'n kynsa ordyr ty yw.
Gwayt ow gor'ya war bùb tu,
dhisso jy par dell gotha.

In second degre y fithe gwryes
try order moy yn sertain
Des arage thym pryncipatys
tee aseathe omnia poran
potestas in barth arall

Y'n second degré y fydh gwryes
tri ordyr moy, yn sertain.
Deus a-rag dhymm, Pryncipatys.
Ty a 'sedh omnia porán,
Potestas y'n barth aral,

Domynashon yn tew ma
ow praysya hag ow laudia
tha[m] hanow nefra heb gyll

Domynashyon y'n tu ma,
ow praysya hag ow lawdya
dhe'm hanow nevra, heb gil.

An tryssa degre a wolas
me a wra try order moy
Arthelath order pur vras
dewgh a rag omnia za vee
ha vertutis kekeffrys

An tressa degré a-woles
my a wra tri ordyr moy.
Arheledh, ordyr pur vras,
dewgh a-rag omnia dhe vy,
ha Vertutys kekeffrys.

Han elath yn barth dyhow
why a seath omnia heb gowe
Them y fethow Canhagowe
hag y wrewgh ow aradowe
gans Joy bras ha Cane pub preyse

Ha'n eledh, y'n barth dyhow
whi a 'sedh omnia heb gow.
Dhymm y fydhowgh canajow,
hag a wrewgh ow arhadow
gans joy bras ha can pùp-prys.

Lebmyr pan ew thymo gwryes
neve ha noore orth both ow bryes

Lebmyr pan yw dhymm gwryes
Nev ha nor orth bodh ow brys,

han naw order Collenwys
han kynsa Jorna spedyes
my a[s] sone gans owe ganowe

ha'n naw ordyr collenwys
ha'n kynsa jorna spedys,
my a's soen gans ow ganow,

Hag a vyn diskynnya
than noore in dan an clowdys
hag ow both gwethill ena
me a vyn may fo gwellys
ow bosaf dew heb parow

Hag a vynn diyskynna
dhe'n nor yn-dann an clowdys,
hag ow bodh gwuthyl ena
my a vynn, may fo gwelys
ow bosav Duw heb parow.

Lebmyn yn second Jorna
gwraf broster a thesempys
yn yborn es a wartha
me a vyn bos golow gwryes

Lebmyn y'n second jorna
gwrav braster a-dhesempis.
Y'n ebren eus a-wartha
my a vynn bos golow gwrys,

Hag ynweth bos deberthva
sure inter an gyth han noos
ny fyll thym Conduyke a dra
w^r an byes der ow gallus

Hag ynwédh bos diberthva,
sur, ynter an jydh ha'n nos.
Ny fyll dhymm condúk a dra
war an bys der ow gallùs.

An moar brase yn Cutt termyn
a dro thom tyre a vyth dreys
Rag y wetha pur elyn
orth harlutry prest pub preys

An mor bras yn cott termyn
a-dro dhùm tir a vydh dres,
rag y witha pur ylyn
orth hárlotri prest pùp-prys.

An tryssa dyth me a wra
than gwyth sevall yn ban
ha doen dellyow teke ha da
ha flowres wheag in serten

An tressa dydh my a wra
dhe'n gwydh sevel yn-bann,
ha don delyow teg ha da
ha flowrys whég, yn sertan.

Matthew 2

Kernuack Wella Rowe

Leben po ue Jesus gennez en Bethalem a Judeah en deethyow Herod an Matern, a reeg doaze teeze veer thor an Est tha Jerusalem. ²Lavaral, peleah ma E, yw gennez Matern an Ethewan? Rag ma gwellas gen a ni E steran en Est, ha tho ni devethez tha gorthe thotha. ³Pereeg Herod an Matern clowaz hemma, e ve troublez, ha oll Jerusalem gonz eve. ⁴Ha pereeg e contell oll an Cogazers ewhall ha'n screffars an bobel worbarth e a vednaz thoranze pelle ve Chreest gennez. ⁵Ha an gye lavarras thotha, en Bethalem a Judeah, rag an dellma thewah screffez gen an prophet. ⁶Ha che Bethalem en Pow Judah negooz an behathna amisk Maternyow Judah, rag amez a che e ra doaz Matern rag rowlya tha pobel Ezarel. ⁷Nena Herod, pereege e prevath crya an deeze feere, e a vednyaz thoranze seer pana termin reeg an steare disquethaz. ⁸Ha e ez davannaz tha Vethalem, he reeg laule thonz gworeuh whellas seere rag an flô younk ha parewe why e gavaz, dre geere tha ve arta, mala ve moaze ha gortha thotha aweeth. ⁹Perêge an gye clowaz an Matern y eath caar, ha an stearan a reeg angye gwellhas en East geeth deractanze ne reeg hi doaze ha zavaz derez le ba era an Flô younk. ¹⁰Perêg an gye gwellaz an stearan, thonge loan gen meare a loander. ¹¹Ha po tho an gye devethez en choy y a wellaz an Flôh younk gen Mareea e thama, ha an gye a cothaz en doar ha gorthaz tha eve. Ha perêg an gye gere go throzor y a rooz thotha aur ha frokensense ha ere. ¹²Ha angye ve gwarnez gen Deew ha an gye a cuskah neres a angye doaz ogaz tha Herod, ha anjy eath carr tha pow

Kernowek Dasunys

Lebbyn pa veu Jesus genys yn Bethalem a Judea yn dydhyow Herod an Mytérn, y rug dos tus fur dhor' an Est dhe Jerusalem. ²Leverel, py le ma E, yw genys Mytérn an Edhewon? Rag ma gwelys genen nei Y steren y'n Est, ha dhe nei dededhys dhe gordhya dhodho. ³Pa rug Herod an Mytérn clowes hemma, e veu troblys, ha oll Jerusalem gans ev. ⁴Ha pa' rug e cuntel oll an cogazers uhel ha'n scrifers a'n bobel war-barth e a vydnas dhor'ans py le veu Christ genys. ⁵Ha anjei 'lavaras dhodho, yn Bethalem a Judea, rag yndellma thywa scryfys gen an prophet. ⁶Ha chy Bethalem yn Pow Judah nag os an byhatna a-mysk Mytérnyow Judah, rag a-mes a jy y ra dos Mytérn rag roulya dha bobel Ezarel. ⁷Nena Herod, pa rug e privedh cria an dus fur, e a vydnas dhor'ans sur pana termyn 'rug an ster disquedhes. ⁸Ha e a's davonas dhe Vethalem, ha 'rug lawl dhans gwrewgh whilas sur rag an flo' younk ha pa rewgh whei y gavùs, drew' ger dhe vy arta, m'alla' vy mos ha gordhya dhodho a-wedh. ⁹Pa rug anjei clowes an Mytérn y eth ker', ha an steren a rug anjei gweles y'n Est geth deragdhans ny rug hei dos ha savas derag lebma era an flo' younk. ¹⁰Pa rug anjei gweles an steren, tho'njei lowen gen meur a lowender. ¹¹Ha pa tho anjei dededhys y'n chei i a welas an flogh younk gen Maria y dhama, ha anjei a godhas y'n dor ha gordhyas dhe ev. Ha pa rug anjei igeri 'ga thresor i a ros dhodho owr ha frakensens ha myrr. ¹²Ha anjei veu gwarnys gen Duw ha anjei o' coska na res o anjei dos ogas dhe Herod, ha anjei eth ker' dhe bow

go honen, vor aral. ¹³Ha potho angye gellez carr, mero elez neeve a desquethaz ha Joseph a ve hendrez an dela, sauem aman, ha kebar an flô younk ha ê thama, ha ke tha Egypt, ha bethes ena, terebah ve dry thez geere; Rag Herod vedn whelaz an flô ra e latha. ¹⁴Perêg e saval, e comeraz an Flô younk ha e thama, en noaze, ha geeth tha Egyp. ¹⁵He Eve ena terebah mernaz Herod malga boaz composez a ve cowsez gen Arleth neue der an prophet, o laule a veza Egyp me vedn crya a Mâb. ¹⁶Nena Herod perêg e gwellaz fatel o geaze gwreaze anotha gen an teeze feere, yw engrez, ha thavanas mehaz ha lathaz oll an flehaz a era en Bethalem, ha oll an dro, en dadn deaw vloeth coth, a tho an termen a reeg e gofen thur an teez feere. ¹⁷Nena a ve composez a ve cowsez gen Jerman an prophet laule. ¹⁸En Rama a ve clowez olva, whola ha garma, Rachel whole rag e flehaz ha na venga hye boaze comfortyes rag tho angye lethez. ¹⁹Potho Herod marow, elez neue theath tha Joseph en cusca en Egyp. ²⁰Laull... kebar an Flô younk ha e Thama ha ke tha pow an Ethewan: rag ma Herod maraw, eva whellaz bownaz an Flô yonk.

'ga honan, for' aral. ¹³Ha pa tho anjei gyllys ker', meur a elys nev a disquedhas ha Joseph a veu hendrys yndellma, sav a-mann, ha kebar an flo' younk ha y dhama, ha ke dhe Ejyp, ha bedhes ena, tereba vy dri dhis ger; rag Herod vydn whilas an flo' rag y ladha. ¹⁴Pa rug e sevel, e 'kemeraz an flo' younk ha y dhama, yn nos, ha geth dhe Ejyp. ¹⁵Ha E 'veu ena tereba mernans Herod m'allja bos compoesys a veu cowsys gen Arlùth Nev der an prophet, o lawl, "A-ves a Ejyp my 'vydn cria ow mab." ¹⁶Nena Herod pa rug e gweles fatel o ges gwrys anodho gen an tus fur, yw engrys, ha dhavonas 'mes ha ladhas oll an flehes a era yn Bethalem, ha oll a-dro, yndadn dew vloedh coth, a dhia an termyn a rug e govyn dhor' an tus fur. ¹⁷Nena a veu composys a veu cowsys gen Jerman an prophet lawl. ¹⁸Yn Rama a veu clowys oelva, whola ha garma, Rachel 'whola rag hy flehes ha na vynnja hei bos comfortyes rag tho anjei ledhys. ¹⁹Pa tho Herod marow, elys nev 'dheuth dhe Joseph yn cosca yn Ejyp. ²⁰Lawl... kebar an flo' younk ha y dhama ha ke dhe Bow an Edhewon: rag ma Herod marow, ev a whilas bownans an flo' younk.

Jooan Chei a Horr

Kernuack Nicholas Boson

Kernowek Dasunys

1. En Termen ez passiez thera Trigaz en St. Levan; Dean ha Bennen en Tellar creiez chei a Horr.

2. Ha an Weale a Kothaz scant: Ha meth a Dean an Wreag; mee a ved'n moze Da whelaz weale da weele; ha whi el dential gose bounans obba.

3. Kibmiaz teag ev'a Komeraz, ha pel da East ev'a Travaliaz, ha uor an duath ea reeg thoaz da chei Teeack; ha reeg whelaz ena weale da weele.

4. Panna weale 'lesta geal meth an Teeack: pob weale oll' meth Jooan. Ena chei a varginiaz rag trei penz an vlethan Gubber.

5. Ha pa thera duath an vlethan; e vaster thesguethaz dotha an trei penz. Meer Jooan meth e vaster; obba tha Gubber: Buz mar venta Ri them arta; mee a deska deez keen point a skeeans.

6. Dreu hedna meth Jooan: Na meth an Vaster, Ri them, ha mee a ved'n lavelal Deez: Komeroe than meth Jooan. Nenna meth an vaster: Komeer weeth na reo gara an vorr goeth rag an vorr noueth.

7. Nenna chei a varginiaz rag vlethan moy, rag pokaar Gubber; ha po thera duath an vlethan e vaster a droaz an trei penz. Meer Jooan meth e vaster, obba da Gubber buz mar venta Ri them arta mee a deska deez keen point a skeeans.

8. Pan dreu hedna meth Jooan. Na meth e vaster. Ri them, ha mee ved'n lavarel deez. Komeroe than meth Jooan; Nenna meth e vaster. Komeer weeth na Raw'y Ostia

1. Y'n termyn eus passyes thera trigys yn Selevan den ha benyn yn tyller creiys Chei a' Hor'.

2. Ha'n whel a godhas scant, ha medh an den dhe'n wreg, "My a vydn mos de whilas whel de wul, ha whi 'yll dential gas bownans obma."

3. Cubmyas teg ev a kemeras, ha pell de Est ev a travalyas, ha wor' an diwedh e a rug dos de jei tiek ha 'rug whilas ena whel de wul.

4. "Pana whel 'yllysta gul?" medh an tiek. "Pùb whel oll," medh Jowan. Ena jei a vargenyas rag trei peuns an vlydhen gober.

5. Ha pa thera diwedh an vlydhen y vaster 'dhisquedhas dodho an trei peuns. "Mir, Jowan," medh y vaster, "obma dha gober, bes mar vynn'ta y ri dhymm arta, my a dysk dis ken point a skians."

6. "Dr'yw hedna?" medh Jowan. "Na," medh an vaster, "ri e dhymm, ha my a vydn lavelal dis." "Kemerew' e dhan," medh Jowan. Nena medh an vaster, "Kemmer with na rew' gasa an for' goth rag an for' nowydh."

7. Nena jei a vargenyas rag vlydhen moy, rag pocár gober, ha pa thera diwedh an vlydhen y vester a dros an trei peuns. "Mir, Jowan," medh y vaster, "obma da gober, bes mar vynn'ta y ri dhymm arta, my a dysk dis ken point a skians."

8. "Pandr'yw hedna?" medh Jowan. "Na," medh y vaster, "ri e dhymm, ha my a vydn leverel dhis." "Kemerew' e dhan," medh Jowan. Nena medh y vaster, "Kemmer with na re'whi ostya

en chei lebma vo dean koath Demithez da Bennen Younk.

9. Enna chei a varginiaz rag blethan moy, ha pa thera duath an vlethan e vaster droaz an trei penz. Meer Jooan meth e vaster, obba tha an gubber. buz mar venta Ri dem arta, mee a deska deez an guella point a skeeanz oll.

10. Pan'dreu hedna meth Jooan. na meth e vaster, Ri them, ha mee a lavar deez. Komeroe than meth Jooan: Nenna meth e vaster: Bethes gueskez duath, ken gueskel eneth, rag edda eu an guella point a skeeans oll.

11. Lebben Jooan e na vengha servia na velha, boz e vengha moas teua [tre] tha e wreag. Na meth e vaster. Reaw' moas Choy, ha ma wreag vee a pobaz [an] metten [ma], ha hei 'ra guil tezan ragez. tha thos dre tha tha 'wreag.

12. Ha an chei woraz an naw penz en Dezan: ha po riga Jooan Komeraz e kibnias, obba meth e vaster, ma tezan ragez tha tha'n dre, tha tha wreag: Ha po chee & tha wreag an moiha looan varbarr; nenna g'reu trea an dezan ha na henz.

yn chei lebma fo den coth demedhys de benyn younk."

9. Ena jei a vargenyas rag blydhen moy, ha pa thera diwedh an vlydhen y vaster 'dros an trei peuns. "Mir, Jowan," medh y vaster, "obma dha gober, bes mar vynn'ta y ri dymm arta, my a dysk dhis an gwella poynt a skians oll."

10. "Pandr'yw hedna?" medh Jowan. "Na," medh y vaster, "ri e dhymm, ha my a lavar dis." "Kemerew' e dhan," medh Jowan. "Nena," medh y vaster, "Bydh gweskys diwweyth kyn' gweskel unweyth, rag hedna yw an gwella poynt a skians oll."

11. Lebmyn Jowan e ny vynnja servya na fella, bes e 'vynnja mos tu ha [tre] dhe y wreg. "Na," medh y vaster. "'Rew' mos chei, ha ma wreg vy a pobas [an] myttin [ma], ha hei 'ra gwul tesen ragos, dhe dhon tre dhe dha wreg."

12. Ha anjei 'worras an naw peuns y'n desen: ha pa rug Jowan kemeres y gubmyas, "Obma," medh y vaster, "ma tesen ragos dhe dhon tre dhe dha wreg, ha pa vo chy ha dha wreg an moyha lowen war-bar', nena grew' trehi an desen ha na hyns."

Jory

Kernewek Unys Myghal Palmer

Chaptra 1: Essa

Dyworth an jeth Jory ha'y vam, molys aga deulagas, a ygoras darras an amary yndan an grysys y'n hel ha mos dhe'n gegyn. Uthek squyth ens y ha dywethyn aga ysyly. Mam a lenwys an galter hag enawy an forn ethen rak parusy pot a de. Ha hy ow cul yndella Jory a gemeras an cudhans du adhyworth an fenestry ha myras yn mes. A ugh an avon Tamar, nep quarter myldyr alenna, yth esa tren ow tremena an pons yn forth pur lent.

"Yma'n Pons Ryal Albert whath yn y le," a gryas an maw, "ha tren war-nodho. Martesen Tasyk yma ow tos dhe dre ynno."

Mam a vynwharthas ha shakya hy fen.

"Yma dha das whath y'n Lystryva Porth Dewnans my a grys; re-bu war dhevar dres an nos, ow parusy an 'Mylgy' rak mora. Ef, pan dhewello, a wra tretha an Tamar del usyes y'n keybal, wosa ef dhe dhos a'n Lystryva yn kyttryn. Mes yma own dhym ef dhe vos dhe ves dystough, kyn na yl leverel p'ur whra an gorhel dyberth. Yndan gel yu taclow a'n par na! Kemer an hanaf ma hag eva dha de. Us whans dhys dybry tesen gales?"

Jory a gemeras an te ha tesen gales ha mos yn mes an gegyn aberth y'n lowarth. Hyr o, gans fosow ughel a ven a bup tenewan, hag orth pen an lowarth, yn fos aral a ven, yth esa yet pren. Ef a gerdhas ahes hens an lowarth bys y'n yet hag ena aberth y'n vownder. Ena ef a vyras dhe'n barth dyghow orth an chyow war leder an vron. To nep un chy o hanter dyswres

Kernewek Dasunys

Chaptra 1: Essa

Diworth an jydh Jory ha'y vamm, molys aga dewlagas, a igoras daras an amari yn-dann an grysys y'n hel ha mos dhe'n gegin. Euthek squith ens i ha diwedhyn aga eseli. Mamm a lenwis an galter hag enowi an forn-ethen rag pareusi pott a de. Ha hi ow cul yndella Jory a gemeras an cudhans du a-dhiworth an fenestri ha mires yn-mes. A-ugh an avon Tamar, neb quarter mildir alena, yth esa tren ow tremena an pons yn fordh pur lent.

"Yma'n Pons Ryel Albert whath yn y le," a grias an maw, "ha tren war-nodho. Martesen Tasik yma ow tos dhe dre ynno."

Mamm a vinwharthas ha shakya hy fenn.

"Yma dha das whath y'n Lestriva Porth Dewnans my a grys; re beu war dhevar dres an nos, ow pareusi an 'Milgi' rag mora. Ev, pan dhewello, a wra tretha an Tamar dell usyes y'n keybal, wosa ev dhe dhos a'n Lestriva yn kyttrin. Mes yma own dhymm ev dhe vos dhe-ves distowgh, kyn na yl leverel p'eur whra an gorhel diberth. Yn-dann gel yw taclow a'n par na! Kemmer an hanaf ma hag eva dha de. Eus whans dhis dybri tesen gales?"

Jory a gemeras an te ha tesen gales ha mos yn-mes an gegin a-berth y'n lowarth. Hir o, gans fosow uhel a ven a b'ub t'newen, hag orth penn an lowarth, yn fos arall a ven, yth esa yet prenn. Ev a gerdhas a-hys hyns an lowarth bys y'n yet hag ena a-berth y'n vownder. Ena ev a viras dhe'n barth dyhow orth an chiow war leder an vronn. To neb unn chi o hanter diswrys

hag yth esa mok du ow sevel whath adhyworto. Y hylly clewes fler an mok y'n ayr, kynth o nep whegh our aban alsa dhe ves an dewetha tanbellener Almaynek.

Dewheles dhe'n chy a wruk an maw ha dalleth remuvya an cudhansow du adhyworth an fenestri y'n stevel arak. Adrus an stret serth, ow kerdhes warnans an cauns, yth esa gwythyas cres, ha rybtho den coth, gosek y ben.

"Mam, myr!" a gryas Jory. "Yma Mester Trehair, golyes del hevel."

An vam eth yn mes a'n chy, hanaf a de yn hy dorn. "Pandr'a wher dhyso, Mester Trehair?" yn meth hy.

"Darn tanbellen a'gan gonys ny a godhas dre do ow chy vy ha'm gweskel pan esen vy a'm groweth y'n gwely nyhewer!" a grothvolas an den coth. "Gwell vya dhym tanbellennow Almaynek dhe godha warnaf."

"Res yu dhys mos dhe'n scovva pan glewfy gwarnyans omsettyans," a worthebys an gwythyas hep tregereth.

"Tetyvaly!" a gryas Mester Trehair. "Ny'm bus own a'n Almanas na'ga thanbellennow. Mes, mars yu res dhym merwel, gwell yu dhym bos ledhys y'm gwely ow honen."

"Dus yn rak!" a gryas an gwythyas, owth omwul bos serrys, mes yth esa mynwharth war y dhywweus. "Yma stasyon kensa-socor y'n chy bras war woles an stret; yf dha de ha dus genef vy dyson!"

"Dew genes, Mester Trehair," a gryas Jory, esa ow posa war vyn an fenester, ha'n den coth a wevyas y dhorn ha mos gans an gwythyas cres warnans an stret. Y'n keth pols na mam Jory a welas furf den gwyskys yn dyllas glas war woles an stret.

"Jory!" hy a gryas, "Otta Tas!"

hag yth esa mog du ow sevel whath a-dhiworto. Y hylly clewes fler an mog y'n ayr, kynth o nep whegh our a-ban alsa dhe-ves an diwetha tanbellenner Almaynek.

Dewheles dhe'n chi a wrug an maw ha dalleth removya an cudhansow du a-dhiworth an fenestri y'n stevel a-rag. A-dreus an stret serth, ow kerdhes warnans an cons, yth esa gwythyas cres, ha rybdho den coth, gosek y ben.

"Mamm, mir!" a grias Jory. "Yma Mester Trehair, goliys dell hevel."

An vamm eth yn-mes a'n chi, hanaf a de yn hy dorn. "Pandr'a wher dhiso, Mester Trehair?" yn-medh hi.

"Darn tanbellen a'gan gonis ni a godhas dre do ow chi vy ha'm gweskel pan esen vy a'm growedh y'n gweli nyhewer!" a grodhvolas an den coth. "Gwell via dhymm tanbelennow Almaynek dhe godha warnav."

"Res yw dhis mos dhe'n scovva pan glewvi gwarnyans omsettyans," a worthybis an gwythyas heb tregeredh.

"Tetivali!" a grias Mester Trehair. "Ny'm beus own a'n Almanas na'ga thanbelennow. Mes, mars yw res dhymm merwel, gwell yw dhymm bos ledhys y'm gweli ow honan."

"Deus yn-rag!" a grias an gwythyas, owth omwul bos serrys, mes yth esa minwharth war y dhiwweus. "Yma stasyon kynsa-socor y'n chi bras war woles an stret; yv dha de ha deus genev vy dison!"

"Duw genes, Mester Trehair," a grias Jory, esa ow poesa war vin an fenester, ha'n den coth a wevyas y dhorn ha mos gans an gwythyas cres war-nans an stret. Y'n keth pols na mamm Jory a welas furv den gwiskys yn dyllas glas war-woles an stret.

"Jory!" hi a grias, "Otta Tas!"

Luk 2

*Kernewek Unys Amendys
Nicholas Williams*

Y wharfa y'n dedhyow na, ordnans dhe dhos adro dheworth Cesar Augustus, y talvya dhe oll an bys bos recknys. ²Cyrenius o governour Syrya pan wharfa an kensa recknans ma. ³Ha pub huny y'n bys a dravalys dhe vos nombrys, keniver onen dh'y dre y honen.

⁴Ha Josef eth yn ban ynwedh dhya Alyla dheworth Nazara bys yn Judy ha dhe cyta Davyth o gelwys Bethlem, awos ef dhe vos a deylu hag a lynaja Davyth, ⁵may halla va bos nyverys gans Marya y wreg ambosys, ha gans flogh o hy. ⁶Y wharfa pan esens y y'n tyller na, may tueth prys hy golovas. ⁷Hy a wrug denethy hy mab kensa ha hy a'n maylyas yn lystennow hag a'n settyas yn presep yn stabel, dre reson nag esa tyller ragthans y'n gwesty.

⁸Yth esa bugeleth y'n keth pow na hag y y'n gwel ow quetha aga flockys dres an nos. ⁹El an Arluth a dhysquedhas dhedhans ha glory an Arluth a wrug dywy oll adro hag own bras a's teva. ¹⁰Ha'n el a leverys dhedhans, "Na bertheugh own; rag mereugh, yth esof ow try dheugh messach a lowena vras rag oll an bobel; ¹¹rag hedhyw re bue genys dheugh yn cyta Davyth Sylwyas, hen yw an Arluth Cryst. ¹²Ha helma a vydh syn ragough: why a gaf an flogh byan maylys fast gans lysten hag ef a'y wroweth yn presep." ¹³Ha dystough y fue gwelys warbarth gans an el nyver bras a lu nef ow praysya Dew hag ow leverel,

¹⁴"Glory dhe Dhew avan ha war an norvys cres dhe'n re na usy orth y blesya!"

Kernewek Dasunys

Y wharva y'n dydhyow na, ordnans dhe dhos a-dro dhiworth Caesar Augustus, y talvia dhe oll an bys bos recknys. ²Cyrenius o governour Syria pan wharva an kynsa recknans ma. ³Ha pùb huni y'n bys a dravalys dhe vos nombrys, keniver onan dh'y dre y honan.

⁴Ha Josef eth yn-bann ynwédh dhia Alila dhiworth Nazara bys yn Judy ha dhe sita Davydh o gelwys Bethlem, awos ev dhe vos a deylu hag a linaja Davydh, ⁵may halla va bos niverys gans Maria y wreg ambosys, ha gans flogh o hi. ⁶Y wharva pan esens i y'n tyller na, may teuth prys hy golovas. ⁷Hi a wrug dineythi hy mab kynsa ha hi a'n maylyas yn lystennow hag a'n settyas yn presep yn stabel, dre reson nag esa tyller ragdhans y'n gwesti.

⁸Yth esa bugeledh y'n keth pow na hag i y'n gwel ow quitha aga flockys dres an nos. ⁹El an Arlùdh a dhisquedhas dhedhans ha glori an Arlùdh a wrug dewi oll a-dro hag own bras a's teva. ¹⁰Ha'n el a leveris dhedhans, "Na berthewgh own; rag mirewgh, yth esov ow tri dhywgh messach a lowena vras rag oll an bobel; ¹¹rag hedhyw re beu genys dhywgh yn sita Davydh Selwyas, henn yw an Arlùdh Crist. ¹²Ha helma a vydh sin ragowgh: whi a gav an flogh byhan maylys fast gans lysten hag ev a'y wrowedh yn presep." ¹³Ha distowgh y feu gwelys war-barth gans an el niver bras a lu nev ow praysya Duw hag ow leverel,

¹⁴"Glory dhe Dhuw a-vann ha war an norvys cres dhe'n re na usi orth y blesya!"

¹⁵Pan wrug an eleth dyberth dhewortans bys yn nef, an vugeleth a leverys an eyl dh'y gela, "Duen ny bys yn Bethlem may hallen gweles an wharfedhyans ma re wrug an Arluth declarya dhyn."

¹⁶Y eth dy gans toth bras ha cafus Mary ha Josef ha'n flogh a'y wroweth y'n presep. ¹⁷Pan welsons an flogh, y a dheryvas an dra re bya cowsys ortans adro dhodho. ¹⁸Kettel glowas pubonen henna, y a gemeras marth bras a whe-dhel an vugeleth. ¹⁹Saw Marya a sensas an taclow ma yn town yn hy holon hag ombredery anedhans.

²⁰Nena an vugeleth a dewhelas tre arta, hag y ow praysya Dew hag orth y wordhya awos an maters oll a wrussons clowes ha gweles, poran kepar del vons y deryvys arag dorn dhedhans.

²¹Y tueth an ethves jorna may talvya an flogh bos cyrcumcysys hag ef a vue henwys Jesu, hanow re bya rys dhodho gans an el, kens es dh'y vam y omdhon yn hy brys.

²²Pan vue collenwys an dedhyow rag glanhe mam ha flogh warlergh laha Moyses, y a'n dros bys yn Jerusalem rag y bresentya dhe'n Arluth, ²³(kepar del yw screfys yn laha an Arluth: "Pub gorow usy owth egeri an brys, ef a vydh gelwys sans dhe'n Arluth"), ²⁴ha rag gul an sacryfys warlergh geryow laha an Arluth, hen yw dhe styrya, dew duren bo dew golom yowynk.

²⁵Ha myr, yth esa den yn Jerusalem gelwys Symeon, ha gwryon hag ewngryjyk o va hag ef ow quetyas salvacyon Ysrael, rag yth esa an Sperys Sans warnodho. ²⁶Re bya dysquedhys dhodho gans an Sperys Sans na wre va merwel erna wella an Arluth Cryst. ²⁷Ef a entras y'n templa dre ynny an Sperys, ha pan dhros y das ha'y vam an flogh ajy rag gul dhodho warlergh

¹⁵Pan wrug an eledh diberth dhiwortans bys yn nev, an vugeledh a leveris an eyl dh'y gila, "Deun ni bys yn Bethlem may hallen gweles an wharvedhyans ma re wrug an Arlùdh declarya dhyn."

¹⁶I eth di gans toth bras ha cavùs Maria ha Josef ha'n flogh a'y wrowedh y'n presep. ¹⁷Pan welsons an flogh, i a dherivas an dra re bia cowsys ortans a-dro dhodho. ¹⁸Kettel glowas pùbonan henna, i a gemeras marth bras a whe-dhel an vugeledh. ¹⁹Saw Maria a synsas an taclow ma yn town yn hy holon hag ombrederi anedhans.

²⁰Nena an vugeledh a dewhelas tre arta, hag i ow praysya Duw hag orth y wordhya awos an maters oll a wrussons clowes ha gweles, porán kepar dell vons i derivys a-rag dorn dhedhans.

²¹Y teuth an ethves jorna may talvia an flogh bos sircùmsisys hag ev a veu henwys Jesu, hanow re bia res dhodho gans an el, kyns es dh'y vamm y omdhon yn hy brys.

²²Pan veu collenwys an dydhyow rag glanhé mamm ha flogh war-lergh laha Moyses, i a'n dros bys yn Jerusalem rag y bresentya dhe'n Arlùdh, ²³(kepar dell yw scryfys yn laha an Arlùdh: "Pùb gorow usi owth igeri an brys, ev a vydh gelwys sans dhe'n Arlùdh"), ²⁴ha rag gul an sacrificis warlergh geryow laha an Arlùdh, henn yw dhe styrya, diw duren bo diw golom yowynk.

²⁵Ha mir, yth esa den yn Jerusalem gelwys Symeon, ha gwiryon hag ewngryjyk ova hag ev ow quetyas salvation Israel, rag yth esa an Sperys Sans warnodho. ²⁶Re bia disquedhys dhodho gans an Sperys Sans na wre va merwel erna wella an Arlùdh Crist. ²⁷Ev a entras y'n templa dre ynny an Sperys, ha pan dhros y das ha'y vamm an flogh a-ji rag gul dhodho war-lergh

ordnans an laha yn y geвер, ²⁸Symeon a'n kemeras yn y dhewla ha gormel Dew ha leverel,

²⁹"Lemmyn, a Arluth, yth esos ow tanvon dha servont yn kergh yn cosoleth warlergh dha lavar.

³⁰Rag ow dewlagas vy re welas dha sylwans

³¹a wrussys parusy dherag fas oll an poblow;

³²may halla bos golow dhe wolowy an Jentylys ha glory dhe'th pobel Ysrael."

³³Saw y das ha'y vam a vue amays awos an taclow a vue leverys adro dhodho. ³⁴Ha Symeon a wrug aga fraysya ha leverel dhe Varya y vam, "Myr, yma an flogh ma destnys rag codha ha rag drehevel lyes huny yn Ysrael, ha rag bos syn a dhysputyans ³⁵(ha cledha a wra dewana dha enef tey kefrys) may fo egerys preder lyes colon."

³⁶Hag yth esa ena Anna profuses, myrgh Fanuel, a deylu Asher ha pur goth o hy. Hy a gesvewas seyth bledhen gans hy gour wosa demedhy ³⁷hag yth o hy gwedhwes warlergh henna ha hy y'n termyn na peswar ha peswar ugans blodh; ny wre hy gasa an templa saw gordhya Dew gans penys ha pejadow dedh ha nos. ³⁸An very termyn na, hy a dhueth yn ban ow praysya Dew, ha cowssel a wrug hy a'n flogh orth pub huny esa ow quetyas sylwans Jerusalem.

³⁹Pan wrussons y collenwel pub tra warlergh laha an Arluth, y a dhewhelas dhe Alyla, dhe Nazara aga thre aga honen. ⁴⁰Yth esa an maw ow tevy hag ow crefhe hag ef luen a skentoleth, hag yth esa gras Dew warnodho.

⁴¹Y das ha'y vam a wre travalya pub bledhen dhe Jerusalem rag degol

ordnans an laha yn y geвер, ²⁸Symeon a'n kemeras yn y dhiwla ha gormel Duw ha leverel,

²⁹"Lemmyn, a Arlùdh, yth esos ow tannvon dha servant yn kerdh yn cosoleth war-lergh dha lavar.

³⁰Rag ow dewlagas vy re welas dha selwyans

³¹a wrussys pareusi dherag fas oll an poblow;

³²may halla bos golow dhe wolowi an Jentyls ha glori dhe'th pobel Israel."

³³Saw y das ha'y vamm a veu amayys awos an taclow a veu leverys a-dro dhodho. ³⁴Ha Symeon a wrug aga fraysya ha leverel dhe Varia y vamm, "Mir, yma an flogh ma destnys rag codha ha rag drehevel lies huni yn Israel, ha rag bos sin a dhisputyans ³⁵(ha cledha a wra dewana dha enev tey keffrys) may fo igerys preder lies colon."

³⁶Hag yth esa ena Anna profoeses, myrgh Fanuel, a deylu Asher ha pur goth o hi. Hy a gesvewas seyth blydhen gans hy gour wosa demedhi ³⁷hag yth o hi gwedhwes war-lergh henna ha hi y'n termyn na peswar ha peswar-ugans bloedh; ny wre hi gasa an templa saw gordhya Duw gans penys ha pyjadow dydh ha nos. ³⁸An very termyn na, hy a dheuth yn-bann ow praysya Duw, ha cowssel a wrug hi a'n flogh orth pùb huni esa ow quetyas selwyans Jerusalem.

³⁹Pan wrussons i collenwel pùb tra war-lergh laha an Arlùdh, i a dhewhelas dhe Alila, dhe Nazara aga thre aga honan. ⁴⁰Yth esa an maw ow tevi hag ow crevhé hag ev leun a skentoleth, hag yth esa gras Duw warnodho.

⁴¹Y das ha'y vamm a wre travalya pùb blydhen dhe Jerusalem rag dy'goel

an Pask. ⁴²Pan o va dewdhek blodh, y eth yn ban rag an degol warlergh aga usadow. ⁴³Wosa spena dedhyow an degol ena, y a dreylyas tre, saw an maw Jesu a wortas yn Jerusalem ha'y das ha'y vam ny wodhyens banna. ⁴⁴Yth esens ow cresy ef dhe vos y'n company hag y a dravalys dres an jorna ha nena y whelas yn mesk aga neshevyn ha cothmens. ⁴⁵Aban na wrussons y gafus, y a dhueth arta dhe Jerusalem ha'y whelas. ⁴⁶Hag y wharfa wosa try jorna y dh'y gafus y'n templa, hag ef a'y eseth y'n cres an dhescajoryon ow coslowes wortans hag ow covyn questyons. ⁴⁷Pynag oll a'n clowas y'n jeva marth bras a'y worthebow fur. ⁴⁸Amays vue y das ha'y vam pan wrussons y weles, ha'y vam a leverys, "A vab, prag re wrusta hemma dhyn? Lo, yth eson ny, me ha'th tas, orth dha whelas ha ny troblys bras."

⁴⁹Saw ef a worthebys, "Prag y whrussough why ow whelas? A ny wodhyeugh why y resa dhym bos yn chy ow Thas?" ⁵⁰Saw ny wrussons y convedhes an pyth a leverys ef dhedhans.

⁵¹Hag ef eth gansans dhe Nazara ha bos sojeta dhedhans. Ha'y vam a sensas oll an taclow ma yn hy holon. ⁵²Hag yth esa Jesu owth encressya yn furneth ha braster hag yn gras dherag Dew ha den.

an Pask. ⁴²Pan o va dewdhek bloedh, i eth yn-bann rag an dy'goel war-lergh aga usadow. ⁴³Wosa spena dydhyow an dy'goel ena, i a dreylyas tre, saw an maw Jesu a wortas yn Jerusalem ha'y das ha'y vamm ny wodhyens banna. ⁴⁴Yth esens ow crys ev dhe vos y'n company hag i a dravalys dres an jorna ha nena y whilas yn mysk aga neshevin ha cothmans. ⁴⁵A-ban na wrussons y gavùs, i a dheuth arta dhe Jerusalem ha'y whilas. ⁴⁶Hag y wharfa wosa tri jorna i dh'y gavùs y'n templa, hag ev a'y esedh y'n cres an dhyscajoryon ow coslowes wortans hag ow covyn questyons. ⁴⁷Pynag oll a'n clowas y'n jeva marth bras a'y worthybow fur. ⁴⁸Amayys veu y das ha'y vamm pan wrussons y weles, ha'y vamm a leveris, "A vab, prag re wruss'ta hemma dhyn? Lo, yth eson ni, my ha'th tas, orth dha whilas ha ni troblys bras."

⁴⁹Saw ev a worthybis, "Prag y whrussowgh whi ow whilas? A ny wodhyewgh whi y resa dhymm bos yn chi ow Thas?" ⁵⁰Saw ny wrussons i convedhes an pyth a leveris ev dhedhans.

⁵¹Hag ev eth gansans dhe Nazara ha bos sojeta dhedhans. Ha'y vamm a synsas oll an taclow ma yn hy holon. ⁵²Hag yth esa Jesu owth yncressya yn furneth ha braster hag yn gras dherag Duw ha den.

Solempnyta

Kernewek Kemmyn Benjamin Bruch

Kernewek Dasunys

Blackheath.
17 Metheven 1997.

Wel, ottavy wos'tiwedh.
Dohajydh yw, ha'n bush res eth, ow
tehweles dhe Loundres rag goelyow
an gorthugher ha'n tanweythyow a-ugh
an Tour.

Kosel yw arta war an hengaslann;
nyns eus saw an diwettha tremenysi ow
rosya ha kemmeres skeusennow kyns
mos tre dh'aga ostelyow. Hag a'n re na,
nyns eus den vyth omma, dherag an
menhir ma, saw my. Nyns yw an bedh
ma le meurgerys gans an havysi.

Martesen y talvia dhymm styrya
prag re dheuth vy dhe'n le ma, dhe'n
jydh ma. Nyns esov omma, kepar ha'n
re erell ma, rag mires orth daswrians an
keskerdh dhe Loundres a Vihal Yosep
an Gov ha'y lu yn 1497. Dhymm vy,
nyns yw henna skila rag omlowenhe.
Yth esov omma rag solempnyta fest
dyffrans: rag kovhe mernans an yeth a
garav, ha gonisogeth ogas ankevys ow
hendasow. Ha dell grysav, yth esa
omma, nans yw pypm kansblydhen,
may koedhas an strok vernans.

Hag ytho, ottavy, y'n korn didros
ha dispresys ma a'n gwel, genev vy
ow honan yn-dann skeusow down
an gwydh. Hir yw an gwels a-dro
dhe sel an men koth dheragov, ha
kales aga redya an lytherennow
grevys warnodho:

OMMA
Y KOEDHAS
HENRI VII
MYGHTERN A BOW SOWS
XVII METHEVEN
M · CCCC · LXXX · XVII

Blackheath.
17 Metheven 1997.

Wel, ottavy wos'tiwedh.
Dohajydh yw, ha'n bush res eth, ow
tehweles dhe Loundres rag goelyow
an gorthuwer ha'n tanweythyow a-ugh
an Tour.

Cosel yw arta war an hengaslan;
nyns eus saw an diwettha tremenysi ow
rosya ha kemeres skeusennow kyns
mos tre dh'aga ostelyow. Hag a'n re na,
nyns eus den vyth omma, dherag an
menhir ma, saw my. Nyns yw an bedh
ma le meurgerys gans an havysi.

Martesen y talvia dhymm styrya
prag re dheuth vy dhe'n le ma, dhe'n
jydh ma. Nyns esov omma, kepar ha'n
re erel ma, rag mires orth daswrians an
keskerdh dhe Loundres a Vihal Yosep
an Gov ha'y lu yn 1497. Dhymm vy,
nyns yw henna skila rag omlowenhe.
Yth esov omma rag solempnyta fest
dyffrans: rag covhé mernans an yeth a
garav, ha gonisogeth ogas ankevys ow
hendasow. Ha dell grysav, yth esa
omma, nans yw pypm cansblydhen,
may codhas an strok vernans.

Hag ythó, ottavy, y'n corn didros
ha dispresys ma a'n gwel, genev vy
ow honan yn-dann skeusow down
an gwydh. Hir yw an gwels a-dro
dhe sel an men coth dheragov, ha
kales aga redya an lytherennow
grevys warnodho:

OMMA
Y CODHAS
HENRY VII
MYGHTÉRN A BOW SOWS
XVII METHEVEN
M · CCCC · LXXX · XVII

My a dhallathas studhya an taves Sowsnek nans yw diw vlydhen. Nyns eus saw tri po peswar kans a dus a woer kewsel an yeth ma yn freth hedhyw, mes yma govenek dhymm may fo moy ahanan y'n blydhenyow a dheu.

Studhya Sowsnek nyns yw es. Nyns yw an taves ma dyskys orth pennskol vyth, ha ny vynn an governans ri arghans vyth rag dalleth klassow yn skolyow Pow Sows. Kales lowr yw kavoes lyvrow y'n yeth, ha hwath kalessa kavoes nebonan may hyllir hy hewsel ganso. Pan glyw tus y kowsav Sowsnek, an brassa rann anedha a wovynn, "A nyns yw honna marow?" Re erell, le hwath aga skians a'n mater, a breder my dhe styrya Kernewek Sowsnek, hag a assay klappya orthiv gans aga gokkia tonlev 'Pow Est.'

Mes nyns yw henna an gwettha. Unnweyth, orth kevywi pennskol, unn professor a yethow Germanek, wosa my dhe vos kommandys dhodho avel "den meur y dhyskans y'n taves Sowsnek" a leveris, "Pur dha. Pur dha," yn lev isel, kyns keworra, "Martesen y'n termyn a dheu y hyll'ta studhya neppyth dhe les, kepar ha Frisek." An keth nos, unn venyn, ow klywes my dhe wodhvos Sowsnek, a armas, "A! Splann! A yll'ta tewlel an runys ragov nep-prys?"

Gorthybow a'n par ma yw usys, soweth, y'n bywnans a Sowsneger. Wosa studhya an taves dres nebes misyow – gans lyver ponnek re gavsens war estyllenn ughel yn lyverji yethow estren – my a allas kavoes dew po tri hesskrifer Sowsnek yn rannow erell an bys, ha menowgh ni re geschanjas hwedhlow a'n par ma y'gan lytherow.

Mes hedhyw, dell hevel, my yw genev vy ow honan arta. Nyns eus Sowsneger arall omma rag solempnya an goel ma genev. Ny dybav bos den vyth arall y'n Dasserghyans Sowsnek

My a dhalathas studhya an taves Sowsnek nans yw diw vlydhen. Nyns eus saw tri po peswar cans a dus a wor kewsel an yeth ma yn freth hedhyw, mes yma govenek dhymm may fo moy ahanan y'n blydhenyow a dheu.

Studhya Sowsnek nyns yw es. Nyns yw an taves ma dyskys orth pennskol vyth, ha ny vynn an governans ri arghans vyth rag dalleth classow yn scolyow Pow Sows. Cales lowr yw cavus lyvrow y'n yeth, ha whath calessa cavus nebonan may hyllir hy hewsel ganso. Pan glew tus y cowsav Sowsnek, an brassa rann anedha a wovyn, "A nyns yw honna marow?" Re erel, le whath aga skians a'n mater, a breder my dhe styrya Kernewek Sowsnek, hag a assay clappya orthiv gans aga gokkia tonlev 'Pow Est.'

Mes nyns yw henna an gwettha. Unweyth, orth kevywi pennskol, unn professor a yethow Germanek, wosa my dhe vos comendys dhodho avel "den meur y dhyskans y'n taves Sowsnek" a leveris, "Pur dha. Pur dha," yn lev isel, kyns keworra, "Martesen y'n termyn a dheu y hyll'ta studhya neppyth dhe les, kepar ha Frisek." An keth nos, unn venyn, ow clewes my dhe wodhvos Sowsnek, a armas, "A! Splann! A yll'ta tewlel an runys ragov nep-prys?"

Gorthybow a'n par ma yw usys, soweth, y'n bewnans a Sowsneger. Wosa studhya an taves dres nebes misyow – gans lyver ponnek re gavsens war estyllen uhel yn lyverji yethow estren – my a allas cavus dew po tri hesskrifer Sowsnek yn rannow erel an bys, ha menowgh ni re geschanjas whedhlow a'n par ma y'gan lytherow.

Mes hedhyw, dell hevel, my yw genev vy ow honan arta. Nyns eus Sowsneger aral omma rag solempnya an goel ma genev. Ny dybav bos den vyth aral y'n Dasserhyans Sowsnek

oll yw unnver genev a-dro dhe vri an jydh yn 1497 pan verwis an den ynkleudhys omma—ha ganso ev, dell grysav, oll govenek rag pesyans an yeth Sowsnek.

Tus a woer neppyth a'n istori a Sowsnek a lever an taves dhe verwel yn 1777, pan dremenas Dotty Strand, an diwettha person a gewsi Sowsnek avel mammyeth, yn Norfolk. Ha pub blydhen yma nebes tus a wra pergher-inses dh'y bedh, rag gorra bleujennow dherag an men drehevys yn hy enor gans an Pensevik Louis Lucien Bonaparte y'n nownsegves kansblydhen.

Ytho yth esa marth gans nebes a'm kowetha y'n movyans Sowsnek pan skrifis vy dhedha my dhe vones dhe Blackheath, rag kovhe mernans Henri VII. Y'n kynsa le, y leversons dhymm, ev o Kembro, na Sows. Ha prag y fynnsen vy kyni tremenva onan an dus an moyha kesys yn istori oll?

Gwir yw Henri dhe vos kesys gans ogas pubonan yn Breten Veur; mes an ken a henna, dhe'm breus vy, yw gwari Wella Shakespeare, *Henri Seythves*. Awos Shakespeare, tus hedhyw a wel Henri avel bothek hager neb a gemmeri plesour dre wul drog heb skila, hag a verwis orth Blackheath ow karma, "Margh! Margh! / Ow rywvaneth oll rag margh!"

Mes y tylir perthi kov Shakespeare dhe skrifa y wariow yn-dann rewl Chi An Gov, ha rakhenna res o dhodho treylya gwiryow an hwedhel rag plesya dhe'n pennsevigyans Kernewek, henedh An Gov ha'y holyoryon dell ens.

Y'n gansblydhen ma, byttegyns, istorioryon re dhiskudhas moy a-dro dhe Henri, ha kler yw bos gwari Shakespeare leun a sklander. Nyns o Henri bothek; nyns ova lakka po fella es myghternedh erell a'y oes (po es lies a'n dhugys a Gernow a'n sywyas); hag

oll yw unver genev a-dro dhe vri an jydh yn 1497 pan verwis an den ynkleudhys omma—ha ganso ev, dell grysav, oll govenek rag pesyans an yeth Sowsnek.

Tus a wor neppyth a'n istori a Sowsnek a lever an taves dhe verwel yn 1777, pan dremenas Dotty Strand, an diwettha person a gewsi Sowsnek avel mammyeth, yn Norfolk. Ha pub blydhen yma nebes tus a wra perher-inses dh'y bedh, rag gorra bleujennow dherag an men drehevys yn hy enor gans an Pensevik Louis Lucien Bonaparte y'n nownsegves cansblydhen.

Ytho yth esa marth gans nebes a'm cowetha y'n movyans Sowsnek pan skrifis vy dhedha my dhe vones dhe Blackheath, rag covhé mernans Henry VII. Y'n kynsa le, y leversons dhymm, ev o Kembro, na Sows. Ha prag y fynnsen vy kyni tremenva onan an dus an moyha kesys yn istori oll?

Gwir yw Henry dhe vos kesys gans ogas pubonan yn Breten Veur; mes an ken a henna, dhe'm breus vy, yw gwari Wella Shakespeare, *Henry Seythves*. Awos Shakespeare, tus hedhyw a wel Henry avel bothek hager neb a gemeri plesour dre wul drog heb skila, hag a verwis orth Blackheath ow carma, "Margh! Margh! / Ow rywvaneth oll rag margh!"

Mes y tylir perthi cov Shakespeare dhe scrifa y wariow yn-dann rewl Chi An Gov, ha rakhenna res o dhodho treylya gwiryow an whedhel rag plesya dhe'n pennsevigyans Kernewek, henedh An Gov ha'y holyoryon dell ens.

Y'n gansblydhen ma, byttegyns, istorioryon re dhiscudhas moy a-dro dhe Henry, ha cler yw bos gwari Shakespeare leun a sclander. Nyns o Henry bothek; nyns o va lacka po fella es myghternedh erel a'y oes (po es lies a'n dhugys a Gernow a'n sywyas); hag

yth yw fest possibyl bos an dhew bennsevik vyghan y'n Tour ledhys gans y ragresegydh, Hykka III.

Ynwedh, re beu prevys na veu Henri ledhys gans An Gov y honan, yn omladh kledha yn mysk an dhew lu, dell yw diskwedhys yn gwari Shakespeare. Y vernans, ha fethans an lu Sowsnek derayhes hag a holyas, o sywyans a denn feusik gans sether Kernewek anaswonnys.

Mes yma unn dra ewn y'n hwedhel na—heb mynnas Shakespeare, my yw sur. Y'n gwari, Henri a'n jeves nebes linennow a Sowsnek, an brassa rann anedha mollohow. Shakespeare a ros an linennow ma dhe Henri drefenn y vos usys rag an jowl yn gwari-mirakyl dhe gewsel Sowsnek; mes an dewis ma yw gwiw yn fordh arall, keffrys: Henri o Sowsneger. Dhe'n termyn pan vywa ev, pubonan a west dhe'n Tamar o Sowsneger. Ha war-lergh kans-blydhenyow may fia Frynkek ha Latin an yethow a wovernans, lagha, ha dyskans yn Pow Sows, yth esa Sowsnek, taves an bobel, ow tos ha bos aswonnys wo'stiwedh avel yeth a wonisogeth.

Mes henna oll a janjyas wosa 1497. Governans Pow Sows a goedhas wosa klywes an nowodhow a vernans an Myghtern yn batel. Pan veu kres daswrys wo'stiwedh, yth o yn-dann An Gov ha'y wesyon, lies anedha tus heb Sowsnek vyth. Kepar dell via yn 1066, yth esa gwelhevin nowydh yn Pow Sows, ha taves soedhogel nowydh; ha'n weyth ma, Sowsnek ny dhaskevi y le.

Hag ytho, my re dheuth omma. Nyns ov sur a pia Sowsnek kewsys hwath na ve Henri ledhys, po an Sowson fethys, nans yw hanter mil-vlydhen. Martesen ny yllys lettya mernans an yeth, hag y fien ow klappya Kembrek po Gwydhelek hedhyw yn

yth yw fest possibyl bos an dhew bensevik vyhan y'n Tour ledhys gans y ragresegydh, Hykka III.

Ynwédh, re beu prevys na veu Henry ledhys gans An Gov y honan, yn omladh cledha yn mysk an dhew lu, dell yw disquedhys yn gwari Shakespeare. Y vernans, ha fethans an lu Sowsnek derayhés hag a holyas, o sywyans a denn feusik gans sether Kernewek anaswonnys.

Mes yma unn dra ewn y'n whedhel na—heb mynnas Shakespeare, my yw sur. Y'n gwari, Henry a'n jeves nebes linennow a Sowsnek, an brassa rann anedha mollohow. Shakespeare a ros an linennow ma dhe Henry drefenn y vos usys rag an jowl yn gwari-mirakyl dhe gewsel Sowsnek; mes an dewis ma yw gwiw yn fordh aral, keffrys: Henry o Sowsneger. Dhe'n termyn pan vewa ev, pūbonan a west dhe'n Tamar o Sowsneger. Ha war-lergh cans-blydhenyow may fia Frynkek ha Latin an yethow a wovernans, laha, ha dyskans yn Pow Sows, yth esa Sowsnek, taves an bobel, ow tos ha bos aswonnys wo'stiwedh avel yeth a wonisogeth.

Mes henna oll a janjyas wosa 1497. Governans Pow Sows a goedhas wosa clewes an nowodhow a vernans an Myghtern yn batel. Pan veu cres daswrys wo'stiwedh, yth o yn-dann An Gov ha'y wesyon, lies anedha tus heb Sowsnek vyth. Kepar dell via yn 1066, yth esa gwelhevin nowydh yn Pow Sows, ha taves sodhogel nowydh; ha'n weyth ma, Sowsnek ny dhaskevi y le.

Hag ythó, my re dheuth omma. Nyns ov sur a pia Sowsnek kewsys whath na ve Henry ledhys, po an Sowson fethys, nans yw hanter mil-vlydhen. Martesen ny yllys lettya mernans an yeth, hag y fien ow clappya Kembrek po Gwydhelek hedhyw yn

Pow Sows, yn le Kernewek. Mes my a grys, dhe'n lyha, y'gan bia moy a govadhow an yeth es nebes gwariow kryjyk hag unn dral a vardhonek a-dro dhe vagas a bergherinyon ow mones dhe Canterbury.

Wel, diwedhes yw. Yma an howl ow sedhi, ha res yw dhymm mos tre, poken dhe'n diwotti. Nos dha yw rag eva.

Heb tros, benyn goth a gerdh ynmes a'n skeusow usi ow kuntell y'n gwel ogas gwag—an kynsa person re welis vy y'm ourys oll omma. Yn hy dorn gwedhrys yma tyskenn a vleujennow, rudh ha gwynn.

Heb mires orthiv, hi a war hy dewlin dherag an men, ha gorra hy ro war an bedh. Dell hevel dhymm, yma hi ow padera, mes ny allav vy klywes hy lev.

A yll hi bos omma rag an keth skila ha'm onan vy? Kyn na vynnav hy ankresya, res yw dhymm godhvos.

Isel ow lev, ma na wrylliv hy sowdhanas, my a lever orti gans ow gwella tonlev Sowsnek, "*Good evening to you, madam.*"

Hi a omdreyll war-tu ha my, ha minwherthin.

"Drog yw genev, syrra," yn-medh hi. "Ny gowsav vy Almaynek."

My a vinhwerth ynwedh, nebes ankombrys, ha kerdhes dhe-ves, war tu ha yettow an park, may ma an baneryow Sen Piran ow neyja hwath, rudhys dre dhiwettha rayys an howl.

A-dryv dhymm, an nos a goedh, heb son.

Pow Sows, yn le Kernewek. Mes my a grys, dhe'n lyha, y'gan bia moy a govadhow an yeth es nebes gwariow cryjyk hag unn dral a vardhonek a-dro dhe vagas a bergherinyon ow mones dhe Canterbury.

Wel, diwedhes yw. Yma an howl ow sedhi, ha res yw dhymm mos tre, pokén dhe'n diwotti. Nos dha yw rag eva.

Heb tros, benyn goth a gerdh ynmes a'n skeusow usi ow cuntel y'n gwel ogas gwag—an kynsa person re welis vy y'm ourys oll omma. Yn hy dorn gwedhrys yma tysken a vleujennow, rudh ha gwynn.

Heb mires orthiv, hi â war hy dewlin dherag an men, ha gorra hy ro war an bedh. Dell hevel dhymm, yma hi ow padera, mes ny allav vy clewes hy lev.

A yll hi bos omma rag an keth skila ha'm onan vy? Kyn na vynnav hy angresya, res yw dhymm godhvos.

Isel ow lev, ma na wrylliv hy sowdhanas, my a lever orti gans ow gwella tonlev Sowsnek, "*Good evening to you, madam.*"

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A-dryv dhymm, an nos a godh, heb son.