

Written by James Cooper

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Sanskrit has over 200 words for 'love' hence without ever knowing anything about their Ancient culture we can conclude it was a romantic civilisation which pursued higher levels of consciousness in its human relationships as well as its gods and goddesses.

Amongst the race known as the Eskimos we find they have some 50 words for 'snow' hence without knowing a thing about the Eskimo race we can conclude that snow was central to their lives simply by studying their language.

Stones and bones form the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle which reveals the picture of human history, yet within language we have a witness which may be more reliable in describing the nature and the culture of human beings many thousands of years ago.



One such language weaving a rich tapestry of its ancient past is the Celtic language of the Welsh, a language whose vocabulary expresses abundantly the themes of romance, chivalry and divinity, as befitting its ancient culture of Camelot and the Arthurian legend.

Guinevere is one of the great personalities of Camelot and a Queen who captured the hearts of both the great warriors Arthur and Lancelot and a name which is formed from the Welsh 'Gwyn' whose meaning is 'fair' 'pure' 'blessed' 'white' 'shining' and once again befitting the romantic and chivalrous nature of its age.

'Gwyn' meaning fair, pure, blessed, white and shining has its source in the Sanskrit 'vid' whose meaning is to 'know' which then becomes the European 'weid' whose meaning is to 'see' which then becomes the Celtic 'windos' whose meaning is 'white' 'shining' 'visible' and this becomes 'Gwyn' whose meaning is that which is 'pure' and that which is 'shining'.

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Gwendolen was a Queen who was scorned by her husband and her name bears the meaning of the white (gwyn) ring (dolen) a Queen who duly proceeded to defeat her husband upon the battlefield becoming the most powerful monarch in Britain and a woman no longer scorned.

A woman who is fair is 'Gwyneth' a woman who is fair breasted is 'Gwenfon' a woman who is fair and blessed is 'Gwennan' one who is pure and good is 'Gwenda' a blessed hill is 'Gwenien' and 'Gwynfor' means 'the holy lord' all expressing an age of romance, chivalry and divinity.

Gwynedd is an Ancient Kingdom along the North coast of Wales and it seems to be the same 'Gwyn' which would describe this coastal Kingdom as 'blessed' 'pure' 'shining' 'white' and one of the prominent settlers in this region were known as the 'Gangani' who were also prominent in Ireland and whose name seems to be related to Sanskrit.

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Gwyn becomes 'Gwenddolau' whose meaning is the meadows (dolau) of the fair (gwyn) dales, a name which once again expresses the romantic nature of the Welsh language especially when we consider that this is the name of a great and powerful King.

Gwenddolau was such a powerful King that Merlin, the great sage was his court advisor and when Gwenddolau met his death in the year of 573 AD in the battle of Arderlydd it is said that Merlin went mad with grief and fled to the forests of Caledonia.

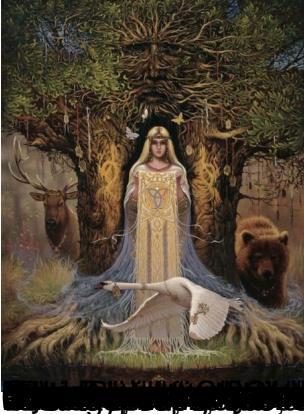
Gwenddolau possessed a chessboard which was said to be one of the thirteen treasures of Britain as the board was made of pure gold, the pieces were made of silver and the game played itself replete with cries of anguish and the triumphant cheers of unseen warriors caught up within a blood soaked battlefield.

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