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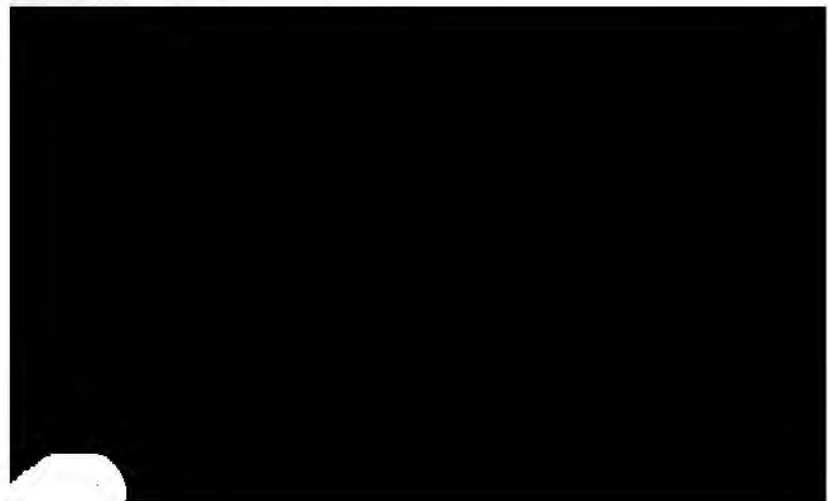
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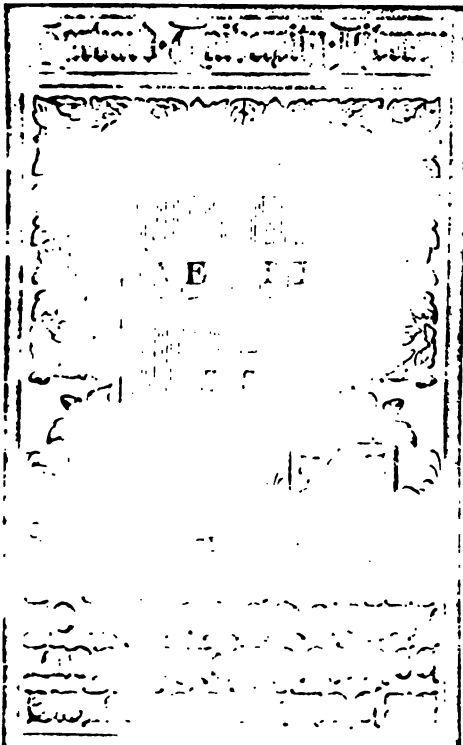
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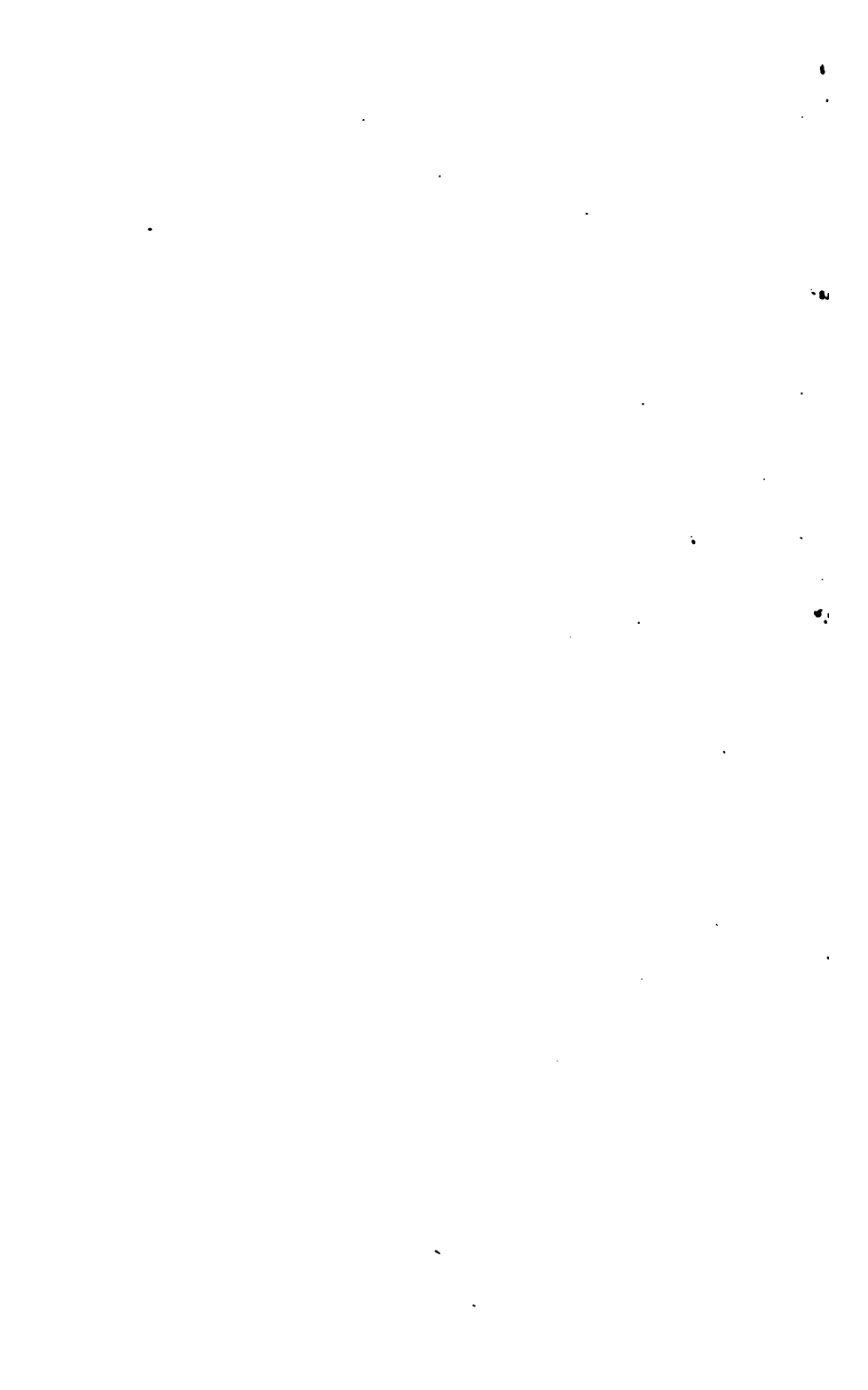
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NOTE AS TO THE WELSH TEXT.

THE Welsh Text was printed in 1863, after collating the text of the poems with the original MSS., first in MS., and again in proof. The collation, however, was to a great extent purely mechanical. The opportunities which the Editor had of consulting original MSS., contained in three different libraries, at a distance from himself and from each other, were necessarily so limited, both in time and in frequency, that, although the kindness of their owners made them accessible to him as often as was possible in the circumstances, the collation had in consequence to be made very rapidly, and he was unable to pause in his task to consider the meaning of the text.

Instead of preserving the text as it is usually transcribed in such MSS., continuously, and without break either as to sentences or metrical lines, he has arranged it in lines so far as he could at the moment be guided by the rhyme, but he has preserved the original punctuation, and made no conjectural emendations whatever in the text. He has printed it exactly as he found it, even where the scribe had obviously either mistaken the word, or written a wrong letter. Where words in this text differ from those in the Myvyrian or other texts, and the former is obviously a mistake, the error is that of the writer of the original MS., and not of the Editor in collation, as in Poem No. XXII. of the Black Book of Caer-

marthen, where "rereint" is written in the MS. for "redeint." The words are also not always rightly divided, and it is difficult to distinguish between U and N, the one being often intended where the other has been printed.

As to the orthography, it may be remarked, that in old MSS., in the mute consonants, the tenues are frequently used where modern orthography has the mediæ, as final C and T for G and D, and that the initial mutation only occasionally appears; but, although not expressed in the orthography, it seems to have been understood, as G sometimes expresses the simple sound, and at others obviously represents NG. The letter N must also be assumed occasionally before T and D. Initial C is often represented by K; modern F by U and V; and W after G and A is represented in the older MSS. by U, sometimes V, and in the Book of Taliessin and Red Book of Hergest by a peculiar letter Ɔ. The diphthongs AI and AU appear as EI and EU. The diphthong EI is represented by Y.

The old English capitals represent the rubrical letters in the original MSS.

1111111111
1111111111
1111111111

I.

TWO POEMS

FROM A MS. OF THE HEXAMETRICAL PARAPHRASE OF THE
GOSPELS, BY C. VETTIUS AQUILINUS JUVENCUS, PRE-
SERVED IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF CAMBRIDGE.
TRANSCRIBED IN THE NINTH CENTURY.

I.

POEM ON PAGE FIRST.

1. *Omnipotens auctor*
Ti dicones adiamor
P . . (*cut off*) . .
2. Nit arcup betid hicoid
Canlon cetticeidin gui— hagnid
Uor — rdutou ti guirdoned
3. Dicones *pater* harimed
Presen isabruid icunmer

7. It cluis it humil in hared celmed
 Rit pucsaun mi detrintaut
 gurd meint iconidid imolaut
8. Rit ercis o — raut inadaut
 Presen pioubui int groisauc
 Inungueid guoled trintaut
9. Un hanied napuil heper
 Uuc nem isnem nitcouer
 Nit guorgnim molim map meir

II.

POEM ON PAGES 48, 49 AND 50.

1. Nignorcossam nemheunaur
 Henoid mitelu nit gurmaur
 Mi amfranc dam ancalaur
2. Nicanu nignardam nicusan
 Henoid cet iben med nouel
 Mi amfranc dam anpatel
3. Namercit mi nep leguenid
 Henoid is discyrr mi coueidid
 Dou nam riceus unguetid

NOTE.—These two poems are written in the Saxon character. The first has been read with great difficulty, owing to its having been transcribed on the first page of the MS., and injured and partly effaced by rubbing. The second poem has been previously but inaccurately printed, and is now for the first time correctly given. There are only two words that are doubtful. *Nicanu* in the fourth line may be read *Nicanil*; and if so, it is probably transposed, and should be placed at the end of the line, so as to correspond in rhyme with the words *nouel* and *patel*. The letter represented by *y* in *discyrr* is a peculiar letter, which may represent one of the Saxon forms for *y*, or the Irish contraction for *ai*, in which case the word will read *discuerr*.

II.

THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN.

A MS. OF THE 12TH CENTURY IN THE HENGWET COLLECTION,
THE PROPERTY OF W. W. E. WYNNE, ESQ. OF PEN-
IARTH, M.P.

I.

Fol. 1. a.

MOR truan genhyf mor truan.
Aderyv. am keduyv a chaduan.
Oed llachar kyulauar kyulauan.
Oed yscuid o tryjurnyd o tryuan.

TALYESSIN.

Oed maelgun a uelun inimnan
Y teulu rac torjuulu ny thanant.

MYRTIN.

Rac deur ineutur ytirran.
Rac errith. a gurrith y ar welugan.
Mein winev in diheu a dygan.
Moch guelher y niuer gan elgan.
Och oe leith maur a teith y deuthan.

TALYESSIN.

Rys undant oet rychvant y tarian.
Hid attad y daeth rad kyulaun.

THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN.

Llas kyndur tra messur y kuynan.
 Llas haelon o dinon tra uuan.
 Tryuir. nod maur eu clod. gan. elgan.

MIRTIN.

Truy athrui. ruy. a ruy. y doethan.
 Trav athrau imdoeth bran amelgan.
 Llat dinel oe dinet. kyulauan
 Ab erbin ae uerin a wnaethan.

TALIESSIN.

Llu maelgun bu yscun y doethan.
 Aer wir kad trybelidiad. guaedlan.
 Neu gueith arjwderit pan
 Vit y deunit. o hid y wuchit y darperan.

MIRTIN.

Llyavs peleidrad guaedlad guadlan.
 Llyaus. aerwir bryv breuaul vidan.
 Llyaus ban brivher. llyaus ban foher.
 Llyaus ev hymchuel in eu hymvan.

TALIESSIN.

Seith meib eliffer. Seith guir ban brouher.
 Seith guaew ny ochel in eu seithran.

MYRTIN.

Seith tan. vuelin. Seith kad kyuerbin.
 Seithued kinvelin y pop kinhuan.

TALIESSON.

Seith guaew gowanon. Seith loneid awon.
 O gnaed kinreinon y dylanuan.

MYRTIN.

Seith ugein haelon. a aethan ýgwllon.
 Ýg coed keliton. ý. daruuan.

Can ýs mi myrtin guýdi. taliessin.
 Bithaud. kyffredin. v ý darogan.

II.

Fol. 4. a.

Breuduid a uelun neithwir. ýsceluit ae dehoglo.
 Ny ritreithir ý reuit. nis guibit ar nuýgelho.
 Gueithred llara llyniau niuer nid hoffet meiuret bro.
 Neur uum ýdan un duted a bun dec liu guaneo gro.
 Nid cur llaur urth dinda. ae coffa arnuýdalho.
 Guaeth. v ýgniw odiuattep. ir nep nuý hatnappo.
 Nýtiuuc rac dricweithred. im attrec guýdi darffo.
 Ný dichuenic but pedi. ýs guell delli urth auo.
 Ac imganlin adeduit. adioffrid aaduo.
 Awna mýnich enuuyret. ordivet. aserlinho.
 Nid ehalath astraetha. nýchaffaw ae hamhevo.
 Ný lluit renuet ý direid. Ný chenir buyeid arffo.
 Ný naut ucheneid rac guael. Ný derllit haelar nuýbo.
 Ný rý del

III.

Fol. 5. a.

Deus ren rimawý awen. Amen fiat.
 Fýnedic. waud. fruythlaun. traethaud trybestraud heid.
 Hervit urten autýl kyrridven ogýrven amhad.
 Amha(d)anav areith awýrllav. ý cavkeineid.
 Cuhelin bart. kýmraec hart kidvrthodiad.
 Kert kimuýnas. ked kýwtaa. nifain tinieid.
 Gathýr kýwýstraud. kývan volaud. cluttaud attad.
 Kýwrgein genhid. cor a chiwid. kýhid kýdneid.
 Kýwýrgýrn kývle kýwlaun flamde kýwvire vad.

Kenetyl woror. kywrisc woscord. kyghygneid.
 Kywolv. waur. kywarvs mavr. kir llavr eircheid.
 Kerit vychod. kerenhit nod clod achvbiad.
 Clo kelvid. kant kalan kid. kynvllid greid.
 Greid bleit blyghaud. Gretyw detyw duraud. gnaud brand-
 uriaeth.

Gur oet eitoel gorvyreol. gordethol doeth.
 Gvytbul dragon. gosparth brython. gosgyman gvith.
 Gnaud tryganet. gnaud kyhidet. gorsset metveith.
 Mettvin kywran. marchauc mitlan. mann meidrolaeth.
 Meitrid mur ior. maus pedir pedror. maur cor kyvoeth.
 Moes vreisec vreyr. moes wirth vehir. milwir orvith.
 Maer claer kywid. mad cathyl kyvid. moidit ieith.
 Mas cas nognav. minhev nev frav. molav frav fraeth.
 Muner uodauc. maer anhetauc. maretauc doet.
 Medel visci mel vartoni. mynogi gvyth.
 Mynvinau vron. metv ton dros traeth.
 Mer kerteu kein. mywir covein. mirein anoeth.
 Menestir. vytud. meuvet vetvd. molud esmuith.
 Music a gan mal cur orian. man vahanieth.
 Gveith reith ryseset. gvich ruich ryuet. rinuet reen.
 Rec rysiola. rec a archaw. ruymav iurthen.
 Ruthur. vthir avel. rynaut uvel. ryvel vebin.
 Rateur dyrlit. rychlud clodrit. rihit aden.
 Rev wet paraud. rin vynn. wascaud. tra gwaud wobrin.
 Ry hait itaut. rychoidv y naut. rac caut gelin.
 Ry. chedwis detyf. ry chynis gretyw. rac lletyw ogyrven.
 Rac. dac. drossow. reghid brid bot. rot culhelin.

IV.

12. **K**ERVIT vrten. autyl kyrridvon. ogyrven amhad.
 Amhad anav. aruith awyrllav. y cav koinoid.
 Cvhalin doeth. kynrace coeth. kyvoeth awyrllav.
 Keluit id gan. cluir vir aedau. kywlvavan lev.

Kert kywlaunder. kadeir dirper cadir wober. *yv.*
 Kanholicion caffod eilon. keinson vrthav.
 Cau tyirnet. cathil kyhidet kyurysswyv.
 Campus y veirch. canhyn ae peirch. kywren eirch *glyv.*
 Cor waradred. kenetyl noted ked kywetliv.
 Lliwed a hun. llysseit eitun. llun venediv.
 Llyd am kywor. llog desseffor. llog porth anav.
 Llvgyrin kytrim. lledvegin grim. llim yd grim *glev.*
 Lleuver synhuir. llauer a vyr. llvir id woriv.
 Gorpo gvr gulet druy tagnevet het o hetiv.

V.

Fol. 9. b.

KYVAENAD keluit. kynelv o douit.
 Kyuaenad kyman o crist kein didan.
 Ac vei gyuerkinan an. y. gylchin huan.
 Ar gnyuer pegor yssit y dan mor.
 Ar gnyuer. edeinauc a oruc kyuoethauc.
 Ac vei. vei. paup. tri trychant tauaud.
 Ny ellynt vetraethaud. kywoethlev y trindaud.
 Din dyual y faud. Ny eruill cospaud.
 Kymun bid paraud. in orbin tridaud.
 Bid glaf glefychaud. ban wanha. y gnaud
 Y diodrut. y isscaud.
 Guac ti din hewid pir doduid unbid.
 Onid inwaredit. or druc digonit.
 Nov duid ythrihit ythurid. a kerit.
 Drud dytihenit. dy intuin ar llogylwit.
 Trvach dydivet. dy lauriav. o. vet.
 Ascgi athraod ymlith prit athydwet.
 Dihafal dyimtcith dyisscar ath kedimtcith.
 Corph difld dircoid. gobuill. o. thenoid.
 Corph ni glivit paleucir y gilit.
 Pa rotoiste oth rev vet. kin kyues argel.
 Pa rotoiste otholud kin muill moll mud.

Ac y haruetud. ac y diadaud.
 Ac ný riuellssud y meint a garyssud.
 Ac itoet o wud y lurv teint. dud.
 Adaon i taethant ig kýmteint offuiant.
 Prit prinude chant. othriit ageugant.
 Ac ysmortiuant. mal gossod amrant.
 A ueleiste o garant asv treis tragissant.
 Ný phercheiste guener oth vaur etyllter.
 Ni cheuntoste pader na philgeint na gosper.
 Pader priw traethaud. gobuill o nebaud.
 Namuin y trindaud.
 Ry talud istedlit tri seith pader beunit.
 Affv ac nidoea. ac nithreghia. ev hoea.
 Moe y dinwassute merwerit. no phregeth evegil.
 An deid i glethuir guerth na buost vffil.
 Ni phercheiste creirev na lloc na llanev.
 Nid endeneiste kiwrev beirt gouec higlev.
 Ni phercheiste kiureith creaudir new kin lleith
 Llyaus aghiueith adodute ardiareith.
 Gvae vi pir imteith genhide in kyueith.
 Gvae vi pir wuuf ar dikiuolv.
 Pan douthume attad oeth bichan vianuad.
 Neu rimartuad oth laur kiueithad.
 Arnun nincred ni nep. oth tremint. trvy ted.

VI.

2 a.

ENEID kid im guneit. in aghen digerit.
 Guir yv gvae uinhev pir deuthoste imgotev.
 Nac irofa. nac aghev. na diuet. na déchrev.
 O seith lauanad. ban im se suinad.
 O seith creadur pan im dodaeth ar pur.
 Oet un. tan. llachar. pan im roted par.
 Oetun prit daear. nym dyhaetei alar.
 Oetun quint gouchaf llei vynruc nom da.

Oetun nyul ar mynit yn keissau keton hit.
 Oetun blodev guit ar vinep eluit.
 Amssuinasseie douit im dodath ar deunit.
 Eneid kid im guneit.

VII.

Fol. 12. b.

DAC im adneirun nev. rim waredun.
 Keugant kywraghaum. wide kywissaran.
 A chiwnod senet. A cheugant kinatlet.
 A daduirein obet guydi hir gorwet.
 Kywoethauc duw awet. y din iny deheu wuchet.
 A dyadu tan ar poploet anylan.
 Alluch a tharian. a llyaus llydan.
 Ny llettaud lle dinag. na didrif na diag.
 A widy tagde teernas arvera.
 Dygettaur. y. tri. llv. rac drech. drem iessu.
 Llu guirin guinion eiliv egilion.
 Llv arall brithion. eiliv brodorion.
 Tryde llv diuedit. syth leith gyweithit.
 Huilant iglithuir un parthred dievil.
 In vn nidaon gan dull aghimon.
 Myny mae meillon agulith ar tirion.
 Myny mae kertorion in kyveir kysson.
 Kein vid ev goffalon gan guledic gorchortion.
 Myny mae ehestil am teernas uwil.
 Men y mae peryw hael iny claer kyueistet.
 Rotiad bid beddrael. nid grael y gerenhit.
 A chin deginull emne eilivert vedit.
 Or saul dymguytat. ar lleith dimgorbit.
 Ac ew gueith dimgunelemna. dimbrodic dit.
 Nis rydraeth ryuetev kyvoeth ruytev douit.

VIII

TRI an reith march inis pridein.

Carnawlauc march. owein. mab vrien.

A. Bucheslum seri. march gugaun cletywrot.

A. Tauantir breichir. m. kadwallaun. fil. k.

TRI thom etystir inis pridein.

Arwul melin. march passcen fil. vrien.

A. Duhir terwenhit. m. selyw mab kynan garrvin.

A. drudluid. m. ryterch hael.

TRI gohoev etyster inis pridein.

Guynev godvff. hir. march kei.

Ruthir ehon tuth blet. m. gilberd mab kadgyffro.

A. keincaled. m. gualchmei.

TRI hoev etistir inis pridein.

Llv agor. m. karadauc. b.

A. melynlas. m. kaswallaun mab bely.*

IX.

QOLI duu innechrev a diuet.

Ae kyniw ny welli ny omet.

Vn mab meir modridaw teernet.

Meir mam crist. ergynan rianet.

Dydav yr heul or duyrein ir goglet.

Dy eiraul ir dy. maur drugaret.

Ar dy mab iolud en karet.

Duv uchou. Duu ragom. Duu vet.

Ren new anrotone. ran trugarot.

Teyru uron. tanc y romna. heb imonet.

Diwyccomme a digonhom ogainuet.

* The MS. here seems defective.

Kiu myned im guerid imiruet.
 In tywill heb canvill im gorsset.
 Ym gueinvod im gorod im gorwet.
 Guydi merch ac imtuin glassuet.
 A chyuet a chid im agraget.
 Ny chisgaw gobuyllaw om diwet.
 Gulad it imne. ysagro ymassvet.
 Mal deil ovlaen guit daduet.
 Guae agaur a graun maur uerthet.
 Ac onysguataul y riet.
 Kyn gatter ew in ryred. pressen. perygil uit inydivet.
 Ny vir drud. nid yscrid iny timhyr.
 Ny chiuid uora. ny chiueirch. nid eistet.
 Ny chan wen nid eirch trugaret.
 Bit chuero y talhaur iny diwet.
 Syberuid. a maur wrid. a maret.
 Meithrin corph. y lyffeint a nadret.
 Allevuod ac imtuin enviret.
 Ac aghen dydau urth gluydet.
 Ew inluth dy chinull dy chiuet.
 Dynessa heneint alled arnad.
 Dy clust. di trein. di teint neud adwet.
 Dy chricha croen diuisset.
 Athuna heneint alluidet.
 An eiolve ne inihagel. ar ren new rana trugaret.
 Kintevin keinhaw amsser. Dyar adar glas callet.
 Ereidir in rich. ich iguet.
 Guirt mor brithottor turet.
 Ban ganhont cogev ar blaen guit
 Guiw handid muy. vyllauridet.
 Tost muc anluc anhunet.
 Kan ethint uy koreint in attwet.
 Ym brin in tyno. ininyssot
 Mor impop fort itelher. rac crist guin nid oes inialet.

Oet in chuant in car in trosset

Treitan ty tir dyalltudet.

Seith saint a seith ugeint. a seith cant. awant in un
orsset.

Ygid a crist guin. ny forthint vevygilet.

Rec aarchawe nim naccet. y rof aduv. dagnouet.

Am bo forth. y porth riet.

Crist ny buve trist ythorsset.

X.

GOGONEDAUC argluit hanpich guell.

Athuendicco de egluis. achagall.

A. kagell. ac egluis.

A. vastad. a diffuis.

A. Teir finhaun yssit.

Dus uch guint. ac vn uch eluit.

A. y risgaud ar dit.

A. Siric a perwit.

Athuendiguiste awraham pen fit.

A. vuchet tragiuit.

A. adar a guenen.

A. attpaur. adien.

Athuendiguste aron a moesen.

A. vascul a femen.

A. seithnieu a ser.

A. awir. ac ether.

A. llevreu a llyther.

A. piscaud yn hydiruer.

A. kywid. agueithred.

A. tyuvod athydued.

A. ysaul da digoned.

Athuendigaf de argluit gogoned.

Gogonedauc a. h. g.

XI.

Fol. 18. b.

FARDUIREAUE tri trined in celi.
 Yssi un athri. vned un yuni.
 Vn guirth oe teithi. un duu dinoli.
 Athuolaf uaurri maur dyurhidri.
 Dyuolaur ysguir. Dyuolaudir yami.
 Ys bud bartoni arhelf eloy.
 Hanpich guell cristi.
 Pater. & fili & spiru. domni.
 on. adonay.

FARDUIREAUE dev. yssi vn a deu.
 Yssi tri hep. ev. hep haut y amhev.
 Awnaeth fruith afreu amriffreu.
 Duu y env. in deu. duyuual y kyffreu.
 Duu y env. in tri duyuual. y inni.
 Duu y env in vn. Duu paulac annhun.

FARDUYREAUE vn. isy deu ac un.
 Issi tri ar nun. issi duu y hun.
 Aunaeth maurth a llun. a mascul a bun.
 Ac nat kyuorun bas ac anotun.
 Auneth tuim ac oer. a heul alloer.
 Allythir. ig. cuir afflam im pabuir.
 A. serch in sinhuir. a bun hygar huir.
 Alloeci. pimp kaer otjueti. wir.

XII.

Fol. 20. a.

VNENU domni meu y. voli. maur y uolaud.
 Molawe douit. maur y kinnit ar y cardaud.
 Duu anamuc. Duu angoruc. Duu anguarand.
 Duu angobeith. teilug pirfeith. tec y purfaud.
 Duu andyli. Duu issi vry. vrenhin trindaud.

Duu abroued iný truyted in ý trallaud.
 Duu a dýfu. oc garcharu gau vuilkdaud.
 Galedic deduit an gunel inrit orbin dit braud.
 An duch ir gulet irý varet. aa. werindaud.
 Ym paraduis. impur kynnuis rac puis pochaud.
 Angunel iechid irý ponid ao pimp dirnaud.
 Dolar eghirith. Duu andiffirch ban kýinirth enaud.
 *Din a collei bei nasprinhoi diuei devaud.
 Or croc crevled ý deuth guared ir vedissyaud.
 Kadarn bugeil Crist nid adweil ý teilygdaud.

XIII.

L a.

BRENIIN guirthvin guirth uchaw ýssit.
 Yssi pen plant adaw.
 Yssi per gadeir gadarnaw.
 Yssi hael diwael diweirhaw.
 Yssi haul uraul gurhaw.
 A cliwir. issi owir id pridaw.
 Y Duv maur. ý duv llaur llariaw.
 Y duv guin guengert aganaw.
 Yny wuyw. ý duv indin digorit. onlovnit ý diallaw.
 O pechu a pechuis adaw.
 O pechaud kin braud pryderaw.
 Erbin oed ý dit. ý del paup oc
 Bet iný devret in devraw.
 Mal ý bv ban fv orouhaw.
 In vn llv ir vn lle toccaw.
 Hid impen vn brin erbin ev barnv.
 Or teulv teilyghaw.
 Teilygdaud wascaud. osgort nav grad new.
 Vy Dewis kinvllaud.

* The handwriting changes here and becomes smaller. Hitherto the letters have been large, and each page contains only twelve lines; but the scribe, finding it necessary to economise space, puts sixteen lines in a page. Though the letters are smaller, it seems to have been written by the same hand.

Vŷ Devs domenvs menaud.
 Vŷ bardeir. ŷ Beirt ŷ uedissiaud.
 Vŷ maurhidie nen. vŷ porohen.
 Vŷ parch. kin tywarch. Kin tywaud.
 Amgadu ŷ traethu traethaud.
 Yth voli kin towi tawaud.
 Ac im cow. valioff. adiwnaud
 Urth ŷ gureic. ŷ am droic vŷŷyldaud.
 Ban dŷwu guas duv diwarnaud
 Attav. ir imbrav ac briaud.
 Rotesow dirnoid. kin dirnaud.
 A bilwis o bilion. ŷ gnaud.
 Canŷdoot hagen higaff. ŷ rotion. a rothei o nebaud.
 Gvnaeth duv trvgr garlaud.
 In evr coeth kyvoeth. ŷ trindaud.
 Y mas macistaud. ŷ mac moliduv.
 Adwin ŷ coti. A. diwad pechaud.
 Wid. weti. Adiwin kelv brad keli.
 Culuit argluit now nav kanmaul attad.
 Guenglad vad voidroli.
 Guenvlit rit ricitun voli.
 Gwingar kar gvar guironot kodwi.
 Nŷ chodwis eva irawallen per barauŷs duv.
 Vrthi. am ŷ cham nŷchimv ahi.
 Guŷth golev a orev erni.
 Rŷv dutod odmic. ogŷllestic guisc. A guiscvis imdeni.
 Periw now a peris idi. imperuet ŷchiwoeth ŷ noethi.
 Ac eil guirth. awnaeth ehalaeth argluit a ergliw ŷ voli.
 Ban winnvis gochel ŷ deli.
 Sew fort ŷffocs iti.
 Inŷtoet aradur in erodic tir
 Herwit guir in gucini. Y diwaud ŷ trindaud keli.
 Ew ac mam dinam daun owri.
 Agur guin. Turr guir gwŷydi nŷ.

A dav y geissav in gwesti.
 Ar owris y winitî.
 A gueleiste gureic a mab genti.
 A diwed tithev irolov guironet.
 Mý thomet in gweti.
 Jn gueled in mýned hebti.
 Y rander arad duv erni.
 Ar huni y doeth digiwoeth gwerin. Llin kain kaderthi.
 Toriw anwar enwir ov hinni.
 Turr keisseid y keissav keli.
 Y diwod vn gurthwn gurtharab. Vrth y gvr aweli.
 A gueleiste dinion din. gowri.
 In mýned hebod heb drossi.
 Gueleis ban llyuncis yllentir.
 Deguch a weluch y medi.
 Sew awnaethant plant kai.
 Y Vrth y medel ym chueli.
 Dray eiroled meir mari.
 Oe gvybod gvybv duv oheni.
 Yt oet iny diffrid y. gidahi.
 Ysprid glan a gleindid indi.

XIV.

22. •ADWIN caer ýssit ar lan llyant.
 Adwin yd rotir y pauper y chwant.
 Gogywarch de gwinet boed tev wyant.
 Gwaewaur rrin. Rei adarwant.
 Dýv merchir. gueleisse guir ýg cvinowant.
 Dýv iev bv. ir. guarth. it adcorssant.
 Ad oet bryger coch. ac och ar dant.
 Oet llutedic guir guinet. Dit y deuthant.

• The handwriting here changes and becomes much smaller; the two following pieces, though in the same hand with those that follow, seem to have been subsequently inserted in a blank page.

Ac am kewin llech vaolvý kylchuy wriwant.
Cuytin ý can keiwin llv o carant.

XV.

- Fol. 23. b. DINAS maon duv daffar. pendevic adwin adviar.
Asich heul agulich odar.
DINAS maon cas vnbin teernet. kýmýnad kad degin.
Asich heul agulich. mervin.
DINAS maon gulad adav. amdiffin duv amdanav.
Asich houl agulich. nýnhav
MAD dodes ý mortuit. ar merchin march lluid.
Kadeirdeuram diwurn. asich heul agulich maelgun.

XVI.

- Fol. 24. a. **W**IN ý bid hi ý vedwen in diffin guy.
A sirch ý chegev pop vn. pop dvý.
Ac auit pan vo. ý gad in ardudvý.
A chimrevan biv am rid vochnvý.
A pheleidir a gaur iný ganhvý.
Ac edwin imonban gluedichuy.
Ar gueisson gleisson ýsca(win) tra vodi.
Ar dillad rution in ev roti.

WIN ý bid hi ý vedwen. ým pimlumon.
A wil ban vit ban baran eilon.
Ac awil ý. freige in lluricogion.
Ac am gewin iraeluid bvid balawon.
A mineich in vynich in varchogion.

WIN ý bid hi ý veduen ý gnarthaw dinvýthuy.
A vibid ban vo ýgad in ardudwý.
Ar peleidir kýchuin amedrywuy.
A. phont ar taw. ac arall ar tawuy.
Ac arall amwall amdwýlan gwý.

Ar saer ae gunelwŷ. bid ŷ cnv garvŷ.
 Ar benŷgaul mon ae. guledŷchuy.
 Guraget dan ŷ gint. guir ŷg kŷstvŷ.
 Dedwŷtach nŷ mi ae harhowe.
 Amaer kadwaladir. kert aganhwi.

XVII.

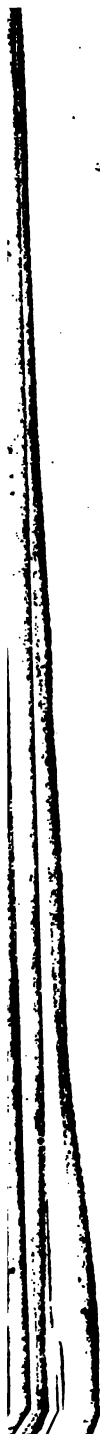
FALLEN peren per ŷchageu.
 Puwaur maur weirrauc enwauc invev.
 Ami disgoganave rac perchen machrev.
 In diffrin machavuy merchŷrdit crev.
 Goruolet ŷ loegyŷr gorgochlawnev.
 Oian a parchellan dŷdau dŷwiev.
 Gorvolet ŷ gimrŷ goruaur gadev.
 In amuin kŷminaud clefŷtaud clev.
 Aer o Saesson. ar onn verev.
 A guarwŷyaur pelre ac ev pennev.
 A mi disgoganafe gwir heb gev.
 Dyrchafaud maban in advan y dehev.

FALLEN peren pren hŷdud glas.
 Puwaur ŷ chagev hŷ ae chein wanaa.
 Ami dysgoganafe kad am dias.
 Penguern kywetyrn metŷ hataa.*

FWALLEN peren. a pren melin.
 A. tŷw in hal art. heb art inychilchin.
 Ami discoganwe kad im prydin.
 In amvin ev terwin aguair dulin.
 Seith log. ŷ deuant dros lŷdan lin.
 A seith cant. dros mor ŷ oreskin.

* The following lines are added, at the bottom of the page, in the same hand, but with fainter ink :—

Ac am gylch kyraiawd kymyn leas
 Kingŷl gaa pendeuc eryri eri attkaa.



ant y tannan. hyd awad y
daed y radhyulaun. Mac
hyndur tu moethy ky
ynan. Mac hadon odin
on tannan. Gynir.
nod manur enlod gan.
elgan. Gynir. Gynir ach
tut. Gynir. Gynir. Gynir ach
tannan. Gynir. Gynir.



Facsimile of a Page from *The Black Book of Caermarthen*. (Folio 2.)

Or saul ý deuant. nýdant ý kenhin.
 Namuin seith lledwac gwýdi ev llettkint.

AWALLEN peren. Atýf tra run.
 Kýmaeth lissvne iný bon. ir bot ý wun.
 Amýscud. ar wý isguit. amdet ar wýdun.
 Ac ýg coed. keliton ý kisceisse výhun.
 Oian a perchellan. pir puýllutte hun.
 Andaude adar dýwir ev hýmevtun.
 Teernet dros mor adav dýv. llun.
 Guin ev bid ve kýmri or arowun.

AWALLEN peren atif in llanerch.
 Y hangert ae hargel rac riev rýderch.
 Amsathir inýbon. maon ýnýchilch.
 Oet aelav vt vt dulloet diheueirch.
 Nu ným cari guendit ac nimeneiroh.
 Oef kas gan gwassauc guaessaf rydirch.
 Rýrewineis ý mab ae merch.
 Aghev aduc paup. pa rac nam kýueirch.
 A. guýdi guendolev nep riev impeirch.
 Ným gogaun guarvý. ným goffvý gortorch.
 Ac igueith arýwderit. oet eur. wýgorthorch.
 Kin buýf. aelav hetiv gan eiliv eleirch.

AFALLEN peren atiff ar lan. a fon.
 Iny llurv. ny lluit maer. ary chlaer aeron.
 Trafu vm puyl. wastad. am buiad inibon.
 A. bun wen wariua. vn weinus vanon
 Dec ininet adev ugein iny gein anetwon
 It vif inymteith gan willeith agwillon.
 Guydi da diogan aditan kertorion.
 Nv nev nam guy. guall. gan wylleith a guyllou.
 Nv nev nachyscafe ergrinaf. wynragon.
 Vy argluit guendolev ambrorrvv brodorion.
 Guydi porthi heint a hood am cylch coed keliton.
 Buif guas guinwydic. gan guledic gorchortion,

AFALLEN peron blodev cespit.
 Atyf igwerid ag hiid y guit.
 Disogogan hwimleian hwetil adiwit.
 Id lathennaur gan brid gurhid erwit.
 Rac dreigev arderchev. riev rybit.
 Goruit grat wehin din digrefit.
 Rac maban hvan heolit arweit.
 Sacsson ardiwreit beirt ar kinit.

AFALLEN peren a pren fion
 Attif y dan gel yg coed keliton.
 Kid keissecr ofer vit heruit y haton.
 Iny del kadwaladir oe kinadil kadwaon.
 Y erir tywi a teiwi affon.
 A dyuod grande o aranwinion.
 A guneuthur guar. o. willt. o gwallt hirion.

AFALLEN peren a pren fion.
 Attif y dan gel yg coed keliton.
 Kid keisser ofervit herwit. y hafon.
 Yn y del kadwaladir oe kinadyl. rid reon.

Kinan iný erbin ef kýchwin ar saesson.
 Kimrý a orvit kein bid endragon.
 Kaffaud paub ý teithi. llauen vi bri brython.
 Kenhittor kirm eluch. kathil hetuch a hinon.

XVIII.

Ⓟ IAN a parchellan. a parchell dedwit.*

Nachlat dýredcir ýmpen minit.
 Clat in lle argel in arcoedit.
 Rac erwis ritech hael ruýfadur fit.
 Ami disgoganafa a gwir uit.
 Hid in aber taradir rac trausev prydein
 Kimrý oll inýeu kýfluit.
 Llyuelin ý env o eissillit
 Gwinot gur digorbit.

Fol. 27. a. Ⓟ IAN a parchellan. oet reid mýned

Rac kinytion mordei bei llafassed.
 Rac diuod erlid arnamne ac ingueled.
 Ac or diaghune. ný chumune in lluted.
 Ami disgoganafa. rac ton navfed.
 Rac vnic bariffvin gvehin dived.
 Dirchafaud llogaud tud ir llottered.
 Yn týmhir gurthtir a guýstuiled.
 In ý del kinan iti oochin gueled.
 Ný bit attcor bith ar ý threfred.

Ⓟ IAN a parchellan nýhaut kisscaff.

Rac godurt ý galar ýssit arnaf.
 Deg mlinet a deu ugein ýd portheise poen
 Y struc aorhoen yssit arnaf.
 Oes imi gan iessv gaffv guaessaf

* The first stanza is written in a different hand at the end of the previous page.

Brenhinoet newoet achoet uchaf.
 Nymad rianed oplant adaw.
 Ar ný creddoe ýdovit indit diwethaf.
 Yd welese guendolev in perthic riev.
 In cynull preitev o pop eithaw.
 Ydan vȳguerid rut nv neud araf.
 P'en teernet goglet lletet mvȳhaw.

☉ IAN aparchellan oet reid gweti.
 Rac offin pimp penaeth o nortmandi.
 Ar pimhed in mȳned dros mor heli.
 Y oreskin iwerton tirion trewi.
 Ef gunahaud ryuel a difissci.
 Ac arfev coch. ac och indi.
 Ac winttuȳ in dihev adoant o heni.
 Ac awnant enrȳdet ar bet. Dewi.
 Ami disgoganafe bid divisci.
 O ýmlat mab a thad gulad ae guȳbi.
 A mȳned ý loegruiſ diffuis trewi.
 Ac nabo guared bith ý nortmandi.

☉ IAN a parchellan. Naut hunauc.
 Rȳdibit attamne chuetil dȳfridauc.
 Penaetheu býchein anudonauc.
 Meiri mangaled am pen keinhauc.
 Pan diffon. dros mor guir eneichauc.
 Kad meirch. ý danuitt ve dev wȳnepauc.
 Deuwlaen. ar euguaev anoleithauc.
 Erti heb medi ýmbid dȳhetauc.
 Guell bet. no buhet pop ýghenauc.
 Cirn ar ý guraget pedrȳfanhauc.
 Affanvont ve corforion meibon eidauc.
 Y bit bore taer. rac kaer sallauc.

Vŷ Devs domenvs menaud.
 Vŷ bardeir. ŷ Beirt ŷ uedissiaud.
 Vŷ maurhidic nen. vŷ perohen.
 Vŷ parch. kin tŷwarch. Kin tŷwaud.
 Amgadu ŷ traethu traethaud.
 Yth voli kin towi tawaud.
 Ac im cow. valioff. adiwaud
 Urth ŷ gureic. ŷ am droic vffŷldaud.
 Ban dŷwu guas duv diwarnaud
 Attav. ir imbrav ae briaud.
 Rotesow dirnoid. kin dirnaud.
 A bilwis o bilion. ŷ gnaud.
 Canŷdoet hagen higaff. ŷ rotion. a rothei o nebaud.
 Gvnaeth duv trvgar gardaud.
 In evr coeth kŷvoeth. ŷ trindaud.
 Y mas macistaud. ŷ mae moliduv.
 Adwin ŷ coti. A. diwad pechaud.
 Wid. weti. Adiwin kelv brad keli.
 Culuit argluit new nav kanmaul attad.
 Guenglad vad veidrolŷ.
 Guenvlit rit ricitun voli.
 Gwingar kar gvar guironet kodwi.
 Nŷ chedwis eva irawallen per barauŷ duv.

☉ IAN a parchellan llim y vinet.
 Kyuuelý anwinud panelhute y oruet.
 Bychan awir rýderch hacl heno y ar y wlet.
 A portheise neithuir o anhunet.
 Eiri hid impen clun gan cun callet.
 Pibonvý imblev. blin wý rýsset.
 Rý dibit div maur dit guithlonet.
 Kýwrug glýu powis achlas guinet.
 A chivod hirell oe hir orwet.
 Y amvin ae elin terwin guinet.
 Ac onýmbit gan vý ri ran trugaret.
 Guse wi ban imbv. trv vý diwet.

☉ IAN a parchan. Ný bit kýwun.
 Ban kýluin llu aer o kaer wýrtin.
 Y harduý dev kenev. in kýwrenhin.
 O hil ris acrlut. aer llýf bitin.
 Ban llather y Saesson y kimerev trin.
 Guin ev. bid vý kimri. kimrvý. werin.

☉ IAN a parchellan. a parchell. guin gvia.
 Nachuste hun bore. nachlat im prisc.
 Rac dýuod. Rýderch hael. ae evn kýfruya.
 Kin caffael o honautte y coed reddaud. dýchuis.

☉ IAN a parchellan a parchell guin.
 Bei guelud a weleis o treis degin.
 Nýchýscute hun bore. ný chlatude brin.*
 Ban eistetho saesson iný sarffren.
 A chirchu o pell castell gollwin.
 A tuit dillad hoev a gloev dullin.

* On the margin—

Ný chirchud differch o diffuis lin.

☉ IAN a parchellan andaude y naur
 Ban dottint. ve guir guinet ev gueith maur.
 Llaflnev in ertirn kirn a ganhaur.
 Briuhauð llurugev rac llun waewaur.*
 Ami disgoganaue. deu priodaur.
 A luniont tegnevet o nef hid laur.
 Kynan kadwaladir. Kymri penbaladir.
 Bitaud ev kinatil aodmyccaur.
 A chiuroithau gulad a chistutia gwad.
 Allv alle(——)divahaur.
 Au bi ni inaoth guarod guý(——)aeth
 Neb o haelonaeth nididolaur.

☉ IAN a parchellan. Nud glas minit.
 Tenev vyllen iui nyd llonit.
 Lluid yv. vÿbleit nim treit guendit.
 Ban diffont guir. brincirch ir guarth luit.
 Kinri a oruit kein bid ev dit.

☉ IAN a parchellan. a parchell gawi.
 Na chlat de rodkir nac ista. wiuuy.
 Nac achar waca nachar. warvy.
 A chussil arotafe y wenabuý.
 Naud ieuange serchauc syberv warruy.
 Ami discoganafe gueith machavvi.
 Aduit geloraur rut in riv didmuý.
 O kiwranc y kynvrein bron reinon kifrvi.
 Advit bore och. acoch ofuy.
 Arth o deheubarth a dirchafuy.
 Rylletaud y wir ew tra thir mynvý.

* The following lines are written in the same hand on the margin:—

Ban diffon nortmin. yar lliðan lin
 Advit imurchrin ina gan vitinaur.
 Agoreacin pridein y uiron yswein
 Ar vall o lundein adyattavr. ami

Guini bid hi guendit ae harový
 Ban. vo pendewic dýued ae guledichuy.

☉ IAN a parchellan neud blodeu drein.
 Gorlas kein minit eliut neud kin.
 Ami discoganaue kad coed lluiuein.
 A geloraur rirtion rac ruthir owein.
 Ban gunelhont meiriev datlev bichein.
 Anudon abrad gulad veibonin.
 A phan del kadualadir ý orescin
 Mon dileaur saeson o tirion prydein.

☉ IAN a parchellan maur erissi
 A uit impridein ac nim dorbi.
 Ban diffon brodorion o amtiret.
 Mon. ý holi brithon brithuid dýbi.
 Dirchafaud dreic faud fau isperi
 Gurt kyuan uaran o lan teiwi.
 Gunahaud am dýued diguiýsci.
 Bit itau inaelau eilon indi.

☉ IAN a parchellan. Mor enryuet.
 Na bit un enhid ý bid munvet.
 Pelled son saeson seil kynriss.
 Ar brithon haelon hil kýmuyet.
 A mi discoganaue kindiguet.
 Brithon dros saesson brithuir ae met.
 Ac ina indaune daun goruolet.
 Guidi bod inhir inhuir. vridet.

☉ IAN a parchellan andaude ireilon
 A groar adar kir kaer reon.
 Vn ýssun aroun minit maon
 Y edrich drichumauc drich serchogion.

Ami discoganawe kad ar y ton.
 A chad machavvy. a chad avon.
 A chad corsmochno. a chad minron.
 A chad kyminaud. a chad caerlleon.
 A chad abergweith. a chad ieithion.
 A phan vo diwed tir terwin. y. eilon.
 Maban dirchavaud mad. y vrython.

KEOIAN a parchellan. Bydan a vit.
 Mor truan y. dyuod. ac ew dybit.
 Morynion moelon. guraget revit.
 Karant ny pharchant eu kerenhit.
 Rvit ny kywriut. vrth y gilit.
 Escyp agkyueith diffeith difid.

KEOIAN a parchellan bichan brychni.
 Andaude leis adar myr. maur ev hinni.
 Kertorion allan heb ran teithi.
 Kyn safont iny drvs this nys deupi.
 Rymdivod gwyllan o pell ymi.
 Teernet en ryuet ev kiniweti.
 Gwutil a brithon a romani.
 Avvnahont dyhet a divysci.
 Ac y kyweny dywiev divod iti.
 Ac imlat in taer am dvyllan tywi.

KEOIAN a parchellan. bychan breichvraa.
 Andav de leis adar mor maur eu diaa.
 Kertorion allan heb ran vrdaa.
 Gurthwnaud espid a brid gan gwaa.
 Heb cadvid. vynes heb ran vrdaa.
 Ban. vo. dev broder. deu itas am tir.
 Megittor oc ev guir. vy. hir alanaa.

HŌIAN a parchellan. Ným dawc kingid.
 O clybod llois adar duwir dýar ev grid.
 Tonev gwallt vȳ pon. vȳ llen nȳd clid.
 Dolit vȳ iscubaur. nȳd maur vȳ id.
 Vȳ craun haw ami nid imverid.
 Kȳn iscar aduv ditaul kȳvid.
 Ami discoganawe kin. gorffen bid.
 Gwraget heb gvilot. gwir hob gurhid.

HŌIAN a parchellan a parchell rȳmi.
 Tonev vyllen nid llonit ȳmi
 Yr gveith arȳwderit mi nȳm dorbi.
 Kȳnduguitei awir ȳ lavr. allȳr. enlli.
 Ami discoganawe gvȳdi henri.
 Breenhin na breenhin brithwȳd dȳbi.
 Ban vo pont. ar. taw ac arall ar tȳwi.
 Y dav ȳ dȳved rȳvel iti.

XIX.

ENGLYNNIONN Y BEDEV.

Feil. 22. a. **B**ETEV ac gulich ȳ glav.*
 Gvir nȳ ortȳwnassint vȳ dignav.
 Kerwid a chivrid a chav.
 EBETEV ae tut gvitwal.
 Ny lesseint heb ȳmtial.
 Guryen. morien. a morial.
 EBETEV ae gulich kauad.
 Gvȳr. nȳ lesseint in lledrad.
 Gwen. a gurien. a guriad.
 BET tedei tad awen. ȳg godir brin
 Aren. ȳnȳdvna ton tolo.
 Bet dilan llan bevno.

* This poem is written in a different hand and in paler ink.

- BET kori clotifhwr. y godir hen
 Egluis. ynŷ diffuis gracanda.
 Tarv torment. ymŷnwent corbra.
- BET soithonnin sinhuir vann.
 Y rug kaer kenodir a glann.
 Mor mauridic a kimran.
- EN aber gwenoli. y mae
 Bot pryderi ynŷ terw tonnev tŷr.
 Yg karrauc bot gwallauc hir.
- BET gwalchmei ym perytou.
 Ir diliv. y dŷnoton.
 In llan padarn bot kinon.
- BET gurgwaud urtin
 In uchel tytŷn. inisol gwelitŷn.
 Bot kŷnon mab clytno idin.
- BET run mab pŷd in ergrid
 Avon. in oeruil ig gverid.
 Bot kinon in reon rid.
- PIEV y bet ydan y brin.
 Bot gur gurt yg kŷniscin.
 Bot kinon mab clytno idin.
- BET mab osvran yg camlan.
 Gvŷdi llaver kywlavan.
 Bet bedwir in alld tryvan.
- BET owen ab urien im pedryal
 Bid. dan gverid llan morvael.
 In abererch riderch hael.
- GWYDI gurum a choch a chein.
 A goruŷtaur maur minrein.
 In llan helet bet. owein.
- GWYDI gweli a gwaedlan.
 A gviscav seirch a meirch kann.
 Neud ew hun bet kintilan.
- PIEV y bet da y cŷstlun.

- A wnai ar loegir. lv kigrun.
 Bet gwen ab llyuarch hen hun.
PIEV y bet in yr amgant.
 Ae tut mor a goror nant.
 Bet meigen mab run rviw cant.
PIEV y bet iny rinis
 Ae tut mor a goror gwria.
 Bet meigen mab run rvif llia.
ES cul y bet ac ys hir.
 In llurv llyaus amhir.
 Bet meigen ab run ruyw gwir.
TRI. bet tri bodauc inarterchauc
 Brin. ym pant gwinn. gvinionauc.
 Mor. a meilir. a madauc.
BET madauc mur egluc.
 Yg kywluc kinhen. vir vrien.
 Gorev. mab y guyn. o winllyuc.
BET mor maurhidic diessic
 Unben. post kinhen kinteic.
 Mab peredur penwetic.
BET meilir maluinauc saluvodanc
 Sinhvir. fisscad fuir fodiauc.
 Mab y bruin o bricheinauc.
PIEV y bet in rid vaen ked.
 Ae pen gan y ranvaered.
 Bet. run mab alun diwed.
BET alun dywed yny drewred
 Drav. ny kiliei o caled.
 Mab meigen. mad pan aned.
BET llia gvitel in argel
 Ardudwy. dan y gvellt ae gvevel.
 Bet epint inyffrin gewel.
BET dywel mab erbin ig gwestedin.
 Caeav. ny bitei gur y breinhin.

Divei ný ochelei trin.

*BET gurgi gvýchit a guindodit

Lev. a bet llaur llu ouit.

Yg guarthaw guanas guyr ýssit.

E BETEU hir ýg guanas

Ný chauas ae dioea.

Pv ý v ýnt v ý pv ý eu neges.

TEULU oeth ac anoeth a dýuu

Y noeth ý eu gur ý eu guas.

Ae ceisso v ý clated guanas

BET llvch llaueghin ar certenhin

Avon pen saeson suýt erbin

Ný bitei drimis heb drin.

EBETEU ýn hir v ýnt.

Yn llvyr ý guyr lluosait.

Bet gvryen gvryhd enguavt. allv ýtauc uab lliwelit.

Pieu ýr bet ýnym ýnt

A lýviasei luosait.

Bet fyrnuael hael ab h ýv ýt.

PIEU ir bet hun bet eitvlch

Hir. ig gurthtir pennant turch.

Mab arthan g ýwlauan g ýulch.

BET llev llaug ýfes ý dan achles

Mor ýn ý bu ý g ýwnea.

Gur oet hvnnv guir ý neb n ý rotea.

BET beidauc rut ýn amgant riv

L ývnav. bet lluoscar ýg keru

Ac ýn r ýd britu bet omni.

PELL ý v ýsci ac argut

Gueryd machave ae cut.

Hirg ýnion h ýsset beidauc rut.

PELL ý v ýsci ac anau

Gueryd machave arnau.

* The handwriting changes here.

Beidauc rut yv hun ab emer llydan.

BET unpen o pridgein yn lleutir

Guynnassed. yn yda lliv yn llychur.

Ig kelli uriauel bet gyrthmul.

EBET yn ystyacheu

Ymae paup yny amheu.

Bet gurtheyrn gurtheneu.

*KIAN a ud yn diffeith cund

Drav otuch pen bet alltud.

Bet kindilic mab corknud.

NEUM duc. i. elffin.

Y prowi vy hartrin.

Gessevin vch kinran.

Bet ruvaun ruvvenit ran.

NEUM duc. i. elffin

Y browi vy martrin.

Vch kinran gessevin.

Bet ruvaun ryievanc daerin.

BET y march. bet y guythur.

Bet y gugaun cletyfrut.

Anoeth bid bet y arthur.

BET elchwith ys gulich glav.

Maes meuetauc ydanav.

Dyliei kynon yno y kiniav.

PIEV. y bet. hun. bet hun a hun.

Gowin ymi. mi ae gun.

Bet ew. bet etew oet hun,

A bet eidal tal yscvn.

EITEW ac eidal diessic

Alltudion. kanavon cylchuy drei.

Mekid meibon meigen meirch mei.

PIEV y bet hun. bet bruyno

Hir hydir ywir iny bro.

* The handwriting of the first part of this poem is here resumed.

Parth y dvei ný bitei fo.
PIEV y bet hun nid
 Aral guýthuch urth ervid.
 Trath lathci chvarchei vrthid.
BET silit dýval inedrywuy le.
 Bet llcmenic in llan elvý.
 Yg guernin bre bet eilinvý.
BET milur miroin gnaud kelein
 Oclav. kin bu. tav. y dan mein.
 Llachar mab run yg clun kein.
BET talan. talýrth
 Yg kinhen teir cad.
 Kýmýnad pon pop nýrth.
 Hýget a goret y pirth.
BET elissner abner. inywinder.
 Daeer diarchar dibryder.
 Pen llv wu tra wu y amser.
BET gur gurch y var.
 Llachar llyv niver. in aber duwir dýar.
 Yný gvna tavne toniar
PIEV y bet ýný ridev.
 Bet ruyw ýv hunnv mab rigenev.
 Gur a digonei da ar y arwev.
PIEV y bet hun bet breint.
 Y rug llewin ae lledneint.
 Bet gur guae. y isscereint.
PIEV y bet yn llethir. y brin.
 Llauer nýs guir ae gowin.
 Bet y coel mab kinvelin.
BET deheveint ar cleveint awon.
 Yg gurthtir mathauarn.
 Y stifful kedwir cadarn.
BET aron mab diwinvin.

- Inhir gwennle.
 Ný dodeilew ar ladron.
 Ný rotei gwir y alon.
BET taw logev. mab llut. inýtrewrut
 Trav. mal y mae iný kýstut.
 Ae clathei caffi but.
PIEV y bet ar lan rýddnant.
 Run. y. env radev keucant.
 Ri oet ew. Riogan ae gvant.
OET ef kýfnýssen y holi
 Galanaa guawrut grut aten.
 Achen bvir but bet bradwen.
PIEV y bet pedrival.
 Ae pedwar mein amyítal.
 Bet madauc marchauc dýwal.
EN eiwonit elvit tir.
 Ymae gur hýduf hir.
 Lleas paup pan rýdighir.
ETRI bet yg kewin kelvi.
 Awen ae divaud imi.
 Bet kinon garv y duýael.
 Bet kinvael bet kinveli.
BET llvid lledneis. ig kemeistir.
 Kin boed hirtuw y eis.
 Dýgirchei tarv trin ino treis.
BET siaun sýberv in hirerw.
 Minit. ýrug y gverid ae derv.
 Chuerthinauc braucbrid chuerv.
PIEV y bet ýny clidur.
 Tra wu ný bv eitilur.
 Bet ebediv am maelur.
PIEV y bet iný rallt. trav.
 Gelin y lauer y lav.
 Tarv trin trugaret itav.

* Y BEDDEU ynŷ morua
 Ys bŷchan aŷ haelewŷ.
 Ymae sanauc syberw vun.
 Y mae run rŷuel aswŷ.
 Ymae earrwen verch hennin
 Y mae lledin allywŷ.

BET hennin henben yn aelwŷt
 Dinorben. bet airgwŷl yn dŷnet
 Yn rŷt gŷnan gŷhoret.


GOGYUARCH pob diara
 Pieu ŷr ŷedgor ŷssŷ ŷma.
 Bet einŷaŷn ab cunedda
 Cwl ŷm prŷdein ŷ ddiua.

PIEU ŷr bed ŷnŷ maes mawr.
 Balch ŷ law ar ŷ lafnawr.
 Bet beli ab benlli gawr.

XX.

KYGOGION. ELAETH AE CANT.

Fol. 35. b.

†  ANTREGHIS wiguisic amhoen.
 O amrŷues neus adwaen.
 Nŷm gunaho douit duŷ poen.
 Nŷ gvnaho dowit duŷ poen
 Ar din amŷdic ae awar.
 Direid new. direid daear.
 Daeearaul pechodaul imŷoel aduv.
 A deweint. duhuned.
 A gothuŷ crist nachised.
 Nachised mab. din. ŷr dioteiveint
 Mab duv. a duhuned pilgeint.
 Ew keiff new a chirreiveint.

* What follows is in a different hand, and, from the orthography, more modern.

† The older hand is here resumed.

Rÿtroiweint a geiff a goflaho
 Duv ao nistirmÿcco.
 A new ÿ nos ÿ traghò.
 Otreinc mab din heb imdiwin
 A duv. am awnel o pechaud.
 Nÿ mad aeth eneid inÿ gnaud.
 Nÿ naud ÿ dircid imioli
 A duv. incrbìn dit kÿnhi.
 Nÿ thebic drud ÿ treghi.
 Cantreghia.

XXI.

ELAETH AGANT.

Fol. 25. b.

HEB coffav duv daun diffrid
 Gwirion ac egilion hevid
 Gormot o cam syberwid.
 Guae ac gunel heb kel imbit.
 Nÿcharaw alaw ol difod
 Bressuil. pop pressent ÿshawod.
 Din wuyf itav. eitav clod
 Yduv gorev im gorvod.
 Caraw voli pedÿr avedir tagtew
 Iaun. ao pelltaun. ÿgid ac ew
 In pop icith obeith atew.
 Llara cloduaur, hacl porthaur new.
 Y duv ÿ harchaw arch rotì
 Argluit. ÿn argledir cloÿ.
 Im eneid rac ÿ poeni.
 Naut oll ÿr holl merthÿri.
 Y duv ÿ harchaw arch aton
 Dihev rac poenev gelinion.
 Y. menid. o pleid coflon.
 Naut meir gwiri ar gueriton.

Y duv. ý. harchaw arch hewid
 Kýwiaun can dicaun vyniffrid.
 Y. meneid rac poen enbid.
 Naut cristonogion ý bid.
 Y duv. ý. harchaw arch giwreint
 Bresswil inprissur pop pilgeint.
 Y meneid rac poein oweint.
 Naut duire ý rolro seint.
 Heb coffav duv.

XXII.

GEREINT FIL ERBIN.

Fol. 86. a.

RAC gercint gelin kýstut.
 Y gucleise meirch can crimrut.
 A gwidý gaur garv achlut.
 Rac Gercint gelin dihad.
 Guecleise moirch crimrut o kad.
 Agúydi gaur garu puýllad.
 Rac Gercint gelin ormea.
 Guecleis meirch can eu creea.
 Agúydi gaur garv achlea.
 En llogborth ý gucleise vrcheint.
 Agcloraur mvý nomeint.
 Aguir rut rac ruthir gercint.
 En llogporth ý gucleise giminad.
 Guirigríd aguacd am iad.
 Rac gercint vaur mab ý tad.
 En llogporth gucleise gottoev.
 A guir ný gilint rac gvaev.
 Ac ý ved gvín o gúydir gloev.
 En llogporth ý gucleise arwev
 Guir a guýar in dinev.
 A gvýdi gaur garv atnev.

En llogporth y gueleise. y arthur
 Guir deur kymynint adur.
 Ameraudur llywiau dir llawur
 En llogporth y llas y gereint.
 Guir. deur o odir diwneint.
 Achin rillethid ve. llatysseint.
 Oet re rereint dan vortuid
 Gereint garhirion graun guenith.
 Rution ruthir eririon blith.
 Oet re rerent dan vortuid
 Gereint. garhirion graun ae bv.
 Rution ruthir eriron dv.
 Oet re rereint dan mortuid
 Gereint. garhirion graun boloch.
 Rution ruthir eriron coch.
 Oet re rereint dan mortuid
 Gereint. garhirion graun wehin.
 Rution ruthir eririon gvinn.
 Oet re rereint dan vortuid
 Gereint. garhirion grat hit.
 Turuf goteith ar disseith mynit.
 Oet re rereint. dan vortuid
 Gereint garhirion gran anchvant.
 Blaur blaen eu raun in ariant.
 Oet re rereint dan mortuid.
 Gereint. garhirion. graun adas.
 Rution ruthir eryrion glas.
 Oet re rereint dan mortuid
 Gereint. garhirion graun eu buyd
 Rution ruthir eririon lloid.
 Ban aned gereint oet a gored
 Pirth new. rotei crist a arched
 Prid mirein prydein wogoned.

XXIII

Fol. 37. a.

DUV in kýmhorth in nerth in porth in canhorthuy.
 Y valch teeirn dinas unbîn degin adwi.
 Hýwel welmor. kimrý oror kýghor arvý.
 Terruin trochiad. torwoet ueitad vab goronvý.
 Godrut y var. gurt in trýdar gvae rýoothvý.
 Pedridauc heul. mujhaw ý treul vchel kýlchwy.
 Tir brycheinauc. dý iaun priaud. paup ae gwelhvý.

DEV rýdadlas am luith eurgvas euas lývuý.
 Ergig anchvant. guent. gulad morgant. Dyffrin mýnvý.
 Gvhir penrin ýstradvi brin. týwin. warvý.
 Dýued dvýcaun. kerodiciaun. kiflaun owuý.
 A meironit ac ewionit. ac ardudvý.
 A llein drav. ac aberffrav. a. dýganhvý.
 Ros rowýnniauc. ran arderchauc. rugil ýg gortuy.
 Tegigil (—)al. edeirnaun ial arial arlvý.
 Rýuel ebruit. a. diffrin cluit. a. nant convý.
 Powis enwauc. a. chýueilauc ac avo mvý.
 Dýffrin hawren. kerî dýgen. kýven venvý.
 Elwael buellt. maelenit guell. pell ý treithvý.
 Teir rac ýnis. ar teir inis. ar tramordvý.
 Hýuel guledic. vt gveith vutic. id ý guýstlvý.

THARKIVEIR ar pennic penn. o. plant nevuy.
 Goruir edwin. guraul breenhin. dilýwin denvý.
 Dreic angerdaul turvf moroet maur. meint achupvý.
 Rýwiscuis llaur am ý výssaur eur amaervý.
 Bei na chaned. ý. týernet anhvýet rvý.
 Or saul pennaeth ageis inaeth. arvaeth camrvý.
 Hýdir y kýmhell. hýwel env opell. guell ýv noc vý.
 Diprýderant di ýscarant. rac. ý dibvý.
 Dihev ittunt. trallaud kýstut. achur kýstvý.

Gwerin werid. gwely clevid erid a chymvŷ.
 Ny dav mctic hid orphen bid. hid ŷ nottvŷ.
 Hŷuel haclaf. vaur cilassaw gorescŷnhvŷ.
 Caffand hŷuel urth ŷ hoowct. wŷ rŷbuchvŷ.

WY rŷ puched ŷ colowin ked. clod pedrydant.
 Rŷuel dŷwal vrien haval. arial vŷthcint.
 Gurisc gueilgi dowŷn. kŷvid hehowin colofŷn milcant.
 Llagira deudor. lluoet agor. gur. bangor breint.
 Prydus perchen priodaur ben. pen pop kinweint.
 Gorev breenhin ar gollewin. hid in llundein.
 Haelaw lariau. leuaf teccaf. o adaw plant.
 Gwerlig haeton gvaut verdidon vaton vetveint.
 Goruir menic mur gwerennic gurhid gormant.
 Terruin am tir. ri reith kŷwir. o hil morgant.
 O morccanhvc o rieinvc radev rvytheint.
 O tearnon kŷwrid leon. galon reibeint
 Va vid veneid ŷ ellŷspp bid. gelleist porthant.
 Hoethil hir ac ew. a chein ŷ atew trvi artuniant.
 Vrten arnav. rad ac anaw. affav a phlant.

XXIV.

Fol. 29. b. **A**SSUYNAW naut duv diamelhv
 Y daun aedonyauc wiffinnhev.
 Ar dŷ guir erir aerev.
 Ar dŷ gulad guledic dehev.
 Assuinaf archaf eirchad
 Ym gelwir. naut kŷuir kŷgwastad.
 Ar dŷdrissev aer. drussad.
 Ar didrissaur gvaur gwenvlad.
 Assuinaw archaw arch vaur
 Y periw a peris new allaur.
 Naut rac dŷuar car kertaur.
 Ar dŷpirth ar diporthaur.

Assuinaf naut haut haelon
 Dohouparth dihouparth kertorion.
 Athturuf othtarianogion.
 Athtoryf oth teern meibon.
 Assuinaf y chnaut nacheluch.
 Ychporth. can perthin attreguch.
 Gostecwir llis gosteguch.
 Gostec. beirt bart aglywuch.
 Assuinaf haut naut haelvonet.
 Worsset. nyth orseiw teernet.
 Ar dy torif coryf kywrisset
 Ar dy teulu teilug met.
 Met cuin ev gwiraud met kirm
 Ae gwallav. ae gwellig in eurdirn.
 Agloev y ved in edirn.
 Agliv deur. aglev teeirn.
 Teern weilch pridein pryddaw
 Ych priwgert. ych priwclod adigaw.
 Ych. bart ych beirnad vytaw.
 Ych porth perthin yv ataf.
 Attep aganaw ar canhuyw.
 Vy argluit. ergliv. wi. can dothuif.
 Lleissaun lliw llev gliv glevrvit.
 Laessa divar di bart wif.
 Viw kertaur imruw. ruisac. morkimlaut
 Gurt. ruis firt kvit kert. vahaut.
 Assuinasserv herv hirvlaut.
 Assuinaf ar wut naw. naut.
 Assuinaw naut duv diamhev. y daun.

XXV.

Fol. 40. a. * **ARA** vom kyd keredd. goned kydimythaith.
 Bid pyrfeyth in gueithred.

* This short poem is written in the same more modern hand with the stanzas at the end of the Englynnonn y bedev.

Keyssun y minared drvi fit
 A. crevit. acred. kyd credwit
 Douit. drvi kereirhyt. fit.
 Maur penyð meith peunyt.
 Eneid pan im kenerchyt.
 Pa divet se bet ambit.

XXVI.

Fol. 41. a.

* **D**V dý uarch du dý capan.
 Du dý pen du duhunan.
 Ia du se ti ýscolan.
 Mi iscolan ýscolheic
 Yscawin y puill iscodic.
 Guae. ný baut agaut guledic.
 O loci ecluis. allat buch iscol.
 Allývir rod y voti.
 Vý penhid. ýstrum kýnhi.
 Creaudir y creadurev. perthidev
 Muýhaw. kýrraw de imi výgev.
 Ath vradaste. am tuyllas ýnnev.
 Bluytin llaun im rýdoded.
 Ym. bangor ar paul cored.
 Edrich de poen imý gan mor pryued.
 Bei ýscuýpun arvn.
 Mor amluc guint. y vlaen bric guit fallum.
 Arav vneuthume bith nýs gunaun.†

* The handwriting of the early part of the MS. is here resumed.

† The following stanza is added in a smaller hand:—

Creaudir y creadurev perthidev muýhaw.
 Matev imvgyev. athuradaste am tuyllas ynhev.
 Bluytin llaun ymrydodid. ym bangor ar paul
 Cored. edrich de poen imi gan mor pryued.

XXVII.

Fel. 41. b.

KYNTAW geir adyjwedaw.
 Y bore ban kyuodaw.
 Croes crist in wisec ymdanaw.
 Arhelv uy ren y guiscav
 Hetiu. un trev a glyuaw.
 Nid ew wy duu niscredaw.
 Guiscaw ymdanaw inberch.
 Ny credaw coel canyd kerch.
 Y gur am creuyse am nerth.
 Ymae vimrid ardebed.
 Arowun ar mor wyned.
 Etyl butic bitaud ked.
 Ymae vymrid ar kighor.
 Arowun myned. ar mor.
 Etyl butic bytaud ior.
 Dyrcheuid bran y hasgell.
 Arowun myned. impell.
 Etyl butic bitaud guell.
 Dyrcheuid bran y hadein.
 Arowun myned ruvein.
 Etil butic bytaud kein.
 Ystarnde wineu fruïn guin.
 Redoc hiraethauc raun rin.
 Ron now. oet roid duu genhin.
 Ystarnde winev birr y blev.
 Ruit ygniw. rygig. otew.
 Mynyd vo truin. yduit trev.
 Ystarnde winev hir y neid.
 Ruit yg nyw rygig. wotoid.
 Ny lut ar lev trev diroid.
 Trum kyduod dacar. tov doil dria.
 Chuerv vuolin mot molia.

THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN.

Ren new ruitado vŷ nega.
O cissillit gulodia. a guoith
Wtia. wosprið. aphodir pon pop ioith.
Sanffreid suynado in imdcith.
Houl cirioled around
Argluit. crist kely. colowin kod.
Dŷwŷceviŷŷ wŷm pochaud am guoithrod.*

¶ I aego winneis ŷ offereid
Bid. ae heagip ae higneid
Ba beth orev rac eneid.
Pader a buyeid a bendiceid
Creto. ae canho rac eneid.
Hid wraud goreu gortŷwneid.
Yscŷthrich fort a delhich ti. allunhich tagneuet.
Nŷthvi tranc ar trugaret.
Ro vŷd. ŷ. newŷnauc. a dillad ŷ noeth.
A chenich golychuid.
O kyuil dieuil dothuid.
Sŷberu asegur dolur ar en knaud.
Guerth mŷned dros ueŷsur.
Ystir nithiau nŷ bo pur.
Rŷhun a rŷnetudaud. ariwiraud
O vet. a rietillter. o gŷnaud.
Llŷna chuec chuerv erbin. braud.
Anudon am tir. abrað argluid.
A diuanv llaugar.
Dit braud bitaud ediwar.
O kyuodi pilgeint adeueint

At the bottom of the page, in the same hand as the addition to No. 26—

Torrwin piac tuth eleirch
Tonn. trybelid areith.
Duv y din a denvin kedimdeith.
Gorwin blaen perthen. Kein gywrev
Adar. hir dit bann cogev.
Trugar daffar duv orev.

Duhunau. ac y meitunav. ar seint.
Id koiff pop cristaun. kyrroiucint.

XXVII.

Fol. 48. a.

WLEDIC ar bonnic erbin attad.
Er barch o kyuarch. o kyuaonad.
Ynigabil barabil ar y parad.
Vy kert ith kirpuill. kanuill kanguled.
Can vid priodaur.
Canuid meidrad maur.
Canuid kighoraur guaur goleuad.
Canuid bron proffuid. canuid inad.
Canuid riev hael. canuid rotiad.
Canuid. athro im. namethryad.
Oth. vann. oth varan. oth virein guled.
Nam ditaul oth. wt. vt echeiad.
Nam gwellic ympleic impled dirad.
Nam gollug oth lav. guallus trewad.
Nam ellug gan llu du digarad.

WLEDIC arbennic. ban geneise.
O. honaud. nid ower traethaud imi ar a trecheis.
Nid cissov. wy kord. yg kein ewreis.
Nid eissywed ked men y keweis.
Nid ew ym crevis dewis diffleis.
Yr guneuthur. amhuill na thuill. na threis.
Nid ew duhunaur a handeneis.
Nid ew rotir new. ir neb nvj keis.
Nid rvj o awit awenyt eis.
Nid rvj o obruy a obryneis.
Nid porthi ryuic ryuegeis im bron.
Nid porthi penid. ry vetyleis.
In adaud. wy ren rydamvneis.
Rydid imeneid. reid ry ioles.

XXIX.

Ll. 44. a.

BENDITH y wenwas. ir dec diyrnas.
 Breisc ton. bron ehalaeth.
 Duv. y env in nvfin impop ieith.
 Dyllit enweir meir rymaeth.
 Mad devthoste yg corffolaeth.
 Llŷna mab gowri gobeith.
 A dylivas idas y leith.
 Bu drvi vewil athuyllvriaeth.
 In hudaul gvar guassanaeth y argluit.
 Bu hywit. ac. nŷ bu doeth.
 Ac hid vraud. nŷ vn y arvaeth.
 Kyffei bart pridit. ar yssit.
 In eluit. Ar hallt ar echuit.
 Ar graean. ar mir. ar sir syweditiaeth.
 Beirnad rodiad llara llau fraeth.
 Mui y dinwas sune. gunaune eddwaeth.
 Kyuoethev. ri. uisdraeth.
 Maur duv hetiv. moli dŷvr daaeth.

BENDITH nautoryw new. ir keluit
 Creaudir. kynothauc duu douit.
 Aperis lleuver lleuenit.
 Hael vŷnver heul in dit.
 Eil kanuill cristaun. a leuich uch eigaun.
 Lloer vilioet vilenhit.
 Athrydit ryuet. yv merwerit
 Mor. cv threia. cud echwit.*
 Cv da. cvd ymda. cv. treigil. cv threwna.
 Pa hid. a. nev cud vit.
 Y pen y seith mlinet.

* On the margin, in a small hand —

Digones perw. pedwerit
 Yvet. redocauc duwyr chwit.

Y duc ren y risset.
 Y dadwet. ynýduit.
 Jolune ara beir. kývoethauc
 Duu vab meir a peris new ac eluit.
 Pan deuthoste y passc diwedit.
 O vffern. awu ran iti. bv rit.
 Ren new ryphrinomne digerenhit.

XXX.

Fol. 45. a.

YYM awel llum brin.
 Anhaut caffael clid.
 Llicrid rid reuhid llin.
 Rýseiw gur arvn conin.
 Ton trathon toid tu tir.
 Goruchel guaetev rac bron banev
 Bre breit allan or seuir.
 Oer lle. lluch rac brythuch
 Gacaw. crin caun calaw truch.
 Kedic awel. coed inibluch.
 Oer guely pisscaud ygkisscaud
 Iaen. cul hit caun barywhaud.
 Birr diuedit guit gvyrhaud.
 Ottid eiry guin y cnes.
 Nida kedwir oe neges.
 Oer llinnev eu llyu heb tea.
 Ottid eiry guin. aren.
 Segur yscuid ar iscuit hen.
 Rýuaur quint reuhid dien.
 Ottid eiry ar warthaw rev.
 Gosgupid gint blaen guit tev.
 Kadir yscuid ar yscuit glev.
 Ottid eiry tohid istrad.
 Diuryssintvy keduir y cad.
 Mi nidaw. anaw nim gad.

THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN.

Ottid eiry o dv riv.
Karcharaur goruit cul biv.
Nid annuyd hawdit hetiv.
Ottid eiry. guin goror
Mýnit. llum guit llog ar mor.
Meccid llvwyr llauer kýghor.
Eartirn am cirn. cirn am duir.
Oer llyri lluchedic auir bir
Diwedit blaen gvit gvir.
Gvenin igogaur guan gaur
Adar. dit duilith.
Kýssulwin kewin brin coch gwaur.
Guenin igodo. oor agdo
Rid. reuid rev pan vo.
Ir nep goleith. lleith dýppo.
Guenin igkeithiv gwirdiv
Mor crin calaw caled riv.
Oer divlit. yr eluit hetiv.
Guenin ig clidur rac gulybur
Gaeaw. glas cunlleit cev ewur.
Dric weuet llyvrder ar gur.
Hir nos llum ros lluid riv.
Glas glan guilan in emriv.
Garv mir glau auit hetiv.
Sich quint gulip hint.
Kinuedauc diffrint.
Oer callet cul hit
Llywin awon hinon uit.
Driccin imýnit avonit
Igniw. gulichid lliw llaur trewit.
Neud gueilgi gueled ir eluit.
Nid vid iscolheic. nid vid eleic
Unben. nyth eluir in dit reid.
Och gindilic. na buost gureic.

Kirchid carv crum tal cun
 Clid. briuhid. ia. brooet llum.
 Rýdicige glev o lauer trum.
 Bronureith breith bron.
 Breith bron bronureith.
 Briuhid talglan. gan
 Garn carv culgrum cam.
 Goruchel awel gwaet. vann.
 Breit guir or seuir allan.
 Kalangaeaw gurim gordugor
 Blaen gruc. goreuynauc ton mor.
 Bir dit deruhid ých kighor.
 O kiscaud ýscuid ac aral
 Goruit. a guir deur diarchar.
 Tec nos. ý. ffsisccau escar.
 Kinteic guint creillum
 Coed. crin caun caru iscun.
 Pelis enuir pa tir hun.
 Kin ottei eiry hid inaruul
 Melin. nim gunaei artu awirtul.
 Towissune lv ý brin. týtul.
 Can medrit morruit. ý rodwit
 A rid a riv eiry adiguit.
 Pelis pan vid kývarwit.
 Nim guna pryder im prydein
 Heno kýrchu bro priw uchei.
 Y ar can kanlin owein.
 Kin imtuin ariw eu ac ýscuid
 Arnad. diffreidad kad kýnuid.
 Pelis pa tir. ýthuaguid.
 Y gur a rithao duv. o rigaeth
 Carchar. rut ý par o penaeth
 Owein. reged am rývaeth.
 Can ethiv ruiw in.

Rodwit iwerit a teulu na fouch.
 Guydi met meuil na vŷnuch.
 Y bore gan las y dit
 Ban kirchuid mug maur treuit.
 Nŷd oet uagaud meirch mechit.
 Nim guna lleuenit llad.
 Or chuetleu amdiallad.
 Mechit golo guit arnad.
 Kŷnaruan amcavall.
 Kelein ariuar ar wall
 Kiwranc run ar drud arall.
 Canisfongion muge. alatant mechit.
 Druduas nis amgiffre dit.
 Periw new pereiste imi dŷuit.
 Gwir. igrid. rid rewittor.
 Oeruelanc tonn. brith bron mor.
 Ren rothid duv. in. kighor.
 Mechit mab llywarch. dihawarch
 Vnben. glvystec llenn lliwalarch.
 Kŷntaw. a ffruinclŷmus march.

XXXII.

Fol. 47. b.

PA gur yv y porthaur.
 Gleuluid ganaeluaur.
 Pa gur ae gouin.
 Arthur. a chei guin.
 Pa imda genhid.
 Guir gorev im bid.
 Ym tŷ nŷ doi.
 Onŷgnaredi.
 Mi ae guardi.
 Athi ae gueli.
 Vŷthneint elei.
 Assivyon ell tri.

Mabon am mydron.
 Guas uthir pen dragon.
 Kysceint. mah. banon.
 A guin godybrion.
 Oet rinn vy gueisson
 In amuin ev detvon.
 Manawidan ab llyr.
 Oet duis y cusil.
 Neustuc manauid
 Eis tull o trywruid.
 A mabon am melld.
 Maglei guaed ar guelld.
 Ac anguas edeinauc,
 A lluch. llauynnauc.
 Oetin diffreidauc
 Ar eidin cyminauc.
 Argluit ae llochei
 My nei ymtiwýgei.
 Kei ae heiri olei.
 Trae llathei pop tri.
 Pan colled kelli.
 Caffad cuelli. aseirolei.
 Kei hid trae kýmynhei.
 Arthur ced huarhei.
 Y guaed gouerei.
 In neuat awarnach
 In imlat ew agurach.
 Ew a guant pen palach.
 In atodev. dissothaoh.
 Ym minit eidin.
 Amuc. a. chinbin.
 Pop cant id cuitin.
 Id cvitin. pop cant.
 Rac beduir bedrydant.

Ar tracthev trywruid.
 In amvin a garv luid.
 Oet guychir y annuyd.
 O detyw ac yscuid.
 Oet guaget bragad
 Vrth kei ig kad.
 Oet cletyw ighad.
 Oe lav diguistlad.
 Oet hynaiw guastad
 Ar lleg ar lles gulad.
 Beduir. a bridlav.
 Nau cant guarandau.
 Chuechant y eirthau.
 A talei y ortinav.
 Gueisson am buyint.
 Oet guell banuitint.
 Rac riev emreis.
 Gueleise. kei ar uria.
 Preitev gorthowia.
 Oet gur hir in ewnia.
 Oet trum y dial.
 Oet tost y cynial.
 Pan yuei o wual
 Y uei urth peduar.
 Yg kad pandelhei.
 Vrth cant idlathei.
 Ny bei duv ae digonhei.
 Oet diheit aghev kei.
 Kei guin allachev.
 Digonint we kadev.
 Kin gloes glas verev.
 Y guarthaw ystaw in gun.
 Kei a guant nav guiton.
 Kei win aaeth von
 Y dilein lleon.

Y iscuid oet mýnud
 Erbin cath paluc.
 P'an gogiueirch tud.
 Puy guant cath paluc.
 Nau ugein kinlluc.
 A cuytei in y buyd.
 Nau ugein kinran. a^o

XXXII.

Fol. 49. a.

† Meinoeth kiclev lew heid.
 Pen gethin pell ban dýgneid.
 Ony lochir llaur nyffeid.

☉ AN is coegauc issi moreurauc
 Ahin in emil llis guallauc.
 Minnev bitaw golvdauc.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit.
 Attinvis y ligad. in y wit.
 Gwallauc ab lleinauc argluit.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit dv.
 Attinnuis y ligad oe ttv.
 Guallauc ab lleinnauc pen llv.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit guenn.
 Attinvis y ligad. oe penn.
 G. ab lleinauc unben.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit glaa.
 Attinwis y ligad in guaa.
 G. mab lleynnauc vrtaa. †

* The MS. is here again defective.

† The handwriting changes, and what follows is in the same hand as the Hoianau.

‡ On margin, in a small handwriting—

Nid aeth neb auel envauc.
 In gorlluro idaeth gwallauc
 Yvalaen yr veirianc.
 Nid aeth nep auel edmic
 Ir gorlluro id aeth meuric
 Ar kewin y gureic in tri diblic.

XXXIII.

Fol. 49. a.

FARV trin anvidin blaut.
 Ar benic llu llid anhaut.
 Dinam eiroes am oes naut.
 Ygan gur gurt ý kinnit.
 Arbennic llv llid owit.
 Athvit naut canýserchit.
 Canis naut im arotit.
 Mor verth ý thogyuechit.
 Guaur llv pý dv pandoit.
 Ban deuaw o kad a chiminad
 Maur ac aessaur in aghad.
 Briuint penaure peleidrad.
 Ath kiuarchaw hv ýscun
 Gur. ae iscuid in aghen.
 Pebir gur pan iv dýechen.
 Caringrun wimarch kad trablut.
 Hud im gelwire guin mab nud.
 Gortersch creurdilad merch lut.
 Canisti guin gur kiwir.
 Racod ný ryimgelir.
 Minnev guitnev garanhir.
 Nim gade gan kýulauaret
 Athi. urthi fruín ýdwet.
 Dýwris im trum tawuy anet.
 Nid ý tawue nessaw alawaraw
 Urthid. nam vin ý tawue eithaw.
 Erir mor terruin treiaw.
 Yscithreid vý modruy eur kýwruy
 Cann. ý gan wýauarvý.
 Gueleis aer rac kaer wantvý.
 Rac mantvý llv a weleis
 Aessaur brihuid. torrhid eis.
 Mýgedaul. kein a dýgei treis.

Gwin ab nut but bitinaur.
 Kint ysirthei kadoet rac carnetaur
 Dý ueirch. no bruyñ briw ý laur.
 Ystec vý ki ac istrun.
 Ac ýsrew. crev or cvn.
 Dormach oet hunnv afv ý maelgun.
 Dormach truinrut ba sllit
 Arnaw canissam giffredit.
 Dý gruidir ar wibir winit.
 Mi awum iný lle llas guendolev.
 Mab keidav colowin kertev.
 Ban ryerhint brein ar crev.
 Mi awum in lle llas bran.
 Mab ýwerit clod lýdan.
 Ban ryerint brein garthan.
 Mi awum lle llas llachev.
 Mab arthur uthir ig kertev.
 Ban rýreint brein ar crev.
 Mi awum lle las meuric.
 Mab karreian clod edmic.
 Ban rýreeint brein ar cic.
 Ný buum lle llas gwallauc
 Mab goholheth teithiauc.
 Attwod lloegir mab lleynnac.
 Mi awum lle llas milvir
 Pridein. or duyrein ir goglet.
 Mi. wi. wiw. vintev. ý. bet.
 Mi awum lle llas milguir
 Bridein or duyrein ir dehev.
 Mi. wi. wiv. vintev. ý. aghev.

XXXIV.

Fol. 49. b.

KKYD karhwine morva. cassauc mor
 Pýr toei wanec carreo camhur.

Glev diwal hýgar hael huýscur.
 Yscinvaen beirt bit butic clýdur.
 Goruc clod heilin benffic awirtul.
 Hid braud parahaud ý ertiwul.
 Kýd carhiuwe morua cassaaue ton.
 Digones ton treis oer cleis ý ron.
 Ew kujnhiw iný wuiw in hervit hon.
 Gweith heinyw golchihw ar winvýwron.
 Kid ý lleinv keudaud nis beirv calon.
 Ae inllrvv kýheic kiniod ý ron.
 Yssim edivar oe negessev.
 Ban wrissuis pebrur pell ý aghev.
 Glev diwal kýweithit ýd vam in dev.
 Menic it arwet duwir dalennev.
 Fechid diristan othiwod.
 Mi nýthervill imchod.
 Omparth guertheisse march irod.
 Dial kýheic amoet blia.
 Am ý kýwrev ý melia.
 Och corr dý sorrde ými bv ewnia.

XXXV.

Fol. 51. a.

MARCHAUC agirch ý dinas
 Ae cun gwinior. ae cirn braa.
 Nýthadwaen. mi rýthwela.
 Marchauch a kirch ir aber.
 Ý ar march cadarn kad fer.
 Dabre genhiw ným gwatter.
 Mi nýd aw ina in aur.
 Gotev gueith ý godriccaur.
 Elhid bendith new. a llaur.
 Ygur nim guelas beunit.
 Ytebic ýgur deduit.
 Ba hid eidý aphandoit.

Ban deuaw o caer seon
 O imlat ac itewon.
 Itaw caer lev a gwidion.
 Dabrede genhiw ir dinas
 Athuit met ara phellas.
 Ac eur coeth ar diwanaa.
 Mi nŷd adwaen y gurhŷ
 Ametev tan a gveli.
 Tec achuec y diwedi.
 Dabre genhiw imtino
 Athuit guin gorysgelhor.
 Vgnach yw. vyheno mab mydno.
 Vgnach bendith ithorsæt
 Athvo rad ac enrydet.
 Taliessin viw inhev talaw itti dŷ gulet.
 Taliessin penhaw or guir.
 Beitad yg kert ykyuergir.
 Tric ima hid dŷv merch.
 Vgnach mvihaw y alaw.
 Athvo. rad y gulad pennhaw.
 Nŷ haetaw kabil nŷ thrigiaw.

XXXVI.

MARUNAD MADAU'UC MAB MAREDUT.

KYNTELV PRIDIT MAUR AE CANT.

Fol. 52. a.

GODURYW o glyuaw. ar claur
 Maelenit. mur eluit eluan gaur.
 Teulv Madauc mad anhaur.
 Mal teulv. bann benlli gaur.
 Goduryw a glyuaw. ar claur ieithon.
 Hir. hŷdir y wir ar saesson.
 Teulv madauc mur galon.
 Mal turuw. tormenhoet kinon.
 Goduryw a glivaw. godor drein

Waewaur guae loegir in dit kein.
 Teuly madauc mur prydein.
 Yn lluithauc. in llithiav brein.
 Goduryw a glinaw. ar claur llavur.
 Rei. ryuelclod dissegur.
 Teuly madauc mur eglur.
 Mal gavr toryw teulu arthur.
 Goduryw a glyaw. ar claur vagv
 Glyv. gloev madauc byeiwu.
 Trinva kyva kinytu.
 Trydit tri diweir teuly.

XXXVII.

MARUNAD MADAUC FIL MAREDUT.

Vol. 82. b.

KYWARDCHAW im ri. rad wobeith.
 Kywardchaw kywercheise canweith.
 Y prowi prydv. opriwieith.
 Eurgert. ym argluit kedymteith.
 Y cvinav madauc. metweith
 Y alar. ao alon ympob icith.
 Dor yscor isevid canhimteith.
 Tarian in aerwan. in evrweith.
 Turuw gruc yg gotuc gotcith.
 Tariw escar y iscuidd in dileith.
 Rwj. mirt kyrt. kertorion. wobeith.
 Rut. dilut diletyw kedimteith.
 Ry gelwid. madauc. kin noe leith.
 Ruid galon. y. vogion diffeith.
 Rvit attaw attop vygobeith.
 Rit. wisscoet. wessgvin canhimteith.
 Rut on gir. Bran vab llir lledieith.
 Ruit y clod includav anreith.
 Rvt woauc vaon ny oleith.

Rad wastad gwistlon canhimeith.
 Llawin arýrad. ig kad ig cvnleith.*
 Llav escud. dan iscvd calchwreith.
 Llev powis peues diobeith.
 Haul owin. gur ný minn mabweith.
 Hvil ýscvn ýscvid pedeirieith.†
 Hael madauc. veuder anhyweith.
 Can derýv. darfv am oeleith.
 Can daeraud. darw kedýmteith.
 Oet beirtcar. bart clvm di ledieith.
 Oet cadarn agor. dýwinmor disseith.
 Oet hir ý truted. oed hýged higar.
 Oet llawar guýar. oe kýwarweith.
 Oet buelin blas. gwanas gwaodreith,
 Oet eurllev. o aer llin kadieith.
 Oet diwarn kadarn kedýmteith unbin.
 Oet dirn in heirn. hacarn ý talheith.
 Ae diwet ýspo. canbv. ý leith.
 Ydiwin ý cam kýmteint ý affeith.
 Yg golouder scint. ig goleudeith.
 Yg golouad rad. ridid perfeith.

XXXVIII.

Fol. 58. b.

† SEITHENHIN sawde allan.
 Ac edrýchuirde varanres
 Mor. macs guitnev rýtoes.
 Bood emendiceid ý morvin
 Achollygaut guýdi cvin.
 Finaun wenestir mor terruin.

* On margin —

Llawin gvlar a gar. o kidweith

† On margin —

Hil teirn in heirn henveith

‡ What follows is in the same handwriting as No. 24.

Boed emendiceid y vachteith.
 Ae. golligaut guydi gucoith.
 Finaun wencstir mor diffoith
 Diaspad vererid y ar vann caer.
 Hid ar duu y doilir.
 Gnaud guydi traha trange hir.
 Diaspad mererid. y ar van kaer
 Hetiv. hid ar duu y dadoluch.
 Gnaud guydi traha attreguch.
 Diaspad mererid am gorchuit
 Heno. ac nimhaut gorlluit
 G. g. traha tramguit.
 Diaspad mererid y ar gwinev
 Kadir keadaul duv ac gorev.
 Gnaud guydi gormot eissev.
 Diaspad mererid. am kymhell
 Heno y urth nyistauell.
 Gnaud guydi traha trange pell.
 Bot soithenhin synhuir vann
 Rug caer kenedir a glan.
 Mor maurhidic a kiuran.

XXXIX.

ENWEV. MEIBON. LLYWARCH HEN.

Fol. 54. a.

* **MEC** yd gan ir adaren ar perwit pren.
 Veh. pen gwen. kin y olo dan
 Tywarch briw ei calch hen.
 Goreu trywir in ev gulad
 Y amdiffin ev — treuad.
 Eithir. ac erthir. ac argad.
 Tri meib llywarch. tri aghimen.
 Kad. tri cheimad awlawen.

* The handwriting again changes to the same handwriting as that of Nos. 36 and 37.

Llev, ac arav, ac vrien.
 Handid haus imachuisson
 Oe adav ar lan awon.
 Y gid allvowur, lluydon.
 Tarv trin ryuel adun.
 Cledir kad kanvill, o giriun.
 Ron new ruý a endeid hun.
 Gorev try wir y dan new
 Y amdiffin euhadew
 P'll a seliw, a sandew.
 Y boro gan las y dit.
 Ban kirchuid mug maur trovit.
 Nid ood vagaud meirch mechit.
 Kywarvan am cavall.
 Kelein ar wiar ar wall.
 Kyvranc run, ar drud arall.
 Diaspad a dodir ygwarthaw lluo.
 Vynit, o, duch pen bet kinlluc
 Meu gerit, mi ae goruc.
 Ottid eiry tohid istrad.
 Dwissint kedwir y cad.
 Mi nyd aw anaw nimgad.
 Ny duid ti yscaleic, nid vid eleic
 Vnben nithelwir in dit reid.
 Och kindilic na buost gureic.
 Pell otima aber llyv.
 Pellach yn duý kyuetliw.
 Talan teleiste deigir imi hetiv.

III.

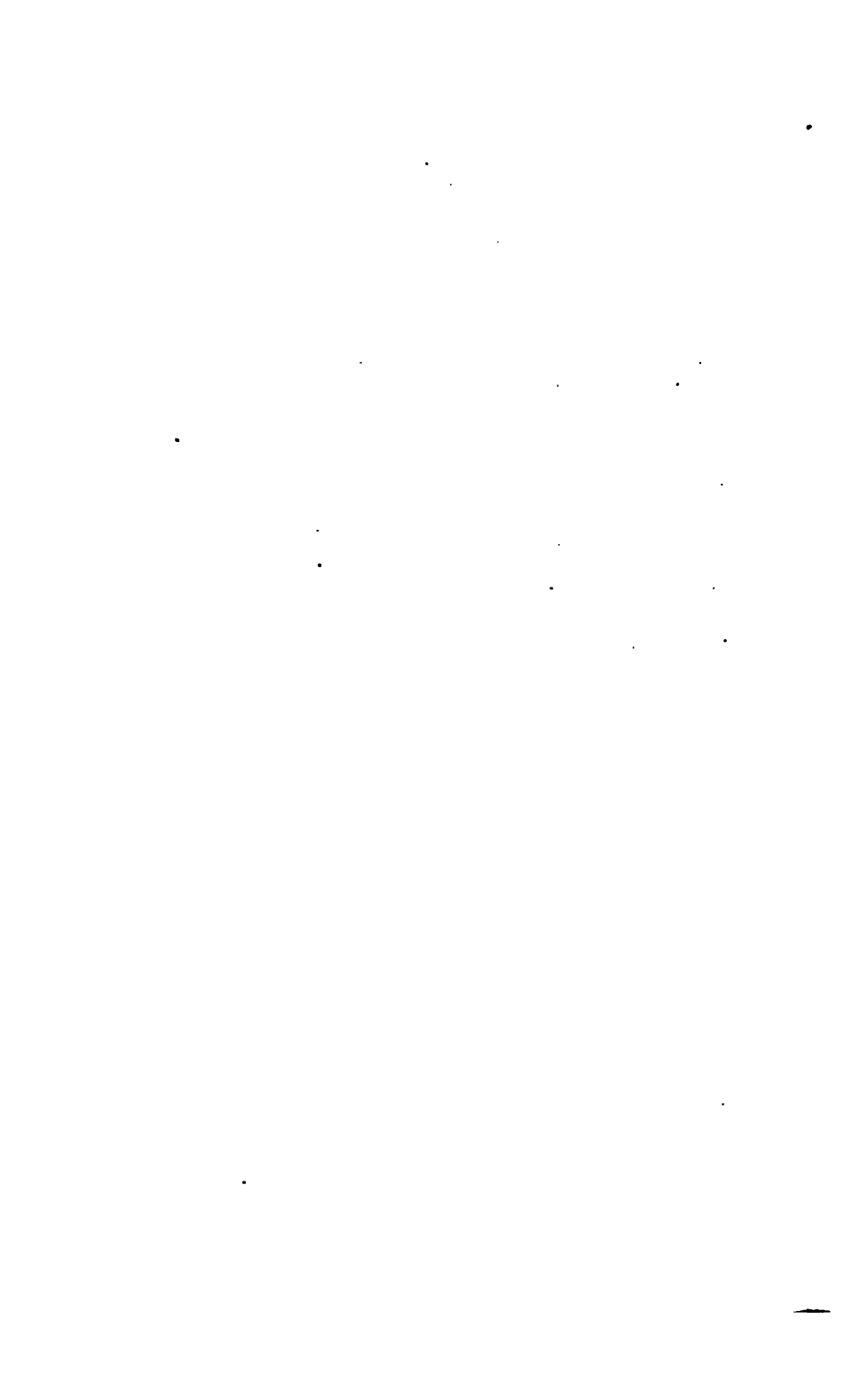
THE BOOK OF ANEURIN.

A MS. OF THE LATTER PART OF THE 13TH OR THE BEGINNING
OF THE 14TH CENTURIES, THE PROPERTY OF SIR THOMAS
PHILLIPS, BARONET, OF MIDDLE HILL.

HWN YW E GODODIN.

ANEURIN AE CANT.

GREDYF gwr ood gwas
 Gwrhýt am dias.
 Meirch mwth myngvras.
 A dan vordwýt megýt was.
 Ysgwýt ysgauyn lledan
 Ar bedrein mein vuan.
 Kledyuawr glas glan
 Ethý eur aphan.
 Ný bi ef a vi
 Cas e rof a thi.
 Gwell gwncif a thi
 Ar wawt dý uoli.
 Kýnt ý waet elawr
 Nogýt ý neithýawr.
 Kýnt ý vwýt ý vrein
 Noc ý argýurein.
 Ku kýueillt ewein.



Kwl ý uot a dan vrein.
 Marth ým pa vro
 Llad un mab marro.

KAYAWC kynhorawc men ý dalhei.
 Diffun ýmlaen bun med a dalhei
 Twll tal ý rodawr ene klywei
 Awr. ný rodei nawd meint dilýnei.
 Ni chilýei o gamhawn ený verei
 Waet mal brwýn gomýnei gwýr nýt eohai.
 Nýs adrawd gododin ar llawr mordei.
 Rac pebyll madawc pan atcorýei
 Namen un gwr o gant ený dalhei.

KAEAWC kynnivýat kywlat erwýt.
 Ruthýr eryr en ebýr pan llithýwýt.
 E amot a vu not a gatwýt.
 Gwell a wnaeth e aruaeth ný gilywýt.
 Rac bedin ododin odechwýt.
 Hýder gymhell ar vreithel vanawýt
 Ný nodi nac ýsgeth nac ýsgwýt.
 Ný ellir anet ry vaethpwýt
 Rac ergýt catvannan catwýt.

KAEAWC kynhorawc bleid e maran.
 Gwevravr godiwavr torchavr am rann.
 Bu gwevravr gwerthvavr gwerth gwin vann.
 Ef gwrthodes gwrys gwýar disagreein.
 Ket dýffei wýned a gogleid e rann.
 O gussýl mab ýsgýrran
 Ysgwýdavr angkýuan.

KAEAWC kynhorawc aruawc eg gawr
 Kyn no diw e gwr gwrd eg gwýawr.

THE BOOK OF ANEURIN.

Kynran en racwan rac bydinawr
Kwydei pŷm pŷmwnt rac y lafnawr.
O wŷr deivŷr a brennych dŷchiawr.
Ugein cant eu diuant en un awr.
Kynt y gic e vleid nogŷt e neithyawr.
Kynt e vud e vran nogŷt e allawr.
Kyn noe argŷurein e waet e lawr.
Gwerth med eg kynted gan lliwedawr.
Hyueid hir ermŷgir tra vo kerdawr.

WYR a aeth olodin chwerthin ognaw.
Chwerw en trin a llain en emdullŷaw.
Byrr vlŷned en hed yd ŷnt endaw.
Mab botgat gwnaeth gwŷnnŷeith gwreith e law.
Ket elwŷnt e lanneu e benŷdŷaw.
A hen a ŷeueing a hŷdŷr allaw.
Dadŷl diheu anghew y eu treidaw.

WYR a aeth olodin chwerthin wanar.
Disgŷnnŷeis em bedin trin diachar.
Wŷ lledi a llavnawr heb vawr drŷdar
Colovŷn glŷw reithuŷw rodi arwar.

WYR a aeth gatraeth oed fraeth eu llu.
Glasved eu hancwŷn a gwenwŷn vu.
Trychant trwŷ beiryant en cattau.
A gwedy elwch tawelwch vu
Ket elwŷnt e lanneu e benŷdu.
Dadŷl dieu aghew y eu treidu.

WYR a aeth gatraeth vadaeth uedwn.
Fŷryf frwŷthlawn oed cam nas kŷmhwŷllwn.
E am lavnawr coch gorvawr gwrnw.
Dwŷs dengŷn ed emledŷn aergwn.

Ar deulu brenneych beych barnasswn.
 Dilyw dyn en vŷw nŷs adawsswn.
 Kyueillt a golleis diffeis oedwn.
 Rugyl en emwrthryn rynn riadwn.
 Nŷ mennws gwrawl gwadawl chwegrwn.
 Maban ŷ gian o vaen gwŷynnngwn.

ŶWYR a aeth gatraeth gan wawr
 Traudŷnt en hed eu hovnawr.
 Milcant a thrychant a emdaflawr.
 Gwŷyarllŷt gwŷynnodynt waewawr.
 Ef gorsaf ŷng gwryaf eg gwryawr.
 Rac gosgord mŷnydawc mwŷynvawr.

ŶWYR a aeth gatraeth gan wawr
 Dŷgŷmŷrrws eu hoet eu hanyanawr.
 Med evŷnt melyn melys maglawr.
 Blwŷdyn bu llewyn llawer kerdawr.
 Coch eu cledŷuawr na phurawr
 Eu llain gwŷngalch a phedryollt bennawr
 Rac gosgord mŷnydawc mwŷynvawr.

ŶWYR a aeth gatraeth gan dŷd.
 Neus gorou o gadou gewilid.
 Wŷ gwnaethant en gougant gelorwŷd.
 A llavnawr llawn annawd ein bodŷd.
 Gorou ŷw hwnn kŷn kŷstlwn kerennyd.
 Eneucint creu ac angou oe hennyd.
 Rac bedin ododin pan vudŷd
 Neus goreu deu bwŷllŷat neirthŷat gwŷychŷd.

ŶWR a aeth gatraeth gan dŷd.
 Ne llewes ef vedgwŷyn veinoethŷd.
 Bu truan gŷuatcan gŷvluŷd.

E neges ef or drachwres drenghidyd.
 Ný chryssiws gatraeth
 Mawr mor chelaeth
 E aruaeth uch arwyf.
 Ný bu mor gyffor
 O eidyn ýgor
 A cegarei oswýd
 Tutuwlech hir ech e dir ae drouyd.
 Ef lladei Sacsson seithuct dýd.
 Perheit ý wrhýt en wrvýd
 Ae govein gan e gein gyweithýd.
 Pan dývu dutvwlech dut northýd.
 Oed gwaetlan gwýaluan vab kilýd.

③ WR a acth gatraeth gan wawr.
 Wýneb udýn ýgorva ýsgwýdawr.
 Crei kýrchýnt kýnnullýnt reiawr.
 En gýnnan mal taran twryf acsawr.
 Gwr gorrýnt gwr etvýnt gwr llawr.
 Ef rwýgei. a chethroi. a chethrawr.
 Od uch lled lladei a llavnawr.
 En gýstud heýrn dur arbennawr.
 E mordei ýstýngei a dýledawr.
 Rac erthgi erthychei výdinawr.

④ vreithýell gatraeth pan adrodir.
 Maon dýchiorant eu hoet bu hir.
 Edýrn diedýrn amýgýn dir.
 A meibýon godebawc gwerin enwir.
 Dýforthýnt lýnwyssawr gelorawr hir.
 Bu tru a dýnghetven anghen gywir.
 A dýngwt ý dutvwlech a chývwlech hir.
 Ket ývein ved gloýw wrth leu babir
 Ket vei da e vlas ý gas bu hir.

BLAEN eechooling gaer glaer ewgei.
 Gwyr gwoiryd gwanar ae dilýnei.
 Blaen ar e bludue dýgollouit vual
 Ene vwýnvawr vordel.
 Blaen gwirawt vragawt. ef dýbýdei.
 Blaen eur a phorphor koin ae mýgei.
 Blaen edýstrawr pasc ae gwaredei.
 Gwrthlof ac ouo bryt ae derllydei.
 Blaen orwýre gawr buduwawr dwei.
 Arth en llwrw býth hwyr e techei.

ANAWR gynhoruan

Huan arwýran.
 Gwlodic gwd gýffgein
 Nef onys brydoin.
 Garw ryt rac rynn ;
 Acs elwrw budýn.
 Bual oed arwýnn
 Eg kýntod oidýn.
 Erchýd ryodrea.
 E vod medwawt
 Yuei win gwirawt.
 Oed eruit nedel.
 Yuei win gouel.
 A erueid en arued.
 Aer gennin vedel.
 Aer adan glaer.
 Kenýn keuit aer.
 Aer seirchýawc
 Aer edenawc.
 Nýt oed dirýf ýt ýagwýt
 Gan waywawr plýmnwýt.
 Kwydýn gýuoedyon ;
 Eg cat blymnwýt

Diessic e dias.
 Divevyl as talas.
 Hudid o wyllŷas.
 Kyn bu clawr glas
 Bed gwruelling vroisc.

TREITHI etmygant
 Tri llwry notiant.
 Pymwnt a phymcant.
 Trychwn a thrýchant.
 Tri si chatvarchawc ;
 Eidyn euruchawc.
 Tri llu llurugawc ;
 Tri eur deyrn dorchawc.
 Tri marchawc dýwal ;
 Tri chat gyhaua.
 Tri chysneit kysnar ;
 Chwerw fýagynt esgar.
 Tri en drin en drwm.
 Llew lledynt blwm ;
 Eur e gat gynggrwn.
 Tri theyrn maon ;
 A dývu o vrython.
 Kynri a chenon.
 Kynrein o aeron.
 Gogynerchi yn hon
 Deivyr diuerogyon.
 A dývu o vrython
 Wr well no chýnon
 Sarph seri alon.

GVEIS y win a med e mordei.
 Mawr meint e vehyr
 Yg kyuaruot gwyr.

Bwyt o eryr erysmýgei.
 Pan gryssýei gydywal kyfdwýreai.
 Awr gan wýrd wawr kyui dodei.
 Aessawr dellt ambellt a adawei.
 Pareu rynn rwygyat dygýmmynei.
 E gat blaen bragat briwei
 Mab sývno ; sýwyedýd ae gwýdjai.
 A werthws e eneit
 Er wyneb grybwýllýeit ;
 A llavýn lliveit lladei.
 Lledessit ac athrwýs ac affrei ;
 Er amot aruot aruaethei.
 Ermygei galaned
 O wýr gwýchýr gwned
 Em blaen gwýned gwanei.

VEIS y win a med e mordei
 Can ýueis disgýnneis rann fin. fawt ut
 Nýt didrachýwed colwed drut.
 Pan disgýnnei bawb ti disgýnnt
 Ys deupo gwaeanat gwerth na phechut.
 Present adrawd oed vreichýawr drut.

WYR a aeth gatraeth buant enwawc.
 Gwin a med o eur vu eu gwirawt.
 Blwýdýn en erbyn urdýn deuwawt.
 Trywýr a thri ugeint a thrychant eurdorchawc.
 Or sawl ýt gryssýassant uch gormant wirawt
 Ný diengis namýn tri o wrhýdri fossawt
 Deu gatki aeron a chenon dayrawt
 A minheu om gwaetfreu gwerth vý gwennwawt.

WYG car yng wirwar nýn gogyffrawt
 O neb oný bei o gwýn dragon ducawt.

Ný didolit yng kynted o ved gwirawt.
 Ef gwnaei ar beithing peithýng aruodyawc.
 Ef disgrein eg cat disgrein en aelawt.
 Neus adrawd gododin gwedy fossawt
 Pan vei no llivyeu llymach nebawt.

FARYF agkynnull agkyman dull agkysoget.
 Trachywed vawr treiglessyd llawr lloegrwys giwet.

Heessit eis ygkynnor eis yg cat uereu.

Goruc wyr lludw.

A gwraged gwýdw

Kynnoe angheu.

Greit vab hoewgir

Ac ysberi

Y beri creu.

FARWR y dwy ysgwyd adan
 E dalvrith. ac eil tith orwydan.
 Bu trydar en aerure bu tan.
 Bu ehut e waewawr bu huan ;
 Bu bwyt brein bu bud e vran.
 A chyn edewit en rydon
 Gan wlith eryr tith tiryon.
 Ac o du gwasgar gwanec tu bronn.
 Beird byt barnant wyr o gallon.
 Diebyrth e gerth e gynghyr ;
 Diua oed e gynrein gan wyr.
 A chynn e olo a dan eleirch
 Vre ; ytoed wryt ene arch.
 Gorgolches e greu y seirch
 Budvan vab bleidvan dihavarch.

EAM e adaw heb gof camb ehelaoth.
 Nýt adawei adwý yr adwryaeth.

Nyt edewis e lys les kerdoryon prydein
 Diw calan yonawr ene aruaeth.
 Nyt erdit e dir kevei diffeith.
 Dra chas anias dreic ehelaeth.
 Dragon yg gwjar gwedy gwinvaeth
 Gwenabwy vab gwenn ; gynhen gatraeth.

BU gwir mal y meud e gatlew.
 Ny deliis meirch neb marchlew
 Heessit waywawr y glyw.
 Y ar llemenic llwybyr dew.
 Keny vaket am vyrn am borth ;
 Dywal y gledyual emborth.
 Heessyt onn o bedryollt y law ;
 Y ar veinnnyell vygedorth.
 Yt rannei rygu e rywin ;
 Yt ladei a llauyn vreith o eithin.
 Val pan vel medel ar vreithin
 E gwnaei varchlew waetlin.

ESSAC anuonawc o barth deheu.
 Tebic mor lliant y deuodeu.
 O wyled a llaryed
 Achein yuet med ;
 Men yth glawd e offer e bwyth madeu.
 Ny bu hyl dihyll na heu diheu.
 Seinnnyessyt e gledyf ym penn mameu
 Mur greit oed moleit ef mab gwýdneu.

KEREDIC caradwy e glot.
 Achubei gwarchatwei not.
 Lletvegin is tawel kyn dyuot
 E dyd gowychyd y wybot.

Ys deupo car kÿrd kÿvnot
Y wlat nef adef atnabot.

KEREDIC caradwy gynran.
Keimÿat ÿg cat gouaran.
Ysgwÿt eur crwÿdÿr cadlan ;
Gwacwawr uswÿd agkyuan.
Kledÿnal dÿwal diwan.
Mal gwr catwei wÿaluan.
Kÿnn kÿsdud daear hÿnn affan
O daffar diffÿnnei e vann.
Ys deupo kÿnnwÿs ÿg kÿman.
Can drindawt en vndawt gÿuan.

PAN grÿssÿei garadawc ÿ gat ;
Mal baed coet trÿchwn trÿchÿat.
Tarw bodin en trin gomÿnÿat ;
Ef llithÿei wÿdgwn oo anghat.
Ys vÿn tÿst ewein vab eulat.
A gwÿÿen. a gwÿnn a gwÿÿat.
O gatnoeth o gÿmÿnat.
O vrÿnn hÿdwn kÿnn caffat.
Gwely med gloew ar anghat
Nÿ weles vrun e dat.

GWYR a grÿssÿassant buant gÿtneit.
Hoedÿl vÿrrÿon medwon uch med hidloit.
Gosgord vÿnÿdawe enwawe en reit.
Gwerth eu gwled o ved vu eu heneit.
Caradawe amadawe pÿll ac ÿeuan ;
Gwgawn a gwiawn. gwÿnn a chÿnvan.
Perodur aruou dur ; gwawrdur ac aolan.
Achubÿat eng gawr ÿsgwÿdawl angkÿman.

A chet lledessynt wŷ lladassan ;
Neb ŷ eu tŷmhŷr nŷt atcorsan.

GWYR a gryssyassant buant gŷtvaeth.
Blwŷdŷn od uch med mawr eu harnaeth.
Mor dru eu hadrawd wŷ. angawr hiraeth.
Gwenwŷn eu hadlam nŷt mab mam ae maeth.
Mor hir eu hetlit ac eu hetgŷyllaeth
En ol gwŷr pebŷr tamŷr gwinvaeth.
Gwlŷgot gododin en erbŷn fraeth.
Ancwŷn mŷnŷdawc enwawc e gwnaeth.
A phrit er prŷnu breithŷell gatraeth.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth ŷg cat ŷg gawr.
Nerth meirch a gwŷrŷmseirch ac ŷagwŷdawr.
Pelcidŷr ar gŷchwŷn allŷm waewawr.
A llurugou claer a chledŷuawr.
Ragoroi tŷllei trwŷ vŷdinawr.
Kwŷdei bŷm pŷnŷwnt rac ŷ lavnawr.
Rtuawŷn hir of rodei our e allawr.
A chet a choolvein koin ŷ gerdawr.

DY wnaethpwŷt neuad mor orchlŷnnan.
Mor vawr mor oruawr ŷ gŷvlavan.
Dŷrllŷdut modut morŷen tan.
Nŷ thracthoi na wnolei konon kelein.
Un seirchŷawc saphwŷawe son edlŷdan.
Soinnŷessit e glodŷf oŷm penn garthan.
Noc ac esgŷc carice vŷr vawr ŷ ohŷhadvan.
Nŷ mwŷ gŷsgogit wit uab peithan.

DY wnaethpwŷt neuad mor anvonawc
Onŷ bei voryen oil caradawc.
Nŷ diengis en trwm elwrw mŷnawc.

Dywal dywalach no mab ferawc.
 Fer y law faglei fowys varchawc.
 Glew dias dinas e lu ovnawc.
 Rac bedin ododin bu gwasgarawc.
 Y gylchwy dan y gymwy bu adenawc.
 Yn dýd gwyth bu ýstwýth neu bwyth atveillyawc.
 Dýrlydei vedgýrn eillt mýnydawc.

DY wnaethpwyt neuad mor diessic
 No chýnon larý vronn geinnyon wledic.
 Nýt ef eistedei en tal lleithic.
 E neb a wanei nýt atwenit.
 Raclym e waewawr ;
 Calch drei týllei výdinawr.
 Rac vuan y veirch ; rac rýgiawr ;
 En dýd gwyth atwyth oed e lavnawr.
 Pan gryssyei gýnon gan wýrd wawr.

DISGYNSIT en trwm ýg kessevin.
 Ef diodes gormes ef dodes fin.
 Ergýr gwayw rieu rývel chwerthin.
 Hut effýt y wrhýt e lwry elfin.
 Eithinýn uoleit mur greit tarw trin.

DISGYNSIT en trwm ýg kesseuin.
 Gwerth med ýg kýnted a gwirawt win
 Heyessýt y lavnawr rwg dwy výdin.
 Arderchawc varchawc rac gododin.
 Eithinýn uoleit mur greit tarw trin.

DISGYNSIT en trwm rac alauoed wýrein.
 Wýre llu llaes ýsgwýdawr.
 Yagwýt vriw rac biw beli bloedvawr.
 Nar od uch gwýar fin festinyawr.

An deliit kynllwyt y ar gynghorawr.
 Gorwýd gwareus rith rin ych eurdorchawr.
 Twrch goruc amot emlaen ystre ystrywjawr.
 Teilingdeith gwrthýat gawr.
 An gelwit e nef bit athledhawr.
 Emýt ef krennit e gat waewawr.
 Catvannan er a clut clotvawr.
 No chýnhennit na bei llu idaw llawr.

AM drynni drylaw drylenn.
 Am lwyas am diffwys djwarchen.
 Am gwýdaw gwallt e ar benn.
 Y am wýr eryr gwýdyen.
 Gwýduc neus amuc ac wayw
 Ardullýat diwýllyat e berchen.
 Amuc moryen gwenwawt
 Mirdýn. a chývrannv penn
 Prif eg weryt. ac an nerth ac am hen ;
 Trywýr yr bod bun bratwen.
 Deudec gwenabwý vab gwenn.

AM drynni drylaw drylenn.
 Gweinydjawr ýsgwýdawr ýg gweithýen.
 En arýal cledýual am benn.
 En lloegyr drychýon rac trychant unben.
 A dalwý mwng bleid heb prenn.
 En e law ; gnawt gwýchnawt ený lann.
 O gyurang gwýth ac asgen.
 Trenghis ný dienghis bratwen.

GUR ar vur caer krysgwýdyat
 Aer cret tý na thaer aer vlodyat.
 Un ara ae leissyar
 Ar gatwýt adar brwýdryar

THE BOOK OF ANEURIN.

Sýll o virein neus adrawd a vo mwý
O damweinnýeit llwý
Od amluch lliuanat.
Neus adrawd auo mwý
En awr blýgeint
Na bei kýnhawal kýnheilweing.

PAN vuost di kýnnivýn clot
En amwýn týwýssen. gordirot
O haedot en gelwit redýrch gwýr not.
Oed dor diachor diachor din drei
Oed mýnut wrth olut ae kýrchei.
Oed dinas e vedin ae cretei.
Ný elwit gwinwit men na bei

KET bei cann wr en vntý
Atwen ovalon kený.
Penn ; gwýr tal being a delý.

DYT wýf výnawc blin
Ný dialaf vý ordin.
Ný chwardaf ý chwerthin
A dan droet ronin.
Ystýnnawc výg glin
A bundat ý en tý deýerýn.
Cadwýn heýernin
Am ben výn deulin
O ved o vuelin.
O gatraeth werin.
Mi na vi ancirin.
Ys gwýr talýessin
Ovec kýwrenhin.
Neu cheing e ododin
Kýnn gwawr dýd dilyn.

GOROLED gogled gwr ae goruc.
 Llarý vronn haeladon ný essayllut.
 Nýt emda daear nýt emduc
 Mam ; mor eiryán gadarn haearn gaduc.
 O nerth e kledýf claer e hamuc.
 O garchar an war daear em duc.
 O gývle anghew o anghar dut
 Keneu vab llywarch dihanarch drut.

DYT ef borthi gwarth gorced
 Senýllt. ae lestri llawn med ;
 Godolei gledýf e gared.
 Godolei lemein e ryuel.
 Dýfforthsei lýnwýssawr oe vreych.
 Rac bedin ododin a breenných.
 Gnawt ene neuad výtmeirch
 Gwýar a gwrymseirch.
 Keingýell hirýell oe law.
 Ac en elýd brýssýaw.
 Gwen ac ýmhýrdwen hýrdbeit.
 Disserch a serch ar tro
 Gwýr nýt oedýn drych draet fo.
 Heilýn achubýat pob bro.

ILECH leutu tut leudvre
 Gododin ýstre.
 Ystre ragno ar ý anghat.
 Angat gýnghor e leuwer cat.
 Cangen gaerwýs
 Keui drillýwýa.
 Týmor dýmhestýl. týmhestýl dýmox.
 E beri restýr rac riallu.
 O dindýwýt ýn dývu
 Wýt ýn dýwovu.

Dwys yd wodŷn
 Llŷm yt wenŷn.
 Llŷyr genŷn llu.
 Ysgwŷt rugŷn
 Rac tarw trin
 Y dal vriw vu.

ERKRYN e alon ar af
 Ery brwydrin trin tra chuar.
 Kwr e vankeirw
 Am gwr e vanncarw.
 Byssed brŷch briwant barr.
 Am bwŷll am disteir am distar.
 Am bwŷll am rodic am rŷchward.
 Ys bro ys brŷs treullyawt rŷs en riwdrec.
 Nŷ hu wŷ nŷ gaffo e neges.
 Nŷt anghwŷ a wanwŷ odiwes.

DY mat wanpwŷt ysgwŷt
 Ar gŷnwal carnwŷt.
 Nŷ mat dodes ŷ vordwŷt
 Ar vreichir mein-llwŷt.
 Gell e baladyr gell
 Gellach e obell.
 Y mae dŷ wr ene gell
 En cnoi anghell
 Bwch bud oe law idaw
 Poet ŷmbell.

DA ŷ doeth adonwŷ atwen.
 Ym adawssut wenn heli bratwen.
 Gwnelut lladut llosgut.
 No moryen nŷ waeth wnelut.
 Nŷ delŷeist nac eithaf na chŷnhor.

Yegwn drem dibennor.

Ný weleist e morchwyd mawr marohogyon

Wýnedin ný rodin nawd ý Saesson.

GODODIN gomýnaf dý blegýt.

Týnoeu dra thrumein drum esyðh.

Gwas chwant ý aryant heb emwýt.

O gussyl mab dwýwei dý wrhýt.

Nýt oed gýnghor wann.

Wael ý rac tan veithin.

O lýchwr ý lýchwr luch bin.

Luchdor ý borfor berýerin.

Llad gwawa. gwan maws mur trin

Anýsgarat vu ý nat ac aneirin.

KYWYREIN ketwýr kýwrennin

E gatraeth gwerin fraeth fýagyolin.

Gwerth med ýg kýnted a gwirawt win.

Heyessit e lavnawr rwng dwý vedin.

Ardarchauc varchawc rac gododin

Eithinýn voleit mur greit tarw trin.

KYWYREIN ketwýr kýwrenhin.

Gwlat atvel gochlýwer eu dilyn.

Dýgoglawd tonn bevýr berýerin.

Men ýd ýnt eilýassaf elein.

O brei vrych ný welych weýalin.

Ný chemýd haed ud a gordin.

Ný phýrth mevyl morýal eu dilyn.

Llavýn durawt barawt e waetlin.

KYWYREIN ketwýr kýwrenhin.

Gwlat atvel gochlýwer eu dilyn.

Ef lladawd a chýmawn allain
A charnedawr tra gogýhwc gwýr trin.

KYWYREIN ketwýr hýuaruuant.
Y gýt en vn vryt ýt gýrchassant.
Byrr eu hoodyl hir eu hoet ar eu carant.
Seith gýmeint o loegrwýs a ladassant.
O gývryssed gwragod gwýth a wnaethant.
Llawer mam ae doigýr ar ý hamrant.

DY wnacthpwýt nouad mor dianaf
Lew ; mor haol barnn llew llwýbýr vwýhaf.
A chýnon laryvronn adon deccaf.
Dinas ý dias ar llet eithaf.
Dor angor bodin bud eilyassaf.
Or sawl a woleis ac awelav
Ymýt ; en emdwýn arýf grýt gwryt gwryaf.
Ef lladei oswýd a llavýn llymaf.
Mal brwýn ýt gwýdynt rac ý adaf.
Mab klytno clot hir canaf
Ytý or ; clot heb or heb eithaf.

☉ WINVEITH a medweith
Dýgodolýn. gwnlleith
Mam hwrreith
 Eidol onýal.
Ernygei rac vre
Rac bronn budugre
Brecin dwýre
 Wýbýr ýagýnnýal.
Kýnrein en kwýdaw
Val glas heit arnaw ;
 Heb giliaw gyhauaf.
Synnwýr ýstwýr ýstemel ;

Y ar woillyon gwebyl
 Ac ardemyl gloclýual.
 Blaen anowyn anhun
 Hediw an dihun ;
 Mam reidun rwyf trydar.

☉ WINVEITH a medweith
 Yd aethant e genhyn
 Llurugogyon nys gwn lleith lletkyn.
 Cyn llwýded eu lleas dýdaruu.
 Rac catraeth oed fraeth ou llu.
 O osgord vynydawc wawr dru.
 O dryohant namen vn gwr ny dýuu.

☉ WINVEITH a medveith yt gryssýassant.
 Gwyr en reit moloit oneit dielhwant.
 Gloew dull ý am drull yt gytrachant.
 Gwin a med amall a amuccant.
 O osgord vynydawc am dwýf atveillyawc ;
 A rwyf a golleis om gwir garant.
 O drychan riallu yt gryssýassant
 Gatraeth ; tru namen vn gwr nyt atcoasant.

IV býdei yg kywýrcin present mal pel
 Ar ý e hu býdei ene uei atre.
 Hnt amuc ododin
 O win a med en dieding
 Yng ystryng ystro.
 Ac adan gatvannan cochre
 Veirch marchawc godrud emore.

ANGOR dewr daen
 Saph seri raen
 Sengi wrymgaen

Emlaen bedin.
 Arth arwýnawl drussyat dreissyawr
 Sengi waewawr
 En dýd cadyawr.
 Yg clawd gwernin.
 Eil nedic nar ;
 Neus duc drwý var.
 Gwled ý adar
 O drydar drin.
 Kýwir ýth elwir oth enwir weithret ;
 Ractaf rwýnyadur mur catuilet
 Merin a madýein mat ýth anet.

ARDYLEDAWC canu kýman caffat.
 Ketwýr am gatraeth a wnaeth brithret.
 Brithwý a wýar sathar sanget.
 Sengi wit gw nod bual am dal med.
 A chalaned kyuirýnged.
 Nýt adrawd kibno wede kýffro cat ;
 Ket bei kýmun keui dayret.

ARDYLEDAWC canu kýman ovri.
 Twrýf tan atharan arýuerthi.
 Gwrhýt arderchawc varchawc mýsgi.
 Ruduedel ryuel a eiduni.
 Gwr gw ned divudyawc dimýngýei
 Y gat. or meint gwlat ýd ý klywi.
 Ae ýsgwýt ýsgwýt ar ý ýsgwýd. hut arolli
 Wayw mal gwin gloew o wydýr lestri.
 Aryant am ýued eur dýlyi.
 Gwinvaeth oed waetnerth vab llywri.

ARDYLEDAWC canu claer orchýrdon.
 A gwedy dýrreith dýlleinw aeron.

Dimcones loflen benn eryron.
 Llwyf; ef gorevwyf y yagylvyon.
 Or a aeth gatraeth o eur dorchogyon.
 Ar neges mynydawc mynawc maon.
 Ny doeth en diwarth o barth vrython.
 Ododin wr bell well no chynon.

ARDYLEDAWC canu keman kywreint.
 Llawen llogell byt bu didichwant.
 Hu mynnei eng kylch byt; eidol anant.
 Yr eur a meirch mawr; a med medweint.
 Namen ene delei o vyt hoffieint.
 Kyndilic aeron wyr enouant.

ARDYLEDAWC canu claer orchyrdon.
 Ar neges mynydawc mynawc maon.
 A merch eudaf hir dreis gwananhon.
 Oed porfor gwisgyadur dir amdrychyon.

DYFFORTHES meiwyr molut nyuet.
 Baran tan teryd ban gynneuet.
 Duw mawrth gwisgyassant eu gwrym dudet.
 Diw merchyr perideint eu calch doet.
 Divyeu bu diheu eu diuoet.
 Diw gwener. calaned amdýget.
 Diw sadwrn bu divwrn eu kyt weithret.
 Diw sul eu llavneu rud amdýget.
 Diw llun hýt benn clun gwaetlun gwelet.
 Neus adrawd gododin gwedy lludet.
 Rac pebyll madawc pan atcorjet
 Namen vn gwr o gant ene delhet.

MROCH dwyreaawc y mora.
 Kynnif aber. rac ystre

Bu bwlech bu twlech tande.
 Mal twrch y tywysseist vre.
 Bu golut mýnut bu lle.
 Bu gwýar gweilch gwrymde.

ROCH dwýreawc y meitin.
 O gynnu aber rac fin.
 O dýwys yn tywys yn dýlin.
 Rac cant ef gwant gesseuin.
 Oed garw y gwnaewch chwi waetlin.
 Mal juet med drwý chwerthin.
 Oed llew y lladewch chwi dýnin.
 Cledýual dýwal fýsgýolin.
 Oed mor diachor yt ladei
 Esgar ; gwr haul en y bei.

DISGYNNWYS en affwys dra phenn.
 Ný deliit kýwyt kýwrennin benn.
 Disgiawr breint vu e lad ar gangen.
 Kýnnedýf y ewein esgýnnv ar ýstre
 Ystwng kýn gorot goreu gangen.
 Dilud dýleyn cathleu dilen.
 Llýwý llyvroded rwych ac asgen.
 Anglas asswýdeu loflen.
 Dýfforthes ae law luric wehyn.
 Dymgwallaw gwledic dal ;
 Oe brid brennyal.
 Eidol adoer crei grannawr gwynn
 Dýsgiawr pan vei ; bun barn benn.
 Perchen meirch
 A gwrymseirch
 Ac ýsgwýdawr ýaen.
 Gýuoet a gýuergýr esgýn disgýn.

AER dŷwys rŷ dŷwys rŷvel.
 Gwlat gord garei gwrđ uedel.
 Gwrđweryt gwaet am irved ;
 Seirchŷawr am ŷ rud ŷt ued.
 Seingŷat am seirch seirch seingŷat.
 Ardelw lleith dŷgiawr lludet.
 Peleidŷr en eis en dechreu cat.
 Hŷnt am oleu bu godeu beleidryal.

KEINT amnat amdina dŷ gell
 Ac ŷstauell ŷtuŷdei. dŷrllŷdei
 Med melŷs ; maglawr
 Gwrŷa. aergŷnŷs gan wawr.
 Ket lwŷs lloegrwŷs lliwedawr.
 Rŷ benŷt ar hŷt ŷd attawr.
 Eillt wŷned klŷwer e arderched.
 Gwananhon bŷt ved.
 Savwŷ cadavwŷ gwŷned.
 Tarw bedin treis trin ; teyrned.
 Kŷn kywesc daear kŷn gorwed ;
 But orfun gododin bed.

BEDIN ordŷvnat en agerw.
 Mŷnawc lluydawc llaw chwerw.
 Bu doeth a choeth a sŷberw.
 Nŷt oed ef wrth gyued gochwerw.
 Mudŷn geinnŷon ar ŷ helw.
 Nŷt oed ar lles bro pob delw.
 An gelwir mor a chŷnnwr. ŷmplŷmnwŷt
 Yn tryvrwŷt peleidŷr. peleidŷr gogŷmwŷt
 Gogŷssaur heŷrn lliveit llawr en asaed.
 Sŷchŷn ŷg gorun en trydar ;
 Gwr frwŷthlawn flamdur rac esgar.

DYFFORTHES cat veirch a chat seirch.
 Greulet ar gatraeth cochre
 Mac blaenwŷd bedin dinus
 Aergi gwŷth gwarth vre.
 An gelwir nŷ faw glaer fwŷre.
 Echadaf heidŷn haearnde.

MYNAWC gododin traeth e annor.
 Mŷnawc am rann kwynhŷator.
 Rac eidŷn arŷal flam nŷt atcor.
 Ef dodes e dilis ŷg kŷnhor.
 Ef dodes rac trin tewdor.
 En arŷal ar dŷwal disgynnwŷa.
 Can llewes porthes mawrbwŷa.
 O osgord vŷnŷdawe nŷ diangwŷs
 Namen vn arŷf amdiffrŷf amdiffrwŷs.

GOLLET mŷrŷet nŷ bu aessawr
 Dŷfforthŷn traeth ŷ ennŷn llawr.
 Rŷ duc oe lovlenn glas lavnawr.
 Peleidŷr pwŷs preiglŷn benn periglawr.
 Y ar orwŷd erchlas penn wedawr
 Trindŷgwŷd trwech trach ŷ lavnawr.
 Pan orwŷd oe gat nŷ bu foawr.
 An dŷrllŷs molet med melŷs maglawr.

GWELEIS ŷ dull o benn tir adoŷn.
 Aberth am goelkerth a disgynnŷn.
 Gweleis oed kenevin ar dref redegein.
 A gwŷr nwythŷon rŷ gollessŷn.
 Gweleis gwŷr dullŷawr gan awr adevŷn
 A phenn dŷvŷnwal a breŷch brein ae cnoŷn.

QUAT vudic ysgavýnwýn asgwrn aduason.
 Ae lassawc tebedawc tra mordwý alon.
 Gwrawl amdývrvwýs goruawr ý lu.
 Gwryt vronn gwrvan gwanan arnaw.
 Y gýnnedýf disgýnnu rac naw riallu.
 Yg gwýd gwaed a gwlat. a gordiýnaw ;
 Caraf vý vudic lleithic a vu anaw.
 Kýndilic aeron kenhan lew.

CARASSWN disgýnnu ýg catraeth gossevin.
 Gwert med ýg kýnted a gwirawt win.
 Carasswn neu chablwýs ar llain.
 Kýn bu e leas oe las uffin.
 Carasswn eil clot dýfforthes gwaetlin.
 Ef dodes e gledýf ýg goethin.
 Neus adrawd gwrhýt rac gododýn
 Na bei mab keidýaw clot vn gwr trin.

TERUAN ýw gennýf gwedý lludet.
 Godef gloes angheu trwý angkýffret.
 Ac eil trwm truan gennýf vý gwelet.
 Dýgwýdaw an gwýr ný penn o draet.
 Ac ucheneit hir ac eilywet ;
 En ol gwýr pebýr temýr tudwet.
 Ruvawn a gwgawn gwiawn a gwlyget.
 Gwýr gorsaf gwryaf gwrđ ýg calet.
 Ys deupo eu heneit wý wedý trinet.
 Kýnnwýs ýg wlat nef adef avneuet.

EF gwrthodes tres tra gwýar llynn.
 Ef lladei val dewrdull nýt echýn.
 Tavloyw ac ýsgeth tavlet wýdrin.
 A med rac teýrned tavlei vedin.
 Menit ý gýnghor men na lleveri

Lliaws ac vei anwaws nýt odewýt.
 Rac ruthyr bwyllyadeu a chledývawr
 Lliveit handit gwolir llavar llow.

PORTHLOED vedin
 Porthlood lain.
 A llu racwel
 En ragyrwed
 En dýd gwnod
 Yg kývrýssod.
 Buant gwýchawc
 Gwede meddawt
 A mol ýuct
 Ný bu warot
 An gorwýlam
 Enýd frwýthlam.
 Pan adroder torrot ergýr
 O veirch a gwýr týngir týnget.

PAN ým dývyd lliaws pryder
 Pryderaf fun.
 Fun en ardec
 Aryal redec.
 Ar hýnt wylaw.
 Ku kýstudywn.
 Ku carasswn
 Kelleic faw.
 Ac argoodwýs
 Guae gordývnwýs
 Y emdullýaw.
 Ef dadodes ar lluyd pwýs ar lles ricu.
 Ar dilývyn goet
 Ar diliw hoet
 Yr kývedeu.

Kÿvedwogant ef an dÿduc ar dan adloÿw
 Ac ar groon gwÿnn. gosgroÿw
 Ceroint rac deheu gawr a dodet.
 Lluch gwÿnn gwÿnndwll ar ÿagwÿt
 Y or ÿspar llarÿ ÿor.
 Molut mÿnut mor.
 Gogwnoif heissÿllut
 Gwgÿnei gereint
 Hael mÿnawc oedut.

DIANNOT e glot e glutvan.
 Diachor angor ÿg kÿman.
 Dicchÿr crÿr gwÿr govaran.
 Trinodof oidef oed airÿan.
 Ragorei veirch racvuan.
 Eu trin lletvegin gwin o baan.
 Kÿn glasved a glassu eu rann.
 Bu gwr gwled od uch med mÿgÿr o bann.

DIENIHYT ÿ bob llawr llanwet
 E hual amhaua afneuet.
 Twll tall e rodawr
 Cas ohir gwythawc
 Rÿwonyawc diffreidyet.
 Eil gweith gelwidcint amalet.
 Yg cat veirch a seirch greulet.
 Bodin agkÿsgogot ÿt vÿd cat vorÿon ;
 Cochro llan ban rÿ godhet.
 Trwm en trin a llavÿn ÿt lladei
 Garw ; rÿbud o gat dÿdÿgei.
 Cann calan a darmerthei
 Ef gwenit a dan vab ervei.
 Ef gwenit adan dwrch trahauc.
 Un riein a morwÿn a mÿnawc.

A phan oed mab teyrn teithiawc
 Yng gwyndŷt gwael glŷt gwardawc.
 Kyn golo gwerŷt ar rud
 Llary ; hael etvŷnt digythrud.
 O glot a chet echiawc ;
 Neut bed garthwŷs hir o dir rŷwonŷawc.

PEIS dinogat e vreith vreith.
 O grwŷn balaot ban wreith.
 Chwit chwit chwidogeith.
 Gochanwn gochenŷn wŷthgeith.
 Pan elei dŷ dat tŷ e helya ;
 Llath ar ŷ ŷsgwŷd llory enŷ llaw.
 Ef gelwi gwn gogŷhwc.
 Giff gaff. dhalŷ dhalŷ dhwc dhwc.
 Eff lledi bŷsc ŷng corwc.
 Mal ban llad. llew llŷwŷwc.
 Pan elei dŷ dat tŷ e vŷnŷd.
 Dŷdŷgei ef penn ŷwrch pen gwŷthwch penn hŷd.
 Penn grugŷar vreith o venŷd.
 Penn pŷsc o raŷadŷr derwennŷd.
 Or sawl ŷt gŷrhaedei dŷ dat tŷ ae gicwein
 O wŷthwch a llewŷn a llwŷuein.
 Nŷt anghei oll nŷ uei oradein.

PEUM dodŷw angkŷvwng o angkŷuarch
 Nŷm daw nŷm dŷvŷd a uo trŷmach.
 Nŷ magwŷt ŷn neuad a vei lewach
 Noc ef ; nac ŷng cat a vei wastadach.
 Ac ar rŷt benclwŷt pennawt oed e veirch ;
 Pellŷnic e glot pellws e galch.
 A chŷn golo gweir hir a dan dŷwarch ;
 Dŷrllŷdei vedgŷrn vn mab feruarch.

* GUELEYS y dull o bentir a dojn
 Aberthach coulkerth a emdygyn.
 Gueleys y deu oc eu tre re ry gydyn.
 O eir nwython ry godessyn.
 Gueleys y wyr tylluawr gan waur a dojn
 A phenn dyuynwal vrych brein ae knoyn.

GODODIN gomynnaf oth blegyt.
 Yg gyd cant en aryal en emwyt.
 A guarchan mab dwywei da wrhyt
 Poet gno en vn tyno treissyt.
 Er pan want maws mvr trin.
 Er pan aeth daear ar aneirin.
 Mi neut yegaras nat a gododin.

LLECH llefdir aryf gardith tith ragon
 Tec ware rac gododin ystre anhon.
 Ry duc diwyll o win bebýll ar lles tymyr
 Tymor tymestyl tra merin llestyr.
 Tra merin llu. llu meithlyon.
 Kein gadrawt rwyd rac riallu
 O dindywyt en dyuuwyt yn dyruu.
 Yagwyt rugyn rac doleu trin tal vriw vu.

DIHENYD y bop llaur llanwet
 Y haul amhal afneuet
 Twll tal y rodauc
 Cas ohir gwychauc
 Rywynyauc diffret.
 Eil with gwelydeint amalet
 Y gat veirch ae seirch greulet
 Bit en anysgoget bit get

* What follows is written in a different hand, and the capital letters are no longer illuminated.

Uoron gwychyrolýon pan rý godet.
 Trwm en trin allain ýt ladei
 Gwaro rýbud o gat dýdygei
 Gant. can yg calan darmerthei.
 Ef gwenit a dan vab uruei.
 Ef gwenit a dan dwrch trahauc.
 Un riein a morwýn a menauc
 A chan oed mab brenhin teithiauc.
 Ud gwýndýt gwaet kilýd gwaredawc.
 Kýn golo gwerýt ar grud hael etvýnt
 Doeth dýgyrchet ý get ac glot ae echiauc
 Uot bed gorthýn hir o orthir rýwýnauc.

AM drynni drylav drylen
 Am lwýs am diffwýs dýwarchen
 Trihue baruaut dreis dili plec hen
 Atguac emorem ae guiau hem
 Hancai ureuer urag denn
 At gwýr a gwýdýl a phrýdein
 At gu kelein rein rud guen
 Deheuec gwenauwý mab gwen.

AM ginýav drylav drylen
 Trým dwýs tra diffwýs dýwarchen
 Kemp e lumen. arwr baruaut asgell
 Vreith edrých eidýn a breithell
 Goruchýd ý lav lofen
 Ar gynt a gwýdýl a phrýden.
 A chýnyho mwng bleid heb prenn
 Ený law gnavt gwýchlaut ene lenn.
 Prytwýf ný bei marw morem
 Deheuec gwenabwý. mab gwenn.

EMAN EDECHREU GORCHAN TUTWULCH.

* **F**ARYF angkynnnull angkyman dull ; twryf en agwed.
 Erac menwed. erac mawrwed. erac matyed.
 Pan ystyernn gwern e am gam gyrn. e am gamgled.
 E uoli ri. alluawr. peithliw racwed.
 Yd i gwoles ; ar hual tres tardei galled.
 Dýgochwiawr a chloi a phor ; a pherth a pher ;
 A rud uorua ac ý morua. ac ewýonydd
 A gwynheidýd kein edryssed.
 Trybedawt rawt rac ý devawt ; eil dal rossed.
 Taryaneu bann am dal hen banu bý edryssed.
 Bleid e vjwýt oed bleidyat ryt ený dewred.
 Pubell peleidýr pevyr prýt neidýr. o lwch nadred.
 Welyd ýd wýt gwelydon rwýt riein gared.
 Carut vreidvýw carwn dý vjw ; vut heywred.
 Camhwrawc darw kwýnaf dý varw. carut dýhed.
 Baran mor ýgkynhoryf gwýr. ý am gatpwill.
 Ynwau bran ýg kynwýt.
 Tardei donn gyvryngon gowýdawc byt.
 Ef gwrthodes ar llwýth peues ; ar lles pedýt
 Petwar lliwet. petwar milet miledawr byt.
 Aessawr ýn nellt allavýn eg wallt. un o bedror
 Gwr gwýllyas. o gyrn glas med meitin
 Gwr teithiawr o blith porfor porthloed bedin.
 Breeýth tutvwlich baranret dost. benongwaed gwin.
 Yr med a fawryf ýd aethant aeryf dros eu hawfin.
 Gwýalvan weith er cadw kývreith bu kývýewin.
 Kýnan kenon teithvýw o von. ar vreint gorllin.
 Tutvwlich kývwlich a oreu vwlich ar vann caereu.

* What follows is in the same handwriting with the first part of the Gododin.

Gan vynydawc bu atveillyawc eu gwiroden.
 Blwydŷn hiraeth er gwyr gatraeth am maeth ys men.
 En llavneu dur eu med en bur eu haualeu.
 Arŷf angkynnvl angkyman dull twryf neus kigleu.

AC E VELLY E TERVYNA. WEITHYON
 EDECHREU GWARCHAN ADEBON.

DY phell gwŷd aval o avall.
 Nŷ chŷnnŷd dŷual o dŷvall.
 Nŷ byd ehovŷn noeth en ŷagall ;
 Pawb pan rŷ dŷngir ŷt ball.
 Agarwn ŷ ef carei anreithgar.
 Nŷ byd marw dwŷweith ;
 Nŷt amsud ŷ vud eareith.
 Nŷ cheri gyfofni gyvŷeith.
 Emis emwŷthwas amwŷn.
 Am swrn am gorn kuhelŷn.
 En adef tangdef collit.
 Adef led buost lew en dŷd mit.
 Kudvŷt keissyessŷt keissyadon ;
 Mein uchel medel e alon.
 Dŷ ven ar warchan Adebom

E VELLY E TERVYNA GARCHAN ADEBON.
 EMA WEITHYON E DECHREU GORCHAN
 KYNVELYN.

PEI mi brŷtwn
 Pei mi ganwn ;
 Tardei warchan gorchegin.
 Gweilging torch trychdrwŷt
 Trychethin trychinfwrth.
 Kŷrchessit en avon

Kynn noe geinnŷon.
 Tyllei garn gaffon ;
 Rac carneu riwrhon.
 Rýveluodogŷon.
 Esgŷrn vŷrr vŷrrvach varchogŷon.
 Tyllei ýlvach
 Gwrŷt govurthŷach.
 Rŷt gwŷynn rae eingŷl
 Yawn llad. yawn vriwŷn vriwŷal.
 Rac canhwŷnawl cann.
 Lluc ýr duc dŷvel
 Disgŷnnŷal alel.
 Y bob dewr dŷ sel.
 Trwŷ hoel trwŷ hemin ;
 Trwŷ gibellawr a gemin.
 Ac eur ar dhrein
 A galar dwvŷn dŷvŷd ;
 Y wŷnnassed velŷn.
 E greu oe gŷlchŷn ;
 Keledic ewŷn.
 Med mŷgŷr melŷn.
 Eil greu oe gŷlchŷn ;
 Rac cadeu kŷnvelŷn.
 Kŷnvelŷn gasnar
 Yagwn bryffwn bar.
 Goborthŷat adar
 Ar denin dwŷar.
 Dŷrreith grad vorŷon ;
 Adan vordwŷt haelon.
 Kŷvret kerd wŷllyŷon ;
 Ar welling dirŷon.
 Teyrn tut anaw
 Ysmeu e gwynaw ;
 Enŷ vwŷf ý dŷd taw.

Gomyňyat gelyn ;
 Ehangsott orvyn.
 Gochawn kynl koinmyn ;
 Yw gwarchan kynvelyn.
 Gorchan kynvelyn kylchwy wylat ;
 Etvyn gwr gwned gwyned o wlat.
 Dychiannawr dewr dychianat.
 Eidyn gaer gleissyon glaer
 Kyverthrynneit.
 Koin dy on rui enys gworth
 Ruduolawt vod meirch
 Eithinyň neut ynt blennyd.
 Gwarchan kynvelyn ar ododin
 Neus goruc o dyn dogyn gymhwylleit.
 E wayw drwn orourcit am rodes
 Poet yr lles yw encit.
 Etmgyir e vab tecvann ;
 Wrth rif ac wrth rann wyr catvan
 Colovyn greit.
 Pan vrywyt arveu
 Tros benn cat vleidyeu
 Buan deu en dyd reit.
 Try wyr a thriveint a thrychant
 I vreithyell gatraeth yd aethant.
 Or sawl yt gryssyasant
 Uch med menestri ; namyn tri nyt atcorsant.
 Kynon a chadreith a chatlew o gatnant.
 A minheu oni creu dychiorant.
 Mab coel kerth vygwerth y a wnaethant ;
 O eur pur a dur ac aryant.
 Evnvet nyt nodet e cawssant ;
 Gwarchan kyrd kynvelyn kynnovant.

EMAN E TERVYNA GWARCHAN KYNVELYN.

*CANU VN CANIAWC A DAL POB AWDYL OR GODODIN HERWYD
BREINT YNG KERG AMRYSSON. TRI CHANU A THIRUGENT
A THRYCHANT ADAL POB VN OR GWARCHANEU. SEF A
CHAWS YN AM GOFFAN ENE GORCHANEU RIUKDI E GWYR
A AETHANT E GATRAETH. NOC A DELE GWE MYNET Y
EMNID HEB ARVEU. NY DELR BARD MYNET E AMRYSSON
HEB E GERD VONN. EMAN WRITHYON EDECHREU GWAR-
CHAN MAELDERW. TALYESSIN AE CANT AC AWDEL
BREINT IDAW. KEIMENT AC FODLEU E GODODIN OLL EI
DRI GWARCHAN YNG KERG AMRYSSON.

DOLEU deu ebyr am gaer.
Ymduhun am galch am glaer.
Gwibde a door adwyaer.
Clodryd keissidyd kyagut.
Brithwe arwe arwut.
Ruthyr anorthwe a uebir.
Adwy adodet ny debit.
Odef ynyas dof y wryt.
Dygwgei en aryf en esgut.
Hu tei en wlyd elwit.
Gwr a ret pan dychelwit.
Kywely krymdy krymdwyn.
Kyueiliw nac eiliw etvrwyn
Nac emniel dy dywal a therwyn.
Tervyn torret tec teithyawl
Nyt aruedauc e uolawt.
Diffryderas y vrasawt.
Molawt rin rymidhin rymenon.

* This rubric, with the Gwarchan Maelderw which follows, is the same handwriting with the last part of the Gododin. Both seem to be additions made by a different hand to the original MS.

Dÿssÿllel trech tra manon.
 Disgleiryawr ac archawr tal achon
 Ar rud dhreic fud pharaon.
 Kÿueillyawr en awel adawaon.
 Trengsÿd a gwÿdei neb ae eneu
 Y ar orthur teith teth a thedÿt.
 Menit a oegord mavr mur onwÿd.
 Ar vor ni dheli.
 Na chÿngwÿd gil na chÿngor
 Gordibleu eneit talachor
 Nÿt mwÿ rÿ uudÿt ÿ esgor.
 Esgor eidin rac dor.
 Kenan kein mur e ragor.
 Gossodes ef gledÿf ar glawd meiwÿr.
 Budic e ren enÿ
 Annavd wledic.
 Y gÿnnwithic
 Kÿnlas kÿnweis
 Dwnÿn dÿvÿnveia.
 Kÿchuech nÿ chwÿd kÿchwerw
 Kÿchvenÿches
 Kÿchwenÿchwÿ enlli weles.
 A lenwis miran mir edles.
 Ar ÿstre gan vore godemles.
 Hu tei idware ÿngorvÿnt
 Gwÿr goruÿnnaf rÿ annet.
 En llwrw rwÿdheu rÿ gollet.
 Collwÿd. medwÿd menwÿt.
 Gogled run ren rÿ dÿnnit.
 Gorthew am dÿchuel dÿchuelit.
 Gorwÿd mwÿ galwant no melwit.
 Am rwÿd am rÿ ÿstoffit.
 Ystofflit lib llain.
 Blin blaen blen blenwÿd.

Trybedavt y wledic e rwng drem dremrud
 Dremrýt ný welet y odeu dhogyn rýd.
 Ný welet y odeu dhogyn fýd
 Mor eredic dar digeryd.
 Kentaf digonir canwelw
 Kynnwythic lleithic llwyrdelw
 Kyn y olo goundelw
 Taf gwr mavr y wael maelderw.
 Delwat dieirydaf y errý par ar delw
 Rwyse rwyf bre
 Rymun gwlat rymun rymdyre.
 Ysgawl dhisgynnýawd wlawd gýnire
 Nac ýsgawt y redeo rý gre.
 Godiweud godiwes gwlat vre.
 Ný odiweud o vevyl veint gwre.

Da dývot adonwý adonwý am adausut.
 A wnelei vratwen gwnelut lladut llosgut
 Ný chetweist nac erthaf na chýnnor
 Ysgwn tref dý beuwel. ný weleis or mor
 Bwyr mor marchaue avei waeth no odgur.
 Trycan eurdorch a grýssýassant
 En amwyn breithell bu edrywant
 Ket rylade hwý wý ladassant
 Ahýt orfen být etmýc výdant.
 Ac or sawl a aytham o gýt garant.
 Tru namyn un gur nýt englyssant.
 Trycant eurdorchaue
 Gwned gar guaenauc
 Trychan trahaave
 Kyuun kyuarvave
 Trychan meirch godrud
 A grýssýws ganthud
 Trychwn a thrychant

Tru nýt atcorsant.
 Dýwal ýg cat kýniwng ýgkeni.
 Yg kývrang nýt oed dang as gwnehei
 Yn dýd gwyth nýt of weith gocholi.
 Baran baed oed bleidio mab oli.
 Ervessit gwin gwýdýr lestri llawn ;
 Ac en dýd camavn camp a wneei
 Y ar aruul cann kýnn oe dreghi.
 Calaned cochwed ae deui.
Pwýs blaen rýdre ferei ý gaden
 Dryll kedýr cat
 Kein crysgwýdyat.
 Bryt am gorlew
 Diechwith lam
 Y orwýlam
 Nat rý gígleu
 Ef gwneei gwýr llydw
 A gwraged gwýdw
 Kýnn oe agheu.
 Breint mab bleidgi
 Rac ýsberi
 Y beri greu.
Kein guodeo e celyo ery výhýr
 O hanav ar a fýsgut
 Af eirýangut.
 Pan esgýnnei baub ti disgýnnvt.
 Cenei gwin gwaet meirw meint a wanut.
 Teir blýned a phedeir
 Tutet en vavr ýtuaer
 Asgýmmyrr hut
 Ath uodi gwas ným gwerth na thechut
 Présent kýuadraud oed breichýaul glut.
Pan gyrchei ýg kýwlat e glot oed anvonave
 Ef dilydei win gwr eurdorchauc

Ef rodei gloywdull glan y
 Ardwyei can wr arwr mýnas
 Anvonave cissýllut alltut mar
 Un maban e gian o dra bar
 Ný sathravt gododin ar glavr
 Pan vei no llif llymach nebaut.
Angor deor dain sarff sarffwý graen
 Anýsgoget vaen. blaen bedin arall
 Arlwý treis tra chýnnivýn.
 Rwý gobwrý gordwýlain.
 Enwir ýt elwir oth gýwir werthret.
 Restor rwyfýadur. mvr pob kýnyeith.
 Tutvwlich treissic aer caer o dileith.
Angor deor dain sarph saffwý grain. blaen bedin
 Enwir ýt elwir oth gýwir gverit.
 Kewir. ýth elwir oth kýwir werthret.
 Rector rwyvyadur mur pob kiwet.
 Meryn mab madýeith mat ýth anet.
Aches guolouý glasvleid duuyr dias dull.
 Angor deor dain anýsgoc vaen ein blaen bedin
 Let rud leuir a meirch a gwýr rac gododin
 Re cw gýuarch kýwuýrein
 Bard kemre tot tarth rac garth merin.
Scwýt dan wodef. ný ýstýngei
 Rac neb wyneb cared erythuaccei
 Dirýeit o eirch meirch ýg kýndor
 Aur gwryavr hein gwaewawr kelin creudei.
 Pan wanet ýg kýueillt ef gwanei
 Ereill nýt oed amevýl ýt a dýcei.
 Dývit en cadwryt kein asmyccei
 Pan dýdut kýhuran clotuan mordei.
Geu ath diwedus tutleo
 Na deliis meirch neb marchlew
 Kený vaccet am býrth amporth

Oed cadarn e gledyual ynŷorth
 Ur rwŷ ysgeinnŷei ŷ onn o bedrŷholl
 Llav ŷ ar vein erch mŷgedorth.

Ardwynef adef eidun gwalat.

Gwae ni rac galar ac avar gwastat.
 Pan doethan deon o dineidin
 Parth deetholwŷl pob doeth wlat.
 Yg kywŷrŷsed a lloegŷr lluyd amhat.
 Nav ugeint am bob vn am beithŷnat.
 Ardemyŷl meirch a seirch a seric dillat
 Ardŷwei waetnerth e gerth or gat.

O osgord mŷnŷdauc pan grŷssŷassant.

Gloew dull e am drull ŷt gŷnuaethant.
 O ancwŷn mŷnŷdauc handit tristlawn vŷ mŷrŷt.
 Rwg e rŷgolleis ŷ om gwir garant
 O drŷchan curdorchauc a grŷssŷŷws gatraeth
 Tru namen vn gwr nŷt anghassant.

Goegord gododin e ar ravn rin.

Meirch eiliv eleirch a seirch gwehin.
 Ac ŷg kŷnnor llu lliwet diagin
 En amwŷn called a med eidin.
 O gussŷl mŷnŷdawc
 Trossassei ysgrŷwdawr.
 Kwŷdassei lafnavr
 Ar grannaur gwin.
 Wŷ ceri gon gwŷlaes diagin.
 Nŷ phorthassan warth wŷr nŷ thechŷn.

Neut eryueis ŷ ued ar ŷg kerdet

Gwinuaeth rac catraeth ŷn un gwaret
 Pan ladhei ac lavnawr ynŷsogoet
 Yn dayr nŷt oed wael men ŷt welet
 Nŷt oed hŷll ŷdellŷll en emwaret.
 Atwŷthic soŷndauc madauc eluet.

Pan dec ŷ cyuarchant nŷt oed hoedŷl diano

Dialgur aruon cŷrchei eur ceinyo arurhyat
Urython browys meirch cynon.

Leech leud ud tut leu ure

Gododin stre stre

Ancat ancat cŷngor cŷngor

Temestyl trameryn lestyr trameryn lu

Heidilyaun lu meidilyaun let lin lu

O dindŷwyt en dŷowu

Saiyt grugyn irac taryf trun tal briv bu.

Eur ar mur caer crisguitat

Dair caret na hair air mlodyat

Un S saxa secisiar argounduit

Adar bro unal pelloid mirein

Nys adraud auo byv o dam gueinieit

Liu o dam lun luch liuanat

Nys adraud a uo bin in dit plainueit

Na bei cinaual cinelueit.

Dim guoru ediu o adam neimin

Un huc an guoloet guoreu edlinet

Em ladaut lu maur i guert i adraut.

Ladaut map niuthon o eurdorchogyon

Cant o deyrnet hit pan grimbuiller bu

Guell prit pan aeth canwyr y gatraeth

Ord eilth gur guinuaeth callon ehelaeth

Oed gur luit einim oed luric tainim

Ord girth oed cuall ar geuin e gauall

Ny wisguis imil i mil luit heinim

I guaiu ae yscuit nac gledyf nae gyllell

No neim ab nuithon gur auei well.

Tra merin iodeo trileo

Yg caat tri guaid (franc) fraidus leo

Bribon a guoreu bar deo

Gnaut iar fisiolin am diffin gododin

Im blain trin terhid rei

Gnaut i lluru alan buan bithei
 Gnaut rac teulu deor em discinhei
 Gnaut mab golistan cen nei bei
 Guledic i tat induit a lauarei
 Ganut ar les minidauc scuitaur trei
 Guaurud rac ut eidin uruei.

Ni forthint ueiri molut muet
 Rac trin riallu trin orthoret
 Tebihic tan teryd drui cinneuet.
 Diu maurth guisgassant eu cein duhet
 Diu merchyr bu guero eu cit unet
 Diu yeu cennadeu amodet
 Diu guener calanet a ciuriuet
 Diu sadurn bu dedurnn eu cit gueithret
 Diu sul laueneu rud a at ranhet.
 Diu llun hýt benn clun guset lungualet
 Nys adrand Gododin guedy lludet
 Hir rac pebyll madauc pan atcorhet.

Diagynsit in trum in alauoed dwyrem
 Cintebic e celeo erit migam
 Guannannon guirth med guryt mui hiam
 Ac guich fodiauc guichauc inham
 Eithinin uoleit map bodu at am.

Guir gormant aethant cennin
 Gwinweith a medweith oedyn
 O ancwyn mynydauc
 Anthuem cim inruinauc
 O goll gur gunet rin
 Mal taran nem tarhei scuytaur
 Rac rynnauð eithinin.

Moch aruireith i meitit pan cis
 Cenerein i midin odouis
 In towys inilin
 Rac cant em guant ceseuin

Oed mor guanauc idinin
 Mal inet med neu win
 Oed mor diachar
 Yt wanci esgar
 Uid att guanar gurthyn
Moch aruireit i more
 Icinim apherým rac stre
 Bu ciuarch gueir guiat
 Igcin or or cat
 Ciusillt ar garat
 Init gene
 Buguolut minut bu lee
 Bu guanar gueilging gwrymde.
Guelet e lauanaur en liwet
 In ciuamuin gal galet
 Rac goduryf y aessaure godechet
 Techin rac eidin vre uruiet
 Meint a gaffeilau nyt atcoryet
 O hanau cuir oed arnav ac canet
 Cin dinnyauc calc drei pan grinieo grinieo
 Nit atwanei ri guanei ri guanet
 Oed menyh gwedy cwyn i escar
 Icimlian oed guennin hic caraitet
 A chin i olo atan titguet daiar
 Dirlishei etar med met.
Huitreuit clair cinteiluaut
 Claer cleu na clair
 Air uener sehic am sut
 Seic sic sac adleo gogyuurd gogymrat
 Edili edili ni puillyat
 Nys adraud gododin in dit pleigbeit
 Na bei cinhauel citeluaut.
Llafnaur let rud laim cinach lud
 Guron guorut y maran laim gur leidyat

Laguen udat stadal vleidiat bleid ciman
 Luarth teulu laur in ladu
 Cinoidalu ni bu guan
 Enuir ith elwir od gwir guereit
 Rector liuidur mur pob kyvyeith
 Tutvwlich treissic hair caer godileit.
Kyuaruu ac ac erodu leidiat lu
 — ero ný bu ac cihoit ac i hero ni bu
 Hero ciued guec guero
 Gnissint gueuilon ar e helo
 Nit oed ar les bro bot ero
 Ni cillas taro trin let un ero
 Traus ý achaus liuir delo
Ef guant tra trigant echassaf
 Ef ladhei auet ac eithaf
 Oid guiu e mlaen llu llarahaf
 Godolei o heit meirch e gayaf
 Gochore brein du ar uur
 Caer cein bei ef arthur
 Rug ciuin uerthi ig disur
 Ig kunnor guernor guaur
Erdyledam canu icinon cigueren
 In guauth ac cin bu diuant dileit aeron
 Riuesit i loflen ar pen erirhon
 Luit em rannuit guoreu buit i igluion
 Ar les minidauc marchauc maon
 Em dodes itu ar guaiu galon
 Ar gatraeth oed fraith eurdorchogyon
 Wý guenuit lledint seuiogion
 Oed ech en temýr treis canaon
 Oed odit imit o barth urython
 Gododin o bell guell no chenen
Erdiledaf canu ciman cafa
 In cetwir am gatraeth ri guanaid britret

Britgue ad guiar sathar sanget
 Segit guid gunet dial am dal med
 O galanet ciuei riget
 Nis adraud cipno gwedi kyffro cat
 Ceuei cimun idau ciui daeret.

Llithyessit adar ada am edismicaf

Edeuuniat eithuauat aruhicat efguisgus
 Aur ig cinnor gaur ig cin uaran odeiuniat
 Ballauc tal gellauc cat tridid engiriaul
 Erlinaut gaur arth arwynaul ar guigiat
 Guor vlodiat riallu erigliariat
 Hir lu cein bu gipno mab guengat.

Erdiledaf canu ciman ci guerunit

Llawen llogell bit budit
 Dit di.*

* Seems unfinished.

IV.

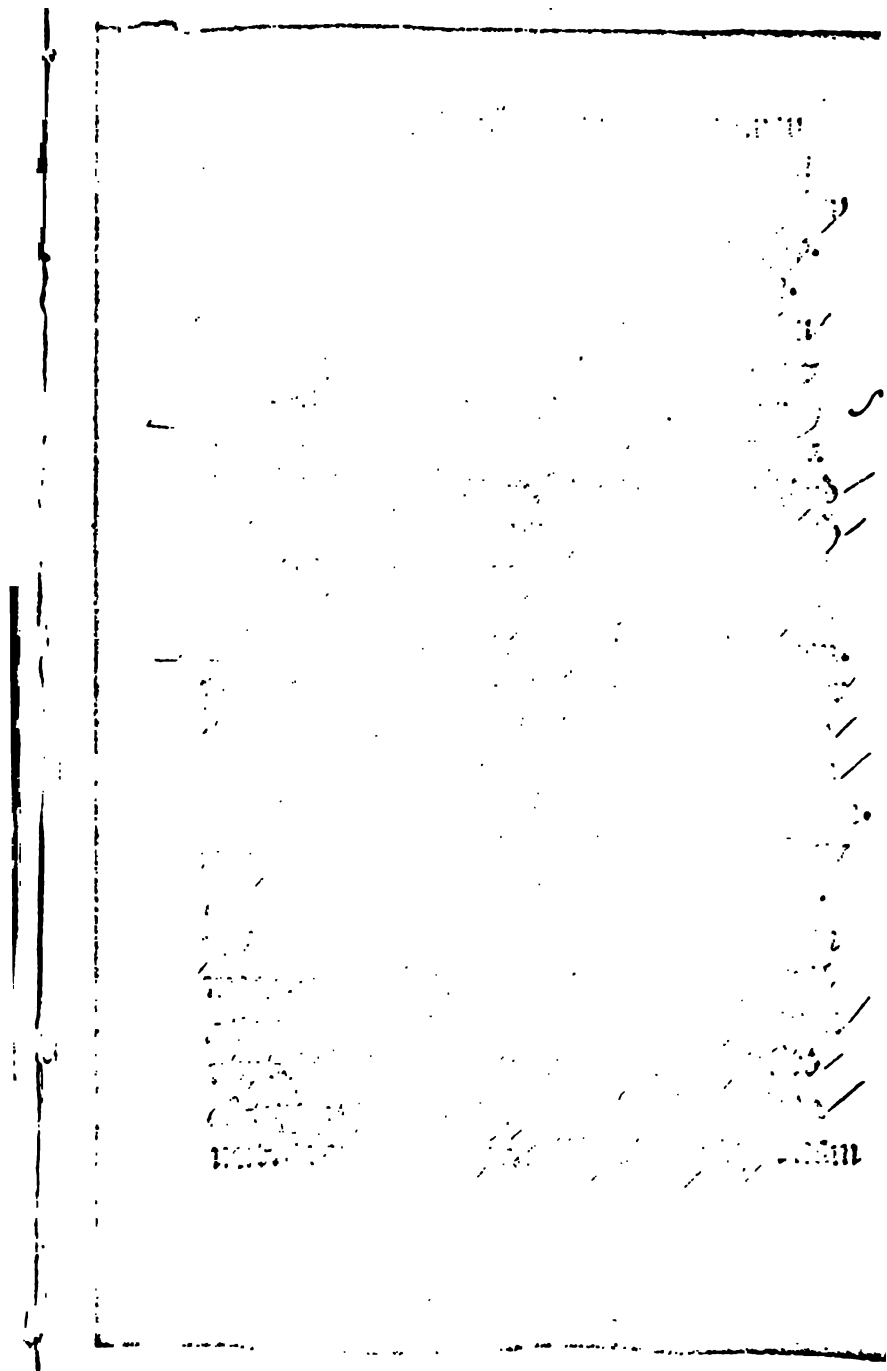
THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN.

A MS. OF THE BEGINNING OF THE 14TH CENTURY, IN THE
HERGWET COLLECTION, THE PROPERTY OF W. W. E.
WYNN, ESQ. OF PENIARTH, M.P.

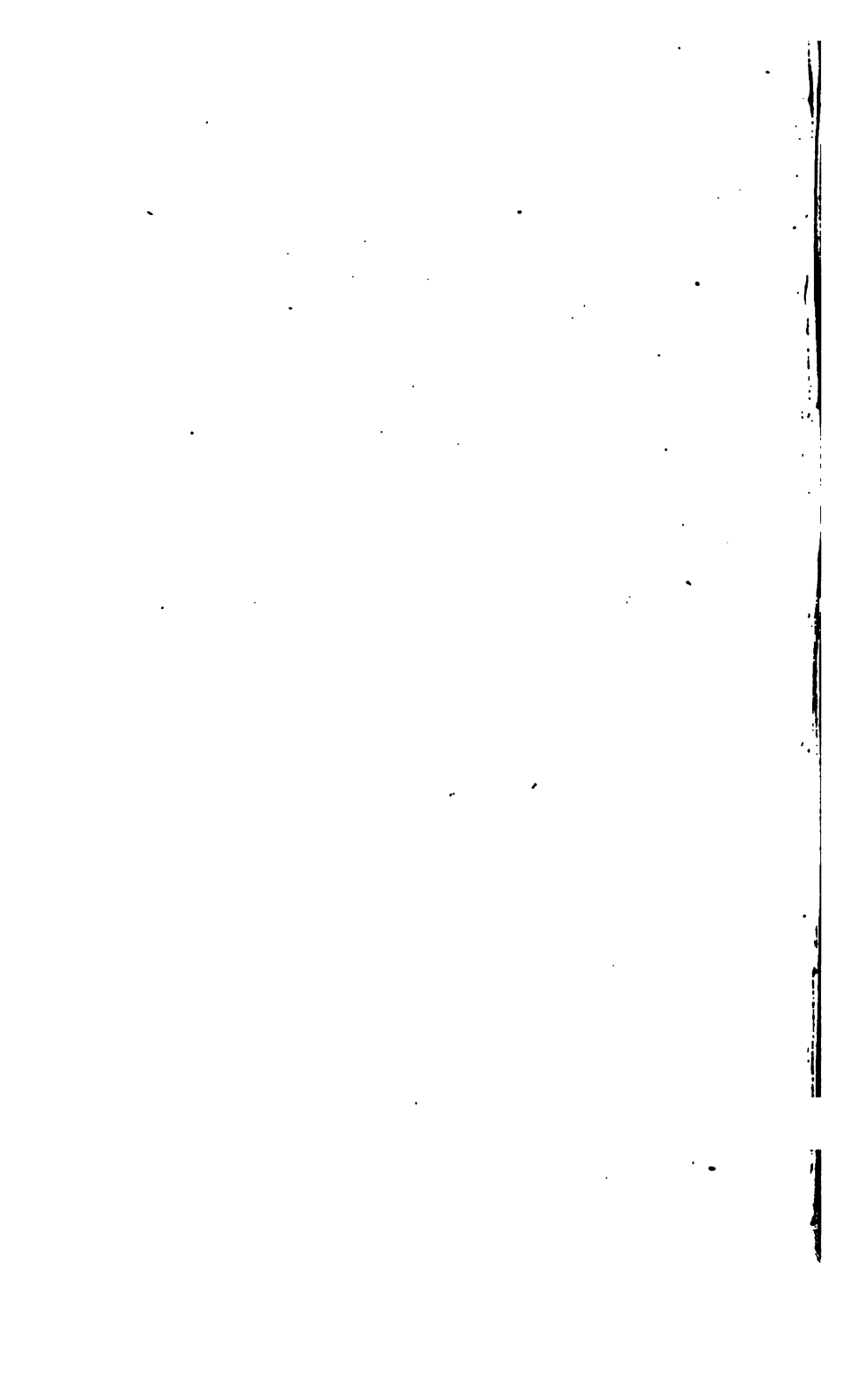
I.

Ps. 1. a. *Gan iedyd gan elestron.
Ry ganhymdeith achgysson.
Blgydyn yg kaer ofanhon.
Gyf hen gyf newyd. Gyf g'ion.
Gyf llgyr gyf syngyr keion.
Dy gofi dyhen vrython.
Ggydyl kyl diuerogyon.
Medut medlon.
Gyf bard ny rifafi eillon.
Gyf sy' lly' gyf sy' amrysson.
Syhei arahei arahei nys medei.
Si ffradyr yn y fradri.
Pos beirdein bronrein a dyfei.
A deuhont uch medlestri.
A ganhont gam vardoni.
A geissont gyfar'us nys deubi.

* The MS. as it at present exists, is defective, a leaf being apparently wanting both at the beginning and at the end. It therefore begins in the middle of a poem. A complete copy of this poem will be found in the Red Book of Hergest.



Side of a Page from The Book of Taliessin. (Folio 13.)



Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 A góedy hynny digoni.
 Brithuyt abyt dyuyaci.
 Nac eruyn ti hedóch nyth vi.
 Ren nef rymawyr dy wedi.
 Rac ygres rym góares dy voli.
 Ri Rex gle am gogyfarch yn geluyd.
 A weleisti dñs fortis.
 Darogan dófyn dñi
 Budyant uffern.
 Hic nemo in per pgenie.
 Ef dillygúys ythóryf dñs uirtutu.
 Kaeth naót kynnullóys estis iste est.
 Achyn buassón asvmæi
 Arnaf bóyf derwyn y duv diheu.
 Achyn mynhóyf derwyn creu.
 Achyn del ewynurió ar vyggeneu.
 Achyn vyg hyfalle ar y lllathen preu.
 Poet ym hencit ydagfedeu.
 Abreid om dyweit llythyr llyfreu.
 Kystud dygyn góody góely agheu.
 Ar saól agigluen vymbardgyfreu.
 Ry prynóynt wlat nef adef goreu.

II

MARVNAT Y VIL VEIR.

Fol. 1. a.

ARCHAF wedi yr trindaót.
 Ren am rothóyr dyvolaót.
 O ryret pressent periglaót.
 An góeith an reith góyth gogyffraót.
 Yd edryfynt saint sef kiódaót.
 Rex nef bóyf ffraeth o honaót.
 Kyn yscar vy eneit am knavt.
 Rymawyr ym pa ym pechaót.

Aly cirolet rac ried.
 Bydgyf or trindaſt trugared.
 Iolaf rybechaf eluyd gŕaed.
 Naſ rad nef neſtic toruood.
 A decuet ſeint ſeic ſeithoed.
 Gŕhydrych ryfyd ieithoed.
 Morheic mat gynnyd kyhoed.
 Nifer awyl Duſ trychoed.
 Yn nef yn dayar yn diwed.
 Yn yg yn ehag yn ygwed.
 Ygcorff yn eneit yn hagwed.
 Pell pŕyll rac rihyd racwed.
 Athiolaf wledic wlat hed.
 Poet ym heneit ym buched.
 Yn tragywyd ygkynted
 Yn gŕas nef nym gomed.

BESTYL a merthyri.
 Gŕerydon gŕedwon gofri.
 A ſelyf Duſ a ſerui.
 Glan ieith glan teith dyteithi.
 Ac yn duun glas dyfyd imi.
 Hyt pan rychatgyf vynteithi.
 Nifer auuant glan lŕys
 Gradeu eur golofneu eglŕys.
 Ar meint traethadur a traethŕys
 Sywedyd llyfreu llŕyrlŕys.
 Rac gŕerin digarat diŕys.
 Boet ym heneit y amdiffynnŕys.

NIFER a uuant yn aghyffret
 Uffern oer gŕerin gŕaretret.
 Hyt pymhoes byt.
 Hyt pan dillygŕys Crist keithiwet.

O dŷfyn ueis affŷys abret.
 Meint dyduc Duó trŷy nodet.
 Dŷy vil veib o plant llia.
 A bimatū et infra.
 A ledeint yr amistra
 Edris ertri kila.
 Decraŷn rachel gŷelsit pla.
 Dybi ierosolima.

QIFER seint amoriga.
 Anifer yn dull toronia.
 A thoraŷ trachaer roma.
 A poli ac alexandria.
 A garanŷys ac indra.
 Tres partes diuicia.
 Asicia affrica europa.

QIFER seint capharnaŷm. marituen anaim
 A zabulon a cisuen a ninifen a neptalim.
 In dubriactus a zorim.
 Yndi y proffŷydŷys Crist vab meir verch ioachim.
 O artemhyl pen echen pan ym.

QIFER seint erechalde.
 Clot pell castell maria.
 Nat attorroed sylloe
 Eclie retunde
 Phalatie cesarie.
 Amanion amabute.
 A dyffrynoed bersabe.
 A chyncret gŷyr cartasine.
 A reithuoryon retŷnde.
 Ieithoed groec a efrei
 A lladin gŷyr lacharte.

QIFER seint enugnyeit.
 Deŵrwyŵr echeurin eu pleit.
 Rac rihyd rŵysc uoleit.
 Ketwyŵr neb cu kyneircheit.
 Yn yg yn ehag ym pop reit.
 Bŵynt dinas in corff ac yn heneit.

QIFER seint sicomorialis
 A deproffani ynya.
 Ar meint glan a vendigŵys
 Dŵfyr gŵin gŵyr al distryŵya.
 Ac eiraŵl ei urdaŵl pŵya.
 Dan syr seint ryseilŵya.

QIFER seint a deily goror.
 Effectus re inferior.
 A superare superior.
 Ac armonim a thyfor.
 A dyffryn enor a segor.
 A chartago maŵr a minor.
 Ac ynys gŵyr terwyn mor.

QIFER seint ynys prydein.
 Ac iwerdou adŵyn ran.
 Toruod gŵeithredoed mirein.
 A gredis a gŵeinis y genhyn.

QIFER seint sened anchwant.
 O Duw dewin darogant.
 Ym pop ieith ym prydant.
 Ygkylch eluyd y buant.
 Ar meint doethur a darogan
 Crist achyn dybei dybuant.

NIFER seint oriente.
 A chyfundast kidast iude.
 Ieithoed groec ac efrei.
 A lladin gŷr llacharte.

SEITH vgeint seith vgeint seith cant o seint
 A seith mil a seith dec vgeint
 Nouember nifer aduunant.
 Trŷ verthyri mat doethant.
 Pŷmthec vgeint seint a uuant.
 A their mil morialis plant.
 Hijs decembris uch carant.
 Tra phen Jessu dichiorant.

DEUDEG mil yny gyman
 A gredŷs trŷ lef ieuau.
 Golychan gobrynant van.
 Yn nefoed nys digofant.

DAG mil seint a aruolles
 Bedyd a chrefyd achyffea.
 Yr goleith poen poploed gŷrea.
 Vffern oer y hachlea.
 Os dofyd ryndigonea.
 Trŷ pen pedyr perit anllea.

QUI venerunt angli
 In natale dñi
 Mediai nocte in laudem
 Cum pastoribus in bethleem.
 Niuem angli de celo
 Cum michaele archanglo
 Qui precedunt precelio
 Erga animas in mundo.

Am niuem angeli.
 Precedunt confirmati.
 Vnistrati baptizati.
 Usque in diem iudicii.
 Quando fuit Christus crucifixus ut sibi
 Ipsi placuisset. venissent ibi in aóxilium.
 Plusquam duodecim legiones angelorum
 Toto orbe terrarum.
 Jesus Christus uidentem in agonia in mundo.
 Vt sint nostri auxilium
 Duodecim milia militiam
 Ante tribunal stantem.
 Qui laudantie laudantium
 Tues mores rex regum.

DIFER auu ac auyd
 Vch nef is nef meint yssyd.
 Ar meint a gredóys ygkywyd.
 A gredis tróy ewyllis dofyd.
 Meint ar lit tróy yrodyd.
 Trugar duó dygerenhyd.
 An bóyr gúar anwar góledic.
 Nyth godóyf kyn bóyf diennic.
 Tost yt góyn pop colledic.
 Ffest yd haól eissywedic.
 Ny reha bryt ryodic.
 O ryret present pan óyf dic.
 Traethaf pan vydaf yggro
 O ossymdeith osepio
 A ryfyr o merthyr elo.
 Yn edryfynt seint segerno.
 O eir pechaót pan ymbo.
 Dim uch dim meint am clyho.

III.

BUARCH BEIRD.

Fol. 2. a. **G**DYMPEILLI oet ympóyllat.
 Y veird brython prydest ofer.
 Ymryorsseu ymryorsed.
 Digaón gofal y gofangord.
 Gyf eissygpren kyfyg ar gard.
 Buarth beird ar nys gýpo.
 Pymtheg mil drostaó.
 Yny gymhóyssaó.
 Gyf kerdolyat. Gyf keinyat claer.
 Gyf dur gyf dryó.
 Gyf saer gyf syó.
 Gyf sarff gyf serch yd ymgestaf.
 Nyt gyf vard syn yn aryfreidaó.
 Pan gan keinyeit canu ygkof.
 Nyt ef wnafut gy ryfed vchon.
 Handit ami eu herbyniaó.
 Mal aruoll dillat heb laó.
 Val ymsaó yd llyn heb naó.
 Tyrui aches ehofyn ygrad.
 Uchel ygáed mordóyt trefyd.
 Creic am wanec. órth vaótr trefnat.
 An clut yscrut escar nodyat.
 Creic pen perchen pen anygnat.
 Yn góna medut meddaó medyd.
 Gyf kell gyf dell gyf datweirlet.
 Gyf logell kerd gyf lle ynnyet.
 Karaf y goróyd a goreil clyt.
 A bard a bryt ny pryn yret.
 Nyt ef caraf amryssonyat.
 A geibyl keluyd ny meued med.

Madŵs mynet yr ymdiot
 A cheluydeit am geluydyt.
 Achamelwm kystŵm kywlat.
 Bugeil broced porthoed neirthyat.
 Mal ymdeith heb troet y gat.
 Eri vynnei ymdeith heb troet.
 Eri vagei kneuha heb goet.
 Mal keissaŵ bydueid yg gruc.
 Mal peireint aureith ynuut.
 Mal goegord lluyd heb pen.
 Mal porthi anlut ar ken.
 Mal grynniaŵ tyndei o vro.
 Mal haedu awyr a bach.
 Mal eirach a gŵaet yscall.
 Mal gŵneuthur goleu y dall.
 Mal docni dillat ynoeth.
 Mal tannu engŵyn ar traeth.
 Mal porthi pyscaŵt ar laeth.
 Mal toi neuad a deil.
 Mal lladu llyry a gŵycil.
 Mal todi dyfet rac geir.
 Gyf bard neuad. Gyf kyŵ kadeir.
 Digonaf y veird llafar llesteir.
 Kyn vy argyŵrein ym garŵ gyfloc.
 Ryprynhom ni an llocyth tydi vab meir.

IV.

ADUVYNEU TALIESSIN.

Fol. 2. b.

ATUYN rin rypenynt i ryrot.
 Arall atŵyn pan vyd Duŵ dymgŵaret.
 Atŵyn kyfed nŵy gomed gogyffret.
 Arall atŵyn y am kyrn kyfyfet.
 Atŵyn nud ud bleid naf.

Arall atŷyn hael gŷyl golystaf.
 Atŷyn aeron yn amser kynhacaf.
 Arall atŷyn gŷenith ar galaf.
 Atŷyn heul yn ehŷybyr yn nŷyfra.
 Arall atŷyn rythalhŷyr aede.
 Atŷyn march mygvras mangra.
 Arall atŷyn dilŷyŷhŷe.
 Atŷyn chwant ac aryant amaerŷy.
 Ar. at. dyvorŷyn modrŷy.
 Atŷ. eryr ar lan llyr pan llanhŷy.
 Ar. at. gŷylein yn gŷarŷy.
 Atŷyn march ac eurgalch gylchŷy.
 Ar. at. aduŷyn yn adŷy.
 At. eynaŷn medit ŷ liaŷa.
 Ar. at. kerdaŷr hael hygnaŷa.
 At. mei y gogen ac eaŷa.
 Ar. at. pan vyd hinhaŷa.
 Atŷ. reith a pherpheith neithiaŷr.
 Ar. at. kyflŷyn a garhaŷr.
 At. bryt ŷrth penyt periglaŷr.
 Ar. at. dydŷyn y allaŷr.
 At. med ygkynted y gerdaŷr.
 Ar. at. am terwyn toryf vaŷr.
 At. cleiric catholic yn eglŷya.
 Ar. at. enefyd yn nouadŷya.
 At. plŷyf kymrŷydŷy atowya.
 Ar. at. yn amser paradŷya.
 At. lloer llewychaŷt yn eluyd.
 Ar. at. pan vyd da dymgofyd.
 At. haf ac araff hirdyd.
 Ar. at. a threidaŷ o geryd.
 At. blodeu ar warthaf perwyd.
 Ar. at. a chreaŷdyr kerenhyd.
 At. didryf ewic ac elein.

Ar. at. ewynaŵc am harchuein.
 At. lluarth pan llŵyd y genhin.
 Ar. at. katawarth yn egin.
 At. edystystyr ygkebystyr lletrin.
 Ar. at. kyweithas a brenhin.
 At. gleŵ nŵy goleith gogywec.
 Ar. at. ellein gymraec.
 At. gruc pan vyd ehoec.
 Ar. at. morua ywarthec.
 At. tymp. pan dyn lloe llaeth.
 Ar. at. ewynaŵc marchogaeth.
 Ac ys imi atŵyn nyt gŵaeth.
 A that bual ŵrth tal medueith.
 At. pysc yny lyn llywyaŵt.
 Arall at. y oreilŵ gwaryhaŵt.
 At. geir a lefeir y trindaŵt.
 Ar. at. rypenynt y pechaŵt.
 Aduŵyn haf or aduŵyndaŵt.
 Kerenhyd a dofyd dydbraŵt.

V.

Fol. 4. b.

DEUS duŵ delwat.
 Gŵledic gŵaed neirthyat.
 Crist Jessu gŵyliat.
 Rŵysc rihyd amnat.
 Aduelach kaffiat.
 Nym gŵnel heb ranned.
 Moli dy trugared.
 Nŵy dyfu yma.
 Gŵledic dy gynna.
 Nŵy dyfu nŵy dyfyd.
 Neb kystal a douyd.
 Nŵy ganet yn dyd plŵyŵ.
 Neb kystal a Duŵ.

Nac nyt adef.
 Neb kystal ac ef.
 Vch nef is nef.
 Nyt gŵledic namyn ef.
 Vch mor is mor.
 Ef an creŵya.
 Pan dyffo deŵa.
 Ef an gwnaho maŵr trŵa.
 Dyd braŵt yn echwrya.
 Kennadeu o drŵa.
 Gŵynt a mor. a than.
 Lluchet a tharyan.
 Eiryf ab gŵengan.
 Llŵyth byt yg griduan.
 Ergelaŵr. dygetaŵr llaŵhethan.
 Ergelhaŵr mor a syr.
 Pan discynho pater.
 Y dadyl ae nifer.
 A chyrn gopetror.
 Ac ennynu mor.
 Llŵyth byt llosetaŵr.
 Hyny uŵynt marwaŵr.
 Lloŵcaŵt ynyal ran.
 Rac y vaŵr varan.
 Ef tynho aches.
 Rac y varanres.
 Diffurn dyd regea.
 Gŵae ae harhoes.
 Ef tardho talaŵr.
 Terdit nef y laŵr.
 Gŵynt rud dygetaŵr.
 Ech y gadŵynaŵr.
 Neu byt mor wastat.
 Mal pan great.

Seith pedyr ae dywaŷt.
 Dayar diwarnaŷt.
 Dywaŷt duó sadórn
 Dayar yn vn flórn.
 Sadórn vore róyd.
 In gónaho ny culóyd.
 Tir bydaŷt tywyd.
 Góynt y todo góyd.
 Ebryn pop dyhed.
 Pan losco mynyded.
 Atuyd triganed
 A chyrn rac rihed
 Kyfoethaŷc ae henuyn.
 Mor. a tir. a llyn.
 Atuyd cryn dygryn.
 A dayar gychwyn.
 Ac uch pop mehyn.
 A maró mein uudyn.
 Eryf argelóch.
 Ac enýnnu llóch
 Ton aghyolóch.
 Taryan ymrythóch.
 Teithyaŷc afar.
 Ac eryf tróy alar.
 Ac enynnu tróy var
 Rwg nef a dayar.
 Pan dyffo trindaŷt
 Ymaes maestaŷt.
 Llu nef ymdanaŷ.
 Llóyth llydan attaŷ.
 Kyrd a cherdoryon
 A chathleu egylyon.
 Drychafant o vedeu.
 Eirant o dechreu.

Eirant káu coet.
 Ar gymeint adoet.
 A rewinyŷys mor.
 A wnant maŷr gaŷr.
 Pryt pan dyffo
 Ef ae gŷahano.
 Y saól a no meu.
 Ymchoelant o deheu.
 A digonŷy kamwed.
 Ymchaelent y perthgled.
 Ponyt erlys dy gyfreu.
 A lefeir dy eneu
 Dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu
 Yn tywyll heb leueneru.
 Ac ym oed y ereu.
 Ac ym oed i ieithu.
 Ac ym oed i ganwlat
 Ac eu cant lloneit.
 Canuet gŷlat pressent.
 Nŷ bum heb gatwent.
 Oed mynych kyfar chwerŷ
 Y rof eim kefynderŷ.
 Oed mynych kyrys cŷydat
 Y rof y am kywlat.
 Oed mynych kyfiafan.
 Y rofi ar truan.
 Am goryŷ hŷn vyth.
 Nym gŷnaei dyn byth.
 Am gyrrŷys ygcroc
 A wydŷn yn oc.
 Am gyrrŷys ym pren.
 Dipynŷys vympen.
 Tafas ti vyn deutroet.
 Mor tru eu hadoet.

Tanaŷ dyr boenet.
 Escyrn vyn traet.
 Tanaŷ dy vyn dŷy vreich
 Ny ny dybyd eu beich.
 Tanaŷ dy vyn dŷy yscŷyd.
 Handit mor dyuyd.
 Tanaŷ dyr cethron
 Ymy ŷn vvg callon.
 Tanaŷ dy gethraŷt.
 Y rŷg vyn deu lygat.
 Tanaŷ yr da allat
 Coron drein ym iat.
 Tanaŷ dy oestru
 A wanpŷyt vyn tu.
 Teu yŷ chitheu.
 Mal yr yŷch llaŷ deheu.
 Iŷch nŷ byd madeu
 Vy gwan a bereu.
 A wledic ny wydyein.
 Pan oed ti a grogein.
 Gŷledic nef gŷledic pop tut
 Nŷ wydein ni grist tut vyhut.
 Bei ath ŷybydein.
 Crist athathechein.
 Nyt aruollir gŷat
 Gan lŷyth eissyfflat.
 Digonsaŷchi anuat
 Yn erbyn dofydyat.
 Can mil eglylon
 Yssyd imi yn tyston.
 A doeth ym kyrchaŷ
 Gŷedy vvg crogaŷ.
 Ygcroc yn greulet.
 Myhun ym gŷaret.

Yn nefoed bu cryt.
 Pan ym crogyssit.
 Pan orelwisk eli
 Dy culŷyd vch keli.
 A chenŷch deu ieuau
 Ragof y deu gynran.
 A deu lyfyr yn ach llaŷ
 Yn eu darlleaŷ.
 Nys deubi ryrys
 Rygossaŷy rygossya.
 Ac aŷch bi wynnyeith
 Gŷerth aŷch ynuyt areith.
 Kayator y dyleith
 Arnaŷch y vffern lleith
 Crist Jessu uchel ryseilas trychamil blŷydyned
 Er pan yttyŷ ym buched.
 Ac eil mil kyn croc.
 Yt lewychi enoc.
 Neu nyt atwen drut
 Meint eu heissillut.
 Gŷlat pressent yth ermut.
 A chyt aŷch bei odit.
 Trychan mil blŷydyned namyn vn
 Oricodit buched tragywyd.

VI.

ARYMES PRYDEIN VAUR.

Fol. 6. a. **D**YGOGAN awen dygobryssyn.
 Maraned a meued ahed genhyn.
 A phennaeth ehelaeth affraeth vnbyn.
 Agŷedy dyhed anhed ympop mehyn.
 Gŷyr gŷychyr yntrydar kasnar degyn.
 Escut yggofut ryhyt diffyn.

Gŵaethyl gŵyr hyt gaer weir gŵasgaraŵt allmyn.
 Gŵnahaŵnt goruoled gŵedy gŵehyn.
 A chymot kymry agŵyr dilyn.
 Gŵydyl iwerdon mon aphrydyn.
 Cornŵ achludŵys eu kynnŵys genhyn.
 Atporyon uyd brython pan dyorfyn.
 Pell dygoganher amser dybydyn.
 Teyrned abonhed eu gorescŵn.
 Gŵyr gogled ygkynted yn eu kylchyn.
 Ymperued eu racwed ydiscynnyn.

DYSGOGAN myrdin kyferuyd hyn.
 Yn aber perydon meiryon mechteyrn.
 A chyny bei vn reith lleith a gŵynyn.
 O vn cwyllis bryt yd ymŵrth uynnyn.
 Meiryon eu tretheu dychynnullyn.
 Igktoed kymry nat oed a telhyn.
 Yssyd ŵr dylyedaŵc alefeir hyn.
 Nŵ dyffei atalei ygkeithiwet.
 Mab meir maŵr a eir pryt na thardet.
 Rac pennaeth saesson ac eu hoffed.
 Pell bŵynt kychmyn ŵ ŵrtheyrn gŵyned.
 Ef gyrhaŵt allmyn y alltuded.
 Nys arhaodŵy neb nys diocs dayar.
 Ny wydnt py treiglynt ympop aber.
 Pan prynasant danet trŵy flet called.
 Gan hors ahegys oed yng eu ryssed.
 Eu kynnyd bu ŵrthym yn an uonhed.
 Gŵedŵ rin dilein keith ym ynuer.
 Dechymyd moddaŵ maŵr wiraŵt o ved.
 Dechymyd aghen aghcu llawer.
 Decymyd anaŵlcu dagreu gŵraged.
 Dychyfroy etgyllaeth pennaeth lletfer.
 Dechymyd tristid byt aryher.

Pan uyd kechmyn danet an teyrned.
 Gŵrthottit trindaŵt dyrnaŵt a bŵyller.
 Y dilein gŵlat vrython a saesson yn anhed.
 Poet kynt eu reges yn alltued.
 No mynet kymry yn diffroed

QAB meir maŵr a eir pryt nas terdyn.
 Kymry rac goeir breyr ac vnbyn.
 Kyneircheit kyneilweit vnreith ōynnyn.
 Vn gor vn gyghor vn eissor ynt.
 Nyt oed yr maŵred nas lleferynt.
 Namyn yr hepcor goeir nas kymodynt.
 Yd duŵ adewi ydymorchymynynt.
 Talet gŵrthodet fiet y allmyn.
 Gŵnaent ōy ancireu eisseu trefdyn.
 Kymry a saesson kyferuydyn
 Y amlan ymtreulaŵ ac ymŵrthry ir.
 O diruaŵr vydinaŵr pan ymprofyn.
 Ac am allt lafnaŵr a gaŵr a gryn.
 Ac am gŵy geir kyfyrgeir y am peurllyn.
 Alluman adaŵ agarŵ discyn.
 A mal balaon saesson syrthyn.
 Kymry kynyrcheit kyfun dullyn.
 Blaon ŵrth von granwynyon kyfŷng oedyn.
 Moiryon ygwerth eu gan yn eu creinhyn.
 Eu bydin ygŵaotlin yn eu kylchŷn.
 Ereill ar eu traet trŷy goet kilhyn.
 Trŷy uŵrch ŷ dinas fforas fflohŷn.
 Ryfal heb dychwel y tir prydyn.
 Attor trŷy laŵ gyghor mal morllithryn.
 Moiryon kaer geri difri ōynant.
 Rei y dyffryn abryn nys dirwadant.
 Y aber peryddon nŷ mat doethant.
 Anaaleu tretheu dychynullant.

Naú vgein canhór y discynnant.
 Maúr watwar namyn petwar nyt atcorant.
 Dyhed ý eu gúraged a dywedant.
 Eu crysseu yn llaón creu aorolchant.
 Kymry kyneircheit eneit dichwant.
 Góyr deheu eu tretheu a amygant.
 Llym llifeit llafnaúr llóyr ý lladant.
 Ný byd ý vedyc mógynor awnaant.
 Bydinoed katwaladyr kadyr ý deuant.
 Rydrychafúynt kymry kat awnant.
 Lleith anoleith rydygyrchassant.
 Yg gorffen eu tretheu agheu aóðant.
 Ereill aroſceill ryplanhassant.
 Oes oesseu eu tretheu nys escorant.
 Ygkoet ymaes ym bryn.
 Canhóyll yn tywyll a gerd genhyn.
 Kynan yn rac wan ym pop discyn.
 Saesson rac brython gúae agenyn.
 Katwaladyr yn baladyr gan y unbyn.
 Tróy synhóyr yn llóyr yn eu dychlyn.
 Pan syrthóynt eu clas dros eu herchwyn.
 Ygcustud a chreu rud ar rud allmyn.
 Yggorffen pop agreith anreith degyn.
 Seis ar hynt hyt gaerwynt kynt póy kynt techyn.
 Góyn eu byt óy gymry pan adrodynt.
 Ryn gúaraóft y trindaóft or trallaóft gynt.
 Na chrynet dyfet na glyóyasyg
 Nys gúnaho molaóft meiryon mechteyryn.
 Na chynhoryon saesson keffyn ebryn.
 Nys gúnaó medut meddaóft genhyn.
 Heb talet o dynget meint a geffyn.
 O ymdifeit veibon ac ereill rýn.
 Tróy eiryafól dewi a seint prydeyn.
 Hyt ffrót arlego ffohaóft allan.

DYSGOGAN awen dydaŵ y dyd.
 Pan dyffo i wys y vn gŵssyl.
 Vn cor vn gyghor alloegyrr lloscit.
 Yr gobeith anneiraŵ ar yn prydaŵ luyd.
 A cherd aralluro a ffo beunyd.
 Ny ŵyr kud ym da cŵd a cŵd vyd.
 Dychyrchŵynt gyfarch mal arth o vynyd.
 Y talu gŵnyeith gŵaet eu hennyd.
 Atvi peleitral dyfal dillyd.
 Nyt arbettŵy car corff y gilyd.
 Atui pen gaslaŵ heb emennyd.
 Atui gŵraged gŵedŵ a meirch gŵeilyd.
 Atui o bein vthyr rac ruthyr ketwyr.
 A lliasŵ llaŵ amhar kyn gŵascar lluyd.
 Kennadeu agheu dychyferwyd.
 Pan safhŵynt galaned ŵrth eu hennyd.
 Ef dialaŵr y treith ar gŵerth beunyd.
 Ar mynych gennadeu ar geu luyd.

DYGORFU kymry trŵy kyfergyr.
 Yn gyweir gyteir gytson gytffyd.
 Dŷgorfu kymry y peri kat.
 A llŵyth lliasŵ gŵlat agynnullant.
 A lluman glan dewi adrychafant.
 Ytywysaŵ gŵydyl trŵy lieingant.
 A gynhen dulyn genhyn y safant.
 Pan dyffont yr gad nyt ymwadant.
 Gofynnant yr saesson py geissyasant.
 Pŵy meint eu dilyet or wlat a dalyant.
 Cŵ mae eu herŵ pan seilyasant.
 Cŵ mae eu kenedloed py vro pan doethant.
 Yr amser gŵrtheyrn genhyn y sathrant.
 Ny cheffir o wir rantir ankarant.
 Neu vreint an seint pyr y saghyssant.

Neu ōrtheu dewi pyr y toryassant.
 Ym getwynt gymry pan ymwelant.
 Nyt ahont allmyn or nen y safant.
 Hyt pan talhont seith weith gŵerth digonsant.
 Ac aghau diheu y gŵerth eu cam.
 Ef talhaŵr o anaŵr garmaŵn garant.
 Y pedeir blyned ar pedwar cant.
 Gŵyr gŵychyr gŵallt hiryon ergyr dofyd.
 A dehol saesson o iwerdon dybyd.
 Dybi o lego lyghes rewyd.
 Rewynaŵt y gat rŵyccaŵt lluyd.
 Dybi o alclut gŵyr drut diweir.
 Y dihol o prydein virein luyd.
 Dŷbi o lydaŵ prydaŵ gyweithyd.
 Ketwyr y ar katucirch ny pheirch eu hennyd.
 Saesson o pop parth y gŵarth ae deubyd.
 Ry treghis eu hoes nys oes eluyd
 Dyderpi aghau yr du gyweithyd.
 Clefyt a dyllid ac angŵeryt.
 Gŵedy eur ac aryant a channŵyned
 Boet perth eu diffeith ygwerth eu drycffyd.
 Boet mor boet agor eu kussulwyr
 Boet creu boet aghau eu kyweithyd.
 Kynan a chatwaladyr kadyr yn lluyd.
 Etmeyccaŵr hyt vraŵt ſiaŵt ac deubyd.
 Deu vnben degyn dŵys eu kussyl.
 Deu oresgyn sacsson o ploid dofyd.
 Deu hael deu gedaŵl gŵlat warthegydyd.
 Deu diarchar baraŵt vn ſiaŵt vn ffyd.
 Deu erchwynaŵt prydein mirein luyd.
 Deu arth nys gŵna gŵarth kyfarth beunyd.
 Dyagogan derwydon meint a deruyd.
 O vynaŵ hyt lydaŵ yn eu llaŵ yt vyd.
 O dyued hyt danet ōy bieiuwyd.

O waſl hyt weryt hyt eu hebyr.
 Lettataſt eu pennaeth tros yr echſyd.
 Attor ar gynhon ſaeſon nybyd.
 Atchwelſynt ſydyl ar eu hennyd.
 Rydrychafſynt gymry kadyr gyweithyd.
 Bydinoed am gŵrſf othŵrſf milwyr.
 A theyrnod deſs rygedſys eu ffyd.
 I wis y pop llyghes tres a deruyd.
 A chymot kynan gan y gilyd.
 Ni alwaſr gynhon yn gynifwyr
 Namyn kechmyn katwaladyr ae gyfnewitwyr.
 Eil kymro llawen llafar auyd.
 Am ynys gymſyeit heit a deruyd.
 Pan ſafhſynt galaned ŵrth eu hennyd.
 Hyt yn aber ſantwic ſſynedic vyd.
 Allmyn ar gychwſyn i alltudyd.
 Ol ŵrth ol attor ar eu hennyd.
 Saſſeſon ŵrth agor ar vor pounyd.
 Kymry generaſl hyt vraſt goruyd.
 Na cheiſſſynt lyfraſr nac agaſr brydyd.
 Arymes yr ynys hon namyn hyn ny byd.
 Iolſn i ri a greſys nef ac cluyd.
 Poet tywyſſaſo dewi yr kynifwyr.
 Yn yr yg gelli kaer am duſ yſſyd.
 Ny threinc ny dieinc nyt ardiſpyd.
 Ny ſiſ ny wellyc ny phlyc ny chryd.

VII.

ANGAR KYFYNDAſT.

Fel. 9. a.

BARD yman ymae neu cheint aganho.
 Kanet pan darſſo.
 Sywedyd yn yt no.
 Haelon am nacco.

Nys deubi arotho.
 Trŷy ieith taliessin.
 Bu dyd emellin.
 Kian pan darfu.
 Lliaŷs y gyfolu.
 By lleith bit areith auacdu.
 Neus duc yn geluyd.
 Kyuren argywyd.
 Gŷiaŷn a leferyd.
 A dŷfyn dyfyd.
 Gŷnaei o varŷ vyŷ.
 Ac aghyfoeth yŷ.
 Gŷneynt eu peiron.
 Av erwynt heb tan.
 Gŷneynt eu delideu.
 Yn oes oesseu.
 Dydŷyth dydyccaŷt
 O dyfynwedyd gŷaŷt.
 Neut angar kyfyndaŷt.
 Pŷy ychynefaŷt.
 Kymeint kerd kiŷdaŷt
 A delis aŷch tafaŷt.
 Pyr na threthŷch traethaŷt.
 Llat uch llyn llathraŷt.
 Penillyach paŷb
 Dybydaf yna gnaŷt.
 Dŷfyn dyfu ygnaŷt.
 Neur dodyŷ ystygnaŷt.
 Trydyd par ygnat.
 Trvgein mlyned
 Yt portheisilaŷrwed.
 Yn dŷfyr kaŷ a chiwed.
 Yn eluyd tired.
 Kanweis am dicoed.

Kant rihyd odynoed.
 Kan yŷ yd aethant.
 Kan yŷ y doethant.
 Kan eilewyd y gant.
 Ac ef ae darogant.
 Lladon verch liant.
 Oed bychan ychwant
 Y eur ac aryant.
 Pŷr byŷ ae diadas
 Gŷaet jar wynwaa.
 Odit traethator
 Maŷr molhator.
 Mitŷyf taliessin.
 Ry phrydaf y iaŷn llin
 Paraŷt hyt ffin
 Ygkynelŷ elphin.
 Neur deiryg het
 O rif eur dyltet.
 Pan gassat nŷ charat.
 Anudon a brat.
 Nu ny chwennych vat
 Trŷy gogyuec an gŷaŷt.
 A gogyfarchŷy braŷt
 ŷrthyf ny gŷybyd nebaŷt.
 Doethur prif geluyd.
 Dispŷyllaŷt sywedyd.
 Am ŷyth am edryŷyth
 Am doleu dynwedyd.
 Am gŷyr gŷaŷt geluyd.
 Kerdŷn duŷ yasyd
 Trŷy ieith talhayarn.
 Bedyd bu dyd varn.
 A varnŷys teithi
 Angerd vardoni.

Ef ac rin rodes
 Awen aghymca.
 Seith vgein ogyruen
 Yasyd yn awen.
 Gyth vgein o pop vgein e uyd yn vn.
 Yn annófyn y diúyth.
 Yn annófyn y gorúyth.
 Yn annófyn is cluyd.
 Yn awyr uch eluyd
 Y mae ac gúybyd.
 Py tristit yssyd
 Góell no llewenyd.
 Gogón dedyf radou.
 Awen pan deffreu.
 Am geluyd talou.
 Am detwyd dieu.
 Am buchod ara.
 Am ocsseu yscorua.
 Am haul toyrned. py hyt eu kygwara.
 Am gyhual ydynt tróy weryt.
 Maórhycic. sywyd pan dygyfrensit
 Awel uchel gyt.
 Pan vyd gohoyó bryt
 Pan vyd mor hyfryt.
 Pan yó górd echen.
 Pan echreóyt uchel.
 Neu heul pan dodir.
 Pan yó toi tir.
 Toi tir póy moint.
 Pan tynhit gúytheint.
 Gwytheint pan tynnit.
 Pan yó gúyrd góeryt.
 Góeryt pan yó gúyrd.
 Póy echenis kýrd.

Kyrd pŷy echenia.
 Ystir pŷy ystyryŷya.
 Ystyryŷyt yn llyfren
 Pet wynt pet ffrou.
 Pet ffrou pet wynt.
 Pet auon ar hynt.
 Pet auon yd ynt.
 Dayar pŷy y llot.
 Neu pŷy y theŷhet.
 Gogŷn trŷs llafnaŷr
 Am rud am laŷr.
 Gogŷn atrefnaŷr
 Rŷg nef a llaŷr
 Pan atŷein aduant.
 Pan ergyr diuant.
 Pan lewyeh aryant.
 Pan vyd tywyll nant.
 Anadyl pan yŷ du.
 Pan yŷ creu a uu.
 Buch pan yŷ bannaŷc.
 Gŷreic pan yŷ serchaŷc.
 Llaeth pan yŷ gŷyn.
 Pan yŷ glas kelyn.
 Pan yŷ baruaŷt myn.
 Yn lliaŷs mehyn.
 Pan yŷ baruaŷt.
 Pan yŷ keu eŷr.
 Pan yŷ medŷ colŷyn.
 Pan yŷ llodyf ordŷyn.
 Pan yŷ brith iyrchwyn.
 Pan yŷ hallt halŷyn
 Cŷrŷf pan yŷ ystern.
 Pan yŷ llotrud gŷern.
 Pan yŷ gŷyrd llinŷc.

Pan yú rud egroes.
 Neu wreic ac diocs.
 Pan dygyunu nos.
 Py datwcir yssyd yn eur lliant.
 Ny gyr neb pan rudir y bron huan.
 Llió yn erkynan newyd
 Anahaŵr ydóyn.
 Tant telyn py góyn.
 Coc py góyn py gan.
 Py geidó y didan.
 Py dydóe garthan
 Gereint ac arman.
 Py dydóe glein.
 O erddygnaót vein
 Pan yú per erwein.
 Pan yú góyrlió brein.
 Talhayarn yssyd
 Móyhaf y sywedyd.
 Póy amgyffraóe góyd
 O aches amot dyd.
 Gogón da a dróe
 Códa. cóe amewenir móe
 Maŵr meint gogyhóe.
 Kaóe póy ac dylifaa.
 Póy góaŵr gorffinnaa.
 Póy abregethaa.
 Eli ac enea.
 Gogón gogeu haf.
 A uydant y gayaf.
 Awen aganaf.
 O dófyn ys dygaf.
 Auon kyt beryt.
 Gogón y górhylt.
 Gogón pan dyueinó.

Gogŷn pan dyleinŷ.
 Gogŷn pan dillyd.
 Gogŷn pan wescryd.
 Gogŷn py pegor
 Yssyd y dan vor.
 Gogŷn eu hoissor
 Paŷb yny oscord.
 Pet gygloyt yn dyd
 Pet dyd ymblŷdyd.
 Pet paladyr ygkat.
 Pet dos ygkawat.
 Atuŷyn y trannaŷt.
 Gŷaŷt nŷy mefyl gogyffraŷt
 Aches gvyd gŷydyon.
 Gogŷn i nebaŷt
 Py lenwis auon
 Ar pobyl pharaon.
 Py dydŷc rŷynnon
 Baran achŷysson.
 Py yscaŷl odef
 Pan drychafaŷŷt nef.
 Pŷy uu fforch hŷyl
 O dayar hyt awyr.
 Pet byssed am peir
 Am vn am nedeir
 Pŷy enŷ y deueir.
 Ny eing yn vn peir.
 Pan yŷ mor meddŷhaŷt.
 Pan yŷ du pyscaŷt.
 Moruŷyt uyd eu cnaŷt.
 Hyd pan yŷmedysc.
 Pan yŷ gannaŷc pysc.
 Pan yŷ du troet alarch gŷyn.
 Pedrydaŷc gŷaŷl llym.

Llŷyth nef nyt ystyg.
 Py pedeir tywarchen.
 Nŷ wys eu gorffen.
 Py voch neu py grŷdyr hyd.
 Ath gyfarchaf vargat vard.
 Gŷr yth gynnyd escym nyŷl.
 Cŷdynt deu rayadyr gŷynt.
 Traethattor vygofec.
 Yn efrei yn efroec.
 Yn efroec yn efrei.
 Laudatu Laudate Jessu.
 Eil gŷeith ym rithat.
 Bum glas gleissat.
 Bum ki bum hyd.
 Bum iŷrch ymynyd.
 Bum kyff bum raŷ.
 Bum bŷell yn llaŷ.
 Bum ebill ygrefel.
 Blŷdyn ahanher.
 Bum keilyaŷc brithŷyn.
 Ar ieir yn eidin.
 Bum anŷs ar re.
 Bum tarŷ toste.
 Bum bŷch melinaŷr.
 Mal ymaethaŷr.
 Bum gronyn erkennia.
 Ef tyŷŷys ymryn.
 A mettaŷr am dottaŷr.
 Yn sawell ymgyrraŷr.
 Ymrygiaŷr o laŷ.
 Gŷrth vŷg godeidaŷ.
 Am haruolles yar.
 Grafrud grib escar.
 Gorŷŷowysŷeis naŷ nos

Ynŷ chroth yn was.
 Bum aeduedic
 Bum llat rac gŷledic.
 Bum marŷ bum byŷ.
 Keig ydym ediŷ
 Bum y arwad aŷt.
 Y rac daŷ bum taŷt.
 Am eil kyghores gres
 Grafrud am rodea.
 Odit traethattor
 Maŷr molhator.
 Mitŷyf taliesin
 Ryphrydaf iaŷnllin.
 Parahaŷt hyt ffin.
 Ygkynnelŷ elphin.

VIII.

KAT GODEU.

Fol. 11. a.

BUM yn lliaŷs rith
 Kyn bum disgyfrith.
 Bum cledyf culurith.
 Credaf pan writh.
 Bum deigyr yn awyr.
 Bum serwaŷ syr.
 Bum geir yn llythyr.
 Bum llyfyr ym prifder.
 Bum llugyrn lleufer
 Blŷydyn a hanher.
 Bum pont ar triger.
 Ar trugein aber.
 Bum hynt bum eryr.
 Bum corŷc ymyr.
 Bum darwed yn llat.
 Bum das ygkawat.

Bum cledyf yn aghat.
 Bum yscŷyt ygkat.
 Bum tant yn telyn
 Lletrithaŷc naŷ blŷydyŷ.
 Yn dŷfyr yn ewyn.
 Bum yspŷg yn tan.
 Bum gŷyd yngŷarthan.
 Nyt mi ŷyf ny gan
 Keint yr yn bychan.
 Keint ygkat godeu bric.
 Rac prydein wledic.
 Gŷeint veirch canholic.
 Llyghessoed meuedic.
 Gŷeint mil maŷrein.
 Arnaŷ yd oed canpen.
 A chat er dygnaŷt.
 Dan von y tauaŷt.
 A chat arall yssyd
 Yn y wegilyd.
 Llyffan du gafiaŷ.
 Cant ewin arnaŷ.
 Neidyr vreith gribaŷc.
 Cant eneit trŷy bechaŷt
 Aboenir yny chnaŷt.
 Bum ygkaer uefenhit.
 Yt gryssynt wellt agŷyd.
 Kenynt gerdoryon
 Kryssynt katuaon.
 Datŷyreŷn y vrythron
 A oreu gŷytyŷn.
 Gelwyssit ar neifon.
 Ar grist o achŷysson.
 Hyt pan y gŷarettei
 Y ren rŷy digonsei.

As attabŷys dofyd
 Trŷy ieith ac eluyd.
 Rithŷch riedaŷc wyd.
 Gantaŷ yn lluyd.
 A rŷystraŷ pŷblic.
 Kat arllaŷ annŷfic.
 Pan sŷynhŷyt godeu.
 Y gobeith an godeu.
 Dygottorynt godeu
 O pedrydant tanheu.
 Kŷydynt am aereu.
 Trychŷn trymdieu.
 Dyar gardei bun.
 Tardei am atgun.
 Blaen llin blaen bun.
 Budyant buch anhun
 Nyn gŷnei emellun.
 Gŷaet gŷyr hyt an clun.
 Mŷyhaf teir aryfgryt.
 A chweris ymbyt.
 Ac vn a deryŷ
 O ystyr dilyŷ.
 A christ y croccaŷ
 A dyd braŷt rac llaŷ.
 Gŷern blaen llin
 A want gysseuin.
 Helyc a cherdin.
 Buant hŷyr yr vydin.
 Eirinwyd yspin.
 Anwhant o dynin.
 Keri kywrenhin.
 Gŷrthrychyat gŷrthrin.
 Ffuonwyd eithyt.
 Erbyn llu o geŷryt.

Auanwyd góncithyt.
 Ny goreu emwyt.
 Yr angelóch bywyt.
 Ryswyd a góyduóyt.
 Ac eido yr y bryt.
 Mor eithin yr gryt.
 Siryan seuyssit
 Bedó yr y vaóur vryt.
 Bu hóyr góiscyssit.
 Nyt yr y lyfyrdler.
 Namyn yr y vaórod.
 Auron delis bryt.
 Allmyr uch allfryt.
 Ffenitwyd ygkynted.
 Kadeir gygwrysod.
 Omi goreu arlyrched
 Rac bron teyrnod.
 Llóyf yr y varanhed.
 Nyt oscocs troctued.
 Ef laddei a pheruod
 Ac eithaf a diwod.
 Collwyd bornyssit
 Eiryf dy aryfgyt.
 Góyros góyn y vyt.
 Turó trin teyrn byt.
 Moraóe a moryt.
 Ffawyd slynycssit.
 Kelyn glessyssit
 Bu ef y górhyt.
 Yspydaf amnat.
 Heint eoh y aghat.
 Góiwyd gorthorat.
 Gorthoryssit ygat.
 Redyn anreithat.

Banadyl rac brगत
 Yn rychua briwat.
 Eithin ny bu vat.
 Yr hynny gócrinat.
 Gruc budyd amnat.
 Dy worin sóynat.
 Hyd góyr erlynyat.
 Deró buanaó.
 Radaó crynoi nof allaó.
 Glelyn gloó drussiaó.
 Y onó ym poullaó.
 - Olafuswyd kygrea.
 Kymraó aroda.
 Góρθhodi góρθhodes
 Eroill o tyllea.
 Per gorou gormes
 Ym plymlóyt maca.
 Goruthaó kywyd
 Aches veilon. wyd.
 Kastan kowilyd.
 Góρθhryat fonwyd.
 Hantit du muchyd.
 Handit oróm mynyd.
 Handit kyl cootdyd.
 Handit kynt myr maó.
 Er pan gicleu yr aó.
 An deilas blaen bodó.
 An datrith datedó.
 An maglas blaen deró.
 O warchan maelderó.
 Wherthinaó tu creic.
 Ner nyt ystereic.
 Nyt o vam athat.
 Pan ym digonat.

Am creu am creat.
 O naŵrith llafanat.
 O ffrŷyth o ffrŷythau.
 O ffrŷyth duŵ dechreu.
 O vriallu a blodau bra.
 O vlaŵt gŷyd a godau.
 O prid o pridret.
 Pan ym digonet
 O vlaŵt danat
 O dŷfyr ton naŵvet.
 Am sŷynŷys i vath.
 Kyn bum diacret.
 Am sŷynŷys i wytyon.
 Maŵnut o brython.
 O eurwys o ewron
 O euron o vodron
 O pymp pumhŷnt kelaydon.
 Arthaŷon eil math
 Pan ymdygyaed.
 Amaŷynŷys i wledic.
 Pan vei let loscedic.
 Am sŷynŷys sywydon
 Sŷwyt kyn byt.
 Pan vei genhyf y vot
 Pan vei veint byt.
 Hard bard bud an gnaŵt
 Ar waŵt y tuedaf a traetho tauaŵt.
 Gŷaryeis yn llychŷr.
 Kyaccis ym porffor.
 Neu bum yn yscor
 Gan dylan eil mor.
 Ygkylchet ymperuod
 Rŷg doulin teyrned.
 Yn deu wayŷ anchwant

O nef pan doethant
 Yn annófn llifercint
 Gŕth urŕydrin dybydant
 Petwar vgeint cant
 A góeint yr eu whant
 Nyt ynt hyn nyt ynt ieu
 No mi yn eu bareu
 Aryal canhŕ a geni paŕb o naŕ cant
 Oed genhyf inheu
 Ygoledyf brith gúact
 Bri am darwed
 O douyd o golo lle yd oed
 O dof yt las baed
 Ef gŕrith ef datwrith
 Ef gŕrith icithoed
 Llachar y enŕ llacŕŕer
 Lluch llywei nifer
 Ys ceinynt yn ufel
 O dof yn uchel
 Bum neidyr vroith y mryn
 Bum gŕiber yn llyn
 Bum ser gan gynbyn
 Bum bŕystuer hyn
 Vyg. cassul am kaŕc
 Armaaf nyt yn drŕc
 Petwar vgeint mŕc
 Ar paŕb a dydŕc
 Pymp pemhŕnt aghell
 A ymtal am kyller
 Whech march melynell
 Canweith yssyd well
 Vy march melyngan
 Kyfret a gŕylan
 Mihun nyt eban

Kyfróg mor a glan.
 Neu goróyf gúactlan.
 Arnaó cant kynran.
 Rud em vvg kychóy.
 Eur vy yscóytróy.
 Ny ganet yn adóy.
 A uu ym gowy
 Namyn goronóy
 O doleu edryóy.
 Hir wynn vy myssaó.
 Pell na bum heussaó.
 Treigleis y myón llaó
 Kyn bum lleenaó.
 Treigleis kylchyneis
 Kysceis cant ynya.
 Cant caer a thrugya.
 Derwydon doethur.
 Darogenóch ý arthur.
 Ysyt yasyd gynt.
 Neur mi ergenhynt.
 Ac vn aderyó
 O ystyr dilyó.
 A christ y croccaó.
 A dyd braó^t raclaó.
 Eurein yn euryll.
 Mi hudóyf berthyll
 Ac ódyf drythyll
 O erymes fferyll

IX.

MAB GYFREU TALIESSIN.

Fol. 12. a.

KYFARCHAF ym ren
 Y ystyrgaó awen.

Py dyduc aghen
 Kyn no cherituen.
 Kysefin ym byt
 A nu eissywyt.
 Meneich aleit
 Pynam dyweit.
 Pyr nam eisgyt
 Vn aŕ nam herlynyt.
 Py datŷyreith mŷc
 Pyt echenis drŷc.
 Py ffynhaŕn a diŷc
 Uch argel tywyllŷc.
 Pan yŷ kalaf cann.
 Pan yŷ nos lloergan.
 Arall ny chanhŷyt
 Dyyscŷyt allan.
 Pan yŷ gofaran
 Tŷrŷf tonneu ŷrth lan.

Yn dial dylan.
 Dydahaed attan.
 Pan yŷ mor trŷm maen.
 Pan yŷ mor llym draen.
 Aŷdosti pŷy gŷell
 Ae von al y vlaen.
 Py peris parŷyt
 Rŷg dyn ac annŷyt.
 Pŷy gŷell y adŷyt.
 Ae ieuanc ae llŷyt.
 A ŷdosti peth ŷyt
 Pan vych yn kyscŷyt.
 Ae corff ae eneit.
 Ae argel canhŷyt.
 Eilewyd kaluyd
 Pyr nam dywedyd.

A 6dosti c6d uyd
 Nos yn arhos dyd.
 A 6dosti arwyd.
 Pet deilen yssyd.
 Py drychefis mynyd
 Kyn rewinya6 elayd.
 Py gynheil mag6yr
 Dayar yn bres6yl.
 Eneit p6y g6yna6r
 P6y g6elas ef p6y g6yr.
 Ryfedaf yn llyfreu
 Nas g6dant yn diheu.
 Eneit p6y y hadneu
 P6y pryt y haelodeu.
 Py parth pan dineu
 Ry wynt a ryffreu
 Ryfel anygna6t.
 Pechadur perigla6t.
 Ryfedaf ar wa6t
 Pan uu y g6ada6t.
 Py goreu medd da6t
 O ved a braga6t.
 Py gory6 y ffa6t
 Am6yn du6 trinda6t.
 Pyr y traeth6n i traytha6t.
 Namyn o hona6t.
 Py peris keinha6c
 O aryant rodavt.
 Pan y6 mor redegac.
 Karr mor eithia6c.
 Agheu seilya6c
 Ympop g6lat ys ranna6c.
 Agheu uch an pen
 Ys lledan y lenn.

Vch nef noe nen.
 Hynaf uyd dyn pan anber
 Aieu ieu pop amser.
 Ysyt a pryderer
 Or bressent haed.
 Góedy anreufed
 Pyr yn góna ni byrhoodled.
 Digaón llábrýded
 Kywestóch a bed.
 Ar gúr an gónaeth
 Or wlat góerthefin.
 Boet ef an duó an dufch
 Attaó or diwed.

X.

DARONÓY.

Fol. 12. b.

Dvé differth nefóy
 Rac llanó llet ofróy.
 Kyn taf attarróy.
 Atreis dros vordóy.
 Py pren a vo móy ;
 No get daronóy.
 Nyt óy am nodóy
 Am gylch balch nefóy.
 Yssit rin yssyd uóy
 Góáwr góyr goronóy.
 Odit ae góypóy.
 Hutlath vathonóy.
 Ygkoet pan tyfóy.
 Ffróytheu nóy kymróy.
 Ar lan góyllyonóy.
 Kynan ae kaffóy
 Pryt pan wledychóy.

Dedeuant etwaeth
 Tros trei athros traeth.
 Pedeir prif pennacth.
 Ar pymhet nyt gŵaeth.
 Gŵyr gŵrd chelacth
 Ar prydein aruacth.
 Gŵraged a ui ffracth.
 Eillon a ui kaeth
 Ryferthŵy hiracth
 Med a marchognoth.
 Dedeuho dŵy rein.
 Gŵedŵ a gŵryaŵc vein
 Hecyrn eu hadein.
 Ar wyr yn goryein.
 Dydeuho kynrein
 O am tir rufein.
 Eu kerd a gygein
 Eu gŵaŵt ayscein.
 Anan derŵ a drein.
 Ar gerd yt gygein.
 Ki ŷ tynnu.
 March y rynnŵaŵ.
 Eidon y wan. hŵch y tyruu.
 Pymhet llŵdyn gŵyn a wnaeth Jessu.
 O wisc adaf y ymtrau.
 Gŵyduet coet kein eu syllu.
 Hyt yt uuant a hyt yt uu.
 Pan wnel kymry kamualhau.
 Keir aralluro pŵy karonu
 Llemeis i lam o lam eglŵc.
 Keŵssait da nyr gaho drŵc.
 Megedorth run yssef a ŵc.
 Rŵg kaer rian a chaer ryŵc
 Rŵg dineidŵn. a dineidŵc

Eglur dremynt a wyl golŵc.
 Rac rynaŵt tan dychyfrŵymŵc.
 An ren duŵ an ry amŵc.

XI.

Fol. 14. a.

EN enŵ gŵlodic nef goludaŵc.
 Y drefynt biewyd gynoil uoaŵc.
 Eiric y rethgreu riedaŵc.
 Ricu ryfelgar geŵheruŵc.
 Ef differth aduŵyn llan lleenaŵc.
 Torhyt vn hŵch arlŵyaŵc.
 Hir dychyferuydein.
 O brydein goŵein.
 O berth maŵ ac eidin.
 Nŵ chymcryn kyuerbyn.
 Kyweith kyweithyd clytwyn.
 Digonŵyf digones lyghea.
 O beleidyr o bleigheit prenwrea.
 Prenyal yŵ y paŵb y trachwrea.
 Aghyfnent o gadeu digones
 Gŵallaŵc gŵell gŵyd uŵyt noc arthlea.
 Kat yr agathes o achles
 Gŵaŵt gognaŵ y brot digones.
 Kat ymro vretŵryn trŵy wres
 Maŵr tan. meidraŵl yŵ y trachwrea.
 Kat yr ae kymrŵy kanhon.
 Kat kat crynei yn aeron.
 Kat yn arddunyon ac aeron
 Eidywet. eilywet y veibon.
 Kat ygcoet beit boet ron dyd.
 Ny medylŵeisti dy alon.
 Kat yn rac uydaŵl amabon.
 Nyt atraŵd aduraŵt achubyon.
 Kat y gwensteri ac eŵtygi lloygyr.

Saffaſc yn aſner.
 Kat yn ros terra gan waſr.
 Oed hyſt gŕagaſn eguraſn.
 Yn dechreu yghenyat y geiraſr.
 O rieu o ryfel ry diffaſt.
 Gŕyr a digaſn godei gŕarthegaſc.
 Haeardur a hyfeid a gŕallaſc.
 Ac owein mon maelgynig deuaſt.
 A wnaſ peithwyr gorweidaſc.
 Ym pen coet cledyfein.
 Atuyd kalanod gŕein.
 A brein ar diſperaſt.
 Ym prydein yn eidin yn adeueaſc.
 Yggafran yn aduan brecheinaſc.
 Yn erbyn yn yſcŕn gaenaſc.
 Ny wyl gŕr ny welas gŕallaſc.

XII.

GLASWAŴT TALIESSIN XXIII. ATAL.

Fol. 14. b.

KENNADEU am dodynt mor ynt anuonaſc.
 Dygaſn ymlletcynt meint vygkeud aſt.
 Gnaſt rŕyf yn heli beli wiraſt.
 Gnaſt yſcŕyt yſcaſn argefyn yſcaſit.
 Gnaſt gŕyth ag adŕyth o yſpydaſt
 Gaer. a naſcant maer maer marŕhaſt.
 Atvyd mei ar venei crei gyflogaſt.
 Atvyd mŕy ar gonŕy creith gŕynyeith gŕnahaſt.
 Adoerlleith dyrreith anaſ baraſt.
 O heyrn erchwyrn edyru dyrnaſt.
 Tri dillyn diachor droch drymluaſc.
 Teir llyghes yn aches arymes kyn braſt.
 Tri diwedyd kat am dri phriaſt
 Gŕlat gŕnahaſt hat betraſt.

Tri o pop tri. tri phechaft.
 Ac eryri vre varnhaft.
 Llu o scia eil o ynt trydyd dygnaft.
 Ygkymry yd erhy góraged gódddaft.
 Rac baran kynan tan tardaft.
 Katwaladyr ae cóyn.
 Brióhaft bre a bróyn.
 Góellt a tho tei. ty tандаft.
 Atvyd ryfedaft.
 Góir gan verch y vrast.
 Dyfynhyn duraft.
 Olin anaraft.
 O honaw y tyfhaft.
 Coch kattybrudawt.
 Nyt arbot nanaft.
 Nachefyn deró na braft.
 Érth lef corn kadóir.
 Naó cant ynafyrdól.
 O bedrydant dygnaft.
 Dygorelwi leani o laswaft.
 Efret érth a gaóid ygeudaft.

XIII

KADEIR TALIESSIN. XXIII.

Fol. 15. a.

MRYDÓYF merweryd.
 Molaft duó dofyd.
 Llóró kyfranc kywyd.
 Kyfreu dyfynwedyd.
 Bard bron s'wedyd.
 Pan atleferyd.
 Awen códechnyd.
 Ar veinnyoeth veinyd.
 Beird llafar lluc de.

Eu gŵnt nym gra.
 Ar ystrat ar ystro.
 Ystryŵ maŵr mira.
 Nyt mi ŵyf kerd uut.
 Gogyfarch veird tut.
 Ryt ebrŵydaf drut.
 Rytalmaŵ ehut.
 Ryduhunaf dremut.
 Teyrn terwyn wolut.
 Nyt mi ŵyf kerd vas.
 Gogyfarch veird treis.
 Bath vadaŵl idas.
 Dofyn eigyaŵn adas.
 Pŵy am ledwis kaa.
 Kamp ympop noethas.
 Pan yŵ dien gŵlith.
 Allat gŵenith.
 A gŵlit gŵenyn.
 Aglut ac ystor.
 Ac elyŵ tra mor.
 Ac eur biben lleŵ.
 A llen aryant gŵiŵ.
 A rud em a graŵn.
 Ac ewyn eigyawn.
 Py dyfrys ffynhaŵn
 Berŵr byryr daŵn.
 Py gyssyllt gŵerin
 Brecci boned llyn.
 Allŵyth lloer wehyn.
 Lledyf lloned veŵlŵn.
 A sywyon synhŵyr.
 A sewyd am loer.
 A gofŵy gŵed gŵyr.
 Gŵrth avel awyr.

A mall amerin.
 A gŵadaél tra merin.
 A chorŵc gŷytrin.
 Ar llaf pererin.
 A phybyr a phyc.
 Ac vrdaél segyrffyc.
 A llyseu medyc.
 Lle allŷyr venffyc.
 Abeird ablodeu.
 A gudic bertheu.
 A briallu a briŵdeil.
 A blaen gŷyd godeu.
 A mall ameneued.
 A mynych adneued.
 A gŵin tal kibed.
 O rufein hyt rossed.
 A dŵfyn dŵfyr echŷyd.
 Daŵn y lif dofyd.
 Neu pren puraŵr vyd.
 Ffrŷythlaŵn y gynnyd.
 Rei ias berwidyd.
 Oduch peir pumŷyd.
 A gŷiaŵn auon.
 A gofrŷy hinon.
 A mel a meillon.
 A medgyrn medwon.
 Adŷyn y dragon.
 Daŵn y derwydon.

XIV.

Fol. 16. a.

GOLYCHAFI gulŷyd arglŷyd pop echen.
 Arbenhic toruoed yghyoed am orden.
 Keint yn yspydaŵt uch gŷiraŵt aŵlawn.
 Keint rac meibon llyr in ebyr hennelen.

Gŵleis treis trydar ac auar ac aghen.
 Yt lethrynt lafnaŵr ar pennaŵr diagowen
 Keint rac 6d clotleu. yn doleu hafren.
 Rac brochuael powys a garŵys vy awen.
 Keint yn aduŵyn rodle ym more rac 6ryen.
 Yn ewyd am antraet gŵaet ar dien.
 Neut amuc yggkadeir opeir kerritwen.
 Handit ryd vyn tafaŵt yn adaŵt gŵaŵt ogyrwen.
 Gŵaŵt ogyrwen uferen rŵy digones
 Arnunt a llefrith a gŵlith a mea.
 Ystyryeim yn llŵyr kyn clŵyr cyfŵea.
 Dyfot yn diheu agheu nessnea.
 Ac am tired enlli dybi dylles.
 Dyrchaŵr llogaŵr ar glaŵr aches.
 A galwn arygŵr an digones.
 An nothŵy rac gŵyŵh llŵyŵh aghea.
 Pan alwer ynys von tiryon vaea.
 Gŵyn eu byt 6y gŵleidon saesson artrea.
 Dodŵyf deganhŵy y amrysson.
 A maelgŵn uŵyhaf y achŵysson.
 Ellygeis vy arglŵyd yggŵyd deon.
 Elphin pendefic ryhodigyon.
 Yssit imi teir kadeir kyweir kysson.
 Ac yt vnaŵt parahaŵt gan gerdoryon.
 Bum ygkat godeu gan lleu agŵydyon.
 Vy arithŵys gŵyd eluyd ac elestron.
 Bum y gan vran yn iwerdon.
 Gŵelcis pan ladŵyt mordŵyt tyllon.
 Kigleu gyfarfot am gerdolyon.
 A gŵydyl diefyl diferogyon.
 O penren 6leth hyt luch reon.
 Kymry yn 6nvryt gŵrhyt 6ryon.
 Gŵret dy gymry ygkymelri.
 Teir kenedyl gŵythlaŵn o iawn teitli.

Gŷydyl sbrython aromani.
 A wnahon dyhed adyuysci.
 Ac am teruyn prydein kein y threfi.
 Keint rac teyrned uch med lestri.
 Ygkeinyon deon im aedyrodi.
 An dŷy pen sywet ket ryferthi.
 Ys kyweir vvg kadeir ygkaer sisi.
 Nys plaŷd neb heint a heneint a uo yndi.
 Ys gŷyr manaŷyt aphryderi.
 Teir oryan y am tan a gan recdi.
 Ac am y banneu ffrydyeu gŷeilgi.
 Ar ffynnhawn ffŷythlaŷn yssydd o duchtŷi.
 Ys whegach nor gŷin gŷyn y llyn yndi.
 Agwedy ath iolaf oruchaf kyn gŷeryt
 Gorot kymot. athi.

XV.

KADEIR TEYRNON. CCC.

Fol. 16. b.

FAREITH awdyl eglur.
 Awen tra messur.
 Am gŷr deu aŷdur.
 O echen aladwr.

Heilyn pascadur.
 Treded dofyn doethur.
 Y vendigaŵ arthur.
 Arthur vendigan
 Ar gerd gyfaonat.
 Arŷyneb ygkat.
 Arnaŵ bystylat.
 Pŷy y tri chynweissat.
 A werchetwis gŵlat.
 Pŷy y tri chyfarŷyd
 A getwis arŷyd.
 A daŵ ŵrth awyd.
 Erbyn eu harglŷyd.
 Ban rinwed rotwyd.
 Ban vyd hyn hoywed.
 Ban corn kerdetrŷyd.
 Ban biŵ ŵrth echŷyd.
 Ban gŵir pan diagleir.
 Bannach pan lefeir.
 Ban pan doeth o peir.
 Ogyrwen awen teir.
 Bum mynaŵc mynweir.
 Ygkorn ym nedeir.
 Ny dily kadeir.
 Ni gatwo vyggeir.
 Kadeir gynif glaer.
 Awen huaŵdyl haer.
 Pŷy onŵ y toir kaer.
 Rŵg lliant a llaer.
 Nys gŷyr ny vo taer
 Eissylut eu maer.
 Pedeir kaer yssyd.
 Ym prydein powyssod
 Rieu merweryd.

Am nyt vo nyt vyd.
Nyt vyd am nyt vo
Llyghessaúr a vo.
Tohit gúanec tra gro.
Tir dylan dirbo.
Nac eillt nac ado.
Na bryn na thyno.
Na rymnaúd godo.
Rac góynt pan sorho.
Kadeir teyrnon.
Kelhyd róy katwo.
Keissitor ygno.
Keissitor kedic.
Ketóyr colledic.
Tebygafi dull dic.
O diua pendeuic
O dull diuynníc.
O leon luryc.
Dyrchafaút góledic.
Am terwyn hen enwic.
Breuhaút bragaút bric.
Breuaól eissoric.
Oric a merin
Am teruyn chwhefrin.
Ieithood edein.
Aches ffyscyolin
Mordóyeit merin.
O plant saraphin.
Dogyn dófyn diwerin.
Dillygein elphin.

XVI.

KADEIR KERRITUEN. COG.

Fol. 17. a.

REN rymaŷyr titheu.
 Kerreifant om karedeu.
 Yn deweint ym pyl geineu.
 Llewychaŷt vy lleufereu.
 Mynaŷc hoedyl minaŷc ap lleu.
 A weleis i yma gynheu.
 Diwed yn llechued lleu.
 Bu gŷrd y hŷrd ygkadeu.
 Auacdu vy mab inheu.
 Detwyd douyd rŷy goreu.
 Ygkyfamrysson kerdeu.
 Oed gŷell y synhŷyr nor veu.
 Keluydaf gŷr a gigneu.
 Gŷydyon ap don dygynuertheu.
 A hudŷys gŷreic a vloden.
 A dydŷc moch o deheu.
 Kan bu idaŷ disgoreu.
 Drut ymŷt a gŷryt pletheu.
 A rithŷys gorŷydaŷt
 Y ar plagaŷt
 Lys ac enwerys kyfrŷyeu.
 Pan varnher y kadeireu.
 Arbenhic vdun y veu.
 Vygkadeir am peir am deduon.
 Am areith tryadyl gadeir gysson.
 Rym gelwir kyfrŷys yn llys don.
 Mi ac euronŷy ac euron.
 Gŷeleis ymlad taer yn nant ffrangcon.
 Duŷ sul pryt pylgeint.
 Rŷg ŷytheint a gŷydyon.
 Dyf ieu yn geugant yd aethant von.

Y geissó yscot a hudolyon.
Aran rot drem clot tra gúar hinon.
Móyhaŷ góarth y marth o parth brython.
Dybrys am yiys efuys afon.
Afon ae hechrys gúrys gúth terra.
Géensyn y ehybyŷ kylchbyŷ eda.
Nyt éy dyweit gau llyfreu beda.
Kadeir getwided yssyd yma.
A hyt vraŷt paraŷt yn europa.
An rothéy y trindaŷt.
Trugared dydbraŷt
Kein gardaŷt gan wyrda.

XVII.

KANU YGŶNT. CCC. ATAL.

Fol. 17. b.

DEOHYMIC pŷy yŷ.
Creadt kyn dilyŷ.
Creadur kadarn
Heb gic heb ascŷrn.
Heb ŷytheu heb waet.
Heb pen aheb traet.
Ny byd hyn ny byd ien.
No get y dechreu.
Ny daŷ oe odeu
Yr ofyn nac agheu.
Ny dioes eisseu
Gan greaduryeu.
Maŷr Duŷ mor wynneu
Ban daŷ o dechreu.
Maŷr y verth ideu
Y gŷr ae goreu.
Ef ymaes ef ygkoet
Heb laŷ a heb troet.

Heb heneint heb hoet.
 Heb eidigaf adoet.
 Ac ef yn gyfoet
 A phymhoes pymhoet.
 A heuyd yssyd hyn
 Pet pemhúnt ulgydyn.
 Ac ef yn gyflet.
 Ac úyneb tytwtet.
 Ac ef ný anet.
 Ac ef ný welet.
 Ef ar vor ef ar tir
 Ný wyl ný welir.
 Ef yn aghyúir
 Ný daś pan vynnir.
 Ef ar tir ef ar vor
 Ef yn anhebcor.
 Ef yn diachor
 Ef yn dieissor.
 Ef o pedeiror
 Ni byd úrth gyghor
 Ef kychwyn agor
 O duch maen mynuor.
 Ef llafar ef mut.
 Ef yn anuynut.
 Ef yn úrd ef yn drut.
 Pan tremyn trostut.
 Ef mut ef llafar.
 Ef yn ordear.
 Múyhaf y vanyar
 Ar úyneb dayar.
 Ef yn da ef yn dróc.
 Ef yn aneglóc.
 Ef yn anamlóc
 Kanyś gýl golóc.

Ef yn dróc ef yn da.
 Ef hânt ef yma.
 Ef a antrefna
 Ni dióc awna.
 Oc ef yn dibech
 Ef yn wlyp ef yn sych.
 Ef a daóyn vynyç.
 O wres heul. ac oeruel lloer.
 Lloer yn anlles
 Handit llei y góres.
 Vu gúr ae goreu.
 Yr holl greaduryeu.
 Ef bieu dechreu.
 A diwed diheu.
 Nyt kerdáwr keluyd.
 Ny mohúy dofyd.
 Nyt kywir keinyat.
 Ny molhúy y tat.
 Ny naót vyd aradyr.
 Heb heyrn heb hat
 Ny bu oleuat.
 Kyn ile creat.
 Ny byd effeirat.
 Ny bendicco auyrllat.
 Ny gybyd anygnat.
 Y seith lauanat.
 Deg ólat darmerthat.
 Yn e gylaówr wlat.
 Decuet digarat.
 Digaróys eu tat.
 Digaru kawat
 Yn rúy rewinyat.
 Llucuffer llygrat.
 Eissor eissyfiat

Seith seren yssyd.
 O seithnaŷn dofyd.
 Seon sywedyd.
 A ŷyr eu defnyd
 Marca mercedus.
 Ola olimus
 Luna lafurus.
 Jubiter. venerus.
 O heul o hydyruer
 Yt gyrch lloer lleufer.
 Nyf cof yn ofer.
 Nyf croc nŷ creter.
 An tat an pater.
 An kar an kymer.
 Yn ren nŷn ranher
 Gan lu llucuffer.

XVIII.

Fol. 18. b.

KYCHWEDYL am dodyŷ o galchuiynyd.
 Gŷarth yn deheubarth anreith clotryd.
 Da aryd ŷ leu dywalod y vedyd.
 Llaŷn yŷ y ystrat lawen gynnyd.
 Llara llued peblet llara arall vro.
 Kat gormes tra trachwres bro.
 Odit o gymry ae llafaro.
 Dyfet dygyrchet biŷ mab idno.
 Ac nŷ llefessit neb ny do.
 Yr talu can mu yrof vn llo.
 Goleith dy yscarant amgant dy vro.
 Mal tan tŷym tarth yn yt vo.
 Pan gyrch assam ni trŷydet ar tir gŷydnno.
 Oed kelein veinwen rŷg grayan a gro.
 Pan ymchoeles echŷyd o gludŷys vro.
 Nyf efrefŷys buch ŷrth ŷ llo.

Gogyfarch vabon o arall vro
 Kat. pan amuc owein biú y vro.
 Kat yn ryt alclut. kat ynygwen.
 Kat yg gossulúyt abann udun.
 Kat rac rodawys eirúyn drych.
 Gúaywaúr a du a lleullenyn.
 Kat tuman llachar derlyú derlin.
 Yscúydaúr yn llaú garthan yggryn.
 A welei vabon ar ranwen reidaól.
 Rac biú reget y kymyscyn.
 Ony bei ac adaned yd ehettyn.
 Rac mabon heb galaned vy nyt eyn.
 O gyfarfot discyn a chychwyn kat.
 Gólat vabon gúchenyt anoleithat.
 Ban disgynnúys owein rac biú y tat.
 Tardei galch achúyr ac yspydāt.
 Nyt yscafael ý neb dúyn biú moel.
 Kyt es clúch rac gúyr rein rudyon.
 Rac pedrydan dande
 Rac kadarn gyfúyre.
 Rac gúyar ar gnaút.
 Rac afar ystaenaút.
 Kychwedyl am dodyú
 O leutired deheu.
 Traeth rieu goleu haelon.
 Nyth y ogyfeirch o chwynogyon.
 Am ryt or am gúern y gatuaoon.
 Ban berit kat ri rúyf dragon.
 Billt na owillt biú rac mabon.
 O gyfaruot gúrgun.
 Bu kalaned ned rei yn run.
 Bu llewenyd dybyd y vrein.
 Ban ymadraúđ gúyr gúedy nuchien
 Kat. nyt ef dieghis yscúyt owein.

Ysôyt nolch ôrthyat ygkat trablud.
 Ni reoi warthec heb ôynob rud.
 Rudyon beuder hiô a mabr y rat.
 Gôyar gorgolchel gôarthyf iat.
 Ac ar ôyneb gôyn yd yr gassat.
 Eurobell greulet genom dullyat
 Preid wenhôys iolin. preid darestoinat.
 Preid rac taerurôydyr taer gyffestraôn.
 Preid pen gyfylchi. keig ar yscôydaôr.
 Maôr discreinaôr llafnaôr am iat.
 Kat y rac owein maôr. maôr o irat.
 Meindyd kôydynt ôy wyr yn amôyn gôlat.
 Pan discynnôys owein rac gôenwlat.
 Yr echôys gororcfoin bud oc tat.

XIX.

KANU Y MED. XXIII.

Fol. 19. b.

G^{OLYCHAF} wledic pendiuic pop wa.
 Gôr agynheil ynef arglôyd jop tra.
 Gôr a wnaeth y dôfyr y baôb yn da.
 Gôr a wnaeth pop llat ac ac llôyda.
 Medhet maelgôn mon ac an medwa.
 Ac vedgorn ewyn gôerlyn gôymha.
 As kynnull gôenyn ac nys môynha.
 Med hidleit moleit molut y pop tra.
 Lleas creadur a vac terra.
 A wnaeth duô y dyn yr y donha.
 Rei drut rei mut ef ac môynha.
 Rei gôyllt rei dof douyd ac gôna.
 Yn dillig vdunt yn dillat yda.
 Yn nôyt yn diaôlt hyt vraôlt yt parha
 Golychafi wledic pendefic gôlat hed.
 Y dillôg elphin o alltuted.

Y gŵr am rodes y gŵin ar cŵrŵf ar med.
 Ar meirch maŵr modur mirein eu gŵed.
 Am rothŵy etwa mal diwed.
 Trŵy vod duŵ y ryd trŵy enryded.
 Pump pemhŵnt kalan ygkyman hed.
 Elfinaŵc varchaŵc medhŵyrdy ogled.

XX.

KANU Y CŴRŴF. XXIII.

Fol. 19. b.

MEITHI etmynt
 Gŵr a gatŵynt gŵynt.
 Pan del yrihyd.
 Gorulodaŵc oluyd.
 Menhyt yu tragwyd.
 Ys tidi a uodyd.
 Dylif doweint a dyd.
 Dyd ynamogaŵr.
 Nos ym orffowyssaŵr.
 Maswed auolhaŵr.
 Y ŵrth wledic maŵr.
 Maŵr duŵ digones.
 Heul haf ac rywrea.
 Ac ef digones.

Hyny vo eginyn.
 Ef ac taŵl weith arall.
 Hyny vo yn vall.
 Dreuhâc dyderuyd.
 Dygofac yr cluyd.
 Golchettaŵr y lestri.
 Bit groyŵ y vrecci.
 A phan vo anawell.
 Dylyccaŵr o gell.
 Dydyccaŵr rac rieu.
 Ykein gyfedeu.
 Nys gŵrthryn pop deu.
 Y mel ae goreu.
 Duŵ etuynt ynof.
 Yd vyd yn y vod
 Llaryaf yŵ trindaŵt.
 Gorŵyth medŵ medŵhaŵt.
 O vunut pyscaŵt
 O meint y godrefi.
 Grayan mor heli.
 Kyn traeth reuerthi.
 Grayan mor heli :
 Y dan tywaŵt.
 Am kud y ar teithiaŵc.
 Mi hun am gŵaraŵt.
 Ny digonir nebaŵt.
 Heb gyfoeth y trindaŵt.

WEITHI etmygant.
 Yn tryffin garant
 Gallaŵc gallŵgyd. anchwant
 Sybŵll symaduant.
 Ban erdifel tanc.
 Neu nos cŵt dyuyd.

Kwd dirgel rac dyd.
 A gyr kerd geluyd.
 Py gel kallonyd.
 Am dyro andu.
 Or parth pan dŷyra.
 Py dyduc llyŷ gayaf.
 Py gyt dechreu lle.
 Yn dewis echiaŷc.
 Ffus. fions ffodiaŷc.
 Ef duhun hunaf.
 Ef gobryn karaŷc.
 Kymry kaernedaŷc.
 Ytat garadaŷc.
 Dear menciou.
 Dear mynaŷc mon.
 Maŷr erch anudon.
 Gŷenhŷys gŷallthiryon.
 Am gaer gyragon.
 Pŷy a tal y keinon.
 Ae maelgŷn o von.
 Ae dyfyd o aeron.
 Ae coel ae kanaŷon.
 Ai gŷrwedŷ ae veibon.
 Nyt anchward y alon.
 O ynyr gŷystlon.
 Ef kyrch kerdoryon.
 Se syberŷ seon.
 Neur dierueis i rin.
 Ymordei vffin.
 Ymorhred gododin.
 Ys ceirurith kyfrenhin.
 Bran bore dewin.
 Gŷyf kerdengin heu.
 Gŷyf kyfreu lawen.

Athraó ydygen.
 Meu molaót vryen.
 Eiryan eiryoes.
 Llyminaóc llumoes.
 Rduedel auóys.
 Rudyn ae llyuvys.
 Kat yn hardnenóysa.
 Ynyr ae briwys.
 Kant kalan kynnoysa.
 Kant car amyuóysa.
 Gwelcis wyr goruaó.
 A dygyrchynt aó.
 Góeleis waet ar llaó.
 Rac ruthyr cledyfaó.
 Glessynt escyll góaó.
 Escorynt vy waywaó.
 Trychant kalan kyman clotuaó.
 Ynyr ar tir yn wir cochaó.

XXI.

Fol. 29. b.

FARCHAF y wen y duó plóyf escori.
 Perchen nef allaó póyll uaó wofri.
 Aduóyn gaer yssyd ar glaó góeilgi.
 Bit lawen ygkalan eiryan yri.
 Ac amser pan wna mor maó órhydri.
 Ys gnaót gorun beird uch med lestri.
 Dydybyd góanec ar vrys dybrys idi.
 Adaó hóynt y werlas o glas ffichti.
 Ac am bóyf o deós dros vygwedi.
 Pan gattóyf amot kymot athi.
 Aduóyn gaer yssyd ar llydan llyn.
 Dinas diachor mor ae chylchyn.
 Gogyfarch ty prydein kóed gygein hyn.
 Blaen llyn ap erbin boet teu voyn.

Bu goscor a bu kerd yn eil mehyn.
 Ac cryr uch ŷybyr allŷybyr granwyn.
 Rac vd felyc nac escar gychwyn.
 Clot wascar a gŷanar yd ymdullyn.
 Aduŷyn gaer yssydd ar ton nafuet.
 Aduŷyn eu gŷerin yn ymwaret.
 Nŷ wnant eu dŷyn uyt trŷy veyilhaet.
 Nyt ef eu defaŷt bot yn galet.
 Nŷ llafaraf eu ar vyntrŷydet.
 Noc eillon deutraeth gŷell kaeth dyfet.
 Kyweithyd o ryd wled waretret.
 Kynnŷys rŷg pop deu goreu kivet.
 Aduŷyn gaer yssydd ae gŷna kyman.
 Medut a molut ae adar bann.
 Llyfyn y cherdeu yn y chalan.
 Am arglŷyd hywyd heŷr eiran.
 Kyny vynet yn y adŷyt yn deruin llan.
 Ef am rodes med a gŷin o wydrin ban.
 Aduŷyn gaer yssyd yn yr eglan.
 Atuŷyn y rodur y paŷb ŷ ran.
 Atwen yn dinbych gorwen gŷylan.
 Kyweithyd wleidud ud erlyssan.
 Oed ef vyn defaŷt i nos galan.
 Lledyfaŷt y gan ri ryfel eiran.
 Allen lliŷ ehoec a medu prein.
 Hyny uŷyf tauaŷt ar ŷeird prydein.
 Aduŷyn gaer yssydd ae kyffrŷy kedeu.
 Oed meu y rydeu adewiŷŷn.
 Nŷ lafarafi deith reith ryscatŷn.
 Nŷ dily kelenic nŷ ŷyppo hŷn.
 Yscriuen brydein bryder briffŷn.
 Yn yt wna tonneu eu hymgyffrŷn.
 Pereit hyt pell y gell atreidŷn
 Aduŷyn gaer yssyd yn ardŷyrein.

Gochaŵn y medut y molut gofrein.
 Aduŵyn areu hor escor gynfrein.
 Godef gŵrych dymbi hir y'hadein.
 Dychyrch bar karrec crec mor ednein.
 Llit ymyŵn tyghet treidet trath amein.
 A bleidut gorllŵyt goreu afein.
 Dimpynyr o duch llat pŵy llad cofein.
 Bendith c ulŵyd nef gytlef afein.
 Arnyn gŵnel yn vrowyr gorŵyr owein.
 Aduŵyn gaer yssyd ar lan lliant.
 Aduŵyn yt rodir y paŵb y'chwant.
 Gogyfarch ti vynet boet teu uŵyant.
 Gŵaywaŵr ryn rein a derllyssant.
 Duŵ merchyr gŵelŵs wyr ygkyfnofant.
 Dyfieu bu gŵartheu a amugant.
 Ac yd oed vriger coch ac och ardant.
 Oed lludued vyned dyd y doethant.
 Ac am gefyn llech vaelŵy kylchŵy vriwant.
 Cŵydyn ygan gefyn llu o garant.

XXII.

PLAEU YR REIFFT. X. C.

Fol. 21. b.

EFREI etuyl ar veib israol
 Vchel enuryt.
 Kyt rif dilyn
 Rydyn esseynt.
 Rygadŵys duŵ dial
 Ar plŵyf pharaonus.
 Dec pla poeni
 Kyn eu bŵdi.
 Ymor aŵŵya.
 Kysefinpla pŵscaŵt difa.
 Dignaŵt annŵyt.

Eilpla llyffeint lluosaf.
 Lleŷasynt ffroned.
 Tei a threfneu
 Athyleu
 Achelleu bŷt.
 Tryded gŷydbet
 Gŷychyr gohoget gŷalatŷyt.
 Petwar iccwr
 Cur am ystyr edynogyon.
 Eil kyghaas
 Ffrŷyth coet a maes
 Cuŷt kylyon.
 Pymhet bŷystnon.
 Ar holl vibnon
 Egiption.
 Belsit millet
 O trŷm allet
 Deritolyon.
 Chwechet heb eu.
 Chwyssic crugeu
 Creitheu moryon.
 Seithuet taryan
 Kynllysc athan
 A glaŷ kynŷyt.
 Gŷynt gordibert.
 Ar deil a gŷyd.
 ŷythuet lloscus.
 Llydan eu clust.
 Blodeu kyfys.
 Naŷuet aruthyr
 Diuedlaŷc vthyr
 Doniaŷc nofus.
 Du tywyllŷc
 Drem aneglŷc

Egiptius.

Dec veinyoeth

Môyhaf gŷynyeith

Ar plŷyf kynrein.

Crist iessu christ ioni grein.

Hut ynt clydŷr.

Chwechant milŷr

Milet efrei.

XXIII.

TRAŶSGANU KYNAN

GARWYN. M. BROCH.

Fol. 22. a.

KYNAN kat diffret

Amarllofeis ket.

Kanyt geu gofyget.

Gŷrthelgŷn trefbret.

Kant gorŷyd kyfret

Aryant eu tudet.

Cant lleng ehoec

O vn ovaen gyffret.

Cant armell ym arffet

A phympŷnt cathet.

Cledyf gŷein karrec

Dyrngell gŷell honeb.

Cant kynan kaffat.

Kas anwelet

Katellig ystret.

Kat anyscoget.

Kat ar ŷy kyrchet.

Gŷaywaŷr ebrifet.

Gŷenhŷys aladet.

A lafyn gŷyarlet.

Kat y mon maŷr toc.

Eglyt amolet.
 Tra menei mynet
 Góorúyd a góorgret.
 Kat ygeruc dýmet.
 Aercol ar gerdet.
 Nac ny rywelet.
 Y bió rac ffrío neb.
 Mab brochuael brolet.
 Eidywet eidunet.
 Kernýó kyfarchet.
 Ny maól ieu tyghet.
 Dystóe aghyffret
 Ynyd am iolet.
 Mygkynneló o gynan.
 Kadeu ergynnan.
 Aeleu flam lydan.
 Kyffyrein maórtan.
 Kat yg wlat brachan.
 Katlan godaran.
 Tegyrned truan.
 Crinyt rac kyan.
 Lluryc yn ymwan.
 Eissor llyó heechan.
 Kyngen kymangan
 Nerthi ath wlat lydan.
 Kigleu ymdidan.
 Paób yny gochvan.
 Kylch byt goch góochuan.
 Keithynt dy gynan.

XXIV.

LATH MOESSEN.

Fol. 23. b.

☉ pop adner y torof uroder dychyfaeraóft.
 Bud adefio. y grist góledic dogyn volaóft.

Dŷ bŷyth duó kein. yn arffet meir y heissorafŷ.
 Hynt gŷiryoned kyflaón rihed kynneló o honafŷ.
 Gŷyeil iesse dy pobyl iude. dychyfaerafŷ.
 Hu gelwir lleu o luch aleho yr eu pechaŷt.
 Deheu reen mynyd adien mŷyn kyfundaŷt.
 Yn ran eluyd yn temhyl selyf seil o gyffraŷt.
 Gofunet gŷas colofyn dias ffest fflemychaŷt.
 Parafŷys drŷa. bugeil deós duun gŷoledychaŷt.
 Neu rygigleu gan proffŷydeu llecnaó.
 Geni iessu a rydarfu. hyt y uched.
 A uei uched y pop ried bŷyt paraŷt.
 Kyn perissit bei mi prytŷn periólaŷt.
 Ry duc claer nyt. dayar a yspeidaŷt.
 Ar vor diffŷys pan disgynnŷys dy amgyffraŷt.
 Gŷolat priodaŷr nys duc mŷynuaŷr bei im oho honafŷ.
 Meint dy godet boet imdy rat. gŷyeil iesse
 Arat iessu llathyr y blodeu.
 Maŷr gŷyrth yn y vryt o duó donyeu.
 Ef oed ygnat. ygnat oed ef. dewin diheu.
 Gŷr y cussyl i pop vfyd rac gen.
 Ef yssyd gafacl clayar nifer toeu.
 Cunlleith y luyd deheu.
 Y mal bydeóin dilit o lu lloneit.
 Hubyd y gŷrth vn mab moir moli reen.
 Huarwas gŷas o duó treidas pct wyr pot gŷiryon.
 Dy rac afacl kyfoet coet kyflaón.
 Lledyssid gein o arffet iessu.
 Rud ny popŷon moch y dyacat
 O rodi rat rex meibon.
 Newyd anaó nŷ maŷr glywant dynyadon.
 Guir y rat gŷas porthyant heb ŷr adon.
 Dygŷerthydyd pop vchis rac derwydon.
 Nudris nŷ widyn llarychwel gŷelet mabon.
 Dydugant thus ac eur delus o ethiopia.

Nyt aeth peues perchen anaŵ.
Byt adebryat hu bŵyf yth rat tut gorchordeon.
Geni douyd dyduc perchen lleg eglyon.

XXV.

Fol. 23. a.

MORRIT anuyndaŵl
Tuth iaŵl dan ysaŵl.
Ef iolen o duch llaŵr
Tan tanhŵytin gŵaŵr
Uch awel uchel
Uch no phop nyfel.
Maŵr y anyfel.
Nŷ thric y gofel
No neithaŵr llyr.
Llyr llŵybyr y tebyr
Dy var ygkynobyr
Gŵaŵr gŵen gŵrthuchyr.
Ŵrth waŵr Ŵrth wrys
Ŵrth pop heuolis.
Ŵrth heuolis nŵython
Ŵrth podyr afaon.
Ardŵyrcafi a varn gŵrys

Trithri nodet
 Atcor ar henet.
 Amarch mayawc.
 A march genethawc.
 A march karadauc.
 Kymrŷy teithiauc.
 A march gŷythur.
 A march gŷardur.
 A march arthur.
 Ehofyn rodi cur.
 A march taliessin.
 A march lleu letuegin.
 A phebyr llei llŷynin.
 A grei march cunin.
 Kornan kyneiwauc
 A wyd awydauc.
 Du moreod enwauc.
 March brŷyn bro bradauc.
 Ar tri carn afauc.
 Nyt ant hynt hilauc.
 Kethin march keidauc.
 Carn avarn arnauc.
 Yscŷydurith yscodic.
 Gorŷyd llemenic.
 March ryderch rydic.
 Llŷyt lliŷ elleic.
 A llamrei llaŷn elwic.
 Affroenuoll gŷyrenhic
 March sadyrnin.
 A march custenhin.
 Ac ereill yn trin
 Rac tir all gŷin.
 Henwyn mat dyduc.
 Kychwedyl o hiraduc.

Bum yscatyn yscemat dilyŷ.
Bum kath pennrith ar tri phren.
Bum pell bum pen.
Gafyr ar yscatŷ pren.
Bum garan gŷala gŷelet golŷc.
Tragŷres millet moryal.
Katwent kenedyl da.
Or yssyd is awyr gŷedy kassolŷn.
Nyt byŷ ormod meint am gŷyr.*

XXVI

Fol. 24. a. Y gofeissvys byt. Bu deu tec arwlat gŷledychyssi
Bu haelhaf berthaf or ryanet.
Bu terŷyn gŷenŷyn gŷae y gywlat.
Ef torres ar dar teir gŷeith ygkat.
Ac ef ny vyd corgŷyd y wlat dar plufaŷr
Pebyr pell athrechŷys coet gyrrh y godiwaŷd
Alexander. yn hual eurin gŷae a garcharer
Ny phell garcharŷyt. agheu dybu
Ac lle ef kafas ergyr o lu
Neb kynnoc ef ny darchaŷd
Myued bed berthrŷyd or adŷyndaŷt

Gólat pers a mers a gólat y kannu.
 Ac ynyssed pleth a phletheppa.
 A chiódaót babilon ac agascia
 Maór a gólat galldarus bychan y da.
 Hyt yd ymduc y tir tywarch yna
 Ac yt wnahont eu bryt órth eu helya
 Y wedant góystlon y europa.
 Ac anreithas góladood góyssy ood terra.
 Góythyr góenynt wraged gorlynt yma.
 Bron loecedigyon góyled góustra.
 O gadeu afor pan atrodet
 Digonynt brein góncint pen brithret
 Y milwyr mageidaón pan atrodet.
 Neu wlat yth weisson ti pan diffydet.
 Ny byd yth escor escor lludet.
 Rac gofal yr hual ae agalet
 Milcant riallu a uu varú rac sychet.
 Eu geu gogóilleu ar eu milet.
 As góenóynóys y was kyn noe trefret.
 Kyn no hyn bei góell digonet.
 Ym harglóyd gólatlóyd gólat gogonet.
 Vn wlat ior oror goreu ystlyned.
 Diwyccóyf digonóyf poet genhyt ty gyffret.
 Ar saól am clyó poet meu eu hunet.
 Digonóynt óy vod duó kyn góisc tytwtet.

XXVII.

Fol. 24. b.

FAR cláwr eluyd y gystodlyd ny ryanet.
 Teir person duó. vn mab adóyn teróyn trinet.
 Mab yr dóydit. mab yr dyndit. vn mab ryued.
 Mab duó dinaa. mab góen meirgóaa. mat góas góelet.
 Maór y orden. maór duó roen ran gogonet.
 O hil ade ac abrahe yn ryanet.
 O hil dofyd dogyn dófynwedyd llu ryanet.

RYFEDAF na chiaŵr

Adef nef y laŵr
O dyfot rŷyf gaŵr
Alexander maŵr.
Alexander magidaŵr.
Heŵys hayarndaŵn
Clodyfal anwogaŵn.
Aeth dan eigyaŵn.
Dan eigaŵn eithyd
Y geisiaŵ keluydyt.
A geisso keluydyt
Bit o iewin y vryt.
Eithyd oduch gŷynt.
Rŷg deu griff ar hynt
Y welet dremynt.
Dremynt awales
Proesent nŷ chymea.
Gŷeles ryfedaŵt.
Gorllin gan pyscaŵt.
A eidunŷys y ny vryt.
A gasas or byt.

Toruood moessen góledic reen gŵae eu hescar.
 Ys arganfu perif aelu reglyt y par.
 Ac y vorawc a orugost newyd y par.
 Neur dincwŷ trŷy ryferthŷy a naŵd adar.
 Adrycheif heul hyt gollewcin y bu dayar.
 Tŷ a nodyd a rygeryd o pop karchar.
 Namyn toruod teryd eu gaŵr trŷm eu dear.
 A naŵd ninheu rac adŷydeu uffern anwar.
 Ad duŵ meidat duŵ dofydat dewin trugar.
 Ys teu ti wlat ncf. ys ŵrth tagnef it y kery.
 Nyt ocs ludet nac cissywet yth wlat dofyd.
 Nŷ pherir neb ny byd cscar neb jŵ gilyd.
 Mi a wŷdyŵn beis deallŵn rac kewilyd.
 Karu o honaŵt y lan trindaŵt o neb keluyd.
 Beird ach gogan. ŷynt acharan yn tragywyd.
 Nŷ bu agŵael y rodeist israel. yn llaŵ dauyd.
 Alexander keffei llaŵer nifer y wyr.
 Nyt ef nerthas onŷ chafas dy gerenhyd.
 Ae vŷdinoed ae vaŵr gadeu ae gamluyd.
 Pan doethant yr dayar buant dear eu dihenyd.
 Selyf ygnat a gennis gŵlat. bu gŵell noc yd.
 Mab teyrnon. bu gnaŵt berthŵn oe gyweithyd.
 Iago feibon a uu verthŵn ar eu heluyd.
 A dygymuant arannyssant trŷy eir dofyd.
 Auel wirŷon a uu lŷydon a gymyrth ffyd.
 Y vraŵt kaim bu diwerin drŷc y gussyl.
 Aser a soyŵ yn awyr loyŵ eu kyweithyd.
 Seren agel a dŷyn nifer rac eu milwyr.
 A llath voessen ef ae toruod ar eu heluyd.
 Rudech dalen vd eilladem vd ei genhym.
 Llafar amut a doeth a drut as diwygyd.
 Góledic cŵd vn cŵd dirperyan dihenyd.
 Molaf inheu pressŷyl toruod adef menwyt.
 Molaf inheu adaŵt goreu goreilenŵ byt.

GOLYCHAF wledic pendeuic gŵlat ri.
 Py ledas y pennaeth dros traeth mundi.
 Bu kyweir karchar gweir ygkaer sisi.
 Trŷy ebostol pŷyll a phryderi.
 Neb kyn noc ef nyt aeth idi.
 Yr gadŷyn tromlas kywirwas ae ketwi.
 A rac preidcu annŷfyn tost yt geni.
 Ac yt uraŷt parahaŷt yn bard wedi.
 Tri lloneit prytwen yd aetham ni idi.
 Nam seith ny dyrreith o gaer sisi.
 Neut ŷyf glot geinmyn cerd o chlywir.
 Igkaer pedryuan pedyr y chwelyt.
 Ygkynneir or peir pan leferit.
 O anadyl naŷ morŷyn gochynenit.
 Neu peir pen annŷfyn pŷy y vynuŷ.
 Gŷrym am y oror a mererit.
 Ny beirŷ bŷyt llŷfyr ny rytyghit.
 Cledyf lluch lleaŷc idaŷc rydyrchit.
 Ac yn llaŷc leminaŷc yd edewit.
 A rac drŷs porth vffern llugyrn lloŷcit.

Tri lloneit prytwen yd aetham ni ar vor.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith o gaer rigor.
 Ni obrynaf lawyr llen llywyadur
 Tra chaer wydyr ny welsynt ōrhyt arthur.
 Tri vgeint canhŵr a seui ar y mur.
 Oed anhaŵd ymadraŵd ae gwylyadur.
 Tri lloneit prytwen yd aeth gan arthur.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith o gaer golud.
 Ny obrynaf y lawyr llaes eu kylchŵy.
 Ny ŵdant ŵy py dyd peridyd pŵy.
 Py aŵr y meindyd y ganet cŵy.
 Pŵy gŵnaeth ar nyt aeth doleu defŵy.
 Ny ŵdant ŵy yr ych brych bras y penrŵy.
 Seith vgein kygŵng yny aerŵy.
 A phan aetham ni gan arthir auyrdol gofŵy.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith o gaer vandŵy.
 Ny obrynaf y lawyr llaes eu goheu.
 Ny ŵdant py dyd peridyd pen.
 Py aŵr y meindyd y ganet perchen.
 Py vil a gatwant aryant y pen.
 Pan aetham ni gan arthur afyrdŵl gynhen.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith a gaer ochren.
 Myneich dychnut val cunin cor.
 O gyfranc udyd ae gŵidan hor.
 Ae vn hynt gŵynt ae vn dŵfyr mor.
 Ae vn ufel tan tŵrŵf diachor.
 Myneych dychnut val bleidaŵr.
 O gyfranc udyd ae gŵydyanhaŵr
 Ny ŵdant pan yscar deweint a gŵaŵr.
 Neu ŵynt pŵy hynt pŵy y rynnaŵd.
 Py va diua py tir a plaŵd.
 Bet sant yn diuant a bet allaŵr.
 Golychaf y wledic pendefic maŵr.
 Na bŵyf trist crist am gŵadaŵl.

Gŷyr prŷdein adŷythein yn lluyd.
Gŷen ystrat ystadyl kat kynnygd.
Ny nodes na maes na choedyd
Tut achles dyormes pan dyuyd.
Mal tonnaŷr tost eu gaŷr dros eluyd.
Gŷelais wyr gŷychyr yn lluyd.
A gŷedy boregat briŷgic.
Gweleis i tŷrŷf teirffin traghedic.
Gŷaed gohoyŷ gofaran gochlywid.
Yn amŷyn gŷen ystrat y gŷelit
Gofur hag agŷyr llaŷr lludedic.
Yn drŷs ryt gŷeleis y wyr lletrudŷon.
Eiryf dillŷg y rac blaŷyr gofedon.
Vnynt tanc gan aethant golludŷon.
Llaŷ ygcroes gryt y gro garanwynŷon.
Kyfedŷynt y gynrein kyŷyn don.
Gŷanecaŷr gollychynt raŷn eu kaŷfon.
Gŷeleis i wyr goŷpeithic goŷpylat.
A gŷyar a uaglei ar dillat.
A dulliaŷ diaflym dŷys ŷrth kat
Kat gŷortho ny buffo pan pŷyllatt
Glŷŷ roŷet. reuedaf i nan naidat.

Ac yny vallóyf y hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen.
 Ny bydif yn dirwen.
 Na molóyf i vryen.

XXXII.

Fol. 27. a.

WRYEN yr echóyd.
 Haelaf dyn bedyd.
 Lliaós a rodyd
 Y dnyon eluyd.
 Mal y kynnullyd
 Yt wesceryd.
 Llawen beird bedyd
 Tra vo dy uuchyd.
 Ys mgy llewenyd
 Gan clotuan clotryd.
 Ys mgy gogonyant
 Vot vryen ae plant.
 Ac ef yn arbennic
 Yn oruchel wledic.
 Yn dinas pellennic.
 Yn keimyat kynteic
 Lloegróys ae gýydant
 Pan ymadrodant.
 Agheu a gaóssant.
 A mynych godyant.
 Llosci eu trefret
 Adóyn eu tudet
 Ac eunónc collet
 A maór aghyffret
 Heb gaffel góaret.
 Rac vryen reget.
 Reget diffreidyat
 Clot ior agor gólat

Vy mod ysed arnat.
 O pop erlywat
 Déys dy paleitrat.
 Pan erlywat kat.
 Kat pan y kyrbhynt
 Gémycith swneit
 Tan yn tei kyn dyd
 Rac vd yr echsýd.
 Yr echsýd teccaf
 Ac dynyon haellhaf.
 Gnaút eigyl heb waessaf.
 Am teyrn glochaf.
 Glochaf eissyllyd
 Tydi goreu yssyd.
 Or a nu ac auyd
 Nyth oes kystedlyd.
 Pan dremher arnaó
 Ys ehalaeth y braó.
 Gnaút gýyled ym danaó
 Am teyrn gochnaó.
 Am danaó gýyled.
 A lliáu maranhed
 Eu teyrn gogled
 Arbenhic teyrned.
 Ac yn y vallóyf hen
 Ym dygyn aghen aghen.
 Ni bydif ym dirwen
 Na molóyfi vryen.

XXXIII.

Fol. 27. b.

GGORFFOWYS

Can rychedóys
 Parch ach vinnóya.
 A med meuedóya.

Meuedŷys med
 Y oruoled
 A chein tired
 Imi yn ryfed.
 Aryfed maŷr
 Ac eur ac aŷr.
 Ac aŷr achet
 Achyfriuet
 Achyfriuyant.
 A rodi chwant.
 Chwant oe rodi
 Yr vy llochi.
 Yt lad yt gryc
 Yt vac yt vyc.
 Yt vyc yt vac
 Yt lad yn rac.
 Racwed rothit
 Y veird y byt.
 Byt yn geugant
 Itti yt wedant
 ŷrth dy ewyllia.
 Duŷ ryth peris
 Rieu ygnis
 Rac ofyn dybria.
 Annogyat kat
 Diffreidyat gŷlat.
 Gvlat diffreidyat.
 Kat annogyat.
 Gnaŷt am danat
 Tŷrŷf pystylat.
 Pystalat tŷrŷf
 Ac yuet cŷrŷf.
 Kŷrŷf oe yfet
 A chein trefret

A chein tadet
 I mi ryanillofet.
 Llŷfaryd van.
 Ac circh achlan
 Yn va trygan
 Maer a bychan
 Taliessin gan
 Tidi ac didan.
 Ys tidi goren
 Or a giglen
 Y 6rd liden.
 Molaf inhou
 Dy weithredau.
 Ac yny vallŷf hen
 Ym dygyn aghen aghen.
 Ni bydif ym dirwen
 Na molŷf vryen.

XXXIV.

Fol. 23. a.

AR vn blyned
 Vn yn darwod
 Gŷin a mall a med
 A gŷrhyt diassed
 Ac cilewyd gorot.
 A hoit am voreu
 Ac pen ffuneu
 Ac toc gŷydua eu
 Ei paŷb oe wyt
 Dyfynt ymplymnŷt.
 Ac varch y danab
 Yg godeu gŷeith mynaŷ.
 A chwaneŷ anaŷ
 Bud am li am laŷ.
 Gŷyth vgein vn lliŷ

O loi a bió.
 Bió blith ac ychen
 A phop kein agon
 Ny hydón lawen
 Bei lleas vryen.
 Ys cu kyn eithyd
 Yeis kygryn kygryt.
 A briger meu olchet
 Ac elor y dyget
 A gran gŷy ar llet
 Am waet gŷyr gonodet.
 A gŷr bŷrr lythic.
 A uei wedŷy wreic
 Am ys gŷin ffeleic
 Am ys gŷin mynyc gyltŷn.
 Am sorth am porth am pen
 Kyn na phar kyfŷyrein.
 Kymaran tauaŷ
 Gŷas y drŷs gŷarandaŷ
 Py trŷst ae dayar a gryn
 Ae mor a dugyn.
 Dy gŷynyc ychyngar ŷrth y pedyt.
 Ossit vch ymryn
 Neut vryen ae gryn.
 Ossit uch ym pant
 Neut vryen ae gŷant.
 Ossit vch y mynyd
 Neud vryen a oruyd.
 Ossit vch yn rió
 Neut vryen ae brió.
 Ossit vch yglaŷd
 Neut vryen a blaŷd.
 Vch nynt vch as
 Vch ympop kamaa.

Yn llad y escar.
Ac nyny vallŷyfi hen
Ym dygyn aghen aghen.
Ni bydif ym dyrwen.
Na molŷyf vryen.

XXXV.

GŴEITH ARGOET LLŴYFEIN. KANU VRYEN.

Fol. 28. b.

E BORE Duŷ sadŷrn kat uaŷr a uu.
Or pan dŷyro houl hyt pan gynnu.
Dygryssŷys flamdŷyn yn petwar llu.
Godeu a reget y ymdullu.
Dyuŷy o argoet hyt ar vynyd.
Ny cheffynt eiryos hyt yr vnyd.
Atorelwis flamdŷyn vaŷr trebystaŷt.
A dodynt yggŷystlon a ynt paraŷt.
Ys atebŷya owein dŷyreain ffosaŷt.
Nyt dodynt nyt ydynt nyt ynt paraŷt.
A cheneu vab coel bydei kymŷyaba.
Leŷ kyn astalei oŷystyl nebaŷt.
Atorelŷia vryen vd vr echŷvd.

A rac gŵeith argoet llŵyfein
 Bu llawer kelein.
 Rudei vrein rac ryfel gŵyr.
 A gŵerin a grŷssŵys gan einewyd.
 Arinaf y blŵydyn nat ŵy kynnyd.
 Ac yny vallŵyf y hen
 Ym dygyn aghen aghen.
 Ny bydif ym dyrwen
 Na molŵyf vryen.

XXXVI.

Fol. 29. a.

FARDŴYRE reget rysed rieu.
 Neu ti rygosteis kyn blŵyf teu.
 Gniissynt kat lasnaŵr a chat verou.
 Gniissynt wyr ydan kylchŵyaŵr. lleu
 Goŵy gŵyn gŵylein ymathren
 Ny mat vrŵytiŵyt. ri nŵ mat geu
 Yd ymarmorth gŵledic ŵrth kymryeu.
 Nys gyrr neges y geissaton
 Gochaŵn marchaŵc mŵth molut gŵryon.
 O dreic dylaŵ alaŵ dothaŵ don.
 Yn y doeth vlph yn treis ar y alon.
 Hyny doeth vryen yn edyd yn aeron.
 Ny bu kyferygyrat ny bu gynnŵya.
 Talgynaŵt vryen y rac powys
 Ny bu hyfrŵt brŵt echen gyrrŵys
 Hyueid a gododin a lleu towya.
 Deŵr yn emnyned a theith gŵyduŵys
 Dineuyl dydŵyn ygŵaet gŵyden.
 A wales llŵyuenyd. vdyyd kygryn.
 Yn eidoed kyhoed yn eil mehyn
 Kat yn ryt alclut kat ym ynuer.
 Kat gellaŵr breŵyn. kat hireurur.
 Kat ym prysc katleu kat yn aberioed

Y dygyfranc a dur breuer maŵr
 Kat glutuein gŵeith pen coet
 Llŷyth llithyaŵc cun ar ormant gŵaŵt.
 Atueilaŵ gŵyn gouchyr kyt mynan
 Eigyl edyl gŵrthryt.
 Lletrud a gyfranc ac vlph yn ryt
 Gŵell ganher gŵledic pyr y ganet y vd.
 Prydein pen perchen broestlaŵn y vd.
 Nyt ymduo dillat na glas na gaŵr
 Na choch nac ehoec vyc mor llaŵr.
 Nyt ardodes y vordŵyt dros vael maelaŵr
 Veirch o genedyl vrych mor greidiaŵl.
 Haf ydan ayaf ac araf yn llaŵ.
 A ryt a rotwyd eu harŵylaŵ.
 A gŵeŵt y dan goird ac ymdŵyraŵ.
 Ac hyt orffen byt edrywyt kaŵ.
 Gofydin goyscub. dyhaŵl am delŵ
 Dilcŵr am leuocrou. neu vi orthycheis
 Yncis rac liŵyd pelaidyr ar yscŵyd.
 Yscŵyt yn llaŵ godeu a reget yn ymdullyaŵ.
 Neu vi a welcis ŵr yn buarthaŵ.
 Sarff soned vircin scgidyd laŵr.
 Neu vi gogŵn ryfel yd argollaŵr.
 Ar moit a gollŵr y argollaŵr.

XXXVII.

YSPEIL TALIESSIN. KANU VRYEN.

Fol. 29. b.

EG gŕrhyt gogyfeirch yntrafferth
 Gŕactŕyf awellŕyf ynkerth
 Wir. gŕeleis i rac neb nym gŕeles
 Pop annŕyl. ef diwyl y neges.
 Gŕeleis i pasc am leu am lya.
 Gŕeleis i deil o dy fyn adowya.
 Gŕeleis i keig kyhafal y blodeu.
 Neur weleis vd haelhaf y dedueu.
 Gŕeleis i lŕŕ katraeth tra maeu
 Bit vy nar nŕyhachar kymryeu
 Gŕerth vy nat maŕr uyd y uud y radeu
 Pen maon milwyr amde.
 Preid lydan pren onhyt yŕ vy awen gŕen
 Yscŕydaŕr y rac glyŕ gloyŕ glasgŕen
 Gleŕ ryhaŕt gleŕhaf vn yŕ vryen.
 Nym gorseif gŕarthe gyd. gordear
 Goryaŕc gorlassaŕc gorlassar goriag a gordŕyre.
 Pop rei sag dileŕ du merwyd y mordei
 Vd tra blaŕd yn yd eloth vod.
 Vared melynaŕr yn neuad
 Maranhedaŕc. diffreidaŕc yn aeron.
 Maŕr y wyn y anyant. ac eilon
 Maŕr dyfal ial am y alon.
 Maŕr gŕrneth ystlyned ŕ vrython.
 Mal rot tanhŕydyd dros eluyd.
 Mal ton teithiaŕc llŕyfenyd.
 Mal kathyl kyfliŕ gŕen a gŕeithen.
 Val mor mŕynuaŕr yŕ vryen.
 Vn y egin echangryt gŕaŕr.
 Vn yŕ rieu rŕyfyadur a dyaŕr.
 Vn yŕ maon meirch mŕth miledaŕr.

Dechreu mei ympowys bydmaŵr.
 Vn yŵ yn deuby pan offy y werin.
 Eryr tir tahir tythrewna
 Adunŵn y ar orŵyd fynciolin
 Tut ynyeil gŵerth yspŵl taliessin.
 Vn yŵ gŵrys gŵn llafŵr a gorŵyd.
 Vn yŵ breyr beufyoc y arglwyd.
 Vn yŵ hydgre hyd yn dianat.
 Vn yŵ bleid banadlaŵc anchwant.
 Vn yŵ gŵlat vab eginyr.
 Ac ŵnwed a vnsŵn katua ketwyr
 Vnsŵn y drŵc yicaiŵn.
 A cheneu a nud hael a hirwlat y danŵt.
 Ac os it ytŵydif ym gŵen.
 Ef gŵneif beird byt yn llawen.
 Kyn mynhŵyf meirŵ meib gŵyden
 Gŵaladyr gŵaed gŵenwlat ŵryen.

XXXVIII.

Fol. 30. a.

EN enŵ gŵledic nef gorchordyon.
 Rychanaut rychŵynant y dragon.
 Gŵrthodes gogyfres gŵelydon
 Lliaŵs run a nudd anŵython.
 Ny golychaf an gnaŵt beird o vrython.
 Ryfed hael o sywyd sywedyd.
 Vn lle rygethlyd rygethlic
 Rydysyfaf rychanaf y wledic.
 Yny wlat yd oed ergrynic
 Nym gŵnel nys gŵnaf ec newic
 Anhaŵd diollŵg aŵdloed
 Ny diffyoc y wledic ny omed.
 O edrych aŵdyl trŵm teyrned
 Yn y uyŵ nys deubyd bud bed.
 Ny dygonont hoffed oe buchynt.

Kaletach yr arteith hael hynt.
 Toryf pressennaŵl tra phrydein
 Tra phryder rygohoyŵ rylyccraŵr
 Rylyccrer. rytharnaŵr rybarnaŵr.
 Rybarn paŵb y gŵr banher
 Ae ninat yn ygnat ac eluet.
 Nyr y gŵr dilaŵ y daeret
 Gŵas greit a gŵrhyt gotract.
 Er eichaŵc gŵallaŵc yn llywet.
 Hŵyrwedaŵc gŵallaŵc artebet.
 Ny ofyn y neb a wnech ud
 Neut ym vd nac neut ych darwerther
 Teŵued yn diwed haf.
 Nys kynnyd namyn chwecch.
 Chwecchach it gynan o hynnyd
 Chwedaŵc trŵydedaŵc traoth dyd.
 Ternod y gŵned nŵys med mat
 Tebic heul haf hucnyd soned gan mŵyhaŵ
 Kenhaf gan doeth y gan llu cilassaf
 Bint bydi derwyt bryt haf pryt mab
 Llcenaŵc lliŵc. hamgŵrŵl gŵnn
 Gŵaŵl. gŵnn gŵrc. tARTH gŵres gwres tARTH
 Tragynnis yd eghis heb warth.
 Cleda cledifa cledifarch.
 Nyt am tyrr y lu yledrat.
 Nyt amescut y gaŵ y kywlat.
 Tyllynt tal yscŵydaŵr rac talen y veiroh.
 O march trŵst moryal. rith car riallu
 Gŵynaŵc ni gŵystlant gŵeiryd goludaŵc
 O gaer glut hyt gaer garadaŵc.
 Ystadyl tir penprys a gŵallaŵc
 Teyrned teŵrn tagŵedaŵc.

XXXIX.

DADOLŪCH VRYEN.

Fol. 81. a.

IŌLEU uyd echassaf
 Mi nyŏ dirmygaf.
 Vryen a gyrchaf.
 Idaŏ yt ganaf.
 Pan del vygwaessaf.
 Kynnŏys a gaffaf.
 Ar parth goreuhaf.
 Y dan eilassaf.
 Nyt maŏr ym daŏr
 Byth gŏcholoith awelaf.
 Nyt af attadunt ganthunt ny bydaf.
 Ny chyrchafi goglod
 Ar mei teyrnod.
 Kyn poi am lawored
 Y gŏnolŏn gyghŏystled.
 Nyt reit im hŏffod.
 Vryen nym gomed.
 Llwyfonyd tired
 Ys meu ou roufed.
 Ys meu y gŏylod.

Kyt ef mynassón
 Góeyhelu henón.
 Nyt oed well a gerón.
 Kyn ysgúbydón.
 Weithon ygúelaf
 Y meint a gaffaf.
 Namyn y duó vchaf
 Nys dioferaf.
 Dy teyrn veibon
 Haelaf dynedon.
 Gy kanaan eu hyscyrton
 Yn tired eu galon.
 Ac yn y vallóyfi hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen
 Ny bydaf ym dirwen
 Na molóyfi vryen.

XL

MARÓNAT EROF.

Fol. 31. a.

V MCHOELES eluyd
 Val nos yn dyd.
 O dyfot clotryd
 Ercólf pen bedyd.
 Ercólf a dywedei.
 Agheu nas riuei.
 Yscúydaúr y mordei
 Arnaó a torrei.
 Ercólf sywessyd
 Ermin lloergegyd.
 Pedeir colofyn kyhyt
 Rudeur ar eu hyt.
 Colofneu ercólf
 Nys arueid bygól.

Bygól nys beidei
 Gres heul nys gadei.
 Nyt aeth neb is nef
 Hyt yd aeth ef.
 Ercólf mur flossaóť.
 As amdut tywaóť.
 As rodóy trindaóť
 Trugared dyd braóť
 Yn vndaóť heb eisseu.

XLI.

Fol. 32. b.

MADAÓC mur menwyt.

Madaóc kyn bu bed.
 Bu dinas edryssed.
 O gamp a chymóed.
 Mab vthyr kyn lleas
 Oe laó dy óystlas.
 Dybu erof greulaón.
 Llewenyd anwogaón.
 Tristyt anwogaón.
 A oryó erof greulaón.
 Brattau iessu
 Ac ef yn credu.
 Dayar yn crynu
 Ac eluyd yn gardu.
 A chyscoc ar ybyt
 A bedyd ar gryt
Llam anwogaón
 A oryó erof creulaón.
 Mynet yn y trefyn
 Ym plith oer gethern
 Hyt yg waelaóť vffern.

XLII.

MARŶNAT CORROL M. DAYRY.

Fol. 31. b.

DY ffynhaŵn lydan dylleinŵ ahea.
 Dydaŵ dyhebcyr dy bris dybrya.
 Marŵnat corroy am kyffroca.
 Oer deni gŵr garŵ y anŵyten.
 A oed voy y drwc nys maŵr gicleu
 Mab dayry dalei lyŵ ar vor doheu
 Dathyl oed y glot kyn noe adneu.
 Dy ffynhaŵn lydan delleinŵ nonneu.
 Dydaŵ dyhebcyr dybrys dybreu.
 Marŵnat corroy genhyf inhou.
 Oer deni.
 Dy ffynhawn lydan dylleinŵ dyllyr.
 Dy saeth dychyrrh traeth diuŵg dybyr.
 Gŵr a werescyn maŵr y varanra.
 A wedy mynaŵ mynet trofyd.
 A —ant ŵy ffres ffra wynyonyd.
 Tra uu uudugero bore dugraŵr.
 Chwelledu am gŵydir owir hytlaŵr.
 Kyfranc corroi a chocholyn.
 Lliaŵ eu teruyŵc am eu teruyŵ.
 Tardci pen amwern gwerin goaduŵyn.
 Kaer y sy gulŵyd ny gŵyd ny grin.
 Gŵyn y vyt yr eneit ae harobryn.

XLIII.

MARŶNAT DYLAN EIL TON.

TAL. AE CANT.

Fol. 32. a. **W**N duŵ uchaf dewin doethaf mŵyhaŵ sued
 Py delis maes pŵy ae ŵynas ynllaŵ trahael.
 Neu gynt noc ef. pŵy uu tagneŵ ar redyf gefel.

Gérthrif gŵastraf gŵenŵyn awnaeth gŵeith gŵythloned.
 Gŵanu dylan. adŵythic laun. treis yn hytyruer.
 Ton iwerdon. a thon vanaŵ. a thon ogled.
 A thon prydein toruoed virein yn petweired.
 Golychafi tat duŵ douydat gŵlat heb omed.
 Creaŵdyr celi an kynnŵys ni yn trugared.

XLIV.

MARŴNAT OWEIN.

Fol. 32. a. **E**NEIT owein ap vryen. gobŵyllit y ren oe reit.
 Reget ud ac cud tromlas. nyt oed vas y gywydeit.
 Iscell kerdgylt cloduaŵr escyll gaŵr gŵayawaŵr llifoit.
 Cany cheffir kystedlyd. y vd llewenyd llatreit.
 Medel galon geucilat. cissillut y tat ac teit.
 Pan ladaŵd owein sflamdŵyn. nyt oed uŵy noc et
 kysceit.
 Kysceit lloegyr llydau nifer a leuuer yn eu llygeit.
 A rei ny ffoynt hayach. a oedynt ach no reit
 Owein ac cospes yn drut mal cnut. yn dylut deueit.
 Gŵr gŵiŵ uch y amlis seiroh. a rodei veiroh y eiroheit.
 Kyt as cronyei mal calet. ny rannet rac y eneit
 Eneit o. ap Vryen.

XLV.

Fol. 32. b. **C**HRYS ynys gŵaŵt hu ynys gŵrys gobetror.
 Mon mat goge gŵrhyt eruai. menei y dor.
 Lleweis wiraf gŵin a bragaŵt gan vrafŵt escor.
 Teyrn wofrŵy diwed pop rŵyf rewinetor.
 Tristlaŵn deon yr archaedon kan. rychior.
 Nyt uu nyt vi ygkymelri y gyfeissor.
 Pan doeth aedon. o wlat wytyon seon teŵdor.
 Gŵenŵyn pyr doeth pedeir pannoeth meinoeth tymhor
 Kŵydynt kyfoet ny bu clyt coet gŵynt yghor.

Math ac euuyd. hutŷyt geluyd ryd eluinor.
 Y myŷ gŷytyon ac amaethon. at oed kyghor.
 Tŷll tal y rodaŷc ffyryf ffodiaŷc. ffyryf diachor.
 Katarn gygres y varanres ny bu werthuor.
 Katarn gyfed ym pop gorsed gŷnelit y vod.
 Cu kynaeŷhŷy hyt tra uŷyf uyŷ kyr bŷylletor.
 Am bŷyfi gau grist. hyt na bŷyfi trist ran ehostol.
 Hael archaedon gau egyptyon. cynbŷyssetor.

CHRYS ynys gŷaŷt huynys gŷrys gochyma.
 Y rac budwas. kymry dinas. aros ara.
 Draganaŷl ben priodaŷr perchen ymretonia.
 Difa gŷledic or bendeŷic ae tu terra.
 Pedeir morŷyn wedy eu cŷyn dygnaŷt eu tra.
 Erdygnaŷt wir ar vor heb ar tir hir eu trefra.
 Oe wironyn na digonyn dim gofettra.
 Kerydus ŷyf na chyrbŷyllŷyf am rywnel da.
 Y lŷrŷ lywy pŷy gŷahardŷy pŷy attrefna.
 Y lŷrŷ aedon pŷy gynheil mon mŷyn gowala.
 Am bŷyfi gan grist hyt na bŷyfi trist o drŷc o da.
 Ran trugared y wlat ried buched gyfa.

XLVI

Fol. 33. a.

MYDŷYF taliessin deryd
 Gŷaŷt godolaf vedyd.
 Bedyd rŷyd rifeden eidolyd.
 Kyfrŷnc allt ac allt ac echŷyd.
 Ergrynaŷr cunedaf creisseryd.
 Ygkaer weir achaer liwelyd.
 Ergrynaŷt kyfatŷt kyfergyr.
 Kyfanwanec tan tra myr
 Ton. llu paŷt gleŷ y gilyd.
 Kan kafas y wheluch eluyd.
 Mal vcheneit gŷynt ŷrth onwyd.

Kefynderchyn y gŷn y gyfyl
 Kyfachetwyn a choelyn kerenhyd.
 Gŷiscant veird kywrein kanonhyd.
 Marŷ cunedaf a gŷynaf a gŷynit.
 Cŷynitor teŷdor teŷdun diarchar.
 Dychyfal dychyfun dyfynveis.
 Dyfyngleis dychyfun.
 Ymadraŷd cŷdedaŷd caletlŷm.
 Kaletach ŷrth elyn noc ascŷrn.
 Ys kynyal cunedaf kyn kywys
 A thytwet. y ŷyneb a gatwet
 Kanweith cyn bu lleith dorglŷyt.
 Dychludent wyr bryneich ym pŷmlŷyt.
 Ef canet rac y ofyn ae arsŷyt oergerdet.
 Kyn bu dayr dogyn y dŷet.
 Heit haul am ŷydwal gŷnebrŷyt.
 Gŷeinaŷ gŷaeth llyfred noc adŷyt.
 Adoet hun dimyaŷ a gŷynaf
 Am lys am grys cunedaf
Am ryafiaŷ hallt am hydyruer mor.
Am breid aŷrn a ballaf.
 Gŷaŷt veird a ogon a ogaf.
 Ac ereill arefon arifaf.
 Ryfedaŷr yn erulaŷd a naŷ cant gorŷyd.
 Kyn kymun cunedaf.
 Rymafei biŷ blith yr haf.
 Rymafei edystraŷt y gayaf.
 Rymafei win gloyŷ ac oleŷ.
 Rymafei torof keith rac vntreŷ.
 Ef dyfal o gressur o gyfieŷ gŷeladur.
 Pennadur pryt lleŷ lludŷy uedei gywlat
 Rac mab edern kyn edyrn anaeleŷ.
 Ef dywal diarchar diedig.
Am ryfreu aghen dychyfyg.

Ef goborthi aea yman rogoraól
 Góir góraól oed y vnbyn.
 Dymhun a chyfatam a thal góin
 Kamla. diua hun o goolig.

XLVII.

Fol. 33. b.

DYGOGAN awen dygobryssyn.
 Maraned amcuued a hed gonhyn.
 A phennaeth chalaeth a sfracth vnbyn.
 A góedy dyhed anhed ym pop mehyn.
 Scith meib o veli dyrchafyssyn.
 Kaswallón alludd a chestudyn.
 Diwed plo coll iago o tir prydyn.
 Gólat ueró dyderuyd hyt valaon.
 Lluddedic eu hoelyon ym deithic eu hafóyn.
 Gólat wehyn vargotyon.
 Kollaót kymry oll eu haelder.
 Ynrygystlyned o pennasth weisson.
 Rydybyd llyminac
 A nyd gúr chwannaac
 Y werescyn mon
 A rewinyaó góyned.
 Oe heithaf oe pherued.
 Oe dechreu oe diwed.
 A chymryt y góystlon.
 Ystic y óyneb
 Nyt estóg y neb
 Na chymry na saesson.
 Dydaó gúr o gód
 A wna kyfamrud.
 A chat y gynhon.
 Arall a dyfyd
 Pellenac y luyd
 Llewenyd y vrython.

XLVIII.

MARÓNAT VTHYR PEN.

Fol. 34. a.

DEU vi luossaóe yntrydar.
 Ny pheidón róg deulu heb óyar.
 Neu vi a elwir gorlassar.
 Vygwreys bu enuys ym hescar.
 Neu vi tywyssaóe yn tywyll
 Am rithóy am dóy pen kawell.
 Neu vi eil kawyl yn ardu.
 Ny pheidón heb óyar róg deulu.
 Neu via amuc vy achlessur.
 Yn difant a charant casnur.
 Neur orlyfueis i waet am óythur.
 Cledyfal hydyr rac meibon caórnur.
 Neu vi araunóys vy echlessur.
 Naóuetran yg górhyl arthur.
 Neu vi a torreis cant kaer.
 Neu vi aledeis cant maer.
 Neu vi arodeis cant llen.
 Neu vi aledeis cant pen.
 Neu vi arodeis i henpen.
 Cledyfaóur goruaóur gyghallen.
 Neu vi oreu terenhyd
 Hayarndor edeithor penmynyd.
 Ym góeduit ym gofit. hydyr oed gyhir.
 Nyt oed vyt ny bei fy eissillyd.
 Midóyf bard moladóy yghywreint.
 Poet y gan vrein ac eryr ac óytheint.
 Auacdu ae deubu y gymeint.
 Pan ymbyrth petrywyr róg dóy geint.
 Drigyaó y nef oed ef vychwant.
 Rac eryr rac ofyn amheirant.
 Óyf bard ac óyf talynaóur.

Gyf pibyd ac gyf crythaŵr.
 Seith vgein kerdawr dygoruawr
 Gyghallen. bu kalch vri vriniat.
 Hu escyll edeinat.
 Dy vab dy veirdnat
 Dy veir dewndat.
 Vyn tauawt y traethu vy marwnat.
 Handit o meinat gwrth glodyat
 Byt pryt prydein huyscein ymhŵyllat.
 Gŵledic nef ygkennadeu nam doat.

XLIX.

Fol. 34. b.

KEin gyfedŵch
 Y am deulŵch
 Llŵch am pleit.
 Pleit am gaer.
 Kaer yn ehaer
 Ry yscrifyat
 Virein ffo racdaw.
 Ar lleg kaw
 Mŵyedic uein
 Dreic amgyffreu.
 O duch lleu
 Llestreu llat.
 Llat yn eurgym.
 Eurgym yn llaw.
 Llaw yn ysci.
 Ysci ymodrydaf
 Uur ythiolaf
 Budic veli
 Amhanogan. ri
 Rygeidŵ y teithi.
 Ynys vel veli
 Teithiaŵc oed idi.

Pym pennaeth dimbi
 O gydyl ffichti
 O pechadur kadeithi
 O genedyl ysci.
 Pym. ereill dymgoi
 O nordmyn mandi.
 Whechet ryfedri.
 O heu hyt vedi.
 Seithuet o heni
 Y weryt dros li.
 Gythuet lin x a dyui
 Nyt llóyded escori.
 Gynt gŵaed venni.
 Galwaŵr eryri
 Anhaŵd y deui.
 Iolŵn eloi
 Pan ynbo gan geli
 Adef nef dimbi.

L.

Fol. 34. b.

RYDYRCHAFŴY duŵ ar plŵyf brython
 Arŵyd lleŵenyd lluyd o von.
 Kyfryssed gŵyned brys gorchordyon.
 Ffaŵ claer o pop aer kaffael gŵystlon.

Dynclut. dyn macrut dyn daryfon.
 Nyt oed lŷr degyn dyn riedon
 Pan dyfu gatwallaŷn
 Dros cigyaŷn iwerlon.
 Yd atrofnyŷ noŷy yn arducfon.
 Keinyadon moch clyŷyf eu goŷalon.
 Marchaŷo lu mor taer am gaer lliŷon.
 A dial idwal ar arnwynyon.
 A gŷaro pelro a plion sacŷson.
 Ys trabludyo y gath vroith ao haghŷfleithon.
 O ryt ar taralyr hyt ym porth ŷygyr y mon.
 Iouano didŷynas dinas maon.
 Or pan amygir mel a meillon.
 Gadent eu hamrydar ao hamryŷŷon.
 Nyt diŷtyl godi dic ŷrth alon.
 Rydyrchafŷy duŷ ar plŷyf brython.

LI.

Fol. 26. a.

ARBINDAŷT tragywyd

A oreu eluyd.
 A gŷedy eluyd
 Adaf yn geluyd.
 A gŷedy adaf.
 Day goreu eua.
 Yr israeŷ bendigeit
 A oreu murgreit.
 Gŷrd y gyrbŷylleit.
 Glan y gywydeit.
 Deudec tref yr israeŷ. dŷyrein gywychafael.
 Deudec meib yr israeŷ. a oreu duŷ hael.
 Deudec meib yr israeŷ buant gytuaeth.
 Deudec du dinam. teir mam ae maeth.
 Vn gŷr ae creŷys creaŷdyr ae gŷnaeth.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a no pennaeth.

Doudeg meib yr israel a wnaeth coulŷyd.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a no arglŷyd.
 Doudeo meib yr israel a wnaeth dofyl.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a vo keluyd.
 Doudeo meib yr israel dymgofu
 O gauhat iessu.
 Ac vn tat no bu
 Athoir mam udu.
 O nadu y doeth rat
 Ac oissydyd mat.
 A meir mat great.
 A christ vy northat.
 Arglŷyd pop gŷenwlat.
 A alwaf a cilŷ pop ryd.
 Hu bo vyg hynnyd.
 Genhyt gorenhyd.

LII.

GŷAŷT LUD Y MAŷR.

Fol. 35. b.

KATHYL goren gogant
 Gyth nifer nodant.
 Duŷ llun dybydant

Duó sul yn gengant
 Diheu dyhydant
 Pymp llong a phym cant
 Oranant oniant
 O brithi brithoi
 Nuoes nuedi
 Brithi brithanhai.
 Sychedi edi euroi
 Eil coet cogni
 Antared dymbi.
 Paó b y adonai
 Ar weryt púmpai.
 Darofum darogan
 Góaed hir rac gorman.
 Hir kyhoed kyghan.
 Katwaladyr a chynan.
 Byt budyd bychan.
 Difa gúres huan.
 Dysagogan deruyd
 Auu auudyd.
 Gybyr geironyd
 Kerd aón y genhyd.
 Gylhaót eil ochóyd
 Yn torroed mynyd.
 Ban beu llaón hyd.
 Brython ar gyghyr.
 Y vrython dymbi
 Góacet gúned ofri.
 Guedy eur ac eurynni.
 Diffeith moni a lleenni .
 Ac cryri anhed yndi.
 Dysacogan perffeith
 Anhed ym diffeith.
 Kymry podeir ieith.

Symudant eu hareith.
Yt y vi y uuch y uuch **vreith**
A wnahe góynyeith.
Meindyd brefaót.
Meinoeth beróhaót.
Ar tir beróhodaór
Yn llogoed yssadaór.
Kathyl góae canhator
Kylch prydein amgor.
Dedeuant vn gyghor
Y órthot góarthmor.
Boet góir vennhryt
Dragóynaól byt.
Dolóys dolhóyc kyt
Dolaethóy eithyt.
Kynran llaón yt
Gyfarch kynut
Heb eppa heb henuonha.
Heb ofur byt.
Byt auyd diffcith dyreit.
Kogou tyghettor.
Hoyówed tróy groywed.
Góyr bychein bron otóyllid.

O ochen adaf henyn.
 Dygodaŵr trydŵ y gychwyn
 Brancs o goscord gŵyrein.
 Meryd milot scithin
 Ar vor agor ar cristin.
 Vch o vor vch o vynyd.
 Vch o vor ynyal ebryn.
 Coet macs tyno abryn.
 Pop araŵt heb orglyŵad nebaŵt
 O vynaŵc o pop mehyn.
 Yt vi brithret
 A liaŵs gyniret.
 A gofut am wehyn.
 Dialcu trŵy hoyŵ gredeu bressŵylo
 Godi creaŵdyr kyfoethaŵc duŵ vrdin.
 Pell amser kyn no dyd braŵt
 Y daŵ diwarnaŵt.
 A dŵyrein darllenŵr
 Teruyn tiryon tir iwerdon.
 Y prydein yna y daŵ datŵyrein.
 Brython o vonhed rufein.
 Ambi barnodyd o aghygres dieu.
 Dysgogan syweddydon
 Ygŵlat y colledigyon.
 Dysgogan deruydon
 Tra mor tra brython.
 Haf ny byd hinon.
 Bythaŵt breu breyryon.
 Ae deubyd o gŵanfret
 Tra merin tat ket.
 Mil ym braŵt prydein vrdin.
 Ae yam gyŵŵn kyffin.
 Na chŵyaf ygoglyt gŵern
 Gŵerin gŵaelotwed uffern.

Ergrynaſ kyllleſtric kaen
Gan wledic gólat anorffen.

LIII.

Fol. 36. b.

¶ N wir dymbi romani kar.
Odit o vab dyn arall y par.
Rac daſ ryglyſhaſr maſ gyfagar
A bydin a gſactlin ar y eſcar.
A thriganed kyrn a gſerin trygar.
Ry thrychynt rygyrchynt ygledodyfar.
Brein ac eryron gollychant ſyar.
Arllſybyr gſrit arth gſrys diarochar.
Ardyrched katwaladyr lluch allachar.
Ar ſyneb bydinaſr broed ynyal.

¶ N wir dymbi dydranoueu.
Gofunet dysgogan ygkynochreu.
Blſdynded budic roſſed rihyd reitheu.
Gayaf gyt llyry llym llywit llogeu.
Koithiaſn cilyaſſaf mynut ryffreu.
Prit myr ryuorthſy ar warr tonneu.
Elyrch dymdygyrch tani o glaſr baloheu.
Arth a lloſderllys oleu bylleu.
Ef dibyn y toruyn o rud verou.
Rſy keiſſut kystud rybud rageu.
Rac y varanres ae vaſr vedou.
Credou cſydynt tyrch torrynt toruoed taleu.
Y kynniſ katwaladyr clot lathyr leu.
Dydyrchafſy droic o parth deheu.
Gan was rydad las yn dyd dyfleu.

¶ N wir dymbi hael hyſred.
Tyruaſt molut maſr edryſſed.
Llſybyr toſ lluoſſaſc llydan y wed.

Hyt pan uwynt seith ieith y ri gŷyned
 Hyt pan traghŷy traghast trydar.
 Ri eidun duhun duded.
 Treis ar eigyl a hynt i alltuted.
 Trŷy vor llithrant eu heissilled.

VN wir dymbi teithiaŷ mon.
 Ffaŷ dreic diffredyat y popyl brython.
 Pen lluyd perchyd llurygogyon.
 Dŷfyn darogan dewin drywon.
 Pebyllyaŷnt ar tren a tharanhon.
 Gorllechant gordyfynt y geissaŷ mon.
 Pell debet by hyt o iwerdon.
 Tec ffaŷ dillygyaŷ kessarogyon.

DYSGOGAN delwat o agarat dyhed.
 Gogŷn pan perit kat arwinued.
 Arth o deheubarth yn kyfarth gŷyned
 Yn amŷyn rihyd ryfed rossed.
 Y cheiric altirat y darinerthed.
 Gayaf kelenic yn lleu tired.
 Kyfleŷynt aessaŷr yggaŷr ygced.
 Y gynnif katwaladyr ar ior gŷyned.

VN wir dydeuhaŷr dyderbi hyn.
 Lloegyr oll ymellun eu meuoed genhyn.
 Gŷelet artebet y gŷyr brychwyn.
 Rŷng saeth veru a hayarn gŷyn.
 Galŷhaŷr ar vor. gŷaywaŷr aegrŷn.
 Nuchaŷnt yn eigaŷn tra llydan lyn.
 Hallt ac yn yased vyd eu budyn.

VN wir dymbi dy dra hafren.
 Vrthenedic prydein brenhin gorden.

Llary lywyd lluyd lliaws y echen.
 Teyrnas kyfadas cas o iaen.
 Góerin byt yn wir bydañt lawen.
 Medhañt ar peiron berthwyr echen.
 Fflemychaßt hirell ty uch hafren.
 Bydhaßt kymry kynnull yn discowen.
 Y kynnif katwaladyr bythit llawen.
 Peneri cerdoryon clot y góeithen.

Y N wir dedeuhaßr
 Ae lu ae longaßr
 Ae taryf yecúytaßr
 Ae newityaß gúaywaßr.
 A gúedy gúychyr aßr
 Y uod ef gúnelaßr
 Kylch prydein bo
 Fflemychit ygno.
 Dreic nyt ymgelho
 Yr meint y do.
 Nyt ysaßn iolet
 Goreascyn dyuet.
 Dydyccaßt ynwet
 Tra merin reget.
 Perif perchen ket.

Dy gorescynnau prydein prif van ynys.
 Gŷyr gŷlat yr ascia a gŷlat gafia.
 Pobyl pŷyllat enwir eu tir ny wys.
 Fannau gowyreis herwyd maria.
 Amlaes eu peisseu pŷy eu heuelis.
 A phŷyllat dyvynur ober efnia.
 Europin arafin arafania.
 Cristyawn difryt diryd dilia.
 Kyn ymarwar llud a llefelis.
 Dysgogettaŷr perchen y wen ynys
 Rac pennaeth o rufein kein y ochrys
 Nyt rys nyt kyfrŷys ri rŷyf y areith.
 Arywelei aryweleis o aghyfyeth.
 Dullator petrygŷern llugyrn ymdeith.
 Rac ryuonic kynran baran godeith.
 Rytalas mab grat rŷyf y areith
 Kymry ny danhyal rŷfel ar geith.
 Pryderaf pŷyllaf pŷy y hymdeith.
 Brythonic yniwis dydyrcheis.

LV.

KANU Y BYT MAŷR.

Fol. 38. a.

⑥VOLYCHAF vyn tat.
 Vyn duŷ vyn neirthat.
 A dodes trŷy vy iat
 Eneit ym pŷyllat.
 Am goruc yn gŷylat.
 Vy seith llafanat.
 O tan a dayar.
 A dŷfyr ac awyr.
 A nyŷl a blodeu
 A gŷynt godeheu.
 Eil synhŷyr pwyllat

Ym pŷyllŷys vyn tat.
Vn yŷ a rynnyaf.
A deu a tynaf.
A thri a waedaf.
A phetwar a vlassaaf.
A phymp a wclaf.
A chwech a glywaf.
A seith a arogleuaf.
Ac a agdiwedaf.
Seith awyr ysyd
O duch sywedyd.
A their ran y myr
Mor ynt amrygyr.
Mor uaŷr a ryfed
Y byt nat vn wed.
Ry goruc duŷ vry
Ary planete.
Ry goruc sola.
Ry goruc luna.
Ry goruc marca
Y marcarucia.
Ry goruc venus.
Ry goruc venerus.
Ry goruc seuerus.
A seithued saturnus.
Ry goruc duŷ da.
Pymp gŷregys terra
Pa hyt yt para.
Vn yssyd oer.
A deu yssyd oer.
Ar trydyd yssyd wres
A dyofac anllea.
Petweryd paradŷys
Gŷerin a gynnŷys.

Pymhet artymheraóð
 A pyrth y vedyssaóð.
 Yn tri yt raunat
 Yn amgan pýllat.
 Vn yóyr asia.
 Deu yóyr affrica.
 Tri yó europa.
 Bedyd gygwara.
 Hyt vrodic yt para.
 Pan varnher pop tra
 Ry goruc vy awen
 Y voli vyren.
 Mydóy taliessin
 Areith lif dewin
 Parahaóð hyt fin
 Yg kynneló elphin.

LVI

KANU Y BYT BYCHAN.

Fol. 33. b.

KEin geneis kanaf.
 Byt vndyd mýhaf.
 Lliaós a býllaf
 Ac a bryderaf.
 Kysfarchaf y veird byt.
 Pryt nam dyweid
 I'y gynheil y byt.
 Na syrch yn cissywyt.
 Neur byt bei syrchei.
 I'y ar yt góydei.
 I'óy æ gogynhalei.
 Byt mor yó aduant.
 Pan syrch yn diuant
 Etwa yn geugant.

Byt mor yú ryfed.
Na syrch yn vnwed.
Byt mor yú odit
Mor vaúr yt sethrit
Johannes. Matheus.
Lucas. a Marcus.
Úy a gynheil y byt
Trúy rat yr yspryt.*

* This poem ends on the last page of the MS., and then follows the beginning of another poem, which is nearly illegible, only a few words being distinct. The title is DAROGAN KAT (WALADYR), and it commences with the words Merch lve mŵch mis. As mentioned in a former note, the last leaf, containing the continuation of this poem, is wanting.

V.

THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

A MS. TRANSCRIBED AT DIFFERENT PERIODS FROM THE EARLY PART OF THE 14TH TO THE MIDDLE OF THE 15TH CENTURIES, AND PRESERVED IN THE LIBRARY OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD. THE PART OF THE MS. CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING POEMS TRANSCRIBED IN THE LATTER PART OF THE 14TH CENTURY.

I.

KYUOESSI MYRDIN AGWENDYD YCHŴAER.*

Col. 577.

DEUTHUM i attat y atraŵd
Yguadaeth y gogled y gennyf.
Syŵ pob tut traethŵyt ŵrthyf.

Yr gŵeith arderyd ac erydon
Gwendyd ar meint dybyd arnaf
Eneichiat kyued kwd af.

Kyuarchaf ym lallogan
Vyrdin gŵr doeth darogenyd
Kan hepcoryd o honaf.
Pari an bun ganthaŵ.

* This and the following poem are written in the same handwriting with that of a chronicle (Col. 516) which terminates with the year 1318.

¶ I ffaf yb nes pamfer hennidru an
fel. y bennoceth yllid hohel. yslur
Gwdein ny billlys. ny bnd nes y baradlys.
nytgbaeth iud coym nec iud coglys.
Kryuarchaf ymyddem yast addeis
ygdet gein. popyllodych thedy bargotym.
Blpoya abanner yuener vrechpyeit.
euhoes aduyrer. diucubirpob dibydr.
Eam bys thedy mawth adanon kumleth.
trugared duw ytheneit. pby thedy the
dy vrechpyeit. Dyrchawet iud cogud.
nyt echauro ydurr d. kym y b. kym
ry bieu yd. I yuarchaf thedy p. kym byt.
ymdyllhet yuchberyam. pby thedy ch.
thedy kymnan. Gw pellenic o dramyr.
tymant gweryn thedy ch. thedy ch. thedy ch.



Neu gŵedy ynteu kŵdaŵ.

Ryderch hael gymynat gelyn
Gŵan teŵ y wan ac uy.
Dyd gŵynwyd ynryt tawy.

Ryderch hael dan yspeit gelyn.
Dinas beird bro glyt
Kŵd. aa ef et a yr ryt.

Mi aedyweit y wendyd.
Kan amkyueirch yngaluyd.
Na byd ryderch hael drennyd.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleŵ llallaŵ.
Anuyinnaŵc ynlluyd.
Neu wedy ryderch pŵy vyd.

O leas gŵendoleu y gŵactfreu arderyd
Handŵyf o eithur.
Morgant uaŵr uab sadyrnin.

Kyflíó dy benn ac arien
 Gacaf. gúares duó dy anghen.
 Póy wledych wedy arien.

Digones douyd digued
 Arnaf claf óyf or diwed.
 Maelgón hir ar dir góyned.

Oys gar ymbráft. yt vych
 Vygkalon. dróc vy hoen am ryd drych
 Neu wedy maelgón póy wledych.

Run y enó rugyl y ffoasaft.
 Ygkynnor bydin bróydraft.
 Góae brydein or diwarnaft.

Kann óyt kedymdeit achanon
 Kunlleith. athal waór aborthón.
 Kwda góyned góedy run.

Run y enó ryuel o vri.
 A oganaf y dyderbi.
 Góendyn gólat yn anghat veli.

Kyfuarchaf ym clotleó llallaóc.
 Anvynnaóc ygkyni.
 Póy wledych wedi beli.

Cannethyó uym póyll gan wyllyon mynyd.
 Amyhun ynagro.
 Wedy beli y uab ef iago.

Cann ethyó dy býll gan wyllyon mynyd
 A thyhun yn agro.
 Póy wledych wedy iago.

O dywot erit podryuan.
Pŷy wledych wedy katuan.

Gŵlat kadwallaŵn ŵryt maŵr.
Podryuael byt. rygrywawr
Dygŷydit penn eigyl y laŵr.
A byt byt y hetmyccaŵr.

O welet dy rud mor greulaŵn
Y daŵ ym bryt neut annogaŵn.
Pŷy wledych uedy kadwallaŵn.

Gŵr hir yn kadŵ kynnadyl.
A phrydein yn ŵn paladyr.
Goreu mab kymro kalwalaŵdyr.

Am gŵrth gyuarch yn glaear.
Y gynnedueu neut abar.
Wedy katwalaŵdyr. Idwal.

Ath gyfuarchaf yn glaear.
Clotleu goreu dyn dayar.

Anuynnaŵc yd ryuel
Pŵy wledych wedy howel.

Mi aeddywedaf y glot o vri.
Gŵendyd kynn esgar athi.
Gŵedy hoŵel rodri.

Kynan y mon a ui
Nyt achatuo y deithi.
A chyngalwer mab rodri.
Mab kealedigan vi.

Kyfuarchaf o echlyssur byt.
Am dyweit ychwaryan.
Pŵy wledych wedy kynan.

O leas gwendoleu yg gwaetfreu
Arderyd. digoni o vraŵ.
Meruin vrych o dir manaŵ.

Kyfuarchaf ym clot ovri.
Vraŵt kerdoleu oreudyn.
Pŵy wledych uedi meruin.

Dywedŵyf nyt o drycaŵr.
Ormes brydein pryderaŵr.
Wedy meruyn rodri maŵr.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu llallaŵc
Anuynnaŵc yn dyd gaŵr.
Pŵy wledych wedy mab rodri maŵr.

Ar lann konŵy kymŵy duŵ merchyr
Eŵmyckaŵr y dauaŵt.
Arbennic aryen anaraŵt.

Kyfuarchaf ym clotleu llallaŵc.
Annvynnaŵc yn dyd gwaŵt.
Pŵy wledych wedy anaraŵt

DESSAF yŵ nes y amser
Kennadeu ansel.
Y bennaeth yn llaŵ howel.

Ys bargodyein ny bissŵya.
Ny byd nes y baradŵya.
Nyt gŵaeth urd o dynn noc urd o eglŵya.

Kyfuarchaf ym ychyein
Vraŵt a weleis ygclot gein.
Pŵy wledych wedy bargotyein.

Blŵydyn a hanner y ueruer
Vrehyreit. eu hoes a diuyrrer.
Diuenwir pob dibryder.

Cann ŵyt kedymdeith a chanon **kunlleith.**
Trugared duŵ ytheneit.
Pŵy wledych wedy brehyreit.

Dyrchauaŵt unic o gud.
Nyt achatuo y deurud.
Kynan y kŵn kymry bieinyd.

Kyuarchaf o echlyssur byt.
Ym dywet yn chweryan.
Pŵy wledych wedy kynan.

Gŵr pellennic o dramyr.
Torrant gaereu bierthyr.
Dywedynt brenhin o vrehyr.

Kyuarchaf o echllyssur byt.
 Kan gódot y ystyr.
 Pŷy wledych wedi brehyr.

Disgoganaf seruen wynn.
 Kennat góstat ysgýdwyn.
 Gleó gadarn garchar gylchwyn.
 Treiglaót bro bradaóe unbyn.
 Ef grynnaót hún racdaó hyt ym prydein.

Kyfuarchaf ymbraót y góynn.
 Kany's mi ae hamouyn.
 Pŷy wledych wedy seruen wynn.

Deu ysgýdwyn veli.
 A dyvi y uaeth awnant dyuyagi.
 Nac eurin hedóch vi.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu llallaóe
 Annwynnaóe yngkymry.
 Pŷy weledych wedy deu. ysgýdwyn ueli.

Vnic aróynaul ar wyneb kedaól
 Kynghoraót kat diffret.
 A wledych kynnor gorminet.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu llallaóe
 Annwynnaóe ynlluyd.
 Pŷy yr unie arwynnaól
 A darogeny di y uaeth.
 Pŷy y enó padu pan vyd.

Gruffud y enó geidaól mirein
 Gónawt ef gan argan kyngrein.
 A wledych ar dir prydein.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu llallaŵc.
Annŵynnauc yn ryuel.
Pŵy uledych wedy gŵynn gŵarther.

Ui awendyd wenn maŵr adrasdil gogan.
Chwipleia a chwedleu. atkas
Gwehelicith auyd deu idas.
Am dir etmykaŵr oe gŵir hir alanas.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu
Llallaŵc. annwynnaŵc yg kadeu.
Pwy wlodych uedy ŵynteu.

Disgoganaf nat gŵas beid.
Brenhin llew llaŵdiwreid.
Gyluin geuel gael bleid.

Kyuarchaf ym ehalaeth
Uraŵt aweleis yn veduaeth.
O dyna pŵy auyd pennaeth.

Uraŵt. allwed bydin bud ner.
Pŵy uledych wedy deu hanner.

Kymysc gŵydelieith yn aer
A chymro a chymrud daer.
Ef yŵ arglŵyd ŵyth prifgaer.

Kyuarchaf ymndiagro
Uraŵt a darllewys lyuyr cado.
Pŵy wlodych wedy euo.

Mi acdywreit oreget.
Kan amkyueirch ynogonet.
Keneu henri ryuyget.
Byth ynyoes nyt oes waret.

Kyuarchaf y clot ovri
Vraŵt annwynnaŵc ygkymry.
Pŵy wlodych wedy mab henri.

Pan uo pont ar dav ac arall ar dywi
Y daŵ ar locgyr dyuyŵgi.
A mi disgogaf wedy mab henri
Brenhin na vrenhin brithuyt aui.

Kyuarchaf ymbraŵt ygŵyn.
Kanyŵ mi ac hamouyn.
Pŵy wlodych wedy brenhin na vrenhin.

Letynuyt urenhin a daŵ
A gŵyr llocgyr ynydŵyllaŵ.
Ny byd gŵlatlŵyd y danaŵ.

Myrdin dec daŵnglot gywyt.

Y byd ylluyd bôhûman.

Myrdin dec daón leueryd.
Na dywet ôrthyf gelwyd.
Beth auyd wedy lluyd.

Ef a gyfyt un or chwech.
Ary uu ynhir ynleech.
Ar loegyr auyd gortrech.

Myrdin dec daónglot waly.
Troyt y gýynt o vyón ty.
Pŵy wledych wedy hynny.

Deuot yó dyuot owcin.
A gorogyn hyt lundoin.
A rodi y gymry goelucuin.

Myrdin dec daónglot bonnaf.
Kany's yth eir y credaf.
Owein pahyt y para.

Pan uo owein ym manaŵ
 A chat ymprydyn geirllaŵ.
 Biaŵt gŵr ef a gŵyr idaŵ.

Kyuarchaf ym ehalaeth
 Vraŵt a weleis yn ueduaeth.
 O dyna pŵy auyd pennaeth.

Pennaeth y uaeth
 A oresgyn cluyd.
 Gŵlat wynuyt drŵy lewenyd.

Kyuarchaf ym ehalaeth
 Uraŵt a weleis yn ueduaeth
 O dyna pŵy auyd pennaeth.

Elit lleuein yn dyffrynt.
 Beli hir acwyr gorwynt.
 Gŵynn cubyt gymry a gŵae gynt.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu
 Llallaŵc annwynnaŵc yghadeu.
 Neu wedy beli pieu.

Elit lleuein yn aber
 Beli hir ae wyr llaŵer.
 Gŵyn eu byt gymry gŵae wydyl.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu llallaŵc
 Annwynnaŵc yn ryuel.
 Pa y wae y wydyl.

Disgoganaf un dyssyawc.
 Gŵyned gwedy aŵch trallaŵt.
 Goruot yŵch ar bop kiwdaŵt.

Duó merchyr y a móyn góyr góyned.
Asdeubyd góyr kaer gamwed.

Nac ysgar yn antrwyadal
A mi o angwarthyr gynnadyl.
Padu ydisgyn kadwaladyr.

Pan disgynno kadwaladyr
Yn dyffryn tywi.
Biaót tra thrwm ebyr.
Góasgaraót brythot brithwyr.

Kyuarchaf ym ehalaeth
Uraót a weleis yn uednaeth.
Póy wledych odynaeth.

Pan uo teir ieithyaót tacaót
Ym mon. ae uab yn gunnachaót.
Ryglywawr góyned goludaót.

Póy góascar lloogyr yar diwed
Mor. póv v móvn ar dened

Nac ysgar yn aur tywyadyl
 A mi o angŵarthyr gynnadyl
 Palcas a dŵc kadwaladyr.

As gŵan gŵayŵ o ergrywyd
 Llog, a llaŵ kynndiwedyd.
 Dybyd gymry gŵarth or dyd.

Nac yscar yn antrwyadyl
 A mi, o angŵarth yr gynnadyl.
 Pahyt y gŵledych kadwaladyr.

Tri mis teir blyned teithyon.
 A thrychant nilyned kyflaŵn.
 Kadcu gŵcithieu gŵledychant.

Nac yscar yn antrŵyadyl
 A mi o angŵarth yr gynnadyl.
 I'ŵy wledych wedy kadwaladyr.

Y wendyd y dywedaf
 Oes tragocs disgogannaf.
 Wedy kadwaladyr cynda.

Llaŵ ar glod arall ar groes
 Gogolet baŵp y cinyocs.
 Gan gyndaf kymot nyt oes.

Neut a gannaŵt uudyssyaŵc
 Gŵyned gŵedy aŵch trallaŵt.
 Goruot yŵch ar bob kiwtaŵt.

A chiwtaŵt plant adaf
 A henynt ac gŵaŵt.
 A dioes gŵarot hyt uraŵt.

Or pan ei kymry heb ganhorthŷy.
 Kat heb gadwat eu deurŷd oll
 Mal y gallor na pŷy a uyd pennaeth.

Gŷendyd meueneduc virein.
 Kyntaf katraf ym prydein.
 Arylŷch gymry drucein.

Pan dyuo dylat dylyet uchaf.
 O uor hyt weryt dylat
 Diwed ricin orffen byt.

Eu wedy dylat dylyet uchaf.
 Pŷy uyd a drosuaŷr
 A vi llann a rann periglaŷr.

Na rann periglaur na chordaŷr
 Ny byd nac adroidyaŷ yr allaŷr.
 Yny dygŷyldho nef ar laŷr.

Llallaŷc kan am hatebyd.
 Myrdin uab moruryn galuyd.
 Truan a chwedyd a dywedyd.

As dywodaf y wendyd.
 Kanys dlŷys ym kyucorchyd.
 Dylat diwed ricin vyd.

A rydywedois i hyt hynn
 Y wendyd waossaf unbyn.
 Diderbyd kymcint timmyn.

Llallaŷc kan am diderbyd.
 Neu yr onoit dy urodyr.
 Pa bennaeth y uaeth a uyd.

Gŵendyd wenn benn mynogi.
As dywedaf yn difri.
Na byd pennaeth byth wedi.

Och amwylor oor esgar.
Gŵedy dyuot yn drydar.
Gan unben deŵr diarchar.
Dy ylodi y dan dayar.

Gŵasgaraŵt awel awyr
Pŵyll drut adŵyll ot genlir.
Gŵennſſaŵt hyt vraŵt ys dir.

Och leas di veduacth.
Nent ym dianmaeth.
Hoet da adoet pan dygir
Clot vrno. pŵy draetho gŵir.

O lochwyt kyuot a thanot
Llyfreu awen heb arsŵyt
A chwdyl bun a hun breudwyt.

Marŵ morgeneu marŵ kyfrennin.
Moryal. marŵ moryen mur trin.
Trymaf hoed am dywoet ti vyrdin.

Digones douyd digued arnaf
Marŵ morgeneu. marŵ mordaf.
Marŵ moryen. marŵ a garaf

Ŵy un braŵt na cheryd arnaf
Yr gŵeith arderyd Ŵyf claf
Kyuarŵydyt a geissyaf.
Y duŵ ythorchymynnaf.

Athorchmynnaf dithen
 Y benn y creaduryeu.
 Góendyd wenn atlam kerdeu.

Y kerdeu rydrigynasant.
 O dyuot clot vodrydant
 Och duó óynt a aduant.

Góendyd na vyd anhylar.
 Neur roet y llóyth yr dayar.
 Diofryt o baób agar.

Ym byó nyth diofredaf.
 Ahyt vraót yth gofnaaf.
 Dy flossaót trallaót trymaf.

Eseut gorwyd róyd góynt
 Amchyniynaf. vy eirioes
 Vraót y ren ryó goreu.
 Kymer gymun kynn agheu.

Ny chymmeraf gymun
 Gan ysgymun nyneich
 Ac eu tóygeu ar eu clun.
 Am kymuno duó e hun.

Gorchymynnaf vy eiryoos
 Vraót. yny gaer wertheuin.
 Gogelet duó o vyrdin.

Gorchymynnaf inheu vy eiryoos
 Chwaer. yny gaer wertheuin.
 Gogelit duó o wendyd. Amen.

II.

GŴASGARDGERD VYRDIN YNY BED.

Col. 564.

GWR a leueir yn y bed.
A dygŷt. kynn seith mlyned ;
March marŷ curdein gogled.

Eryueis i o win o wydyr gŷynn.
Gan rieu ryuel degynn.
Myrdin yŷ vy enŷ uab moruryn.

Eryueis i owin o gaŷc
Gan rieu ryuel eglŷc.
Myrdin yŷ vy enŷ amheidŷc.

Pan del gŷrthryn yar olwyn
Du. y lad lloegyr llŷbyr wehyn.
Chwerŷ wenŷyn yn amwyn.
Gŷynbrynn wynvrynn eisiwyn orhy.
Hir neuet giwet gymry.

Ny byd diogellaŷr ygkellaŷr ardudŷy
Ar ardalŷy kymry
Rac arderchaŷc tŷrch toryf hy.

Pan dyuo coch nordmandi
Y holi lloegyrwys treul diffŷya.
Treth am bop darogan.
Castell yn aber hodni.

Pan dyuo y brych cadarn
Hyt yn ryt bongarn.
Lliwaŷt gŷyr treuliaŷt karn.
Penndeuic prydein yno penn barn.

Yn aber dŵfyr nwy deil duc
 Yt vi agnaho gŵidic.
 A gŵedy cat kyuarlluc.

Cat a vi ar hyrri
 Auon a brython dyworpi.
 Gnaŵt gŵyr gŵhyr gŵrhydri.

Yn aber y don peruor cat
 A phelydyr anghyuyon.
 A gŵaet rud ar rud saesson.
 Wassawc dy waed dy wendyd
 Am dywaŵt wylyon.
 Mynyd yn aber karaf.

III.*

1026. LLEWELYN A GŴRNERTH A OEDYNT DEUSEMINT BENYDYAŴL YN Y
 TRALLŴNG YM POWYS. A DYUOT YGYT AWNEINT Y TEIR
 AŴR DIWETHAF OR NOS. AR TEIR AŴR KYNTAF OR DYD Y
 DYWEDUT EU PYLGEINT AC ORYEU Y DYD Y AM HYNFY.
 AC Y SEF Y GŴLEI LYWELYN KUDUGYL GŴRNERTH YN
 GAET. A CHANY WYDYAT PAHAMOED HYNFY. SEF A
 WNAETH YNTEU KANU ENGLYN.

Byt a vyd bryt 6rthlyeu
 By6 mall a g6all ar lanne6.
 Torreda6d geir a chreireu.
 Eu diuanwa6t g6ir lleta6t geu.
 G6an ffyd bob eildyd dadleu.

Byt a uyd bryt 6rth dillat.
 Kygha6s argl6yd maer chwiniat.
 Gwaclla6 bard hard effeiryat.
 Diuannwa6r gwyr lleta6r g6at.

Byt a uyd heb wynt hebla6.
 Heb ormod eredic heb drathreulya6.
 Tir diga6n uyd un er6 y na6.

Pan dyuo yr g6yr heb wryt.
 Ac ynllle ycoet kael yr yt.
 Ympob hed g6led agyuyt.

Pan no kyuelin gymyred. g6yd g6ann6yn
 A ui. g6edy pennaeth g6en6yn.
 Byda6t g6aeth budel6 no chrowyn.

Du6 merchyr dyd kyghor fen.
 Ytreulya6r llafna6r ar benn
 Cudyant deu ygkren kyghenn.

Yn aber sor yt uyd kyghor
 Ar wyr g6edy trin treulitor.
 Gly6 g6yn lly6 yn yscor.

Yn aber auon y byd llu mou
 Eingyl g6edy hinwedon.
 Hir weryt arwryt uoryon.

Yn aber y don peruor cat
A phelydyr anghyuyon.
A gŵaet rud ar rud saeson.
Wassaŵc dy waed dy wendyd
Am dywaŵt wylyon.
Mynyd yn aber karaf.

III.*

Col. 1026. LLEWELYN A GŴRNERTH A OEDYNT DEUSEINT BENYDYAŴL Y
TRALLŴNG YM POWYS. A DYUOT YGYT AWMYNT Y
AŴR DIWETHAF OR NOS. AR TEIR AŴR KYNTAF OR DY
DYWEDUT EU FYLGEINT AC ORYEU Y DYD Y AM HY
AC Y SEF Y GŴLEI LYWELYN KUDUGYL GŴRNERTH
GAEAT. A CHANY WYDYAT PAHAMOED HYNFY. SE
WNAETH YNTEU KANU ENGLYN.

EIRY mynyd gwynt am berth.
Kans creaŵdyr nef am nerth.
Ae kysgu awna gŵrnerth.

Eiry mynyd duŵ yn bennaf.

Eiry mynyd gŷynt am ty.
 Kanyŷ llefery uelly :
 Both ŷrnorth awna hynny.

Eiry mynyd gŷynt deheu.
 Kanyŷ traethaf prif ciryeu :
 Tebyekaf yŷ mao anghau.

Eiry mynyd gorwyn bro.
 Detwyd paŷb ŷrth ao llocho :
 Creaŷdŷr nef ath diangho.

Eiry mynyd gorwynn prenn.
 Kanyŷ llefaraf amgen :
 Nyt ocs naŷd rac tynghet nen.

Eiry mynyd pob douaŷt.
 Rac gorneil gounal dydbrat.
 A gaŷŷaf i gymun ynghardaŷt.

Eiry mynyd gwynt am ty
 Kanyŷ lleuery uelly :
 Och vymraŷt ao reit hynny.

Awendrut mi ath garaŷ.
 Hyt ar duŷ y gŷodiaŷ :
 Llywelyn rywyr y kaŷŷaf.

Eiry mynyd gŷynt am vrynn.
 Kanyŷ creaŷdŷr nef am mynn :
 Ao kyŷgu y mao llywelyn.

Eiry mynyd gwynt do(heu).
 Kanyŷ traethaf prif ciryeu.
 Nao ef kanu vy oryeu.

Eiry mynyd godysgeit.
 Pan droho gŷynt yngkylch pleit.
 Awdost di pŷy a dywoit.

Eiry mynyd llafar hy.
 Kanyŷ kyrbŷylly velly :
 Na ŷnn onys dywedy.

Eiry mynyd pob canherth.
 A goiff y voli yn prytuertth :
 Mae yma dy vrast gwernerth.

Blaengord gymhelri.
 Atyum pob drut. ac awen ym peri :
 Beth wrnerth orou ytti.

Blaencat pob deuaŷt. a llafurnaŷt
 Drut. am vuched hyt dyd braŷt.
 Gorou y keucis garlaŷt.

Awondrut too dy gampon.
 Y maor gauon yth cneu :
 Dywet py garlaŷt orou.

Blaengar awon gŷynt ŷrth lynn.
 Pan ymlalho tonn am vryun.
 Gorou yŷ bŷyt rac newyn.

Onyt bwyt nys kyrhaodaf.
 Ac am dwylaŷ nas kaffaf :
 Dywet both awnaf yna.

Blaengord gymhelri. ac ynni
 Pob drut. ac awen ymperi :
 Dyro dillat rac noothi.

Vyndillat mi no radaf
 Y duó y gorchymynnaf :
 Py dal yna a gallasaf.

A rodych o da ym pob attrec
 Drut ym breint kadó dy wyneb ;
 Sef y key yn nef ary ganuet.

Kyflíó dyd kanyth garaf.
 Arleló kerl kanyr keissyaf :
 Gan duó py ōpeth gassaf.

Bud ac awon a chyffrot.
 Pan retto dōfyr ar anwaerot
 Guathaf tōyll trōy ymdirect.

Tōyll trōy ymdirect os gōnaf.
 Ac y duó naf kyffessaf :
 Pa dial a vyd arnaf.

Or gōney dōyll ymdirect.
 Heb ffyd heb grofyd heb gret :
 Key benyt ar dy scithuot.

Kyflíó dyd mi ath gredaf.
 Ac yr duó y govynnaf.
 Nef pywed yd honillaf.

Nyt kyffelyó da a dróc.
 Pan ymladho gōynt a mōc.
 Gōna da yr duó sof y díóc.

Blaengar awen pob achlea.
 Retuadr gorwydadr ar tos :
 Diwed pob peth yó kyffea.

Purdu bran buan iyrchwyn.
S iachryd ryuedot pagóyn.

Eiry mynyd hyd myón bróyn
Oer nucued med ygherwyn.
Gnaót gan bob anamis góyn.

Eiry mynyd brith bronn tór.
Kyrchyt aniueil glydór.
Góae wreic agaffo drycwr.

Eiry mynyd brith bronn kreic.
Krin kalaf alaf dichleic.
Góae ór agaffo drycwreic.

Eiry mynyd hyd ynffos :
Kyt uyt lleidyf a hir nos :
Kysgyt góenyn yndidos.

Eiry mynyd kynglhennyd auon.
Hóyrweian óc yngkynnyd :
Ny moch dieil meuyf meryd.

Eiry mynyd pysc ynllynn.

Chwerd yt bryt 6rth agaro :
 Kyt dywetter 6rthyf chwedyl.
 Mi a atwen venyl lle y bo.

Eiry mynyd graeiniwyn gro :
 Pysc ynryt chit y ogo :
 Kas vyd a oreilytto.

Eiry mynyd hyd ar daryf :
 Gnaft gan gynran cryan araf :
 Ac ysgynnu odu corof :
 A disgynnu bar ar araf.

Eiry mynyd hyd kyngrofn.
 Llauer adywede is os gynn :
 An hefic y hafldyd houn.

Eiry mynyd hyd hellast :
 Gochwiban gýnt y 6ch bargast :
 T6r tr6m a6r y6 pechaft.

Eiry mynyd hyd ar neit
 Gochwiban gýnt y 6ch g6enbleit
 Uchel gnaft ta6el yndeleit.

Eiry mynyd hyd ymbro.
 Gochwiban gýnt y6ch blaen to.
 Nyt ymgel dr6c ynll ybo.

Eiry mynyd hyd ar draeth.
 Collyt heu y wab olaeth.
 Deycorem awna dyn yngæth.

Eiry mynyd hyd ynll6yn :

Purdu bran buan iyrchwyn.
S iachryd ryuedot pagŷyn.

Eiry mynyd hyd myŷn brŷyn
Oer nucued med ygherwyn.
Gnaŷt gan bob anamis gŷyn.

Eiry mynyd brith bronn tŷr.
Kyrchyt aniuail glydŷr.
Gŷaewreic agaffo drycwr.

Eiry mynyd brith bronn kreic.
Krin kalaf alaf dichleic.
Gŷae ŷr agaffo drycweic.

Eiry mynyd hyd ynflos :
Kyt uyt lleidyr a hir nos :
Kysgyt gŷenyn yndidos.

Eiry mynyd kynglhennyd auon.
Hŷyrweician ŷe yngkynnyd :
Ny moch dieil meuyl meryd.

Eiry mynyd pysc ynllynn.
Balch hebaŷc bacŷyaŷc unbynn :
Nyt ef ageiff paŷb auyun

Eiry mynyd coch blaen pyr :
Llidiŷc llnoŷsaŷc ongyr
Och rac hiraeth vymrodyr.

Eiry mynyd buan bleid :
Yŷtlys diffeithŷoch adreid :
Gnaŷt pob anaf ardieid

Eiry mynyd hyd nyt hóyr.
 Dyggydyt glaó o awyr
 Megyt tristit lleturyt llwyr.

Eiry mynyd eilion ffraeth.
 Gowlychyt tonneu glantraeth :
 Keluyd kelet y aruaeth.

Eiry mynyd hyd myón glynn :
 Góastat uyd haf araf lynn :
 Baryflóyt reó gleó yerchwyun.

Eiry mynyd brith bronn góyd :
 Kadarn vymreic am ysgóyd :
 Eidunaf nabóyf ganumlóyd.

Eiry mynyd llómm blaencaón :
 Cróm blaen górysc pyc yn eigyaón.
 Lle nybo dysc nybyd daón.

Eiry mynyd pyc ynryt.
 Kyrchyt caro culgrvm cóm clyt :
 Hiraeth am uaró ny weryt.

Eiry mynyd hyd ygkoet.
 Ny cherda detwyd ar troet :
 Meckyt llóuyr llawer adoet.

Eiry mynyd hyd ymbronn :
 Gochwiban góynt yóch blaen onn :
 Trydyd troet y hen y ffonn

Eiry mynyd hyd arnaó.
 Hweyt yn llynn góynn alaó
 Diryeit ny mynn góarandaó.

Eiry mynyd gŷynn y gnu.
Ys odidaŵc . . . Ŵbru.
Ogar gyt amynych athreidu

Eiry mynyd gŷynn to tai.
Beitraethei dauaŵt awypei
Gendaŵt : ny bydei gymydaŵc neb rei.

Eiry mynyd dyd aed doeth :
Bitglaf pob trom llŷin lletnoeth :
Gnaŵt pob anaf ar anoeth.

V.

Col. 1090.

BIT goch crib keilyawc. bit annyanaŵl
Y lef owely budugaŵl :
Llewenyd dyn duŵ ae maŵl.

Bit laŵen meichyeit Ŵrth ucheneit
Gŷynt. bit taŵel yn deleit :
Bit gnaŵt aflŷyd ar diryeit.

Abit bleid ar adŷy.
Ny cheidŷ ywynob ar ny rodwy.

Bit vuan rodcint yn ardal
Mynyd. bit ynghcudast oual.
Bit anniweir annwadal.

Bit amlŷc marchaŷc. bit ogolaŷc
Lleidy. tŷyllit gŷrcic goludaŷc :
Kycillt bleid bugeil diaŷc.

Bit amlŷc marchaŷc. bit rolegaŷc
Gorŷyd. bit unab llen ynchŷannaŷc :
Bit anniweir deuciryaŷc.

Bit grŷm biŷ. a bit lŷyt bleid.
Eagut gorŷyd y ar heid.
Gŷcsgyt gŷaŷn graŷn nny wroid.

Bit grŷm bydar. bit trŷm kou.
Eagut gorwyd ygkadeu :
Gŷcsgyt gŷaŷn graŷn nny adneu.

Bit haha bydar. bit annwadal
Ehut. bit ynuyt ymladgar :
Detwyd or acgŷyl ackar.

Bit dyŷŷn llynn bit lynn gŷacwaŷr.
Bit granclŷf glŷŷ ŷrth aŷr :
Bit doeth detwyd duŷ ac maŷr.

Bit euein alltut. bit dyegythrŷn
Drut. bit chwannaŷc ynuyt y chwerrhin :
Bit wlyb rych. bid unuyth mach.

Bit gŷyn claf. bit laŷen iach.
 Bit chŷyrnyat colŷyn; bit wenwyn gwrach.

Bit diaspat aeleu. bit ae
 Bydin. bit besgittor dyre.
 Bit drut gleŷ. a bit reŷ bre.

Bit wenn gŷylyan. bit bann tonn.
 Bit hyuagyl gŷyar ar onn:
 Bit lŷyt reŷ. bit leŷ callonn.

Bit las lluarth. bit diwarth
 Eirchyat. bit reinyat yghyuarth:
 Bit wreic drŷc ae mynych warth.

Bit grauangawc iar. bit trydar
 Ganleŷ. bit ynyvt ym ladgar.
 Bit tonn callon ganalar.

Bit wynn tŷr. bit orŷn seirch.
 Bit hoffder llaŷer ae heirch:
 Bit lŷth chwannaŷc. bit ryngaŷc oleirch.

VI.

Col. 1031.

GNAŷT gŷynt or dehou. gnaŷt atneu
 Yn llann. gnaŷt gŷr gŷann godoneu:
 Gnaŷt ydyn ofyn chwedleu.
 Gnaŷt y vab ar uaoth noetheu.

Gnaŷt gŷynt or dŷyreiu. gnaŷt dyn bronrein
 Balch. gnaŷt mŷyalch ymplith drein:
 Gnaŷt rac traha tralleuein.
 Gnaŷt yggwic kael kic ourein.

Gnaŷt gŷynt or gocled. gnaŷt rianed
 Chwec. gnaŷt gŷr tec yg gŷyned :
 Gnaŷt y deyrn arlŷy gŷled.
 Gnaŷt gŷedy llynn lleturyded.

Gnaŷt gŷynt or mor. gnaŷt dygynŷr
 Llanŷ : gnaŷt y uanŷ uagu hor :
 Gnaŷt y uoch turyaŷ kylor.

Gnaŷt gŷynt or mynyd. gnaŷt meryd
 Ymro. gnaŷt kael to yggwennyd :
 Gnaŷt arlaeth maeth dyn creuyd.
 Gnaŷt deil a gŷyeil a gŷyde.

Gnaŷt nyth eryr ymblaen dar.
 Ac ygkyfyrdy gŷyr llauar :
 Golŷc vynut ar agar.

Gnaŷt dyd acanllŷyth ygkynnllleith
 Gayaf. kynrcinyon kynrŷytyeith
 Gnaŷt aelwyt diffyd yn diffeith.

Crin calaf allif yn naut.
 Kyfnewit scis ac aryant.
 Digu encit mam geublant.

Y deilen adreuyt gŷynt.
 Gŷae hi oe thynghet.
 Heu hi elein y ganet.

* NOTE. A stanza has here been erased in the Red Book of Hergest, but there is a copy of the same poem in the MS. of Llywelyn Offeiriad (Jesus Col.), from which the stanza is thus given :—

Gnaŷt o bastardaeth grynnbry arth
 Awyr a gŷra ged drŷc meduaeth
 Athym ar wyr a gorwyn warth waeth.

Kyt boet bychan yskeluyd.
Yd adeil adar yggorŷyd
Coet : kyuoet vyd da a detwyd.

Derwlyb mynyd oerlas ia.
Ymdiryet y duó nyth dóylla :
Nyt edeu hirbwyll hir bla.

VII.

Col. 1031.

KALANGAEAF kalet graón.
Deil ar gychŷyn llynnwynn llaón :
Y bore gynn noe vynet
Gwae a ymdiret y estraón.

Kalangayaf kein gyfrin.
Kyfret awel a dryekin :
Gŷeith keluyd yó kelurin.

Kalangayaf cul hydod.
Melyn blaen bedó gŷedó hauot :
Gŷae a haed meuyt yr bychot.

Kalangayaf crŷm blaen gŷrysc.
Gnaót o benn dirieit teruysc :
Lle ny bodaón ny byd dysc.

Kalangaeaf garó hin.
Anhebit y gynteuin :
Namwyn duó nyt oes dewin.

Kalangaeaf kein gyfreu
Adar : byrr dyd ban cogeu :
Trugar daffar duó goreu.

Kalangayaf kalet cras
 Purdu bran buan o vras :
 Am gŷymp hen chwerdit gŷon gŷas

Kalangacaf cul kerwyt
 Gwac wann pan syrr byrr vyd byt :
 Gŷir gŷell hegarŷch no phryt.

Kalangayaf llŷmgodeith.
 Aradyr yn rych ych yggweith.
 Or kant odit kedymdeith.

VIII.

Ced. 1032.

BAGLAŷC bydin bagŷy onn.
 Hwycit yn llynn gŷuonwynn tonn :
 Trech no chant kyssul callon.

Hir nos govdyar morua.
 Gnaŷt teruysc yg kymanua :
 Ny chytuyd dirycit ada.

Hir nos gordyar mynyd.
 Gochwiban gŷynt yŷch blaen gŷyd :
 Ny thŷyll dryc anyan detwyd.

Marchweil bedŷ briclaa.
 A dynn uyntroet owanas :
 Nac adef dy rin y was.

Marchweil derŷ myŷn llŷyn.
 A dynn vynntroet o gadwyn :
 Nac adef rin y uorwyn.

Marchwyeil derú deilyar.
A dynn vyntroet o garchar :
Nac adef rin y lauar.

Marchwyeil dryssi a móyar erni.
A móyalch ar y nyth :
A chelwydaŵe ny theu vyth

Glaŵ allann gólychyt redyn.
Góynn gro mor goror cwynn :
Tec agannóyll póyll y dyn.

Glaw allan ygan glydér
Molyn eithyn crin euŵr.
Duŵ reen py bereist lyvúr.

Glaŵ allan gólychyt vyggóallt.
Cóynuanus gwann diffóys allt.
Góelógan góeilgi. heli hallt.

Glaŵ allan gólychyt eigyaŵn.
Gochwiban góynt yŵch blaen caŵn.
Góedy pob camp heb y daŵn.

IX.

Col. 1033.

GORWYN blaen onn. hirwynyon vydant.

Pan dyuant ymlaen neint :
Bron gŵala hiraeth y heint.

Gorwyn blaen neint deweint
Hir keinmygir pob kywreint :
Dyly bun póyth hun y heint.

Gorwyn blaen helic eilic pŵc

Yn llynn. gochwiban gŷynt yŷch blaen gŷryso
 Man : trech anyan noc adysc.

Gorwyn blaen eithin a chyfrin
 A doeth ac anoeth disgethrin.
 Namyn duŷ nyt oes dewin.

Gorwyn blaen meillyon digallon
 Llyfŷr lludedic eidigyon :
 Gnaŷt ar eidil oualon.

Gorwyn blaen kaŷn gŷythlaŷn
 Eidic ysodit ae digaŷn :
 Gŷeithret call yŷ carn yn iaŷn.

Gorwyn blaen mynyded rac anhuned
 Gayaf crin kaŷn trŷm :
 Rac neŷyn nyt oes wyled.

Gorwyn blaen mynyded hydyr oeruel
 Gayaf. crin kawn crŷybyr arued :
 Whefris gŷall yn alltued.

Gorwyn blaen derŷ chwerŷ bric onn.
 Rac hŷycit gŷesgereit tonn :
 Pybyr pŷyll pell oual ymkallon.

Gorwyn blaen derŷ chwerŷ bric onn
 Chec euŷr chŷerthinat tonn :
 Ny chel grud kystud kallon.

Gorwyn blaen egroea. nyt moes
 Caledi katwet baŷp y eiryoes :
 Gŷaethaf anaf yŷ annoes.

Gorwyn blaen banadyl. kynnadyl y serchaóc.
 Goruelyn kangeu bacŷaóc :
 Bas ryd gnaót hyfryt yn hunaóc.

Gorŷyn blaen auall amgall
 Pob dedwyd. wheueryd y arall
 A gŷedy karu gadu gŷall.

Gorŷyn blaen auall amgall
 Pob dedwyd. hirdyd meryd mall :
 Crŷybyr ar waér carcharaér dall.

Gorŷyn blaen coll. geir digoll
 Bre. diaele uyd pob ffoll :
 Gŷeithret cadarn cadŷ aruoll.

Gorŷyn blaen corsyd. gnaót meryd
 Yn drŷm. a ieuanc dysgedyd :
 Ny thyrr namyn ffŷol yffyd.

Gorwyn blaen elestyr. bit venestyr prob drut.
 Geir teulu yn ysgŷn
 Gnaót gan aghyŷir eir tŷnn.

Gorwyn blaen gruc. gnaót seithuc ar
 Lŷfyr. hydyr vyd dŷfyr ar dal glan
 Gnaót gan gywir eir kyvan.

Gorŷyn blaen brŷyn kymŷyn biŷ.
 Redegaóc vyndeigyr hediŷ :
 Amgeled adyn nyt ydiŷ.

Gorŷyn blaen redyn melyn
 Kadaŷarth. mor vyd diwarth deillon :
 Redegaóc manaóc meibon.

Gorŷyn blaen kyraŷal. gnaŷt gonal
 Ar hen. agŷenyn yn ynyal :
 Namyn duŷ nyt oes dial.

Gorwyn blaen dar. didar drychin.
 Gŷenyn yn uchel gouvel crin :
 Gnaŷt gan rowyd rychŷerthin.

Gorŷyn blaen kelli gogyhyt
 Ygŷyd a deil deri dygŷydyt :
 Awyl agar gŷynn y uyt.

Gorwyn blaen derŷ. oer uerŷ
 Dŷŷyr. kyrchit biŷ blaen betuerw
 Gŷnelit aeth saeth y syberŷ.

Gorwyn blaen kelyn kalet ac ereill eur agoret.
 Pan gŷeco paŷb ar gylchet :
 Ni chŷec duŷ pan ryd gŷarct.

Gorwyn blaen helic hydyr elwic.
 Gorwyd hirlyd deilyedic :
 A garo y gilyd nys dirmic.

Gorwyn blaen brŷyn brigaŷc vyd.
 Pan danner dan obonnyd :
 Medŷl serchaŷc syberŷ vyd.

Gorwyn blaen yspydat. hydyr wylat
 Gorwyd. gnaŷt serchaŷc orlyunyaŷt :
 Gŷnelit da diwyt gennaŷt.

Gorwyn blaen berŷr. bydinaŷr
 Gorwyd keingyfreu koet y laŷr.
 Chŷerdyt bryt ŷrth agaraŷr.

Gordyar adar gólyb traeth.
Eglur ngybre ehalæth
Tonn : góú callon rac hiraeth.

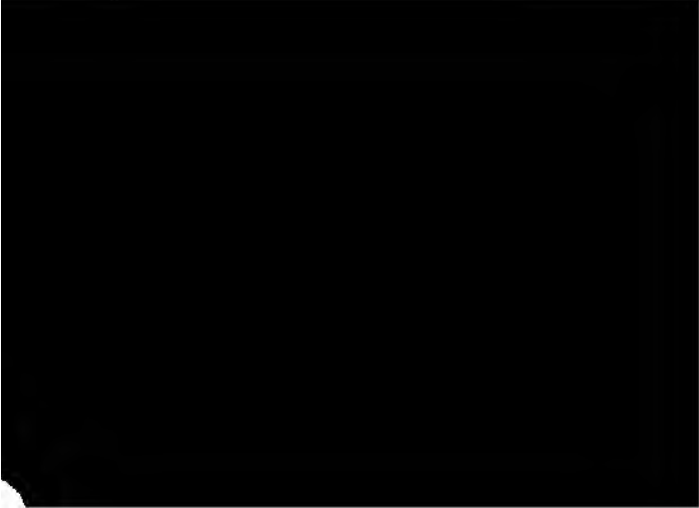
Gordyar adar gólyb traeth
Eglur tonn tuth ehalæth :
A gret ymabolaeth
Carón bei kaffón elwaeth.

Gordyar adar ar edryóyard.
Bann llef cón yndiffeith.
Gordyar adar eilweith.

Kynnteuin kein pob amat
Pan vryssyant ketwyr y gat :
Mi nyt af anaf nym gat.

Kynteuin kein ar ystra.
Pan vrys kotwyr y gatle :
Mi nyt af anaf amda.

Llwyt géarthaf mynyd breu blaen oan.
O ebyr dyhopkyr tonn :
Peuyr pell chérthin om kallon.



Ar gangheu blodouaſc :
Coc lauar canet yraſc.

Yn aber cuaſc yt ganant gogeu.
Ar gangheu blodouaſc :
Gŵae glaf ae clyŵ yn vodaſc.

Yn aber cuaſc cogeu a ganant :
Ysatuant gan vymbryt :
Ae kigleu nas clyŵ heuyt.

Neus edeweis i goc ar eidorŵc brenn.
Neur lacssŵys vygkylchŵy.
Etlit a gercis a gercis neut mŵy.

Yny vann odyŵch lloŵn dar.
Ydodoweis i leis adar :
Coc uann cof gan baŵp a gar.

Kethlyd kathyl uodaſc hiracthaſc
Y llef toith odef. tuth hebaſc :
Coc vreuer yn aber cuaſc.

Gordyar adar gŵyl neint :
Llewycht lloer oer deweint :
Croi vymbryt rac gofit heint.

Gŵynn gŵarthaf neint doweint :
Hir keinmygir pob kywreint.
Dylyŵn pŵyth hun y heneint.

Gordyar adar gŵylb gro.
Deil cŵydit divryt dibro.
Ny wadaſ cyf claf heno.

Oed mackŷy mabklaf : oed goein
 Gyuran yn llys vrenhin :
 Poet gŷyl duŷ ŷrth y dewin.

Or awnoler yn derwd
 Ystiryeit yr ae derlly :
 Cas dyn yman yŷ cas duŷ vry.

XI.

Col. 1036.

KYNN bum kein vaglaŷc bum. kyffes
 Eiryawc. keinmygir ny eres :
 Gŷyr ar goet eiryoet am porthes.

Kynn bum kein uaglaŷc bum hy :
 Am kynnŷyssit ygkyuyrdy :
 Powys paradwys gymry.

Kynn bum kein vaglaŷc bum eiryau.
 Oed kymwacŷ vympar :
 Oed kynŷyf keuyngŷrŷm. ŷyf trŷm ŷyf truan.

Baglan brenn neut kynhayaf.
 Rud redyn melyn kalaf :
 Neur digereis agaraf.

Nyt eidun detwyd dylhed :
 Amaorŷy atnabot amyned.

Alaf yn cil meil am lat :
 Llithredaŷr llyry llohn caŷat :
 A dŷfyn ryt berŷyt bryt brat.

Herŷyt brat anuat ober.
 Bydant dolur pan burer :
 Gŷerthu bychot yr llawer.

I'ro ator pre ennwir
 Pan uarno douyd dyd hir :
 Tywyll vyd gou : golou gŷir.

I'erygyl yn dirthiuat kyrchynyat
 Kewic : llawen gŷyr odyŷch llat :
 Crin calaf alaf yn deilyat.

Kigleu don drom y tholo :
 Vann y rŷng gran a gro :
 Krei vymbryt rac lletvryt hono.

Osglaŷc blaen derŷ. chŷerŷ chweith onn.
 Chŷec ewr chwerthinat tonn :
 Ny chel grud kystud callon.

Ymŷng ucheneit : adyuet
 Arnaf yn ol vyggordyfneit :
 Ny at duŷ da y diryeit.

Da y diricit ny atter :
 Namyn tristit a phryder :
 Nyt atwna duŷ ar awnel.

Oed mackŷy mabklaf : oed goein
 Gyuran yn llys vrenhin :
 Poet gŷyl duŷ ŷrth y dewin.

Or awneler yn derwd
 Ystiryeit yr ae derlly :
 Cas dyn yman yŷ cas duŷ vry.

XI.

Col. 1086.

KYNN bum kein vaglaŷc bum kyffea
 Eiryaŷc. keinmygir ny eres :
 Gŷyr ar goet eiryoet am porthes.

Kynn bum kein uaglaŷc bum hy :
 Am kynnyŷasit ygkyuyrdy :
 Powys paradwys gymry.

Kynn bum kein vaglaŷc bum eiryan.
 Oed kymwacŷ vympar :
 Oed kyunŷyf keuyngŷrŷm. ŷyf trŷm ŷyf traan.

Baglan brenn neut kynhayaf.
 Rud redyn melyn kalaf :
 Neur digereis agaraf.

Baglan brenn neut gayaf hynn.
 Yt uyd llauar gŷyr ar lynn :
 Neut diannerch vy erchŷyn.

Baglan brenn neut gŷannŷyn.
 Rud cogeu goleu ewyn :
 Wyf di garyat gan uorŷyn.

Baglan brenn neut kynteuin :

Neut rud rych neut crych egin :
Etryt ym edrych yth yluin.

Baglan brenn ganghen uodaŵc.
Kynhellych hen hiraethaŵc :
Llywarch leueryd uodaŵc.

Baglan brenn ganghen galet.
Am kynnyssy duŵ diffret :
Elwir prenn kywir kynniret.

Baglan brenn byd ystywell.
Am kynhelych a uo gŵell :
Neut wyf lywarch lawer pell

Y mae hencint yn kymwed
Ami. om gŵallt ymdeint :
Ar cloyn a gerynt yr ieuicinc

Y mae hencint yn kymwed
Ami. om gŵallt ym danied :
Ar cloyn agerynt y gŵragedl.

Dyr gŵenn gŵynt gŵynn gne. godro
Gŵyd deŵr hyd diwlyd bro :
Eidyl hen hŵyr y dyro.

Y deilen honn neus kenniret
Gŵynt. gŵac hi oo thynghet :
Hi hen eleni y ganet.

A gercis .i. yr yn was yssy gas
Gennyf ; merch ostraŵn a march glas :
Neut nat mi eu kynadaa.

Ym pedwar prif gas eirinoet :
 Yngyueraydynt yn vnoet :
 Pas a heneint heint a hoet.

Wyf hen wyf unie wyf annelwic
 Oer gwedy góely keinmic :
 Óyf truan óyf tridyblic.

Wyf tridyblic hen wyf annóadal
 Drut : óyf ehut wyf anuwar :
 Y saól am karaóð. nyn kar.

Nym kar rianed nym kenniret
 Neb : ny allaf daryniret :
 Wi a agheu nam dygret.

Nym dygret na hun na hoen.
 Góedy lleas llaúr a gwen :
 Wyf anuwar abar óyf hen.

Truan adynghet a dynghóyt.
 Y lwyarch. yr y nos y ganet.
 Hir gnif heb escor lludet.

Na wise wedy kóyn : na vit vróyn
 Dy vryt. llein awel a chweroó góenóyn :
 Nam gylud vy mam mab yt óyf.

Nout atwen ar vy awen
 Yn hamiot : cun achen :
 Tri góyd oric elwic awen.

Llym vympar llachar ygryt.
 Arnaaf i wyluó : ryt
 Kynnyt anghyf duó gennyt.

O diegyd ath welwyf.
 Oth ryledir ath gŷynnŷyf :
 Na choll wyneb gŷyr ar gnif.

Ny chollaf dy wyneb trin wosep ŷr.
 Pan wisg gleŷ yr ystre :
 Porthaf gnif kynn mudif lle.

Redegaŷc tonn ar hyt traeth.
 Echadaf torrit aruacth :
 Kat ac ado gnaŷt ffo ar ffracth.

Ysait ym alauarŷyf
 Briaf pelydyr parth y bŷyf :
 Ny lauaraf na fflowyf.

Medal migned kalet riŷ
 Rac carn kann tal glann a vriŷ :
 Edewit ni. wnoher nydiŷ.

ŷŷasgaraŷt noint am glaŷd caer.
 A minnceu armaaf
 Ysgŷyt bryt briŷ kynn techaf.

Y corn athrodes di vryen :
 Ac arwest cur am y en :
 Chŷyth yndaŷ oth daŷ aghen

Yr engryt aghen rac aghywyr lloogyr.
 Ni lygraf vym maŷred :
 Ny duchunaf rianed.

Tra vum i. yn oer y gŷas draŷ.
 A wisg o cur y otteu :
 Bydei re y ruthrŷn y waŷ

Dihou diwoir dywaes.
 Ti yn vyó ath dyst rylas :
 Ny bu eidyl hen yn was.

Góen órth lawen ydwelas
 Neithwyr. athuc-ny techas :
 Aer adraóð ar glaóð gorlas.

Góen órth lawen yd wylwys neithóyr.
 Ar ysgóyt ar y ysgóyd :
 A chan bu mab ynn bu hywyd.

Góen órth laóen yd wylis
 Neithwyr ar ysgóyt ar ygnis :
 Kan bu mab y mi ny diegia.

Góen gógyd gochaóð vy mryt.
 Dy leas ys maór casnar.
 Nyt car ath lavaór.

Góen vorlwyt tylluras. a wylas
 Neithwyr. y goror ryt uorlas :
 A chan bu mab ynn ny thechas.

Góen góydón dy cissillut.
 Ruth cryr yn ebyr oodut :
 Betón dodwyd dianghut.

Tonn tyruit toit eruit.
 Pan ant kyvrain y govit :
 Góen góae ry hen oth etlit.

Tonn tyruit toit achas.
 Pan ant kyfvrin y gnea.
 Góen góae : ry hen ryth gollea.

Oed gŵr vy mab oediagŵen
 Haŵl ac oed nei y vryen.
 Ar ryt vorlas y llas gŵen.

Prennyal dywal gal ysgŵn :
 Goruc ar loegyrr llu kyndrŵyn :
 Bed gŵen uab llywarch hen yŵ hŵnn.

Podwar meib arhugeint ambu.
 Eurdorchaŵc tywyssaŵc llu :
 Oed gŵen goreu onadu.

Pedwar meib arhugeint ambwyat.
 Eurdorchaŵc tywyssaŵc cat :
 Oed gŵen goreu mab oedat.

Pedwar meib arhugeint am bŵyn :
 Eurdorchaŵc tywyssaŵc vnbynn :
 Y ŵrth wen gŵeissyonein oedyn.

Pedwar meib arhugeint ygkenuein
 Lywarch. o wyr gleŵ galŵytheint :
 Tŵll eu dyuot clot trameint.

Pedwar meib arhugeint aucithyeint
 Vygknaŵt lledeseint
 Da dyuot vygeot coll odeint.

Pan las pyll oed teuyll
 Briŵ. a gŵact ar wallt hyll :
 Ac am dŵylann ffrŵ ffrŵyll.

Dichonat ystauell oesgyll
 Yagŵydaŵr tra vydat yn seuyll :
 A vriwat ar aghat hyll.

Dyn dewis ar vy meibon.
 Pan gyrchei baŵp y alon.
 Pyll wynn pŵyll tan trŵy lauon.

Mat dodes ei uordwyt dros obell
 Y orwyd o wug ac obell :
 Pyll pŵyll tan trŵy sawel.

Oed llary llaŵ aegre
 Oed aelaŵ ciluyd oed dinas ar ystre :
 Pyll vyn doct perchyll eude.

Pan sauei yndrŵs pebyll
 Y ar orwyd erewyll
 Ardelwei o wr wreic pyll.

Briwyt rac pyll pennglŵc fier
 Ys odit llywyr yt llecher :
 Yn daŵ eidil heb dim digoner.

Pyll wynn pell cunic y glot.
 Handwyf nŵyf yrot oth dyuot :
 Yn vab atharaŵ atnabot.

Goreu tridyn y dan nef.
 A werchetwis y hadef.
 Pyll a sclyf a sandef.

Ysgŵyt a rodcis y byll
 Kynnoe gyscu neu bu doll :
 Dimiaŵ y hadaŵ ar wall.

Kyt delei gymry ac elyflu
 O loeger. a llawer o bell tu.
 Dangossei byll bŵyll udu.

Na phwyll na madaóc ny bydynt
 Hirocddaóc. or dewaót y getwynt :
 Rodyn na rodyn kygreir vyt nyserchynt.

Llyma yma bod di uci
 Tringar. i veird ys oi yglot : lle nyt alei
 Byll pei pellach parei.

Maeir a madaóc a mælel
 Dewrwyr di yssic vroder :
 Selyf heilin llaór lliwer.

Bed góell yny rió velen.
 Bed sawyl yn llan gollen
 Góercheidó llamyf bóch lloryen.

Bed rud neuscud tywarch
 Nys eiryd góeryt ammarch :
 Bed llygedwy uab llywarch.

Pell odyman aber llyw :
 Pellach an dóy gyfedlió :
 Talan teleisty deigyr hedió.

Eryueis i win o gaóc.
 Ef aracwan rao reinyaóc :
 Egyll gúaór oed waewaór dóc.

O diuar gennyf pan ymercheis.
 Nat gantu y diewis :
 Kynnydyuei hael hoedel mia.

Atwen leueryd kyni.
 Pan diagynnei ygkyfyrdy :
 Penn góer pan góin a dyly.

XII.

Col. 1089.

DYM kywarwydyat unhwch
 Dywal baran ygkyolŏch :
 Gŏell yd lad nogyt ydolŏch.

Dym kyuarwydyat vn hŏch
 Dywal : dywedit yn drŏs llech.
 Dunaŏt uab pabo ny tech.

Dym kyfuarwydyat vnhŏch dywal
 Chwerŏ blŏng chwerrhin mor ryuel
 Dorblodyat. vryen reget greidiaŏl gaul.

Eryr gal vnhŏch glew hael :
 Ryuel godic budic uael.
 Vryen greidyaŏl. gauael

Eryr gal vnhŏch : berchen enaŏr :
Kell llyr kein ebyr gŏyr glaŏr.

Penn a borthaf auntu :
Bu kyrchynat rŏng deulu :
Mab kynuarch balch bieiu.

Penn a borthaf ar vyntu :
Penn vryen llary llyw ei llu :
Ac ar y vronn wennvran du.

Penn a borthaf myŏn vygcrys :
Penn vryen llary llywyei lly.
Ac ar y vronn wenvrein ae hya.

Penn a borthaf ym vedeir.

Yr yr echwyd oed nu geil
Teyrnvron treulyat genniweir.

Penn a borthaf tu mordwyt.
Oed ysgŷt ar y wlat :
Oed olwyn ygkat :
Oed cledyf cat kywlat rŷt.

Penn a borthaf ar vygkled.
Gŷell y vyŷ nogyt yued.
Oed dinas y henvred.

Penn a borthaf o godir
Penaŷc pellynnyaŷc y luyd :
Vryen geiryaŷc glotryd.

Penn a borthaf ar vy ysgŷyd.
Nym aruellei waratwyd :
Gŷae vy llaŷ llad vy arglŷyd.

Penn a borthaf ar vymbreich.
Neus goruc o dir bryncich :
Gŷedy gŷaŷr geloraŷr veirch.

Penn a borthaf yn aghat
Vy llaŷ. llary ud llywyeci wlat :
l'enn post prydcin ryallat.

Penn a borthaf am porthes :
Neut atwen nat yr vylles :
Gŷae vy llaŷ llym digones.

Penn a borthaf o du riŷ.
Ac y cneu ewyn riŷ.
Gŷaet gŷae reget o hedi.

Ny thyrvis vymbreich rygardwys vy eis.
 Vygallon neur dorres
 Penn a borthaf am porthes.

Y gelein veinwen a oloir hedió :
 A dan brid a mein
 Góae vy lláó llad tat owein.

Y gelein ueinwen a oloir hedió.
 Ym plith prid a deró.
 Góae vy lláó llyd vygkeuynderó.

Y gelein ueinwen a oloir heno :
 A dan vein ae deóit :
 Góae vy lláó llam rym tynghit.

Y gelein veinwen a oloir heno
 Ym plith prid a thyweirch :
 Góae vy lláó llad mab kynuarch.

Y gelein ueinwenn a oloir hedió.
 Dan weryt ac arwyd :
 Góae vy llaw llad vy arglóyd.

Y goloín ueinwen a oloir hedió.
 A dan brid athywaóft.
 Gwac vy lláó llam rym daeraóft.

Y gelein veinwenn a oloir hedió.
 A dan brid a dynat :
 Góae vy lláó llam rym gallat.

Y goloín veinwenn a oloir hedió.
 A dan brid a mein glas :
 Góae vy lláó llam rym gallas.

Anoeth byd braŵt bŵyn kynnnull
 Am gyrn buelyn : am drull
 Rebyd uilet reget dull.

Anoeth byd braŵt bŵyn kynnwys
 Am gyrn buelyn amwys :
 Rebyd uilet regethwys.

Handit euyrdyl aflawen
 Henoeth. a lluosyd amgen :
 Yn aber lleu llad vryen.

Ys trist eurdyl or drallot
 Heno. ac or llam am daeraŵt :
 Yn aber lleu llad eu braŵt.

Duŵ gŵener gŵeleis i dinyd
 Maŵr. ar uydinaŵr bedit :
 Heit heb uodrydaf hubyd.

Neum rodes i run ryuedliaŵr
 Cant heit a chant ysgŵydaŵr :
 Ac vn heit oed well pell maŵr.

Neum rodes i run rŵyf yolyd
 Cantref : a chant eidyonyd :
 Ac vn oed well nogyd.

Ym myŵ run reaŵdyr dyhed.
 Dyrein enwir eu byded :
 Heyrn ar veirch enwired.

Mor vi gogŵn vy anaf.
 Arglyŵ pob un ym hop haf :
 Ny wyr neb nebaŵt arnaf.

Pŷyllei dunaŷt marchaŷc gŷein.
 Erechwyd gŷneuthur kelein :
 Yn erbyn cryssed owein.

Pŷyllei dunaŷt vd pressen.
 Erechwyd gŷneuthur catwen :
 Yn erbyn kyfryssed pasgen.

Pŷyllei wallaŷc marchaŷc trin.
 Yn erbyn [redacted] r dyuin :
 Yn erbyn [redacted] elphin.

Pŷyllei [redacted] mellyrn.
 Vyr [redacted] vy ffyrn :
 Bleid a uug [redacted] ebyrn.

Pŷyllei uorgant ef ae wyr.
 Vyndihol llosgi vyntymyr :
 Llyc a grauei ŷrth glegyr.

Pŷylleis i pan las elgno :
 Ffrowylleis lauyn areidyo :
 Pyll a phebyll oe vro.

Eilweith gŷeleis gŷedy gŷeithyen.
 Aŷr ysgŷyt ar ysgŷyd. vryen.
 Bueil yno elgno hen.

Ar erechwyd ethyŷ gŷallt
 O vraŷ marchaŷc ysgŷeill
 A uyd uyth uryen arall

Ys moel vy arglŷyd ys euras
 Gŷrth. nys car ketwyr y gas :
 Lliaŷs gŷledic rydreulyas.

Angerd uryen ys agro.
 Gennyf kyrchynat ympob bro :
 Yn wysc llouan laŵ difro.

Taŵel awel tu hirglyŵ.
 Odit a no molediŵ.
 Nam vryen ken ny diŵ.

Llawer ki geilic a hebaŵc
 Wyrennic a lithiwyt ar y llaŵr :
 Kynn bu erlleon llawedraŵr.

Yr aelwyt honn ae goglyt gaŵr.
 Mŵy gordyfnassei ar y llaŵr.
 Med a meduon eiriaŵl.

Yr aelwyt honn neus kud dyuat.
 Tra vu byw y gŵercheitwat :

Yr aelwyt honn neus cud glessin.
 Ynu myŵ owein ac elphin
 Berwassei y pheir breiddin.

Yr aelwyt honn neus cud kallaŵdyr llŵyt
 Mŵy gordyfnassei am y bŵyt :
 Cledyful dyual diarswyt.

Yr aelwyt honn neus cud kein vieri.
 Coet : kynneuaŵc oed idi :
 Gordyfnassei reget rodi.

Yr aelwyt honn neus cud drein :
 Mŵy gordyfnassei y chyngrein :
 Kymŵynas kyweithas owein.

Yn llongborth gŵleis drydar.
Ac eloraŵr yg gŵyar.
A gŵyr rud rac ruthur eagar.

Yn llongborth gŵleis i wytheint.
Ac eloraŵr mŵy no meint.
A gŵyr rud rac ruthur gereint.


Yn llongborth gŵleis .i. waetfreu.
Ac eloraŵr rac arueu :
A gŵyr rud rac ruthur agheu.

Yn llongborth gŵleis .i. ottew.
Gŵyr ny gyllynt rac ofyn gŵacŵ :
Ac yuet gŵin o wydyr gloew.

Yn llongborth gŵleis i vygedorth.
A gŵyr yn gode amhorth :
A goruot gŵedy gorborth.

Yn llongborth gŵleis gymynat :
Porthit gnif bob kyminat.

Yn llongborth gŵleis drablud.



Oedóli dywal galanas :
Gónaón weithret gŵr kyt bydón gŵas.

Maenwynn medyr di yngall :
Anghen kyssucil ar wall :
Keissyet uaelgŵn uær arall.

Vyndewis y gyfran ac gaen
Arnaó : ym llym megys draen :
Nyt ouer gnif ym hogi maen.

Anrec rym gallat o dyfryn :
Mewyrnyaón ygkud yghelŵrn :
Haearn llym laes o dŵrn.

Boet bendigeit yr aghysbell
Wrach : a dywaót o drŵs y chell :
Maenwynn nac adaó dy gyllell.

XIV.

Col. 1642.

PANET anet gereint oed agoret
Pyrth nef rodei grist a archet :
Pryt mirein pridein ogonet.
Molet paóþ y rud ereint.
Arglŵyd molaf inneu ereint.

Rac gereint glyn dihat.
Gŵleis y veirch kymrud o gat :
A gŵedy gaŵr garó bŵyllat.

Rac gereint gelyn kythrud.
Gŵleis y veirch dan gymryd
A gŵedy gaŵr garó achlud.

A gŷyr rud rac ruthur gereint.

Yn llongborth gueleis i waetfreu.

Ac eloraŷr rac arueu :

A gŷyr rud rac ruthur aghou.

Yn llongborth gŷeleis i ottew.

Gŷyr ny gyllynt rac ofyn gŷaeŷ :

Ac yuet gŷin o wydyr gloew.

Yn llongborth gŷeleis i vygedorth.

A gŷyr yn gode amhorth :

A goruot gŷedy gorborth.

Yn llongborth gŷeleis gymynat :

Porthit gnif bob kyminat.

Yn llongborth gŷeleis drablud.

Er uein brein ar golud :

Ac argrann kynran manrud.

Yn llongborth gŷeleis i brithret.

Yn llongborth y llas gereint.
 Gŵr deŵr o godir dyfneint :
 Wyntwy yn llad gyt as ledeint.

Yn llongborth llas y arthur.
 Gŵyr deŵr kymmynynt o dur :
 Amheraŵdyr llywyaŵdyr llaur.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn hyd :
 Ruthur godoith ar dissoith vynyd.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn odeŵ :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron gleŵ.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn wehin :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron gŷynn.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt.
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn wenith :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron brith.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn adas :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron glas.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn uoloch :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron coch.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt

Gereint garhiryon graŵn eu bóyt :
Rudyon ruthur eryron llóyt.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt.
Gereint garhiryon graŵn uagu :
Rudyon ruthur eryron du.

Oed re rodeint dan uordwyt.
Gereint garhiryon graŵn anchwant :
Blaŵr blaen euraŵn yn aryant.

XV.

Col. 1048.

KATWALLAŴN kynnoedyuot.
Ae goruc an digonot.
Podeir prifgat ar dee
Am brifdee brydein.
A thrugein kyuaruot.

LLUEST catwallaŵn ar geint.
Lloegyr ardres arnes etucint :
Llaŵ dillóŵg ellóŵg oed vreint.

Lluest gatwallaŵn ar ydon.
Auar anwar yó alon ;
Lloŵ lluyddlaŵc ar sacesson.

Lluest gatwallaŵn glotryd.
Yggóarthaf digoll uynyd :
Soith mis a seith gat beunyd.

Lluest gatwallaŵn ar hafron.
Ao or tu draŵ y dygen.
Abreicrit yn lloegi mcigen.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar wy.
 Maranned wedy morlŷy :
 A diliuat kat kylchlŷy.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar ffynnaŷn
 Uetwyr. rac milwyr magedi daŷn :
 Dangosaci gynnion yno haern daŷn.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar daf.
 Ys lluosac y gŷclaf.
 Kywrennin vreisc naf.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar dawy.
 Lleidyat adaf yn adŷy :
 Clotryd keissydyd kostŷy.

Lluest gatwallaŷn tra chaor.
 Kacu bydin a channwr taor :
 Kan kat a thorri can kaer.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar gowyn.
 Llaŷ lludedic ar awyn :
 Gŷyr lloegyr lluosac eu kŷyn.

Lluest gatwallaŷn heno :
 Trathir yn tymyr pennvro.
 Am naŷd uaŷr anhaŷd yffo.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar deiui.
 Kymyagedi waet a holi :
 Angerd gŷyned gŷy ny gei.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar dufyrd auon.
 Gŷnaeth eryron yn llaŷn.
 Gŷedy trin dyuineu daŷn.

Lluest gatwallaŷn vym braŷt.
Yggŷerthouin bro dunaŷt :
Y nar annwar yn flossaŷt.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar uenin.
Lleŷ lluosac y werin.
Tŷrŷf maŷr trachas y ordin.

O gyssul estraŷn ac anghyfaŷn
Ueneich dillyd dŷfyr offynnaŷn :
Tru trŷm dyd am gatwallaŷn.

Gŷisgŷys coet kein dudet
Haf dybryssit gŷyth ŷrth dyghet.
Kyueruydoin ny am eluet.

XVI.

Col. 1044.

SEFŷCH allann vorynyon a syllŷch werydre
Gyndylan : llys bunn gŷern neut tande :
Gŷao ioucine a cidun brotra.

Vn preun a gouit
Arnaŷ arno odieinc ys odit :
Ac auyngo duŷ derffit.

Kyndylan callon iacn
Gaeaf : awant tŷrch trŷy y benn :
Tu a rodeist yr tŷrŷf trenn.

Kyndylan callon godeith
Wannwyn. o gyflŷyn amgyuyeith.
Yn amŷyn tren tref diffeith.

Kyndylan befyr bost kywlat.

Kadŷynaŷc kildynnyaŷc cat.
Amuscei tren tref y dat.

Kyndylan beuyr bŷyll o vri.
Kadŷynaŷc kynndynnyaŷc llu :
A mucsei tren hyt tra vu.

Kyndylan callon milgi
Pan disgynnei ygkymelri.
Cat : calaned a ladei.

Kyndylan callon hebaŷc
Buteir ennwir gynndeiryŷc.
Keneu kyndrŷyn kyndlynnyaŷc.

Kyndylan callon gŷythhwch.
Pan disgynnei ympriffŷch
Cat. kalaned yn deudrŷch.

Kyndylan gulhŷch gynnifat
Lleŷ. blei dilin disgynnyat :
Nyt atuer tŷrch tref y dat.

Kyndylan hyt tra attat
Yd adei. y gallon mor wylat :
Gantaŷ mal y gŷrŷf y gat.

Kyndylan powys borffor.
Wych yt : kell esbyt bywyt ior :
Keneu kyndrŷyn kŷynitor.

Kyndylan wynn uab kyndrŷyn :
Ny mat wisc baraf am y drŷyn :
Gŷr ny bo gŷell no norwyn.

Kyndylan kymbyat byt :
 Ar meithyd nabydy lóyt :
 Am drebóll téll dy ysgóyt.

Kyndylan kae di y rió.
 Yn y daó lloegyrwys hediw :
 Amgeled am vu uydíé.

Kyndylan kae di y nenn.
 Yn y daó lloegyrwys dróy dren :
 Ny elwir coet o vu prenn.

Gan vygeallon .i. mor dru.
 Kyssylltu ystyllot du :
 Góyngnaót kyndylan kynggran canllu.

Stauell gyndylan ys tywyll
 Heno heb dan heb wely :
 Wylaf wers. tawaf wedy.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb dan heb gannwyll :
 Namyn duó póy am dyry póyll.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb dan heb oleuat :
 Elit amdaó am danat.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Y nenn. góedy góen gyweithyd :
 Góae ny wna da ae dyuyd.

Stauell gyndylan neut athwyt
 Heb wel. mae yn bod dy yscóyt :
 Hyt tra un ny bu doll glóyt.

Stauell gyndylan ys digaryat
 Heno. gŵedy yr neb pieuat :
 Owi a anghen byrr ym gat.

Stauell gyndylan nyt esmŵyth
 Heno. ar benn carrec hytwyth :
 Heb ner. heb niuer. heb amŵyth.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb dan heb gerdeu :
 Dygystud deurud dagreu.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb deulu :
 Hidyl meu yt gynnu.

Stauell gyndylan amgŵau
 Y gŵelet. heb doet heb dan :
 Marŵ vy glyŵ. buŵ mu hunan.

Stauell gyndylan yspeithwac.
 Heno. gŵedy ketwyr uodaŵc :
 Eluan kyndylan kaeaŵc.

Stauell gyndylan ysoergrei
 Heno. gŵedy y parch am buei :
 Heb wyr heb wraged ae katwei.

Stauell gyndylan ys araf
 Heno. gŵedy colli y hynaf :
 Y maŵr drugŵc duŵ pawnaf.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Y nenn gŵedy dyua o locgyrwys :
 Kyndylan ac eluan powys.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. o blant kyndrwyn :
 Kynon a góiaón a gýn.

Stauell kyndylan am erwan.
 Pob awr géedy maór ymgynyrdan :
 A weleis ar dy benntan.

Eryr eli ban y lef.
 Llewsei géyr llynn :
 Creu callon kyndylan wynn.

Eryr eli gorelwi
 Heno y géaet géyr gwynn novi :
 Ef y goet tróm hoet ymi.

Eryr eli a glywaf
 Heno. creulyt yó nys beidyaf :
 Ef y goet tórum hoet arnaf.

Eryr eli gorthryniel.
 Heno. diffrynt meissir mygedafo
 Dir brochuael hir rygodet.

Eryr eli echeidó myr.
 Ny throid pyscaót yn ebyr.
 Gelóit géelit owaet gwyr.

Eryr eli gorymda
 Coet. kyuore kinyaóá :
 Ae llaóch llóydit y draba.

Eryr penngóern penngarn
 Llóyt. aruchel y atleis.
 Eidic amgic.

Eryr penngŵern pengarn
 Llŷt. aruchel y euan.
 Eidic amgic kyndylan.

Eryr penngŵern pengarn
 Llŷt. aruchel y adaf
 Eidic amgic a garaf.

Eryr penngwern pell galwaŵt
 Heno. ar waet gŵyr gŵylat :
 Rygelwir trenn tref difaŵt.

Eryr penngŵern pell gelwit
 Heno. ar waet gŵyr gŵelit :
 Rygelwir trenn tref lethrit.

Eglŷyasseu bassa y orffowys
 Heno. y diwed yngynnŷya.
 Cledyr kat callon argoetwya.

Eglŷyasseu bassa ynt flaeth
 Heno. vyntauaŵt ac gŵnaeth :
 Rud ynt ŷy rwy vy lirneth.

Eglŷyassen bassa ynt yng
 Heno. y etiued kyndrŷyn :
 Tir mablan kyndylan wynn.

Eglŷyasseu bassa ynt tirion
 Heno. y gŵnaeth eu meillyon :
 Rud ynt ŷy. rŷy vyngecallon.

Eglŷyasseu bassa collasant
 Eu breint. gŵedy y diua o loegyrywys :
 Kyndylan ac eluan powya.

Eglóysseu bassa ynt diua
 Heno. y chetwyr ny phara :
 Góyr awyr ami yma.

Eglóysseu bassa ynt baruar
 Heno. a minneu óyf dyar :
 Rud ynt óy réy vggalar.

Y dref wenn ymbronn y coet.
 Ys ef yó y hefras eiryoet :
 Ar wyneb y góellt y góaet.

Y dref wenn yn yt hymyr
 Y hefras. y glas vyuyr :
 Y gwaet a dan draet y góyr.

Y dref wenn yn y dyffrynt
 Llawen y bydeir. órth gyuanrud.
 Kat : ygóerin neurderynt.

Y dref wenn róng trenn athrodwyd.
 Oed gnodach ysgóyt.
 Toun : yn dyuot o gat no gyt ych y echwyd.

Y dref wenn róng trenn athraual.
 Oed gnodach y gauot : ar
 Wynneb góellt noc eredic brynar.

Góynn y byt freuer mor yó diheint.
 Heno góody colli kouncint :
 O anffaót vyntauaót yt lesseint.

Gwynn y byt freuer mor yó góann
 Hono. góody aghou eluan :
 Ao oryr kyndrón kyndylan.

Nyt anghou freuer. am de
Heno am damorth brodyrde.
Duhunaf wylaf uore.

Nyt anghou ffreuer am góna heint
O dechreu nos hyt deweint :
Duhunaf wylaf bylgoint.

Nyt anghou ffreuer antromyn
Heno. am góna grydyeu melyn :
A chochou dagreu dros erchýn.

Nyt anghou ffreuer acniwaf
Heno. nanyu myhun : ny wanglaf.
Vymbrodyr am tymyr agóynaf.

Ffreuer wenn brodyr athuaeth.
Ny hannocdynt orliffaeth.
Wyr ny uegynt vygylyaeth.

Ffreuer wenn brodyr athuu.
Pann glywynt gyórenin llu :
Ny echyuydei ffyl ganthu.

Mi affreuer a meŷllan.
Kyt yt uo cat ympob mann.
Nyn taŷr ny ladaŷr an rann.

Y mynyd kyt at uo vch.
Nyt cidigafaf ydóyn vymbuch :
Ys ygaŷn gan rei vy ruch.

Amhauaf ar auacróy.
Yda atren yny trydonóy :
Ac yd a atórch ym marchnóy.



Rym goruc yn uodw ued bryum.

Kynn bu vygkylchet
Croen neu ganyr galet.
Kolyngar y lillen :
Ryngoruc y uodó ued trenn.

Góody vymbrodyr o dymyr hafren.
Y am dýlan dýryó :
Góno vi duó vy mot yn vyó.

Góody meirch hywed a chochwed
Dillat. a phláwr melyn :
Mein uggoccs nyinoos du dedyn.

Gwarthoc edeirnyaón ny buant
Gerdeunin. a chord nob nyt aethan
Ym buó. gorwynnyonn géyr o uchu

Gwarthoc edeirnyaón ny buant
Gerdunin. a chant nob ny cherdynt
Ym byó goróvnnvon ór

Hedió : bydei bann y dyagyr
Hi gyna diua y gŷyr.

Tywarchen creal ar erdywal
Wyr. o etined moryal :
A gŷedy rys macrysinal.

Heled hóyedic ym gelwir.
O duó padió yth rodír :
Meirch vym bro ac eu tír.

Heled hóyedic am kyueirch.
O duó padió yth rodír gurunseirch.
Kyndylan ac bodwar degmeirch.

Neur sylleis elygon ar dirion
Dir. o orsed orwynnyon :
Hír hóyl heul hóy vygheuyon.

Neur llysseis o dinllo
Ureconn sfreuer werydra.
Hiraeth amdamorth vrodyrle.

Marchaŷc o gaer a danaó.
Nyt oed hóyr a gŷynnnyon :
Gŷr o sanneir.

Llas vymbrodyr ar vnweith.
Kynan kynndylan kynnwreith :
Yn amŷyn tren tref diffeith.

Ny sangei wehelyth ar nyth
Kyndylan. nythechei droetued vyth
Ny uagas y uam uab llyth.

Duo ragat. vy anhwat ae goruo :
Ny obrynynt ffae yr ffuo.

Tenou awel tew lletkynt
Pereid y rycheu. ny phara
Ae goreu : ar auu nat ydynt.

As clywo a duó a dyn.
As clywo y ieuscine a hyn :
Meuyl barneu madeu hedyn.

Ym byó ehedyn ehedyei.
Dillat yn aros gúaed bei :
Ar glas verou naf ngyfei.

Ryuedaf dincleir nadió
Yn ol kilyd keluyd clyó :
Yggóall tórch torri cneu knyó.

Ny óy ae nyól ae mío
Ae ketwyr yn kyua móc :
Y gúeirgláó aer yssyd dróo.

Atwen dy ystle o gat :
Gnaŵt man ar gran kyniuiat.

Kymbed ognaf llaf hael :
Mab kynndylan clot auael :
Dywedŵr kynndrŵynin caranmael.

Oed diheid ac oed.
Oed diholedic. tref tat
A geissywys. caranmael yn ynat.

Karanmael kymwed ognaf.
Mab kyndylan clot arllaf :
Nyt ynat kyt mynnat o honaf.

Pan wisgei garanmael gatpeis kynndylan
A phrydyaf y onnen.
Ny chaffei ffanc tranc oe benn.

Amser y bum bras vŵyt.
Nydyrchafŵn vy mordŵyt :
Yr gŵr a gŵynei claf gornŵyt.

Brodyr ambŵyat inneu :
Nyscŵynei gleuyt corndŵydeu :
Vn eluan kyndylan deu.

Ny mat wisc briger. nyw dirper
O ŵr yn diruafŵr gywryssed :
Nyt oed leuafŵr vymbroder.

Onyt rac aghau ac aeleu
Maŵr. a gloes glas uereu :
Ny bydaf leuafŵr inneu.

Maes maodyn neus cud reó.
 O diua da y odeó :
 Ar ued eiriuued eiry tew.

Tom elwithan neus gólych glaó.
 Maes maodyn y danaó :
 Dylvei gynon y gýnaó.

Pedwar pónn broder am bu.
 Ac y bob un pennteulu :
 Ny wyr tren perchen ydu.

Pedwar pónn broder am buant.
 Ac y bop un goróyf nóyvant :
 Ny wyr tren perchen kugant.

Pedwar pón terwyn o adwyn.
 Vrodyr am buant o gyndrón :
 Nyt oes y drenn berchen móyn.

Gosgo yghot adot arnat.
 Nyt óyt bylgeint gyuot :
 Neum gúant ysgór o górr dy got.

Gosgo di yghot a thech.
 Nyt óyt ymadraóð dibech :
 Nyt gúió clein yth grein y grech.

XVII.

Col. 1049. **G**OGY gogyfercheia. gogyfarchaf gogyfuerehyd ;
 Vrien reget dywallouyet y leóenyd.
 Eur ac aryant mor eudiuant eudihenyd.
 Kyn noc y daó róng y dýlaó y góesgeryd.

Jeuaf awnaeth coll ac alaeth am veirch pennyd.
 Keneu y braſt : kynnindaernſt. ny bugeluyd.
 Vrieu awnaeth. dialynaeth. y gwilyd.
 Kynin vynu. kyuarchwelu. eudihenyd.
 Deutu acruen. diffſys dilen ; dydaſ luyd.
 Seleu delyit. ennynnyessit. or a dybyd.
 Dybi y uaeth. aryd aeth. occu herwyd.
 Cochliſ laſneu. trŷ ualch eiryen. am ſfrŷyth eu gŷyd.
 Wy kynnhalyant. lle pedwar cant. y pedwar gŷyr.
 Dŷfyr diyunas. bendigŷyf claſ claſ. oc eu herwyd.
 Yr ac kaſſo kynuinaſl vo. yn dragywyd.
 Dydaſ collet. or ymdiryct. yr ardelyd.
 Allaſ heb uaſt. allauyn ar gnaſt. athlaſt luyd.
 Oes uecibionein. nyt ymgyghein ymmerweryd.
 Nyt ymgarret. nyt ymdirect neb oc gilyd.
 Dreic o wyned. diffwys dired dirion dreuyd.
 Lloegyryws yd aa. lletaſt yna. y hatchetlyd.
 Torrit meinweith. yn anoleith or gyfhergyr.
 Mŷy a gollir. noc a geſſir. o wyndodyd.
 O gyt gyghor. kyfrŷng caſcor. mor a mynyd.
 Kyuyt ognud. gŷr auyd bud. ywyndodyd.
 Gorſſit brythyon yn atporion ar antyrron gyŷoethyd.
 Ef alaſ byt. ny byd kerlglyt. ny byd keluyd.
 Alaſ gar maer. arthaſc uyd chwaer. ŷrth y gilyd.
 Llad a bodi. o eleri. hyt chŷiluynd.
 Vn goruudiaſc. anrugarnaſc. ef a oruyd.
 Bychan y lu. yn ymchwelu. or mercherdyd.
 Arth or deheu. kyuyt yntou dychyucruyd.
 Lloegyryws lledi. af riuedi. o bowyſſyd.
 Gŷoith cors uochno. o diangho. bydaſt detwyd.
 Deudeng wraged. ac nyt ryued. am vn gŷr vyd.
 Oes ieuengtit aghyfyrdelit. y uaeth dybyd.
 Berŷ ymdifant. barnaſc or cant. nys rywelyd
 Vryen o regct. hael ef yaſſyd ac auyd.

Ac a vu yr adaf
 Lletaf y glod. balch ygkynted
 Or tri theyrn ar deo or goglod
 A ōnn eu honō. ancirin gōnstryd aōnyd.
 Minneu dalyessin o iaōn llyn geirionnyd.
 Ny dalywyf yn hon.
 Ym dygyn aghen.
 O ny molōyf i vryen. Amen.

XVIII.

Col. 1050.

QUERAL rot yn troi tramhōeilyeu
 Trallaōt meth tra chymell trotheu.
 Traōs arovyn dreic mynnōyn mynneu ;
 Triu engyrth am byrth am borthuaeu.
 A gōnōyn rieu gan rieu.
 Gnaōt glutuan freinc deuan diuiou.
 Ac am gōyn rieu ryueleu
 A vyd ; a diffeith cluyd heb a elwydeu.
 Ac allwod rufein gan rōyueu.
 Ac allmyn heb allel kyrcheu.
 A gōynvyt gōyndyt yn gōan yr deheu.
 A gōander seis oc inōcilou.
 A llōgyr meith am gyfreitheu.
 A lloegyr vu brydyon brat y rieu.

XIX.

Cei. 1060.

MOCIDAŵ byt yngryt yngredyŵ carant.
 Mochdaŵ mynych dorr or tŵrncimant.
 Mochdaŵ rŵng sacsson russyant
 Ymdrychu. a dibarch gladu agnassant.
 Mochdaŵ gŵyr manaŵ yr mynnu molyant.
 Ar gogleŵ dyhed dilheu y gŵnant.
 Mochuyd ym prydein pryder achwant.
 Ac am deutu lloegyr llafar yt gŵnant.
 Am lithraŵ mab henri anryuedant.
 Meint uyd ygŵascar yr ysgrydyant.
 Ysgain dros uroed rif toruoed taruant.
 Tŵrŵf am y teruyn traha ny barchant.
 Ami disgoganaf eŵgut lofant.
 Gŵirion ual gwaŵc a gymynant.
 Maŵr trachwres llynghes lloegyr a gyrchant.
 Lluoed afletneis treis ageissant.
 Am gyhoed tyr oed taer ystyngant.
 Y tyreu kadarn yn wann y gŵnant.
 Am dal tyrua y tŵrncimant.
 Am gynghaŵs undyd rif myrd a syrthyant.
 Am voroed kyhoed y kymynant.
 O honaŵ disgoganaf na hilia plant.
 Ac nyt mi ae kel nys treulant.
 Oesuot adyuyd douyd ae diuant
 Brythyon ae treula penna vydant.
 Brithuyt a dybyd o dicter karant.
 A seif byd lawen pan ygŵelant.
 Dygogan tyfyrru erymes tra bythaŵt.

XX.

Cei. 1061.

LLYNGHES von dirion direidi
 Llestair creu trost rŵyneu trosti.

Llanó mó ani gonóy amgyui.
 Llithraót góyr eryr eryri.
 Dywres amser teskynn towi.
 Di ryuic kymry nac kammóri.
 Dreic darogan uab henri.
 Blóydyn y eruyn kynn torvi.
 Bleid kedryn kadarn y westi.
 Góesti byt koel ennyt keli.
 Góastat gólat góledic normandi.
 Góst prydein pryder oe eni.
 Gvastatuot ual rot yntroi.
 Penn beird pob eluyd oth hen o vynnon.
 Mi ath ogyuarchaf ar aróydon.
 Py vynyeh gymhúylly vabon.
 Mabon karedic y gyweithyas.
 Goruchel awen ar weilgi las.
 Mabon oed brythyon pandelon yó hurdas.
 Ac owein auyd ryd róyf teyrnas.
 Górh coch ygcochwed gorawen góyned
 Góroid hyn lil meruyn mur teyrned
 Carannaóe uabon ymbroun góaret.
 Kyuarwyd yó duó ymdamunet.
 Allmyn argythwyn gochwed dyghet.
 Breoled dachwed gyrded gerthet.
 Rygas pob rywir bydaót dir dyuot.
 Góyr merweryd am dreuyd yn ymdrauot.
 Rudyon galaned lain dyhed heided a diheu eubot.
 Pob kof pob kyfnót pob górh pob goruot.
 Crist amrodes ymlles ym llóyr wybot.
 Lloegyrywys anghymmóys yn aghyminot.
 Llefferthin werin aindrin drauot.

XXI.

Col. 1061. **C**RIST iessullwyr uedu lleuuer
 Cristaén iaén gogaén gan ucher.
 Crist keli yr peri prudder
 Vy mardaét tracthaét tracthatter.
 Vy meirdyon bru senhyon synhyer.
 Vy marteir curgadeir catwer.
 Vygkerdeu uch llyfreu lleer.
 Lléró ganon o gano y pader.
 Oret ydué oduu uy omnied.
 Cret oc blas nyth gyffro masswed.
 Cret ydiodof dué géner.
 Ae gyuot y oruot ar niuer.
 O gytuon teyrnon túróf glywher.
 O gytuot rin animot rosser.
 Saesson dyvryssyon kynngóander.
 Ardaloed llu kyhoed kóyner.
 Didefuyd maclenyd malucher.
 Digyfreith heb gyfreith heb gaer.
 Am uael dir y clywir hir aer.
 Am lann géyrann ový ruduer
 Am buellt teruyn túróf ucher.
 Taryf ar uaryf o uarwaól lyfyrdar.
 Am aber kammarch y kyfuarcher.
 Llyw llewenyd y niuer
 Yna yt vyd prydyd heb pryder.
 O brydyat gobennyat gloes der.
 O prifeith penyt weith pader.
 O bris parch pan yth gyuarcher.
 Orchóch y douyd o dyuinder.
 Ardunyant llódyant uch lleuuer.
 Dur ar loegyrr a lwgyr y pader.
 Ae gar ae vanyar ae vaner.

Gŵr o gud paraŵchrud wythuer
 Adaŵ. ytywyaŵ y laŵer.
 Hŵ un abeir dechryn pan dechreuer.
 Torr terwyn rŵyd duŵ gŵener.
 Duŵ gŵener coeler nat kelwyd.
 Kilyaŵd scis oedreis dros eluyd.
 Am aber kammarch amharch.
 Marchdŵrŵf gaŵr llafnaŵr alluyd
 Allunman nelaŵ heb gelwyd.
 Alleith dreic dragon y gilyd.
 Lloegyrrwys ar gŵynuan gŵann byd.
 Gŵyr yggryt cŵynyt emennyd.
 Gŵr ar loegyrr a lŵgyr ygreuyd.
 Adaŵ y lywyaŵ y luyd.
 Hŵnn abeir dechreu dech vyd.
 Ynhir am y tir y deruyd.
 Gŵaŵr peunes aflonyd.
 Kyuogyat kymynyat am uedyd.
 Byt dydŵraŵt adro daŵn ywaŵtryd.
 Y weithret yt glywet let eluyd.
 Y gyrrif adyrrif ny deruyd.
 Y radeu drŵy dedueu aderllyd.
 Darllydon karŵn kaer leriyd.
 Rac llef duŵ didŵyll gerennyd.
 Hyt pan vom ynhir ynherŵyd.
 Gleindit ynrydit rac esplyd.
 Aelaŵ gan vy reen rodyon bedyd.
 Erchŵch drugared rac dyhed defuyd.

AM uell teruyn tŵrŵf adodi
 Toruoced llu kyhoed kŵyn oi yssi.
 Ar ellŵng redet rodyeu henri
 Angklaer. henn * kaer kyuarch trenghi.

* This word is indistinct.

Kynuwerth oli* alun teruysgi.
 Gŵas gar ac amhar ac amharch drosti.
 Kytlauan dywan ban y hatrodi.
 Adraŵd y chollet gall gallet uy elli.
 O gyfranc barŵn byrr y gyweithi :
 Atuyd kelein wenn heb penn heb perthi.
 Atuyd meirch gŵeilyd gŵael eudiffodi.
 Agolwc digu ar wyr tu keru.
 A diaspat van agŵan a gŵeidi.
 Ac och ympob tori* ac atef* tyuoni.*
 Escut gymry plant galwant agdewi.*
 Agar tagneued trugared trŵydi.*

SLASSAŴN argoedyd kedymdeith.
 Gloessedic cŵyndic amchweith.
 Gloesson cur kefyon kyfarweith.
 Kywerlyn hoedyl dyn adiffeith.
 Kedyrn loegyr yn llygru kyfreith.
 Kyfrychŵn gŵelŵn eu goleith.
 Duundeb sacasson ysseŵ nossweith.
 Di boned arwled eu medweith.
 Aruolloyein heb getwein gytweith.
 A dorrinŵrth derwyn dyleith.
 Barŵneit byrr hoyd eukyweith.
 A llyw pa dyr gŵyned gŵannareith.
 Adraŵd lludet kaŵd kanhymdeith.
 Edrych awelych wael anreith.
 Amgyunyrdan kyflauan eilweith.
 Dywygir or mynnir milreith.
 Bratdyhed o gonimed gobeith.
 Dyddŵn dyn att duŵ yn vnweith.
 Goludant lluoed llaŵn ymdeith.
 Gŵrd haŵlŵr yn holi affeith.

* These words are indistinct.

Gŵr alas olesteir dichweith.
 Gŵryon gŵir dileir dyleith.
 Gŵaratwyd gan duŵ dŵyn y leith.
 Gŵaredaŵr yn yr dewrwyr degweith.
 Bodlaŵn duŵ pan deruyn pob ieith.
 Iechyt rann penyt poen geith.
 Poet ef an rodo rann gobeith.
 Diwed trugared trŵy gyfreith. amen.

XXII.

Col. 1053.

QOR yŵ gvael gŵelet.
 Kynnŵryf kynniret.
 Bratheu a brythuet.
 Brithwyr ar gerdet.
 Ac ordaŵt galet.
 Ar ardŵy dynghet.
 Ac yr duŵ dywet.
 Y dywan gollet.
 Mab uy mat anet.
 Mabineid dynghet.
 Anghenaŵd agcret.
 Anghenŵri gywet.
 Lloegrwys ae dywet.
 Och rac anghyffret.
 Hyt ympenn y seithuet.
 Or kalan kalet.
 Gŵir y daŵ gŵaret.
 Drŵyrdyn damunet.
 Gŵynvryn gŵarthaet.
 Gŵyned y drydet.
 Kymry vn gyffret.
 Eu llu alluchet.
 Coeluein eu gŵaret.
 Gŵiraŵt keudaŵt ket.

Góaranrŷy reget.
 Rann gan ogonet.
 Gogonet an rann
 Am rodes rŷyfuau.
 Am bu bard datcann.
 At gicleu gamlan.
 Atwelir griduan.
 Ac amvŷyn kŷynuan.
 A chynhen druan.
 A chynnyd maban.
 Katwer yn vychan.
 Kadoed awclan.
 Kynnyd kadarnvan.
 Cur llaur lluman.
 Llumangoch gŷnn vot.
 Lleith eu oruot.
 Arwyd eu dyuot.
 Aerwyr eryrot.
 Aweryr eu clot.
 Eu cled cleu ragot.
 Ragof rinwedeu.
 Rann gan gynn anghau.
 Dyd gŷcinyd gŷaet creu.
 Dyd keryd kaereu.
 Ef a daŷ ual diheu.
 Aches lyghesseu.
 Ar treth na throtheu.
 Ny lluyd na sŷydeu.
 Gŷann diblan dadleu.
 Gan rŷfan rŷyfuau.
 Yeir bit greireu.
 O von hyt vynnau.
 Oret y duŷ buŷ budyeu.
 Am byd ryd radeu.

PRIF gyuarch goluyd pan ryleat.
 Póy kynt ac tywyll ac golcuat.
 Neu adaf pan bu pa dyd. y croat.
 Neu y dan tytwt. py yr y scilyat.
 A uo lleion nys myn póyllat.
 - Est qui peccator am niuereit.
 Collant gólat nesy plóyf offeireireit.
 Boreu eb ni del.
 Or ganont teir pel.
 Eingyl gallwydel.
 Gónaont eu ryuel.
 Pan daó nos adyd.
 Pan uyd llóyd cryr.
 Pannyó tyuyll noa.
 Pan yó góyrd llinos
 Mor. pan dyueróyd
 Cód anys gólyd.
 Yssit teir ffynnaón.
 Y mynyd fyawn.
 Yssit gaer garthaón.
 A dan donn eigaón.

Pŷy tewet y llenn.
 Pŷy llet y geneu.
 Pŷy meint ennoinheu.
 Neu ulaen gŷyd ffaliŷm.
 Py estŷng mor grŷm.
 Neu pet anat uon.
 Yssyd yn eubon.
 Neu leu a gŷydyon.
 A uuant geluydyon.
 Neu awdant lyfyrion.
 Pan wnant
 Pan daŷ nos a lliant.
 Pan vyd y diuant.
 Cŷd anos rac dyd.
 Pan daŷ naswelyd
 Pater noster ambulo.
 Gentis tonans in adiuuando.
 Sibilem signum
 Rogantes fortium.
 Am gŷiŷ gŷiŷ am gŷmyd.
 Am geissant deu geluyd.
 Am kaer kerindan korindyd.
 Ry tynneirch pector dauyd.
 Y mwynant ys ewant.
 Ym kaffŷynt yn dirdan.
 Kymry yggriduan.
 Prouator encit.
 Rac lŷyth eissyffleit.
 Kymry prif diryeit.
 Rann rygoll bŷyeit.
 Gŷaed hir ucheneit.
 Asgŷyar honneit.
 Dydoent gŷarthuor.
 Gŷydueirch dy aruor.

Itac flichit lowon.

Marini brython.

Rydaroganon.

A medi heon.

Am hafron auon.

Lladyr ffadyr kenn amaseby.

Ffis amala. ffur. ffir. sel.

Dyruedi trinet tramood.

Creawdyr orohai.

Huai gentil dichmai

Gospell. codigni

Cota gosgord mur

Cornu ameni dur.

Neu bum gan wyr keluydon.

Gan uathou gan gouannon.

Gan eunyd gan elestron.

Ry ganhymdeith achwysson.

Blwydyn ygkaer gofannon.

Wyf hen wyf newyd byf gŵion.

Byf llŵyr. byf synnŵyr keinyon.

61 Dy goui dyhen vrython.

Gŵydyl kyl diacrogyon.

Adeuhont vóch medlestri.
 A ganhont gam uardoni.
 A geissent gyfuarós nys deubi.
 Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 Agóedy hynny dygovi.
 Brithuyt a byt dyuyagi.
 Nac eruyn dy hedóch nyth vi.
 Reen nef rymábyr dywedi.
 Rac y gresrym góares dy uoli.
 Ri Rex gle amgogyuarch yn geluyd.
 A ueleisty dñs fortis.
 Darogan dófyn dñi.
 Budyant uffern
 Ilie nemo in por progenia.
 Ef dillynghwys y tóryf
 Dñs uirtutum.
 Kacthnaót kynnhullóys estis isto est
 A chynn buasswn a sunsci.
 Arnaf bóyf derwin y duó diheu.
 A chynn mynúyf deruyn creu.
 A chynn del ewynrió ar vyinggenou.
 A chynn vyingkyualle ar llatheu preu.
 Poet ymhencit yda kyfedeu.
 Abreid om dyweit llythyr llyfreu.
 Kystud dygyn góedy góely agheu.
 Ar saól a gígleu vy mardlyfreu.
 Ry bryn hóynt wlat nef adef goreu.

XXIV.

GOSYNDREITH LLEFOET WYNEB CLAÓR. YÓ HYNN.

1055.

SOLUT byt eyt dydaó.
 Ket ymgemmycker o honaw
 Dychystud aghen dychyfyfaó.

Dybyd hinon gŵedy glaŵ.
 Ny naŵt kyhafal kyvaeth laŵ.
 A gleŵ chwerit creu oe dinaŵ.
 Pob llyŵr llemittyor arnaŵ.
 Pob ffer dyatter heibyaŵ.
 Dychymmyd dedwyd ac anaŵ.
 Rihyd ac ef duŵ dywallaŵ.

Golut byt eyt dydo.
 Digaŵn dovyd darparo.
 Hydyr gwaed gŵanec ūrth vro.
 Pan elwir chwelit acdo.
 Dioryuic dyn ny welo.
 Ny didaŵr ny daŵr cŵt vo.
 Ny wneyd gwir ny ein ymro.
 Ny chenir mwyett ar ffo.
 Bit vleid beidyat a dwyll.
 Chwannaŵc vyd llen llwydaŵc llaŵdino.

Golut byt eyt dybyd.
 Atwaod chwant atuant riyd.
 Dychynneit ieuicinc dychynnyd.
 Nyt echwenit clot kolwyd.
 Nyt vn aruaeth kaeth a ryd.
 Ys gŵac vro ny bo crevyd.
 Atuant a daŵ ny wnehyd.
 Llŵyt ac annwyt ny gymyd.
 Ny obŵyll o duŵ diffyd.
 Ny elwir yngywreint ny gynuyd.
 Keinyathŵn gofrynŵn greuyd.
 Hyt pan ynbo gan grist grennyd.

Anghyfaelyŵr anghyfyrdelit.
 Llann. dychystud brun bro lit.

Gŵell nac no gen edewit.
 Ym gweithret gŵastra gŵeilit.
 Chwec yn anwaŵs yn odit.
 Chŵery dryc cor wedy trenghit.
 Nyt gnaŵt escussaŵt esgŵit.
 Ny cheffir da heb prit.
 Pedryfan dŵfyn pedrychwelit.
 Areith gŵell goleith no govit.
 Drŵc pechaŵt oe bell erlit.
 Da ynggnif porthi menechtit.
 Duŵ o nef gŵae drut ny gret it.
 Mab meir diweir avenhit.
 Da weith yn gobeith ŵrthit.
 Ath gyrbŵyllir yn bronn bit.

Difrys gŵanec dycfustit traeth.
 Gosgymonn gŵyth gordin.
 Gŵyluein hanes gorewin.
 Pŵyll llu. a thŵyll trŵy chuerthin.
 Bit gynnavidyd gywrenhin.
 Bit lesc eidyl bit varŵ crin.
 Kerennyd fall gall gynnin.
 Gan rewyd ny phell vydrin.
 Dychyffre gwaŵs gŵaetlin.
 Dychyveruyd trŵch athrin.
 Enghit a vo llyfeithin.
 Enwir ef kyll y werin.
 Namvyn duŵ nyt oes dewin.
 Arglŵyd gŵlat lŵyd gŵerthevin.

Dyvrys gŵanec dygŵrthryn.
 Gra. gŵst eidyl moch detwyn
 Rŵysant maon medlyn.
 A ordyvyn paŵb oe deruyn.


Trenghyt torrit pob denghyt.
 Ry brynó nef nyt ef synn
 Mor wyt gywrennhin gyrbóyll
 O nebaút, gúisgaút coet kein gowyll
 Nyt eglur edrych yn tywyll
 Rac annwyt ny weryt kannwyll
 Nyt edwyd. nŷy diuo pŷyll
 Kerennyd a dovŷd ny dŷyll

Nŷy dyuo pŷyll prif egŷa.
 A gynneu edyn ny wna.
 Oer gaeafraút tlaút morua.
 Gŷell rihyd no ryssedha.
 Rac drŷc ny diŷc atneir.
 Llawer maŷreir a vethla.
 Keudaút kyt worrymdaa.
 O ovrys nywys kŷta
 Arythal y drindaút traha.
 Maŷr duŷ morŷt wrda.

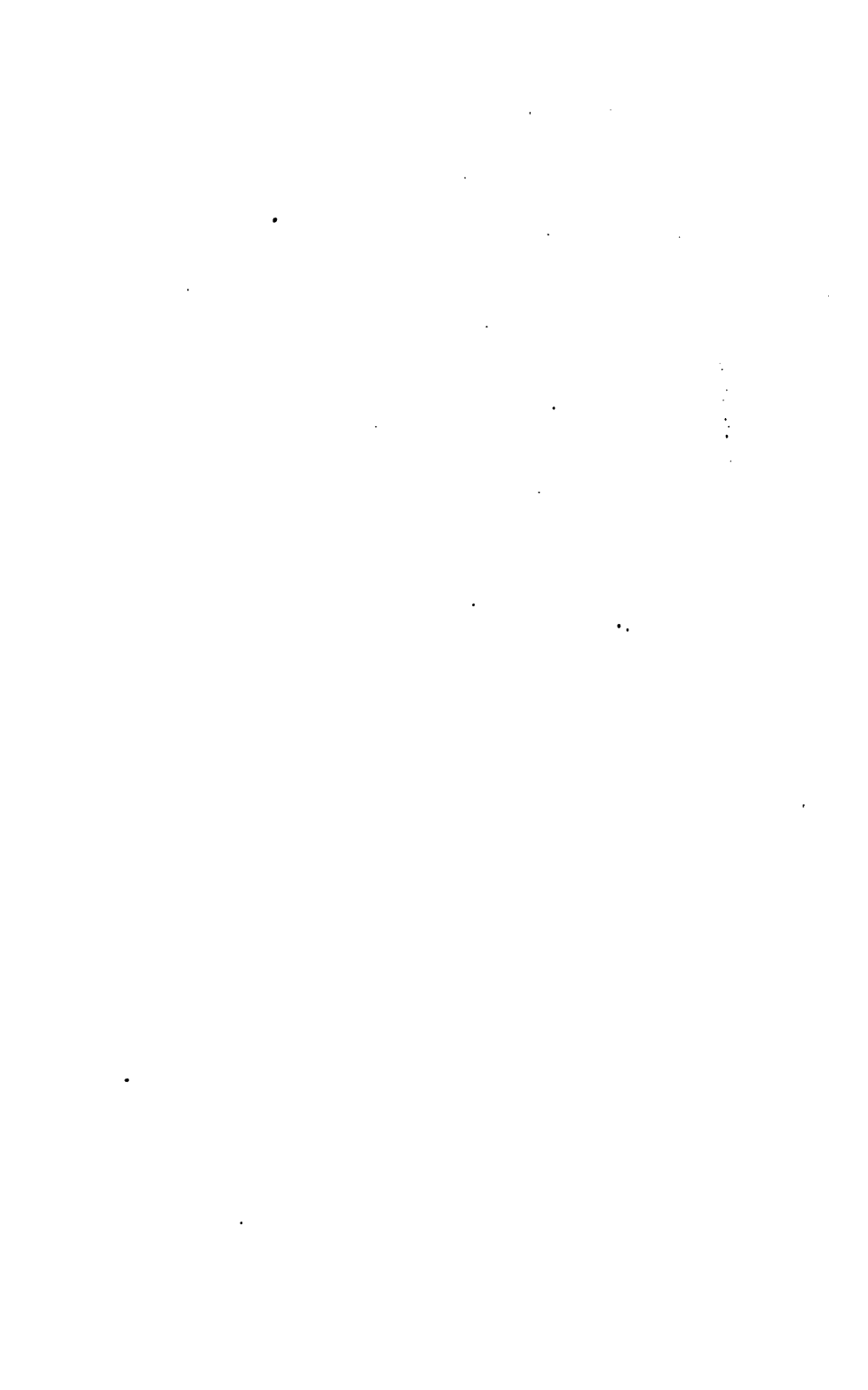
Redeint gorwyd rwyd pob traeth
 Kynnic mynaŷc marchogaeth
 Nyt neb aued oe aruaeth
 Nyt ef enir paŷb yn doeth.
 Nyt ehovyn bryt yn llong dreith.
 Ny thangnef gŷynnaŷn a godeith.
 Bit vyŷ gŷr heb dryc wryaeth.
 Mynaŷc kerd ketwyf eillyaeth.
 Ny byd hyvysgŷr neb noeth.
 Nyt oes reith nat vo pennaeth.
 Breyenhin beidyaút anreith
 Dywal dir vyd y oleith.
 Ny naŷt eing llyfynder rac lleith.
 Enghit gleŷ oe gyfarweith.

Medó mutdrut pob anghyfeith.
 Dinas a diffyd diffeith.
 Fíryaul a garaóir haódwraith.
 Ef molir paóib órth y weith.
 Ny char dovyd diobeith.
 Goreu kyflwyt yn gyweith.

Gwaeannóyn goallóm tir.
 Ot ynt tonnaóir gaóir ennwir.
 Diwestyl alaf dirmygir.
 Gwall arny mynych welir.
 Aravo diffyd divennwir.
 Y draa kyfa rann rybucher.
 Bit wastat gwroic ny orchia.
 Mevyl ys gnaót o weddaót hir.
 Ny rydecho rydygir.
 O hir dinaó dychwynir.
 Auo maró ny moch welir.
 Avo da gan duó ys dir.
 Avo gleó gochlywir.
 Y glot. o vychot godolir.
 Guynn y vyt pydiw y rodir.
 Kerennyd duf a hoedyl hir.



NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS



NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

I.

TWO POEMS FROM THE CAMBRIDGE JUVENCUS.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 1.

THE text of these two poems has been printed after having repeatedly examined the Cambridge *Juvenius* with very great care, and having also had the benefit of a very minute and careful examination of this interesting MS., made by a most competent judge—viz. Henry Bradshaw, Esq. of King's College, Cambridge. Our object was not only to obtain a perfectly correct text of these well-known stanzas, but also to decipher, if possible, another and longer poem written on the first page, in the same character and autograph.

The MS. of *Juvenius* came to the library in 1648, from Dr. Richard Houldsworth, master of Emanuel College, who died in that year, and bequeathed his library to the University. It was first catalogued and put on the shelves in 1663, with the rest of Dr. Houldsworth's books. On the first leaf there is, in the hand-writing of Richard Amadas, who was a clergyman in Essex, and died in 1637, the words "Paraphrasis in Evangelia," with the figures "1233," and at the end, in the same handwriting, "Juvenius Presbyter in 4 Evangelia, Anno 1233. On the first page is the name "Mr. Price," and in the same hand a reference to *Juvenius* from "James Usher, Bp. of Meath's book, fol. 349." Now Usher was only Bishop of Meath for a few years, from 1624 to 1627, and in a book published by him in 1624, called the *Answer to a Jesuit*, there is a citation of *Juvenius* at p. 349, so that the MS. must have belonged to Mr. Price about that time. There was a John Price, noticed in Williams's *Biography of Eminent Welshmen*, born in

London, of Welsh parents, in 1600, who was elected from Westminster to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1617, afterwards turned papist and went to Paris. He seems to have made Usher's acquaintance in Ireland, and it is believed there are some of his letters in Usher's printed correspondence. From him Dr. Houldsworth probably got the MS., with other books, when the troubles began, while John Price, being a Welshman, probably procured it in Wales.*

It is a large quarto MS. of 52 leaves of parchment, and is unquestionably of the ninth century. The text is written in a bold and free character, and is in the same handwriting throughout. The colophon at the end, in the same handwriting, is—

“*expliquunt quattuor Evangelia
a Juuenco presbytero
pene ad verbum translata
Araut dinuadu.*”

i.e., “a prayer for Nuadu.” The lines of the text have glosses in Welsh, written over them in a smaller hand in the Saxon or Irish character. On the first page, in the same character, is a poem consisting of nine lines, each line forming a triplet, commencing with the words “*Omnipotens auctor,*” and of which the Vicomte de la Villemarqué could only read the last three words, “*Molim map Meir.*” At the top of pages 48, 49, and 50 are, in the same hand-writing and character, the celebrated stanzas beginning “*Niguorcoeam,*” and on the last page are, in the same handwriting and character, fifty lines of Latin hexameters, of which the words “*dignissime Fethgna*” can alone be distinguished. We have thus the text of the MS. connected with the name “Nuadu,” and the two Welsh poems connected with the name “Fethgna,” to which the epithet of *dignissime* is attached. Both of these names are Irish in their form, and it is somewhat remarkable that there was an important person in the ninth century in Ireland, whose name was Fethgna. This was Fethgna, who was Bishop of Armagh for twenty-two years, and died in 874. His death is thus recorded, under that year, in the *Annals of Ulster*:—“*Fethgna Episcopus haeres Patricii, caput religionis totius Hiberniae in Prid. Non. Octobris in pace quiesvit;*”

* I am indebted to Mr. Bradshaw for much of this information.



Itac fflchit lewon.

Marini brython.

Rydaroganon.

A medi leon.

Am hafron auon.

Lladyr ffadyr kenn amassgy.

Ffis amala. ffur. ffir. sel.

Dyruedi trinet tramood.

Creafdyr orohai.

Huai gentil dichmai

Gospell. codigni

Cota gosgord mur

Cornu ameni dur.

Neu bum gan wyr keluydon.

Gan uathheu gan gouannon.

Gan cunyd gan clostron.

Ry ganhymdeith achwysson.

Blgydyn ygkaer gofannon.

Wyf heu wyf newyd gyf gŵion.

Gyf llŵyr. Gyf synnŵyr keinyon.

Di goui dyhen vrython.

Gŵydvyl kvl diacrozvon.

Adeuhont vŵch medlestri.
 A ganhont gam uardoni.
 A geissent gyfuarŵs nys deubi.
 Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 Agŵedy hynny dygovi.
 Brithuyt a byt dyuysgi.
 Nac eruyn dy hedŵch nyth vi.
 Reen nef rymaŵyr dywedi.
 Rac y gresrym gŵares dy uoli.
 Ri Rex gle amgogyuarch yn geluyd.
 A ueleisty dŵs fortis.
 Darogan dŵfyn dŵi.
 Budyant uffern
 Hic nemo in por progonia.
 Ef dillynghwys y tŵryf
 Dŵs uirtutum.
 Kacthnaŵt kynnhullŵys estis isto est
 A chynn buasswn a sunsci.
 Arnaf bŵyf derwin y duŵ diheu.
 A chynn mynnŵyf deruyn crou.
 A chynn del cwynriŵ ar vyinggenou.
 A chynn vyingkyualle ar llatheu preu.
 Poet ymhencit yda kyfedeu.
 Abreid om dyweic llythyr llyfreu.
 Kystud dygyn gŵedy gŵely aghen.
 Ar saŵl a gicleu vy mardlyfreu.
 Ry bryn hŵynt wlat nef adef goreu.

XXIV.

GOSYNDREITH LLEFOET WYNES CLAŴR. YŴ HYN.

x. l. 1055.

SOLUT byt eyt dydaŵ.
 Ket yngemmycker o honaw
 Dychystud aghen dychyfyaŵ.

and it is also remarkable, that one of his predecessors in the bishopric of Armagh, in the same century, was Nuadu, whose death is thus recorded: "A.D. 811 Nuadha of Loch Uamha Bishop, anchorite and abbot of Ardmacha, died."

If Fethgna, Bishop of Armagh, is the "dignissime Fethgna" of the MS., then the two Welsh poems must have been transcribed during his occupation of the bishopric from 852 to 874; but how came a MS. containing Welsh glosses and Welsh poems* to be connected with Armagh and their bishops. The probable clue to this is the following. During the time of Fethgna, Armagh was almost totally destroyed by the Danes. In 850, "Armagh was devastated by the foreigners." In 867, "Ardmacha was plundered and burned, with its oratories, by Amhlach. Ten hundred was the number there cut off, both by wounding and suffocation, besides all the property and wealth which they found there was carried off by them." It was restored again by Fethgna. Now, in the *Brut y Tywysogion* of Caradoc of Llancarvan, there is the following passage: 883 a'r un flwyddyn y bu farw Cydifer abad Llanfeithin gwr doeth a dysgedig oedd efe a mawr ei dduwioldeb. Efe a ddanfones chwech o wyr doethion ei gor i ddodi addyse i Wyddelod y Werddon. "And the same year Cydivor Abbot of Llanveithin (or Llancarvan) died a wise and learned man and of great piety. He sent six learned men of his abbey to Ireland to instruct the Irish." Surely they were sent in consequence of the destruction of the seats of learning in Ireland by the Danes, and thus may some learned Welshmen have been brought in contact with the Bishops of Armagh. This would connect the MS. with Llancarvan, and it may have been got from thence on the suppression of the monasteries. I see no reason for connecting it especially with the North. The character is the Saxon or Irish, which was used all over England before the Gothic writing began. The language is of the pure Welsh type of the period, and is opposed to what we know *aliunde* of Pictish forms.† I have always been of opinion that the three well-known stanzas bear evident marks of having been the work of the same author who wrote the *Marwnad Cyn-*

* The principal text of MS. must have been written by a Welshman, as the word "Araut" in the colophon is the Cymric and not the Gaelic form.

† The allusion is to the *gw*, for which Pictish seems to have substituted *f*.

ddyllan. It is written in the same metre, there are the same expressions, it is pervaded by the same sentiment, and in both is the expression of "Franc" used, and I am not aware of its occurrence in any other poem. It would almost seem as if these poems of the ninth century had been preserved for the purpose of refuting Mr. T. Wright. He objects to the metre of "Marwnad Cynddylan," as having been introduced by the Normans, and to the use of the word 'Franc,' as being post-Norman. Yet, here are both in a poem transcribed in the ninth century.

There are only two words in the text of this poem that are doubtful. *Nicans* in the fourth line may be read *Nicanil*; and if so, it is probably transposed, and should be placed at the end of the line, so as to correspond in rhyme with the words *nouel* and *patel*. The letter represented by *y* in *discyrr* is a peculiar letter, which may represent one of the Saxon forms for *y*, or the Irish contraction for *ui*, in which case the word will read *discuirr*. I read the third line as "Mi a'm Franc dam an calaur," I and my Franc around (*dam*, so in composition), our (*an*, old form for *ein*), kettle. I think the previous line "my household is not large," refers to there being only two persons. Then, in the last line, I consider the rendering of "Dou" by "God," as inadmissible. I am not aware of any stage in Welsh orthography where *Duw* could be written *Doa*. It is the old form of "Dau," two, and seems to refer to the same two persons.

The preceding line I am inclined to read "My song is a lament." "*Diagyrr*," a wail, a lament; "*Cowyddaid*," a song. *Cyweithydd* would certainly never be written in old Welsh with *d* for *th*. My translation is as follows:—

I will not sleep, not one hour,
 To-night; my household is not very great,
 I and my Franc around our kettle.
 I sing not, nor laugh, nor sleep,
 To-night; though drinking the new mead,
 I and my Franc around our pot.
 No joyousness impresses me,
 To-night; my song is a lament.
 Two do not talk to me [with] one speaker.

The first poem I do not attempt to translate.—(S.)

II.

BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN.

"Prior to the year 1148," says Tanner, "a priory was founded at Caermarthen for six black canons. It was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and received a charter from King Henry the Second, who granted "Deo et ecclesie Sancti Joh. Evangelistae de Kayrmerdyn et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus veteram Civitatem de Kayrmerdyn." It was granted, 4th July, 33d Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of King Henry VIII., Sir John Price, a native of Breconshire, was among others appointed a commissioner for their suppression, and exercised this duty mainly in the county of Brecon, when he received grants of many of the religious houses. In the course of the performance of this duty, he received from the Treasurer of the Church of St. David's a MS. which had belonged to the Priory of Caermarthen, and was known by the name of the *Black Book of Caermarthen*. In his *Historia Britannicæ Defensio*, he quotes the concluding verse of the first poem in the MS.

The *Black Book of Caermarthen* is a MS. consisting of fifty-four folios of parchment, in small quarto, and written in the Gothic character with illuminated capitals, but the handwriting varies at intervals. On page ninth there is inserted in the current hand of the sixteenth century the following sentence. It has been read with some difficulty owing to the faintness of the ink, and may not have been quite correctly transcribed.

"Kym henaeth doyth ach ny dwy yr by byf heb wy bod both
wethyn er kym eim ddar henwy dy a llyr llyfyr dy ny dwg

llyfr du

dy allu'r llyfr du nid wisa."

On folio 24 *b* two lines are added in a Gothic hand at the bottom of the page, and the following note is inserted on a separate slip of paper in the handwriting of Dr. H. Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor, who died in the year 1712. "I have an exact copy of this booke writ with y^e very same hand with that on the bottom of

this leaf. Y^o 2d side of the 24th fol. my copy calls this booke y Hlyfr du o Gaervyrdden." There is now no trace of this copy. There is a complete and accurate copy in the Hongwrt collection, in the handwriting of Mr. Robert Vaughan the celebrated antiquary, from which it might be inferred that Mr. Robert Vaughan was not then in possession of the original MS., but it must have passed into the Hongwrt collection prior to the year 1658, as it appears in the catalogue of the MS. books of Robert Vaughan of Hongwrt, made by Mr. William Maurice in that year. It was examined by Edward Lhuyd, when he was allowed a hurried inspection of the Hongwrt MS. in 1696; and it has now passed, with the rest of this valuable collection, into the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, M.P. It is a subject of congratulation that these invaluable MSS. should have become the property of a gentleman so well able to appreciate their value as Mr. Wynne, and whose liberality permits them to be used for literary purposes.

The MS. appears thus to have been written in four different handwritings, but they are all of the same period, and the result I have come to, after an attentive study of the MS., is, that the whole of it, with the exception of a few parts, written in a later hand, and evidently inserted at a later period in some blank spaces in the MS., is of the age of Henry II.; and this is confirmed by the two last pieces but two being laments on the death of Madoc, son of Maredu, Prince of Powys, who died in 1159, in the reign of Henry II.

Are there any indications, then, in the MS. as to the persons by whom it was compiled? I think there are, though faint and obscure.

The MS., it will be observed, contains copies of the two poems ascribed to Myrddin, called the "Afallenau" and the "Hoianau." Mr. Stephens has, in my opinion, very clearly demonstrated that both of these poems contain passages which could not have been written prior to the time of Henry II.; and he considers both poems to be compositions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The suspicious passages run through the poem of the Hoianau in such a manner as to indicate that the entire poem is the composition of a later age, and one passage sufficiently indicates its date where it mentions—

“Pump pennaeth o Normandi
 Ar pumed yn myned dros for helli
 I oresgyn Iwerddon.”

“Five rulers from Normandy and the fifth going across the salt sea to conquer Ireland.”

Mr. Stephens supposes that this passage refers to four Norman knights who went to Ireland in 1169 to assist Dermot M'Morrough in subjugating Leinster, and that Richard Strongbow was the fifth. I do not agree with him in this. I do not see what connection they had with Wales, or why a Welsh bard should thus allude to them. I think the reference is to the four early Norman kings—viz. William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I., and Stephen, and the fifth, Henry II., who conquered Ireland, and points to his reign as the age of the poem. I do not think Mr. Stephens more happy in the special events he supposes to be referred to in each stanza, but I think he has clearly made out the general proposition that the entire poem is the composition of that age. This is by no means so clear as to the *Afallenau*, and the suspicious passages bear more the marks of being interpolations in an older poem.

Now, on comparing the two poems in the *Black Book* with the text in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, we find this curious result:—The text of the *Hoianau* is the same in both, and the copy in the *Black Book* contains all the suspicious passages. The text of the *Afallenau* in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* consists of twenty-two stanzas, that in the *Black Book* of only ten stanzas.* The omitted stanzas are those in which the suspicious passages exist, while the stanzas found in the *Black Book* contain none of these passages. In short, the text of the *Hoianau* contains the whole of the suspicious passages, that of the *Afallenau* is entirely free from that taint. The inference I draw is, that the *Afallenau*, as contained in this MS., is an older poem, and that the *Hoianau* is a poem written in imitation of it, of the same date as the MS. itself—the idea of “*Oian a parchellan*,” which commences each stanza, being taken from a stanza in the *Afallenau* beginning with these words—and that the latter poem was subsequently doctored by the addition of interpolated stanzas of the same character.

* The stanzas in the poem in the *Black Book*, in the order in which they occur, are the 21st, 12th, 8th, 3d, 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 17th, and 22d.

Is there anything, then, to show by whom the *Hoiarau* was written? It appears to me to contain one reference which cannot be mistaken in stanza eleven:—

“Oian a parchellan ai byt cyvin
 Ban glyw yn llavar o Gaerfyrddin
 Y ardwyaw deu geneu yn cywrhenin.”
 Hear, O little pig; be not open-mouthed
 When thou hearest *my voice from Caermarthen*
 Training two youths skilfully.

I think it clear from this passage that the writer must have been one of the canons of the Priory of Caermarthen.

If the passage

“A mi a ddiagoganaf cyn fyniwedd
 Brython dros Saeson brithwyr ai medd,”

I will prophesy before my end:
 The Brython over Saxons, the Picts say it,

refers to the writer and not to the supposed author, Myrddin, as a Pict, then, in that age the name was confined to the inhabitants of Galloway, and the author must have come from the south of Scotland.

There is another poem in the *Black Book* which deserves attention with reference to this question.

The following is the text, with a literal translation:—

“Dy dy narch du dy capan	Black thy horse, black thy cope,*
Du dy pen du duhanan	Black thy head, black thou thyself:
Ia da es ti yscolan.	Yes, black art thou, Yscolan.
Mi iscolan yscolheic	I am Yscolan the scholar.
Yscawin y puill iscodic.	Fickle his Scottish knowledge.
Gusa. ny bent agant galedic.	Alas! that there was not to me what the
	Gwledig had [of a school,†
Olaeci echnia. allat buch iscol.	For burning a church and killing the kine

* *Capan* is usually translated “cap,” but this is a modern use of the word. At that time I believe it represented the Latin *cappa*, which was the ecclesiastical cloak called the cope. In the *Brut y Tywysogion*, Henry II. is said to have given to the choir of St. David’s “*deu gappan cor*,” translated “two choral caps;” a strangely small gift for a king. What are choral caps? In a Catholic choir the two cantors wear copes, and no doubt the gift was that of two copes for the choir.

† Mr. Stephens translates this “hindered school instruction.” This is a

Allyvir rod y voti.	And causing a book to be drowned.
Vy penhid. ystrum kynhi.	My penance, very heavy it is to me,
Creaduir y creadurev. perthidev	Creator of creatures, greatest of
Muyhaw. kyrraw de imi vygev.	Supporters. Forgive me my falsehood.
Ath vradaste. am tuyllas ynnev.	He that betrayed thee, deceived me also.
Bluytin llaun im rydoded.	A full year I was placed
Ym. bangor ar paul corel.	At Bangor, on the pole of a weir.
Edrich de poen imy gan mor pryed.	Consider thou my sufferings from sea-worms.
Bei yscuyppun arvn.	If I knew what I do know,
Mer amluc guint. y vlaen brie guit fallum [aun."]	How clearly the wind blows on the sprigs of the falling wood,
Arav vneuthume bith nys gun-	What I did I never would have done.

This poem is usually considered to be a dialogue between Myrddin and Yscolan, but there is nothing in the copy in this MS. to connect it with Myrddin. Davies reads the name as two words, "Ys Colan," which he translates "the Colan," and supposes that the person meant was Columba, the celebrated Missionary from Ireland to the northern Picts of Scotland in 565, and Mr. Stephens adopts the same view and supposes the name Ys Colan to be equivalent to St. Colan or St. Columba. I do not consider this theory to be tenable. Fordun records a conversation between Myrddin and the Apostle of Strathclyde, Kentigern, which bears a remote resemblance to that between Yscolan and his unnamed interlocutor; but there is no tradition, nor any probability, that Myrddin came in contact with Columba, neither does the construction of the Welsh language justify the separation of the first syllable "Ys" from the rest of the name, and extracting a name "Colan" out of it. There is a class of words in Welsh in which "Ys" may be viewed as a separable prefix, but in most of the words beginning with "Ys" the letter *y* alone has been prefixed, and the letter *s* is an essential part of the word, as in "*yebryd*" (spirit), "*yecol*," school, etc., and this is the case in all proper names—thus Ystyffan, Stephen, etc., when the syllable "*ys*" cannot be thrown off.

good illustration of loose translating. How that meaning can be extracted out of the words "allat buch ycol," I cannot conceive. *Boddé* is to "drown or be drowned." The Irish equivalent is "*bath, drown*;" but it has also the secondary sense of blot out, suppress, cancel; and I suspect that this is the meaning of the Welsh word here.

The same name occurs in the lives of St. David, when he is said to have met an Irish ecclesiastic called Scuthyn, at a place called *Bed Yecolan*. Its equivalent in Irish is not Colan or Columba, but Scolan. In another life, in mentioning this Scuthyn or Scutinus, it is added, who had another name Scolanus. The name also occurs in the old Scottish Acts of Parliament, in the reign of Alexander II., when, in the year 1228, "Judicatum est de Gillescop makacolane per diversos iudices tam Galwidie quam Scocie," which gives us an instance of the name about the date of our MS., and, strangely enough, connects it with Galloway. It is plain, therefore, that it is impossible to read the name Colan or Columba out of it; and what renders the supposition still more unlikely, is that while the "Yecolan" of the poem is described as black in dress and appearance, the dress of St. Columba and his monks happens to have been white, as appears from his life by Adomnan.

It has always appeared to me plain that the dress and appearance here described was simply that of the Black Canons of St. Augustine, who wore a black cassock, and over it a black cloak or cope and hood, with a black cap; and if I am correct in this view, it will bring the composition of this poem likewise, and Yecolan himself, to the period when the *Black Book of Caermarthen* was compiled. The name of Yegodic, or Scottish, though applicable to Ireland at an early period, was, in the twelfth century, appropriated to Scotland, and we have thus again here the appearance of a Canon of the Priory of Caermarthen of Scottish origin, and apparently from his name connected with Galloway, who is addressed in this poem, and his being contemporaneous with the compilation of the MS. throws additional interest on the allusions contained in it.—(S.)

POEM I.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 368. Text, Vol. ii. p. 3.

This poem purports to be a dialogue between Myrdin and Taliessin, and the subject of the poem is obviously the battle of Ardderyd, which resulted in the defeat of the Pagan party and their flight into the wood of Celyddon. It has usually been attributed to Taliessin, but it is not contained in the *Book of Taliessin*, and in the poem itself Myrdin claims the authorship.—(S.)

The language of the composition is comparatively easy, and the principal difficulties that meet the translator lie in the obscurity of the allusions, but a certain amount of abstruseness is just what we might expect from the character of the interlocutors—viz. the chief of bards and the chief of enchanters.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Line 2.—' *Deryv* ' = deryw = darvu, from daru, the same as darvu. " *Deryw am dano*," there is an end of him, he has perished.—(E.)

Line 4.—' *Tryrurud* ' here is evidently the name of a place. In Poem xxxi. the name occurs twice, and in one of the passages it stands in a connection not very unlike the present :—

" Neus tuc Manauid
Eis tull o trywruid ;"

and in the other we read of " *traethew trywruid*," a name bearing so strong a resemblance to the " *trath treuroit* " of Nennius as hardly to leave a doubt of its identity with the scene of the tenth battle of King Arthur.—(E.)

Line 4.—' *Tryuan* ' = trywan.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—' *Maelgun* ' The reference here is to *Maelgwn Gwynedd*, who appears to have led the host which encountered the Pagan party at Ardderyd.—(S.) ' *Inimnan* ' = inimuan = yn ymwan, combating.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—' *Neutur* ' or *Nevtur*—is probably the same place mentioned by Fiech in his *Life of St. Patrick*, written in the eighth century, as *Nemhtur* or *Nevtur*. It is identified by his scholiast with *Alclyde* or *Dumbarton*.—(S.)

Line 2.—*Errith* and *Gurrith* = through form and partial form—are probably the same as the " *deur*," or two men before whom

the host landed. "*Ar wclugan* = Gwelwgan," from "Gwelu," pale, and "can," white. It is evident that a pale white horse is meant, though here, as in many instances, the word "march" or its equivalent is omitted, the colour alone being expressed. Compare the use of "mein winev" (main wineu) in the next line, and of "gwineu" several times in Poem xxvii, where the meaning admits of no doubt.—(E) The two forms on the pale white horse appear to refer to "Death and Hades on the pale horse" in the Apocalypse, vi. 8.—(S.)

STANZA IV.

Line 1.—'Rhys' is both a proper name and an appellation. In the latter case it signifies a rush, a trial, difficulty, or strait; a risk.

"Dywed Myrddin y dawai
Y rhys ar afwydd ar rai
Ieuan Tew."—(E)

'Rychwant' = rychwant, the ordinary import of which is "a span," may possibly here signify as much as can be compassed with the arms; for the expression seems to convey the idea of a very large shield, which, if only a span in diameter, would not be the case.

"Daw merchyr mielant
Rhyodres rychwant.
Gwaed Lludd y Mawr, p. 207.—(E)

STANZA V.

Line 3.—'Dinol' = Diuel, Dywal or Dywal ab Erbin.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—'Arwyderit' = Arvderydd = Ardderyd.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 2.—'Vidan' = vyddan = vyddant, from "bod" to be.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 1.—Eliffer = Eliver, and is probably the same as the person generally called Eliver goegorddvaedr, or large-retained.—(E.) His

name appears in the Gwyr y Gogledd with the following sons: Gurgi and Peredur.—(S.)

STANZA XI.

Line 2.—Celyddon, or wood of Celyddon, seems to have been in the "Gogledd" or Scotland, and included the Ettrick Forest and Tweeddale.—(S.)

POEM II.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 497. Text, Vol. ii. p. 5.

This poem is sometimes attributed to Meigant, a bard and saint supposed to have lived in the sixth century, but on what authority does not appear. With the exception of three lines (the 1st, 2d, and 4th), it is composed entirely of unconnected rhyming adages, most of which will be found in the collection of *Diarebion Cymraeg*, or Welsh proverbs, printed in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, v. 3. The dream seems to refer to the fourth line, which probably ought to stand before the third, for the latter, in its present position, appears to be out of place.—(E.)

Line 3.—'Mciuret' = mouedd. "Nid hoffed mouedd bra." *Myv. Arch.*—(E.)

Line 4.—'Ncur,' written also noud, nous, and neu—is a kind of interrogative to which an affirmative answer is invariably expected, and is often very properly translated simply as an affirmative particle.—(E.)

Line 5.—For 'dinda' we should read "dim da" (see the proverb in *Myv. Arch.* iii. p. 169.)—(E.)

Line 11.—If, in relating anything, one does not enter minutely into particulars, it is not so easy to contradict him, though his statements may be erroneous.—(E.)

Line 12.—'Renuet' = rouuet = rheuedd. "Ni lwydd rheuodd i ddiriaid."—*Myv. Arch.* iii. p. 168.—(E.)

'Duyeid' (= bwyaid), properly signifies the consecrated wafer

of the Church of Rome (see Poem xxii. p. 44). The word is also written "mwyaid," and in this form we find it in a poem called "Gosymdaith Lleoed wynobglawr" (*Red Book*, p. 305), where, with the exception of the orthographical variation of this word, the same proverb occurs.

"Ny chenir Mwyett ar flo."—(E.)

Line 14.—The conclusion is wanting.—(E.)

POEM III.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 498. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 5.

This poem, with the four which follow, is for the most part very obscure. Each line is generally made to consist of three things, with a rhyme in each clause in addition to the principal one at the end, which latter is sometimes a sort of assonance rather than a full rhyme—a peculiarity by no means confined to these compositions.—(E.) The poem is usually attributed to Cuhelyn, a bard of the ninth century, and line 5 appears to imply this.—(S.)

Line 3.—'Cyridwen,' Coridwen, Caridwen, or Cariadwen—is generally considered to be the goddess or personification of Nature in the so-called mythology of the Welsh. She is sometimes represented as the inspirer of poetry, hence "*pair Ceridwen*" or the cauldron of Coridwen—is often used by the bards for the fountain of poetic inspiration, and in this character she seems to be mentioned in this passage. "*Gogyrven*," the word used here in the original, signifies, according to Pughe (*Welsh Dict.* a. v.) "a spiritual being or form; a personified idea, a prosopopœia." In the following extract from a document on Bardism, probably written about the end of the fifteenth century, the word is unmistakably employed for a symbol, character, or letter:—"Tair elwydden llythyr, Λ sev o gymmodoldeb y naill neur lall or tri y gwneir llythyr; sev ydynt, tair pelydren goleuni; acor rhai hyn y gwneir yr im *gogyrven* ar bymtheg, sev yr un llythyren ar bymtheg: ac o galvyddydd amgen y mae saith *gogyrven* a saith [ugain], nid amgen nag arwydd teilyng-

nod y saith gair a saith ugain yn riaint y Gymraeg, ac o henynt pob gair arall."

The word occurs several times in the poems of Taliessin, and occasionally in some of the later bards; and in most instances, as in the present case, it is found in connection with, or as a substitute for, Ceridwen.

" Seith vgein ogyruen
Yssyd yn awen."

Book of Taliessin, p. 132.

" Neut amuc yggkadeir opeir kerrituen
Handit ryd vyn tafawt yn adawt gwawt ogyruen
Gwawt ogyruen nferen rwy digonis
Arnunt a llefrith a gwllth a mea."

Ibid. p. 154.

" Ban pan doeth o peir
Ogyruen awen teir."

Ibid. p. 156.

" Mor wyf gert geinrwyf hyglwyf hagen
Mor wyf hyglen uart o ueirt ogyruen
Mor wyf gwyn gy gyfrwyf nyd wyf gyfyrwen
Mor oet gyfrin fyrt kyrt kyrriduen."

Cyuddelw, Myv. Arch. I.—(E.)

Line 4.—'Awyrlav' = "a wyr llaw," alluding to the minstrel's skill as a player on the harp and similar instruments. These two lines are thus translated by Dr. Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v. "Amhad"*)—"From the venerated song of Ceridwen Ogyrfen's various seeds, concurring with vocal melody, and the flowing speech in the singer's numbers."—(E.)

Line 7.—'Gathyr' is probably "geithyr" = either, but, except.—This prosthetic use of the letter *g* may be observed in several other words of the language, as *gaddewid*, *gagen*, *galaeth*, *gallt*, *genaid*, for *addewid*, *agen*, *alaeth*, *allt*, *enaid*, and it is very probable that *oddi gerth* is nothing but a modified transposition of *oddi geither*, just as *dierth* is constantly used in the colloquial, and often in the written language, for *dyeithr* or *dieithr*. Compare also *ewyrtā* for *ewythr*.—(E.)

Line 8.—' *Cenid cor* ' = cenydd cor, a singer in a choir, or chorister.—(E.)

Line 9.—With "*flamde kyovire vad*" compare the following lines attributed to Taliessin :—

" Pan ddisgynwys Owain . . .
Rhag pedrydan dandde.
Rhag cadwn gyfygre,
Cychwedl am doddyw."

The same bard also says :—

" Aelen flam lydan,
Cyfygrain mawr-dan."—(E.)

Line 10.—That is, it would seem, the conflagration caused by the nation of the border.—(E.)

Line 11.—' *Waur* ' = " gwawr," a hero.—(E.)

Line 13.—The allusion here probably is to the social qualities of the subject of the poem. The "graid," or heat, was to warm or cheer the bards and others whom the hero entertains.—(E.)

Line 14.—' *Graid* '—The poet seems to play here on the different meanings of the word *graid*, using it in its physical sense (*heat*) in the first instance, and in its metaphorical sense (*ardent, fierce*) in the second. A similar remark may be applied to the word *fraw*, which occurs twice in the same line a little further on.—(E.)

Line 18.—' *Mann meidrolueth*,' a place which has limits or boundaries, an enclosure—that is the "mitlan," or list for combats.—(E.)

Line 22.—' *Nognav*,' is assumed to be the name of a person.—(E.)

Line 23.—' *Anhetauc* ' = "anheddawg," unpeaceful, restless, turbulent. A peaceful disposition formed no part of virtue according to the moral code of those early times.—(E.)

Line 27.—' *Vetud* ' = meddud from medd, mead. See *Book of Taliessin*, p. 169.—(E.)

Line 30.—This line appears to come in parenthetically. The poet, forgetting his theme for a moment, breaks out into a sort of ejaculation suggested by the allusion to "*rennet reen*" at the end of the preceding line, and then resumes his subject in the three lines following.—(E.)

Line 34.—The connection of the three concluding lines with the preceding portion is not apparent.—(E.)

Line 36.—The word "*dac*," here translated "good," I have not met with elsewhere. If a correct form, it is probably the same as the Irish *deagh*, *dagh*, or *dag*, of which the usual Welsh form is *da*. The two languages afford many other instances of a final guttural being thrown off by the one and retained by the other.—(E.)

POEM IV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 500. Text, Vol. ii. p. 6.

The authorship of this short composition is by some ascribed to Cuhelyn and by others to Aeddan, a name not found in the lists of Welsh bards; but it appears from line 3 to be by the same author as the preceding poem, and it is probable that it was addressed to a chieftain of the name of Aeddan. The composition has the appearance of being very old.—(E.)

Line 2.—These opening lines are also contained in the preceding poem.—(E.)

Line 9.—The bards contended with one another to sing his praises.—(E.)

POEM V.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 504. Text, Vol. ii. p. 7.

The greater part of this poem appears to be a dialogue between the soul and the body; and the two poems which next follow may be considered as continuations of the same subject.

Line 4.—Taliessin, in the poem called "*Anghar Cyvindawd*," has a similar allusion to these "pivots or axes"—



"Gogwn py pegor
Ysŷd y dan vor."

Book of Taliessin, p. 135.—(E)

Line 9.—The reading of the *Black Book*, "Tridawd," seems erroneous, and should be either "Trindawd," Trinity, or "tralawd," tribulation.—(E.) In the orthography of the *Black Book*, *n* before a consonant is frequently omitted, always before *g*.—(S.)

Lines 29.—The preceding seven lines, as well as some other portions of the poem, appear to be not in a very correct state, and differ considerably in the *Black Book* and the *Myvyrian Archaeology*; such a difference being generally a pretty sure indication that the text has suffered, and that the early transcribers did not fully understand the meaning of what they attempted to copy.—(E.)

Line 30.—A day of fasting.—(E.)

Line 37.—'Guertŷ,' the word used here in the original, should, it is conjectured, be read "gueith" = gwaith.—(E.)

POEM VI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 506. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 8.

With this short poem and its strange philosophy compare "Cad goddeu," and "Canu y Byt Mawr" in the *Book of Taliessin*, pp. 137, 214.—(E.)

POEM VII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 506. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 9.

Line 7.—'Tarian' for *taran*, thunder. The same form is occasionally met with in other poets; as, for instance—

"Trachywyd llechwed lluch a tarian
Casmodyn."

For "*Uyus*" we should probably read *Uyas* (= *lleas*), death. But should "*Uyus*" (= "*lluaws*," a multitude) be the correct reading, the poet may have intended to connect it with "poploet

anylan" of the preceding line, rather than with "lluch a tharian," the words which stand immediately before it.—(E.)

Line 9.—The meaning apparently is, that after peace or silence has been proclaimed, the judgment will sit in a manner similar to what is observed in earthly tribunals.—(E.)

Line 14.—The first host will be all pure, resembling the angels in appearance; the second will be, like "brodorion" (the natives or denizens of a country), of a mixed character, some good and some bad; the third will be thoroughly bad, and will be at once sent to their proper comrades.—(E.)

Line 16.—'Meillon' or 'meillion,' literally clover; but the Welsh word is more poetical than the English, and is used in a more extensive sense, being frequently employed to designate all the sweet flowering herbage that covers a field or lawn.—(E.)

Line 21.—May we be reconciled to the grave, in order to join the company of the blessed.—(E.)

Line 22.—For 'vedit' I read "venit" = vynydd, mountain. The allusions to Mount Olivet, as the scene of the last judgment, are of frequent occurrence in the works of the mediæval bards.—(E.)

Lines 24 and 25.—The meaning of these two lines is a matter of conjecture rather than certainty. The text is possibly corrupt—a supposition in some degree supported by the fact that the reading in the *Myvyrian Archæology* differs from that in the *Black Book*, where two of the words are written in a way which evidently shows that the copyist did not comprehend the import of what he was transcribing. A similar remark might be made with reference to the opening lines; but the greater portion of the poem is written in language easily understood.—(E.)

POEM VIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 306. Text, Vol. ii. p. 10.

This is no poem at all, but a collection of triads respecting celebrated horses, of which similar accounts are given in the triads

published in the second volume of the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, but the text given in that work embraces several names besides those that are mentioned here. Some difference occurs also in some of the names.

The last triad is incomplete—the name of the horse omitted being Malyngar Mangre, the horse of Llew Llawgyffes.—See *Triads of the Horses*, No. 2.—(E.)

POEM IX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 508. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 10.

This poem in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* is attributed to Gruffydd ab yr Ynad Coch; but as that poet survived the fall of Prince Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, in the year 1282, no composition of his could have been written sufficiently early to find place in the *Black Book*.—(E.)

Line 3.—'Modridaw' = modrydav, a rallying-point, a standard.—(E.)

Line 5.—This line seems to be out of place here.—(E.)

Line 7.—For the use of 'caredd' in a favourable sense, see *Zozan, Grammatica Celtica*, ii. 1084.—(E.)

Line 15.—'Merch' (woman) in the *Black Book*, but "meirch" (horses) in the *Myvyrian* copy. The latter appears to be the more correct reading, since we have "graget" (women) again in the next line.—(E.)

Line 24.—He will not attend matins, nor say his prayers, nor sit in a meditative mood, being too much occupied with the things of this world.—(E.)

Line 30.—These would be his tormentors in the regions below, according to the doctrine of the barda. See similar expressions used by Gruffydd ab yr Ynad Coch (*Myv. Arch.* i.) and Dvydd Ddn o Hiraddng.—(E.)

Line 36.—'Inihagel,' evidently a clerical or a typographical error for *Mihagel* (= Mihangel, the Welsh form of the name of

the Archangel), which in the *Myvyrian* text appears in its modernised orthography. With this line, to all appearance, this poem ends, and what immediately follows has no apparent connection with it, and is of a totally different character.—(E.)

Line 41.—' *Llawuridet* ' = *llawfrydedd*, from *llaw* (as in *llaw-en*) and *bryd*, the mind; q. d. *llawenfrydedd*.—(E.)

Line 42.—The interpolation seems to end with this line. The remaining portion may have originally belonged to the poem, but more likely it is part of some other composition, or perhaps different fragments confusedly strung together.—(E.)

POEM X.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 510. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 12.

Line 9.—Here the tense changes from the future subjunctive to the past indicative. In the original, after the verb and its object have once been expressed, "A" alone is used for them in both tenses, excepting that four lines further on the past is again given in full. It is therefore possible that, in the instances in which the words are not fully supplied, they should, as in the first portion, be taken in a conjunctive sense, indicating a wish rather than a fact.—(E.)

POEM XI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 511. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 13.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—There can be but little doubt that *Celi*, as an epithet of the Deity, originated in the Latin word *caeli*, the genitive of *caelum*, heaven, and that "Duw *Celi*" is *Deus caeli*, the God of heaven; but in process of time, the relation in which it stood to another word having been forgotten or overlooked, it was used independently, and gradually came to be looked on as being derived from *cel*, hidden, concealed, secret, the root of *celu*, to hide or conceal. We may therefore, without any impropriety, when *Celi* does not stand as a genitive governed by "Duw," "Crist," or some word

of the kind, translate it by the *Mysterious One*, or some equivalent expression. Dr. John Kent, a poet of the early part of the fifteenth century, in his poem on the "Names of God," printed in the *Iolo MSS.* p. 285, mentions *Celi*; not as an independent name or title, but, according to its primary meaning, as an attributive to "Duw."

"Duw Tri, Duw Celi, coeliwn ; Daf, Eli,
Dwyv, cilwaith da volwn ;
Gwiwner, ei glod a ganwn,
Arglwyd! Dad mawr ganad, gwn."

The bards, it may be observed, were allowed to introduce *Latin* words into their compositions, but their license in this respect did not extend to other foreign languages.—(E.)

Line 6.—See Mark xv. 34. The same word occurs also at p. 36 in a composition attributed to Elaeth.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 6.—*Anhun*, or *Annun*, was a female saint of the fifth century, and the reputed foundress of the church of Trawsvnydd in Merionethshire.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 4.—Probably an allusion to the passage of the Red Sea (Exod. xiv.)—(E.)

Line 6.—The word in the original is "*padwir*" (= *padwyr*), which signifies both *rushes* and the *wick* of a candle—the pith of the rush with a small portion of the fibre being formerly used for wicks, and to some degree at the present day in some remote parts of the principality.—(E.)

Line 8.—' *Pimp kacr*, ' Pontopolis, or the five cities of the plain (Gen. xix.) ' *Wir* ' (= *gwyr*), oblique, slanting ; swerving, turning aside, Lot's wife.—(E.)

POEM XII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 512. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 13.

This poem calls for no remark.

POEM XIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 513. Text, Vol. ii. p. 14.

This poem is all through very difficult. In one of the copies printed in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* it forms part of Poem XXIX. in the present volume.—(E.)

Line 1.—' *Guirthvin* ' is a word not found in our dictionaries. It may be compounded of *gyerth*, virtue, grace, a miracle, and *myn*, the will; or the latter part of it may be *gwyn*, the impulse of the mind, disposition.—(E.)

Line 16.—' *Vn brin*.' Mount Olivot is probably intended, where it was once very generally supposed the last judgment would take place. See note, p. 329.—(E.)

Line 17.—' *Tculu*,' literally a family.—(E.)

Line 18.—The bards divided the heavenly hierarchy into nine degrees or orders.—(E.)

Line 22.—' *Nen* ' should possibly be read "ren" = *Rien*, one of the names of the Diety, and, as some think, the root of the Latin *parens*.—(E.)

Line 26.—' *Valioff* ' = val Iof—that is, *Iov* or *Iob*.—(E.)

Line 1.—' *Oyllestric* ' should be *cylllestric* = *callestrig*, from *callestr*, flint, a word of rather frequent occurrence in the poets, and employed in connections not unlike the present instance:—

" *Ergrynaf kylllestric kaen*
Gan wledic gwlat anorffen."

Book of Taliessin, p. 211.—(E.)

POEM XIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 303. Text, Vol. ii. p. 16.

This is simply the last stanza of the poem called " *Mis Dinbych*," which will be found at length in the *Book of Taliessin*, vol. ii. p. 168.—(E.)

POEM XV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 303. Text, Vol. ii. p. 17.

Line 1.—'Dinas Maon,' the city of the people.—(E.)

Line 2.—A comparison of this line with others that follow tends to show that "edar" should be considered a proper name, though it may possibly stand for "yddar," the oak.—(E.)

Line 7.—'Merhin' = merchyn, the diminutive of March, a March.—(E.)

Line 8.—'Disurn.' The rhyme is opposed to "diwurn" (= divurn) being the right reading. Perhaps *diffyn* may be the word intended, which would rhyme with "maelgyn," and which has been adopted in the translation.—(E.)

POEM XVI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 481. Text, Vol. ii. p. 17.

This poem may be called the "Birch-tree," just as the one that follows is named the "Apple-treea."—(E.) The allusion, however, in stanza 2, line 3, to the Franks in armour, and in stanza 3, line 4, to the bridges over the Tav and Tawy, which likewise occurs in the interpolations in the *Cyvoesi Myrddin*, seem to indicate that it is one of the spurious poems attributed to Myrddin which were composed in the twelfth century.—(S.)

STANZA I.

Line 2.—'SircA,' a clerical error for *sirA* = *syrth*, *syrthia*, from *syrthio*, to fall.—(E.)

Line 4.—'A *chimreuan*' = *cymmreuan* or *cymmreuan*, from *cym* or *cyd*, together, and *breu* or *brevu*, to low.—(E.)

Rhyd Vochary, as well as *Dinwythwy*, *Edrywy* (or *Edryvwy*), *Machran*, *Machwy*, with some other names mentioned in this and the following poem, are to me unknown.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 4.—There are two rivers in the principality bearing the name of Tav—one in Glamorganshire, which enters the sea near Cardiff, and the other in Carmarthenshire, which disembogues into Carmarthen Bay at Langharne.—(E.)

Line 8.—'Gint' = Gynt = *Gaoin*, an old name synonymous with Gaedhel or Gwydhyl. The name occurs also in the *Gododin*; see p. 92.—(E.)

POEM XVII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 370. Text, Vol. ii. p. 18.

This seems to be the oldest existing form of the poem attributed to Merlin, termed the *Avallenau*, before it was interpolated.—(S.)

STANZA I.

Line 8.—'Cymminawd' appears to be here, as elsewhere, used for an imaginary *place of battle*, the word signifying a contact of edges or blades, or, as explained by Pughe, "a striking edges together; a cutting at each other." Any place, then, where hostile armies met might be denominated "Cymminawd."—(E.)

Line 10.—In a poem attributed to Taliessin a similar expression occurs:—

"A gware pelre & phen Seison."

"And the playing of ball-buffeting with Saxons' heads."—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 4.—These two lines are, in the original, added at the bottom of the page.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—'Pren melyn,' a yellow tree, is one of the Welsh names of the barberry.—(E.)

Line 3.—'Kad im Prydin.' Prydyn was a name applied to North Britain. The tradition of an invasion of Scotland from

Ireland in seven ships is also to be found in an Irish poem quoted in an ancient tract, called the *Dinseanchas*, in the *Book of Lecan* :—

With a fleet of seven ships the king's son sailed
From Eire to the land of Alba ;
He fought for the Eastern country
In battles, in conflicts,
From Eadain to the wide Lochlann.—(S.)

Line 7.—' *Kenhin*.' Some consider this word to be equivalent to "genddynt," and translate the line thus :—

"Of those who come, they shall take *with them*."
Stephens, *Lit. of the Kymry*, p. 227.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—This "fair maid" appears to be Gwendydd, who is said to have supplied her brother with food and drink in his solitary wanderings in the woods.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 1.—It has been supposed that "Llanerch," the word used in the original, which signifies a glade, is intended for *Lanark*, in Strath Clyde, the territory of Rhydderch Hael, the patron of Myrddin.—(E.)

Line 11.—The battle of Ardderyd, in which Gwenddoleu fell, occurred, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, in 573. It was in consequence of the disasters of this memorable battle that Myrddin became insane.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 3.—' *Hwimleian* ' or " *huimleian* " (= *chwimleian*) is the word in the original. It is also written *chwimleian*, *chwibleian*, and *chwipleian*. "It is very probable that it is to the present bard, Merlinus Sylvestris, and not to Merlinus Ambrosius, that we ought to look for the origin of much of what is contained in the *Brut*, as the prophecies of the last mentioned. It also seems evident that it is to his *Chwifleian* that we are to attribute the origin of the *Viviane* of the romances of chivalry, and who acts so conspicuous a part in those compositions ; although it is true there is not much

resemblance betwixt the two names. But, if we look into the poems of Merlin Sylvestris, we shall find that the female personage of this name, which by the French romancers might easily be modified into Viviane, is repeatedly referred to by the bard in his vaticinations. It also seems probable, as Chwifseian signifies a female who appears and disappears, and also as the word bears some resemblance in sound to Sibylla, that the bard, by a confusion of terms and ideas, not uncommon in early writers, coined this name as an appellation for some imaginary character, and thus furnished the original of Viviane."—Rev. T. Price, *Literary Remains*, i. 144.—(E.)

Line 6.—' *Grat wehin* ' = grad = wehin, from grat or grad = Lat. gratia, grace, favour, and "gwehyn," to shed or diffuse; the same as "rhadwehyn."—(E.)

Line 8.—By the child here, as in stanza 1, no doubt Cadwaladyr is meant, which indicates its composition before his father's death.—(S.)

STANZA IX.

Line 4.—' *Cadvaon* ' = places of battle.—(E.)

Line 5.—Some of the Scotch rivers seem to have borne the same names in Cymric with rivers in Wales, as the Tay, the Teviot, and the Tweed, which were called Tawy, Teifi, and Tywi. The two latter flowed through Teviotdale and Tweeddale, and may be here meant if the scene was in the north.—(S.)

Line 6.—' *Aranwinion* ' is the same place as Garanwynion, in the battle of Gwenystrad (B. T. 31).—(S.)

STANZA X.

Line 4.—' *Rhyd Rheon* ' the ford of Rheon. Loch Rheon and Caer Rheon are Loch Ryan and Carn Ryan in Wigtonshire, and the ford must be looked for there also.—(S.)

Line 7.—' *Bri Brython* . ' "Bri" appears to be redundant here. It probably originated in the first syllable of the word which follows having been written twice. But should it be retained, the line might be thus rendered :—

"All shall have their rights; in their glory will the Britons rejoice."—(E.)

POEM XVIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 482. Text, Vol. ii. p. 21.

This composition is generally called the "Hoianau," from "hoian" or "oian," to listen; is also called "Porchellanau," or "Piglinga." "Hoianau" might be translated "Auscultations."—(E.)

STANZA I.

Line 4.—'Erwis' = *erchwys*, a pack of hunting-dogs. Dr. Owen Pughe (*Welsh Dict.* s. v. "Erwas") changes this word into *erweis*, which he translates "heroes," and quotes this passage as an authority for that word; but whether such a word as *erwas* (pl. *erweision* or *erweis*) exists in the language or not, it is quite conclusive that "erchwys," a word of frequent occurrence in one of the *Mabinogion* (see vol. iii. pp. 4, 5), is intended in this place; and this, it will be seen, is not the only passage in the Hoianau in which reference is made to the *dogs* of Rhydderch Hael. The form "erchwys" itself, it may be added, occurs in another poem which usually goes under the name of Myrddin:—

"Byt a vyd byt wrth *erchwys*
Y adeilaur yn dyrys
Heb werth maur ni chaffaur crys."

Gwasgargerdd Vyrddin, st. 17.

"The world shall be when men shall delight in hounds,
And build in the wilderness;
And a shirt without great cost cannot be obtained."—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 5.—According to the folk-lore of Wales, the ninth wave is larger and stronger than the others, and comes further ashore. The number nine, being a triad of triads, has always been held in esteem by the Welsh. See Stephens, *Literature of the Kymry*, p. 251.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 11.—That is, the sod on which I tread.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 5.—If ‘*eneirchiawg*’ (from *arch*), the reading in the *Myv. Arch.*, and adopted by Pughe (*Dict. s. v.*), be the correct one, the meaning will be as expressed in the translation; but the *Black Book*, from which we translate, has “*eneichauc*,” from *eichiawg*, loud, high-sounding. If we adopt the latter, the passage might be rendered “men of great noise;” the allusion in that case would be to the clang of their arms. Pughe (*s. v.* “*Diheddawg*”) translates “*gwyr eneirchiawg*” by “hyperborean men.”—(E.)

Line 10.—The meaning of this line is not obvious. Mr. Stephens (*Lit. of the Kynry*, p. 254) translates it thus:—“When the horns call men to the squares of conflict;” but unfortunately for this version the word in the original is “*guraget*” (women), not “*gwyr*” (men).—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 7.—‘*Aber Dev.*’ For “*aber dev*” of the *Black Book*, the *Myvyrian* reads “*Aber deu gleddeu*,” which is the Welsh name of Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire.—(E.)

STANZA XI.

Line 3.—‘*Cencu*,’ or whelp, for a son or offspring, is often to be taken in a favourable sense. In a well-known passage, Meredydd ab Rhys, by way of compliment, calls Prince Madog “*Iawn geneu Owain Gwynedd*.”—(E.)

STANZA XII.

Line 1.—‘*Gwys*’ (= Lat. *gens*), people; a country.—(E.)

Line 2.—The reading of the *Black Book* is “*prisc*,” and that of the copy printed in the *Myv. Arch.* “*pryg*;” but as neither of these words can properly rhyme with the terminations of the other lines, it may be conjectured that the original reading was “*brwys*.” Should we adopt “*brisc*” as the correct reading, the meaning of the passage would be to this effect:—“Burrow not in the trodden place.”—(E.)

STANZA XIII.

Line 3.—On the margin:—

“Thou shouldst not resort to the desert from the deep lake.”—(E.)

STANZA XVI.

Line 10.—‘*Deheubarth*,’ the word here employed in the original, means any southern region, but in our earlier writings it is almost exclusively used for *South Wales*.—(E.)

STANZA XX.

Line 1.—‘*Eilon*’ cannot be reasonably supposed to mean “music” in this place, and “roebucks” near the end of the stanza, as translated in *Literature of the Kymry*, pp. 269, 270, though the word has both these significations.—(E.)

Line 3.—‘*Mynydd Maon*.’ The Mount of the People.—(E.)

Line 7.—*Cors Vochno* is an extensive turbarry lying in the angle formed by the river Dovey and the sea, in the north-western corner of Cardiganshire. The Welsh Coast Railway between Machynlleth and Aberystwyth skirts its northern and western borders for several miles, and the river Eleri passes through a portion of it. At a little distance from Trev Taliessin, a village lying on its eastern margin, is the Grave of Taliessin, which tradition points out as the final resting-place of the “Chief Bard of the West.”—(E.)

‘*Minron*.’ Other MSS. read “ym mon,” in Mona or Anglesey.—(E.)

STANZA XXIII.

Line 6.—‘*Itas*’ = Iddas = Judas. Dr. Owen Pughe (*s. v.* “Iddas”) explains the word as a common adjective, adducing this passage as his authority; but there can be but little doubt that it is a modification of the name of him whose surname was Iscariot; and the following passages, in which the same person is evidently alluded to in a form which is almost precisely identical, tend to confirm the same view:—

“*Llyna mab gowri gobeith.*
A dylivas *idas* y leith.”

Black Book, p. 46.

“*Gogyfarch veird beis*
Bath vadawl idas
Dofyn eigyawn adas.”

Book of Taliessin, p. 152.

" Am eiryoluy Meir ar y mab knas
 Nat eluyf yn llugyr yn lloc *Idas*
 Nam gatto reen cyn deg pynnas
 An reinu Kayn can Sathanas"

Meilyr.

Mr. Stephens (*Lit. of the Kymry*, p. 273) assumes, but without any probability, that Iddawc Cordd Prydain is the person intended. The ruling passion of Judas was his love of money; in like manner, the predominant characteristic of these two brothers was their avidity for more territory.—(E.)

STANZA XXV.

Line 5.—See *Red Book*, p. 226.—(E.)

Line 8.—That is, the country.—(E.)

POEM XIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 309. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 28.

These "Verses of the Graves" are also called "Verses of the Warriors' Graves," being memorials of the places of sepulture of about two hundred warriors and persons of distinction connected with the early history of Britain. Many of those whose names are here commemorated are well-known historical characters; but of some of them no records, excepting these simple verses, have reached us. Carnhuanawc very plausibly infers that, from the places of sepulture being generally upon the tops of mountains, and but seldom in the churchyards, it is most probable that the verses were composed before that latter mode of burial was adopted, and that the graves here mentioned are the cairns and tumuli which are still to be seen upon the mountains, and also sometimes in the cultivated lands. Whether the mountains were selected in preference to the valleys, or whether the progress of agriculture has caused the disappearing of these cairns and tumuli in the cultivated land, is not quite clear; but it is certain that at the present day these remains are more frequently met with on the mountains than in the valleys. The same writer adds that these graves are of various dimensions, from such as might be supposed to mark the sepulture

of an infant, and might be constructed by one or two persons in half-an-hour, to large mounds that would require the labour of a number of people several days. They generally contain one or more square stone cells, which vary in size from two feet square to such as would afford room for several persons to enter them at once. The smaller cells seem to have been constructed for urns; whilst in the larger it appears that whole-length bodies were deposited.—See *Literary Remains of the Rev. T. Price*, i. 148.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Line 1.—Some of these verses seem to imply a question, though the interrogative, as in the present instance, may be wanting.—(E.)

STANZA XXXV.

Line 3.—‘*Gwir*.’ Pughe (*s. v.* “*Gwir*”) translates “*gwir*” in this passage, “justice;” but the allusion is evidently to this noted character’s habit of *disguising* himself in his adventures with Gwydion ab Don, as related in the Mabinogi of Math ab Mathonwy. See *Mabinogion*, iii. 336.—(E.)

STANZA XXXVIII.

Line 2.—This place is probably the same as Machawy, mentioned in the *Holanau*.—(E.)

STANZA XL.

Line 3.—Vortigern.—(E.)

STANZA XLI.

Line 1.—‘*Cian waila*.’ A play upon words may have been intended here in the original. “*Cian*” signifies a little dog; “*udo*,” is, properly, to howl; and “*cnud*” denotes a pack, as of wolves or foxes. “The little dog howls in the waste of the pack.”—(E.)

STANZA XLIII.

Line 1.—‘*March*’ and ‘*Gwythur*’ are by some considered to be simply appellatives—“the steed” and “the man of conflict;” but it is pretty evident that they are the names of veritable heroes. There was a chieftain of the name of *March ab Meirchion* (Marcus, the son of Marcianus) living in the fifth century; and *Gwythur ab*

Greidiol is recorded as one of the warriors who served under Arthur, and was the father of one of his wives.—(E.)

STANZA XLIX.

Line 2.—'Llanclwy.' The Welsh name of St. Asaph, in Flintshire.—(E.)

STANZA L.

Line 4.—'Kein.' There is a river of this name in Merionethshire, which joins the Mawddach near Dolgelley; and another in Montgomeryshire, which flows into the Vyrnwy about ten miles above the junction of the latter with the Severn.—(E.)

STANZA LIII.

Line 2.—'Aber duair dyar.' There is a place called Aber Dyar, near Llanybydder, in Caermarthenshire, where the Dyar enters the Teivi.—(E.)

Line 3.—For 'Tawne' a MS. in the translator's possession reads "Tawo," which is the popular name of the Tawy, which disembogues into the sea at Aber Tawy, or Swansca.—(E.)

STANZA LIV.

Line 2.—'Rhwyo' signifies a ruler, chieftain, or governor; but here it may be the proper name of the son of Rhigeanu.—(E.)

STANZA LXI.

This stanza is scarcely intelligible, and has the appearance of being corrupt.—(E.)

STANZA LXVI.

Line 3.—For 'brauc' of the *Black Book*, one MS. has "bradawg," which seems to be the correct reading.—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 3.—'Am maelur' = Amhaelwr = Ab Maelwr. Compare Amhadog, Amheirig, Amheredyd, for Ab Madog, Ab Meirig, and Ab Meredyd.—(E.)

STANZA LXIX.

Line 3.—The *Black Book* text has 'aswy' in this place, and the *Myvyrian*, "achwy;" but in a MS. of these verses which once

belonged to the Rev. D. Ellis, of Cricieth in Carnarvonshire, of which the translator has a transcript, the word is "avwy," which appears to be the more accurate reading, and has been adopted in the translation.—(E.)

STANZA LXXII.

Line 3.—See Price, *Hanes Cymru*, p. 35; *Cumbrian Journal*, i. 216.—(E.)

POEM XX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 501. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 35.

'*Cynghogion*,' from "cynghog," entangled, intricate, or complicated. But why should a composition so simple and inartificial in its construction be so termed, does not appear. For an account of the Welsh metres called *Cynghogion*, see *Cyfrinach y Beirdd*, p. 152.

Elaeth, to whom the authorship of this and the following poem is attributed, was a bard and saint, who lived in the sixth, or, according to others, in the seventh century. He is sometimes called Elaeth Vrenin, or King Elaeth, from his having been, in the earlier part of his life, king or prince of a district in the north of England. He was driven from his territory by the overpowering attacks of his enemies, in consequence of which he retired to Wales, and spent the remainder of his days in the Bangor or College of Seiriol at Penmon, in Anglesey; and during his residence in that place, he is stated to have founded the church of Amlwch in that island. These poetical pieces which bear his name, well accord with the character he assumed towards the close of his life.—(E.)

POEM XXI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 502. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 36.

Though this poem is stated to be the production of the same author as the preceding, it is considerably more intricate and less intelligible than that composition.—(E.)

Line 28.—This is assumed to be the meaning of the passage. Of '*duire y rolra seint*,' it is difficult to make any sense, unless it is a corruption of some expression like "Duw ar holl saint."—(E.)

POEM XXII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 266. Text, Vol. ii. p. 37.

This elegy is attributed to Llywarch Hen, and printed among his compositions in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*. It is also printed with an English translation in Owen Pughe's *Heroic Elegies* of that bard, of which considerable use has been made on the present occasion. The poem, with some variations, occurs also in the *Red Book of Hergest*.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Line 2.—'*Crimrud*' = crymrudd, from *crwm*, bent, crooked, bending or stooping; and *rhudd*, ruddy: the former part of the word describing the stooping, exhausted appearance of the horse after the action, and the latter their blood-stains. The other readings are—"cymrud" or "cymryd," and "cymrudd."—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—'*Dihad*' = diad, from the privative *di*, and *gad*, the root of *gadael*, *gadaw*, or *gadu*, to leave, quit, or relinquish.—(E.)

STANZA III.

This stanza is not in the *Red Book*.—(S.)

STANZA VII.

This stanza is not in the *Red Book*.—(S.)

STANZA IX.

Line 2.—'*Dyvnaint*' (from *dwyn*, deep) implies a country abounding with deep vales or depressions, and is the ancient name of that part of England which comprises the present *Devonshire*; and it is supposed that from it the modern name of that county is derived.—(E.)

STANZA X.

Line 1.—For ‘*rerent*,’ or “*reerint*,” here and in the stanzas that follow, we should undoubtedly read “*redeint*,” or “*redaint*,” with the *Red Book*, *Myvyrian*, and other copies.—(E.)

STANZA XIV.

Line 2.—‘*Goteith*’ (= *goddraith*), the word used here in the original, “is a term applied to the burning of furze or heath on the mountains, which is done at seasonable times of the year.—Owen (Pughe), *Llywarch Hen*, p. 9.—(E.)

STANZA XVIII.

This is the first stanza in the *Red Book*.—(S.)

POEM XXIII.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 39.

This poem is addressed to Hywol, the son of Geronwy and grandson of Edwin, who died in 1103, and does not fall within the scope of this work.—(S.)

POEM XXIV.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 40.

This poem is a composition of Cynddelw, a poet who lived at the time the *Black Book* was compiled, and indeed appears to have transcribed the latter part of it. It does not fall within the scope of this work.—(S.)

POEM XXV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 515. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 41.

This short poem contains nothing to call for remark.

POEM XXVI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 518. Text, Vol. ii. p. 42.

STANZA I.

Line 3.—*Ja* = *ie*, *yes*. The *Myvyrian* has "*iad*," a scull, which would be a tautology.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 38.—Mr. Stephens omits the negative "*ny*" in this place, but on what authority is not stated.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—The fourth stanza is here repeated in a smaller hand, with some few unimportant variations.—(E.)

POEM XXVII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 519. Text, Vol. ii. p. 43.

This poem resembles, in some of its expressions, the preceding poem, and leads to the supposition that they are by the same hand.—(S.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—'*Berch*' and '*kerch*' should be "*berth*" and "*certh*," as the fact of their rhyming with "*north*" in the following line plainly shows.—(E.)

STANZA XIII.

Line 3.—The following occurs at the bottom of the page in a different hand from that of the body of the poem :—

"White-bellied are the fish ; hastening the swans of the wave ;
Oratory is splendid ; fluent is eloquence ;
God to man will send a companion ;
White the tops of bushes ; tuneful the birds ;
The day long ; the cuckoos loud ;
Mercy is an attribute of the most beneficent God."—(E.)

STANZA XIX.

Line 3.—There appears to be some miscalculation here.—(E.)

STANZA XXI.

Line 1.—' *Dewaint*' = Dewaint, denotes properly the time from midnight to cock-crowing, and is often used in a general sense for the dead of night ; but here, in connection with matins, it appears to mean the nocturna, or services held during the night.—(E.)

POEM XXVIII.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 45.

This poem is by Cynddelw, and does not fall within the scope of this work. It is printed among his compositions in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* (vol. i. p. 264), where it forms the concluding part of the poem called "Marwygafn Cynddelw."—(S.)

POEM XXIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 516. Text, Vol. ii. p. 46.

STANZA II.

Line 9.—' *Cv da. cvl ymda.*' "Da" is the third person singular, present tense, of the obsolete verb *dðu*, just as *ā* forms the same person and tense of the obsolete *āu* ; and the past, *daeth*, stands precisely in the same relation to *dðu* as *aeth* does to *āu*. In the same line we have an instance of the same word compounded with a prefix, "ymda" (= ymda) ; and this form is of less rare occurrence.

" Or ymda gwraig ei hunan."

Wlad Law.

" Pennpingyon a ymda ar y ben yr arbet y draet."

Mabinogion, ii. 201.

The word is still further compounded, as *Gworymda*—

" Llawer mawrair a vethla.

Kendawt cyd worymda.

O ovrys nywys kwta."

Red Book of Hergest, p. 207.—(E.)

POEM XXX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 321. Text, Vol. ii. p. 47.

This poem is printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, p. 130, among the poems of Llywarch Hen, as the latter part of a poem called the *Tribanau*; but, while the former part is in the *Red Book of Hergest*, this part is omitted. They seem, therefore, to be separate poems, but evidently by the same composer.—(S.)

STANZA XI.

Line 1.—That is, hands distributing gold.—(E.)

STANZA XVI.

Line 2.—Gulls leave the sea, and are seen on the cliffs, and often far inland, on the approach of storms.—(E.)

STANZA XVII.

Line 2.—That is, divested of its ornaments of leaves, flowers, and the like.—(E.)

STANZA XXVII.

Line 1.—Aruwl Melyn was the horse of Pasgen ap Urien (see p. 10). The meaning here and in some other parts of the poem is not very obvious.—(E.)

STANZA XXXI.

Line 2.—'Mug maur drevydd.'—"The great burner of towns" is Dr. Owen Pughe's rendering of Mug-mawr-Drewydd ("mug maur heuil"), which more literally signifies the great smoke of towns, or the smoke of great towns; but the effect may be put for the cause.—(E.) He is said to have been the son of Ossa Cyllellawr, who fought with Arthur at the battle of Badon.—(S.)

STANZA XXXIII.

Line 1.—'Cavall,' except as the name of Arthur's favourite dog, I have met with only in this place and in the last poem in the book, in which this stanza, with some few orthographical variations, is repeated. Dr. Pughe seems to consider the word to be

The same as *cavell*, a cell or apartment, the chancel of a church ; and cites the passage thus (*s. v.* "Cafell") :—

"Cyfarfan ain *cafell*,"

which he translates "opposite to my reposing cell;" but, *s. v.* "Cyfarfan," as well as in his edition of *Llywarch Hen*, his reading is—

"Cyfarfan ain *cafall*,"

which he translates in the same way ; but the rhyme plainly shows that *cavell* cannot be here intended, and it is doubtful whether we should read "cyvarvuan," as in the passage before, or "cyvarvan" as in the concluding poem. "Cyvarvuan," which appears to me the better reading, it is pretty evident is the modern "cyvarvuant," from *cyvarvod*, to meet ; and "Cavall" I take to be the name of a stream or river on the banks of which the rencontre took place.—(E.)

STANZA XXXIV.

Line 1.—' *Fungion*' (from *fon*, a staff), persons armed with staves, or similar weapons. ' *Mwgc*' = Mwg-Mawr-Drewydd.—(E.)

Line 2.—The poet apparently means to say that the fate of *Druddwa*, who was inadvertently killed by his own birds, was not so hard as his own.—(E.)

STANZA XXXV.

Line 1.—Llywarch ab Llywelyn uses a similar expression with reference to this son of Llywarch Hen :—

"Mab Llywarch ddihavarch ddyndwl."—(E.)

POEM XXXI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 261. Text, Vol. ii. p. 50.

This is a very obscure piece. Many of the names which occur in it are the same as those mentioned in the *Mabinogi* of *Kulhwch and Olwen*.

Line 11.—The meaning of this couplet, and indeed of many other passages, is quite problematical. *Davies'* translation (*Myth. of the Druids*, p. 287) is as follows—"Though the birds of wrath should

go forth, and the three attendant ministers should fall asleep." But we are not informed by what process such a meaning has been elicited from these five words.—(E.)

Line 21.—'Tryneruid.' This place is afterwards mentioned as Traethov Trywruid, and was the scene of Arthur's battle.—(S.)

Line 42.—'Mynydd Eiddyn,' or Edinburgh—the same as Mynydd Agned, the scene of Arthur's battle.—(S.)

Line 80.—The nine maidens or virgins occur frequently in Scottish legends. They appear here as nine witches.—(S.)

Line 84.—*Tud* = people, men. Compare the Corn. "tus," Arm. "tud," and Ir. and Gael. *tuath*. This is the primary meaning of the word, but in more modern Welsh it denotes land; as—

"Chwi druaelwyr mor a thud,
Y bydi gyd a'i gyra.

Elis. Wynn, 1703.

Ye travellers of sea and land,
The world and all its corners."—(E.)

POEM XXXII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 336. Text, Vol. ii. p. 53.

This poem is attributed to Llywarch Hen. It relates to Gwalawg ap Lleenawg, a hero of the north.

POEM XXXIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 293. Text, Vol. ii. p. 54.

This poem appears to be intended for a dialogue between Gwynn ap Nudd and Gwyddneu Garanhir. The latter appears among the Men of the North, and as such has a historic character. As a mythic person, he was king of *Cantref y Gwaelod*, a region submerged by the sea in Cardigan Bay. This poem evidently belongs to him in his historic character, as it refers to events in the north.—(S.)

STANZA IX.

The one Tawy was the river Tay in the north, the other the Tawy in South Wales.

STANZA X.

Caer Vandwy is also mentioned in the poem called the Preidden Annwfn.—(S.)

POEM XXXIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 325. Text, Vol. ii. p. 55.

This is the most confused, and, to me, unintelligible, of all the compositions in the *Black Book*.—(E.) The mention of Mechyd in line 17 seems to connect it with other poems in which Mechyd, the son of Llywarch Hen, is referred to.—(S.)

POEM XXXV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 288. Text, Vol. ii. p. 56.

A dialogue between Taliessin and Ugnach.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 1.—'Caer Seon,' the city of Sion or Jerusalem. In a passage added to Nennius, Arthur is said to have gone to Jerusalem, and returned with a sacred cross.—(S.)

Line 3.—'Caer Llew a Gwydyon,' the city of Llew and Gwydyon. What place is meant it is difficult to say. It was at a river's mouth, and must have been in or near Manau Guotodin.—(S.)

POEM XXXVI.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 57.

POEM XXXVII.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 58.

These two poems are by Cynddelw, and do not fall within the scope of this work.

POEM XXXVIII.

Translation, Vol. ii. p. 302. Text, Vol. ii. p. 59.

Line 1.—This poem is attributed to Gwyddneu or Gwyddno Garanhir, a prince and poet, and is said to have been composed by him when the sea burst over the territory called Cantrev y Gwaelod,

or Lowland Hundred, in the latter part of the fifth, or the beginning of the sixth, century of our era. The following judicious remarks of the late Rev. Thomas Price on the subject are worth recording:—

“ It is stated that the space now occupied by the Bay of Cardigan was once a fertile and populous plain, the patrimony of Gwyddno Garanhir, but on so low a level as to make it necessary that it should be protected against the sea by an embankment and flood-gates; and that, in consequence of the latter being left open by *Seithenydd Veddwo*, the drunkard, in a moment of intoxication, the sea broke in and entirely overwhelmed the whole country. . . . Although the Roman Itineraries forbid our adopting this tradition as a correct record of anything that could have occurred to that extent in the fifth or sixth century, yet it is nevertheless possible that some such inundation took place on a minor scale at that time, or else that some more extensive catastrophe occurred at a period anterior to the Roman surveys, and which has erroneously been placed in the fifth century. But, be the historical fact as it may, the lines are certainly old, and possess considerable poetical merit. The opening address to the wretched drunkard, and the call to him to behold the effects of his intemperance; the twice-uttered malediction, and the cry of distress from the perishing inhabitants, borne on the winds over the heights of the fortress—all combine to produce as striking an effect as perhaps can be found in the same number of lines in any language.”—*Literary Remains*, i. 144.—(E)

STANZA I.

Line 2.—‘*Uirde*’ = myrddde, from *myr*, the plural of *wdr*, the sea, and the affix *de*, as in *tandde*, *creuddde*. ‘*Baranres*’ denotes, properly, a rank or file of soldiers; the poet probably intending to imply that rows of billows were now raging where soldiers formerly used to perform their evolutions.—(E)

STANZA II.

Line 21.—‘*Emendiceid*’ = ammendigaid, anvendigaid—that is, non-blessed, accursed. ‘*Morvyn*’ = morwyn, a maid, virgin, or damsel. This word has been variously rendered by preceding translators. Lady Charlotte Guest (*Mabinogion*, iii. 398) makes it signify a “sea-guard;” and Mr. Price (*Lit. Rem.* i. 145) gives “slave” as

its equivalent. Dr. Pughe, whose translation of this poem appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, ii. 17, evades the word altogether. "Morvin," sea-brink or beach, which has sometimes been adopted, is not so probable a reading, and would not properly rhyme with "cvin" (= "cwyn"), and "terruin" (= "terwyn") in the lines which next follow.—(E.)

Line 3.—' *Finann Wenestr*' = Ffynnon Wenestr, the Fountain of Venus. In the "Triads of Embellishments," published in the *Iolo MSS.*, pp. 88, 480, we are told that this is one of the names given to the sea:—

"Tri enw addurn y Môr; Mae Gwenhidwy, Llys Neifon, a Ffynnon-Wenestr."

"The three embellishing names of the sea: Field of Gwenhidwy, Court of Neivion, and Fountain of Venus."

The origin of the name may probably be referred to the fabulous story which represents Venus (Aphrodite) as having been born from the froth of the ocean, and deriving her name from that circumstance.—See Hosiod, *Theog.* 196.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—' *Y vachdith*' = y vachdaith. "Machdaith" is explained by Pughe to signify "a course of security, a dam or embankment;" but as he gives no other authority for the use of it than this very passage, his explanation is not altogether satisfactory. My impression is that the word is the same as the Cornish *machteth* (written *machteth* in the *Cornish Vocabulary*, ap. Zouss, 1105), a maid or virgin, which in Irish is *moidhdean*, in Gael. *maighdean*, and in Manx, *moidyn*. Compare also the Anglo-Saxon *mægdh*, the German *magd*, *mädchen*, and the English *maid*. Another instance of the use of this word occurs in one of our old proverbs, and is as follows:—"Gorug ei waith a vach y vachdaith;" which seems to mean, "He that bails the maid has accomplished his work;" but which Dr. Pughe renders, "He has completed his work that bails the journey of a surety."—(*Welsh Dictionary*, s. v. "Merchiaw.")

If my conjecture as to the meaning of "machdaith" is correct, the reading of "morwyn" in the preceding stanza can hardly be wrong; for it is quite evident that the two verses are addressed to

the same or similar objects. However unpoetical the bard may seem in uttering his maledictions on a fair maid, his conduct is certainly more reasonable than if he cursed a dead embankment, as he is generally represented to have done. How the maid in question was instrumental in bringing about the catastrophe so feelingly deplored in the poem, must necessarily remain among the mysteries.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 1.—The import of 'mererid' is not well ascertained. Dr. Owen Pughe (*Camb. Quart. Mag.* ii. 17) translates it "the western wave," from a supposition, it is presumed, that it is related to "Môr y Werydd" (*Oceanus Verginius*), a name formerly applied to the Irish Sea, including St. George's Channel, but now more generally to the Atlantic. More probably the word is but another form of "merwerydd," or "myrwerydd," which is stated in Dr. Thomas Williams's manuscript *Latin and Welsh Dictionary* (circa 1608), to denote "fremitus maris;" and it is evident that this comes pretty near the meaning in this poem.

"Prudd vydd ym merwerydd môr,
Y llong a gollo ei hungor."

W. Llew.

"Dismal will be, in the tumult of the sea, the ship
That should lose its anchor."

"Merwerydd" occurs several times in the *Black Book*, but "mererid" in this poem only.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 3.—"This last verso is not by Gwyddno, but it is attached to the others in the old MS., and taken from the verses on the graves of the warriors, as inserted in the *Welsh Archaeology*, vol. i. p. 79." *Owen Pughe.*—(E.)

POEM XXXIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 319. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 60.

STANZA I.

Line 3.—By some error, the name "Llywarch" is here omitted in the text of the *Black Book*; but it must at one time have been part of it. The omission is supplied from the *Myvyrian.*—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 3.—'Llew and Arawn and Urien.' These have been included among the sons of Llywarch, but surely they can be no other than Llew, Arawn, and Urien, the sons of Cynvarch. The rhyme shows that this line, usually considered the first line of this stanza, really belongs to the preceding stanza.—(S.)

STANZA VII.

This stanza, as well as stanzas viii. x. and xi. also occurs in poem xxx.—(S.)

III.

THE BOOK OF ANEURIN.

Among the Hengwrt MSS. there existed formerly a MS. termed in the catalogues the "Book of Aneurin." In the catalogue of these MSS. by Mr. William Maurice, in 1685, it is thus described: "H Caniad y Gododin o waith Aneurin Wawdrydd. It 2d Caniad a elwir Gwarchan Adebbon, Gwarchan Cynfelin o Gwarchan Maelderw. Hwn o law hen gwedi ei gaeadu yn Lundain gan Robert Vaughan, Esq., in 8vo, un fodfedd odew." And the catalogue adds: "This is perhaps the most ancient copy now extant of that truly venerable and illustrious relic of Welsh poetry called the 'Gododin,'" etc. Llyud, who examined the Hengwrt MSS. in 1696, thus describes it: "46 Gododyn o waith Aneurin. Gwarchan Adebbon. Gwarchan Kynvelyn. Gwarchan Maelderw o waith Taliessin. Membr. Antiq. 4to."

A MS. containing the same poems was purchased in Aberdar by Mr. Thomas Bacon, and given by him to Mr. Theophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknock. While in his possession it was transcribed by Edward Davies, the author of the *Celtic Researches*. The MS. was afterwards given by Mr. Jones to the late Rev. T. Price, rector of Cwmddu; and after his death passed into the possession of his executrix, Mrs. Powell of Abergavenny. It was purchased from her by Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill, Baronet. This MS. is a small 4to MS. consisting of nineteen folios of parchment, and contains first the "Gododin," and secondly the four "Gorchanau" in the following order:—the "Gorchan Tudwulch," "Gorchan Adebbon," "Gorchan Kynvelin," and "Gorchan Maelderw." On p. 20 the names of Gwilym Tew and Rhys Nanmor appear in a more modern hand. Gwilym Tew presided at the Glamorgan Gorsedd in 1460. The text of the "Gododin," printed by Mr. Williams ab Ithel in his edition of that poem, was taken from a transcript of this MS., and is very nearly correct. The whole of it, with the exception of the stanzas marked 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, and 97, in Mr. Williams's edition, are in the same handwriting; and the capitals which mark the beginning of the stanzas are coloured alternately red and green. This part of the

MS. is certainly of the early part of the thirteenth century. Stanzas 92 to 97 inclusive, are written in a different hand, and the capitals are plain. The part of the MS. containing the "Gorchanau" has the first page rubbed and turned, as if the MS. had been sometimes folded so as to place them first, and at other times with the "Gododin" first; and the first four "Gorchanau" are written in the same hand with the main part of the "Gododin," with the capitals coloured alternately red and green. The "Gorchan Maelderw" is written in the same hand with the two last stanzas of the "Gododin," and the capitals are plain. It is followed by a number of lines in the same hand, which appear not to be parts of the "Gorchan Maelderw," but additional stanzas of the "Gododin."

The "Gododin" is declared to be the work of Aneurin, and the "Gorchan Maelderw" the work of Taliessin.

The opinion I have formed is, that this MS. is the same MS. which once belonged to the Hengwrt Collection, and disappeared after Lhuyd examined them in 1696.

In a letter which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* (vol. v. p. 123), Mr. Price maintains that it could not have been the Hengwrt MS. on two grounds—1st, that the Hengwrt MS. is said, in the catalogue of 1658, to have been 8vo, while this MS. is small 4to; 2dly, that this MS. contains the "Gorchan Tudwulch," which is omitted in the list of contents in the Hengwrt MS. The first objection is of no weight; for the same catalogue terms the "Book of Taliessin" likewise an 8vo; and this MS., which is still extant, is in reality a small 4to, and of exactly the same size and shape as the "Book of Aneurin;" and Lhuyd, who saw it among the Hengwrt MSS., expressly calls it a 4to. It is plain, therefore, that William Maurice applied the term 8vo to MSS. of this size and shape. And the second objection is alone insufficient to lead to the conclusion that the MSS. are different; for it is unlikely that the "Book of Aneurin" in the Hengwrt Collection should have omitted one of the "Gorchanau" attributed to that bard, while it contained the "Gorchan Maelderw," which, as we have seen, was attributed to Taliessin, and written in a different hand; and as the page on which the "Gorchan Tudwulch" appears is much rubbed and bruised, and so less distinct, the title might have escaped the catalogue. The appearance and binding of the MS.

so much resemble that of the "Book of Talicassin" still in the Hengwrt Collection, that the probability seems greater that this was the MS. which once existed in that collection, and bore the title of the "Book of Aneurin."—(S.)

POEM I.

THE GODODIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 374. Text, Vol. ii. p. 62.

The great poem of the "Gododin" has attracted much attention, from its striking character, its apparent historic value, and the general impression that, of all the poems, it has the greatest claims to be considered the genuine work of the bard in whose name it appears. It was at first supposed to contain the record of a war between the tribe termed by Ptolemy the Ottadeni and the Saxons, in the sixth century, when Aneurin lived, till Edward Davies announced the theory that the event really celebrated in this poem was the traditional slaughter of the British chiefs at Stonehenge by Hengist, usually termed "the plot of the long knives;" and this theory was adopted by that ingenious theorist, Algernon Herbert. In the whole history of Welsh literature there is, perhaps, not a more curious specimen of perverted ingenuity than the elaboration of this theory by Davies and Herbert; but it has failed to commend itself to the judgment and conviction of others; and the opposite view, that it recorded a battle or series of battles in the north in the sixth century, in which the Ottadeni bore a part, has been generally accepted. By both the poem was considered as one entire poem, an authentic production of the sixth century.

The first to cast doubt upon this was the writer of a letter in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* (vol. i. p. 354), who is generally supposed to have been Mr. Price himself, the then possessor of the MS. This writer was the first to point out the line—

"A phen dyvynwal vrych brein ac cnoyn,"

which he thus translates, "And the head of Donald Broc, the ravens gnawed it;" and to suggest that the person here meant was Donald Broc, king of Dalriada, who was slain in 643; which leads to the necessary inference that the author who witnessed his slaughter in

that year could not have been Aneurin. He also objects to the line—

“ Er pan actt dacar ar Aneurin,”

(“ Since the time that earth went on Aneurin ”), as referring to the death and sepulture of Aneurin, which had already taken place, and that the poem could not have been composed by him.

With regard to the first objection, he points out that there are obvious inaccuracies in the *Irish Annals* with regard to this event, the death of Donald being likewise entered under 678 and 686, and therefore it may have really belonged to a still earlier date ; but this explanation is not tenable, for there is no event in that early period the real date of which can be more certainly ascertained ; and there is no doubt that it really took place in the year 642.

The second objection he does not attempt to obviate ; but the usual explanation is that it refers to his imprisonment in a chamber under ground, supposed to be described in stanza 45, where he says—

“ I am not headstrong and petulant.
 I will not avenge myself on him who drives me.
 I will not laugh in derision.
 Under foot for a while
 My knee is stretched,
 My hands are bound,
 In the earthen house,
 With an iron chain
 Around my two knees.
 Yet of the mead from the horn,
 And of the men of Catraeth,
 I, Aneurin, will compose,
 As Taliessin knows,
 An elaborate song
 Or a strain to Gododin,
 Before the dawn of the bright day.”

But this explanation is not satisfactory ; for the language of the “ Gododin ” clearly implies that the chamber under ground was the tomb in which he was confined by death. Thus in the next stanza it is called “ the chamber of death ; ” and in the same way it is said of

Gwair, who is described in the *Preiddou Annwn* as similarly imprisoned—

“And for the spoils of Annwn gloriously he sings,
And till doom shall continue his lay.”

The explanation seems to me to be this :—These old poems are frequently added to and continued by later hands ; and when the continuation is written in the person of the original author, the machinery is introduced of his being called from his tomb for the purpose. The poem of the “Gododin” is very clearly divided into two parts by the remarkable stanza 45, which Aneurin speaks in his own person :—

“I am not headstrong and petulant,” etc.

He then describes the imprisonment under ground ; and this is followed by the following lines :—

“Yet of the mead and of the horn,
I, Aneurin, will sing
What is known to Taliessin,
Who communicates to me his thoughts,
Or a strain of the ‘Gododin,’
Before the dawn of the bright day.”

The first part of the “Gododin,” before stanza 45, is one consistent poem, connected together, treating evidently of the same war, and with the same characters appearing in it. The second part, after stanza 45, begins with the line—

“The chief exploit of the north did
The hero accomplish ;”

and this exploit was

“From the cruel, subterraneous
Prison he brought me out ;
From the chamber of death,”

And we are then introduced to a different set of incidents, and to different characters, not mentioned in the first part, intermixed with stanzas relating to the incidents of the first. The two divisions of the poem are very different in their character. It is in this second division that *Dyfywal Vrych* is introduced. In the first part there

no allusion to him whatever ; and, moreover, the passages in the second part, which allude to the battle of Catraeth, correspond, to a large extent, with similar passages in the "Gorchan Maeldorw." We consider, therefore, that the first part is the original poem of the Gododin ;" and that the second part is a later continuation, made partly of passages from the "Gorchan Maeldorw," which was attributed to Taliessin, and to which allusion seems to be made in one line in which Aneurin says of the rest of the poem

" Taliessin communicates to me his thoughts ;"

and partly of later events, including the death of Dyfynwal Brych, which may have been so far connected with the battle of Catraeth that the district called Gododin may have been the scene of both.

For this later continuation, the machinery was devised of Aneurin being called up from his chamber of death under ground ; and we find the same machinery in a poem to which a continuation has been manifestly added by a later hand—I mean the "Cyvoosi Myrdir," which seems to consist of three parts—an original poem terminating with Cadwallader, a continuation to the time of Howel the Good, and a still later interpolation of the reign of Henry II., and in which we find the same machinery of Myrdir being called from the dead :—

St. 117. " Alas, dearest ! the cold separation
When comes the day of tumult,
Thy imprisonment beneath the earth
By a monarch valiant and fearless."

St. 121. " Arise from thy prison, and unfold the books
Of the awen without fear,
And the speech of Bun and the visions of sleep."

We consider, therefore, that in the continuation, or second part, there is a clear allusion to the death of Dyfynwal Brych in 642, as having happened before that part of the poem was written ; but the first part may, notwithstanding, relate to different and earlier events ; and in endeavouring to ascertain the historical events which really were the subject of this poem, it is necessary to distinguish between the statements made in the first and in the second division of it.

Looking, then, to the first division of the poem, we can see that the parties to the struggle were, on the one side—*first*, the Bedin

Gododin, or host of Gododin. Thus in stanza 3, "He retreated not before the Bedin Gododin;" and in stanza 12, "Exceedingly great were the bloodshed and death, of which they were the cause, before the Bedin Gododin." *Secondly*, the men of Deifr and Brynaich, as in stanza 5, "Before his blades fell five battalions of the men of Deifr and Brynaich, uttering groans; and stanza 9, "If I had judged me to be on the side of the tribe of Brynaich, not a phantom of a man would I have left alive." These were the enemies, and a part of them were Saxons, as in stanza 13, Tudwlch Hir, near his lands and towns, slaughtered the Saxons for seven days.

On the other side there were—*first*, the Gosgord, or retinue of Mynyddawg, as in stanza 11, "Their blades were white as lime, their helmets split into four parts before the Gosgord of Mynyddawg Mwynvawr." The Gosgord usually consisted of three hundred men with their three leaders. Thus in stanza 18, "Three chiefs and three hundred." These were cut off to a man, as appears from stanza 31:—

"The Gosgord of Mynyddawg, renowned in a trial,
Their life was the price of their banquet of mead.
When they were slain they also slaughtered:
Not one to his native home returned."

And in "Gorchan Maelderw:":—

"Three chiefs and three hundred:
Alas! none returned."

Secondly, the Brython, as in stanza 18, "Three sovereigns of the people came from the Brython—Cywri and Cynon and Cynraia, from Aeron." Of this body it is said in stanza 21, "Three heroes and three score and three hundred, wearing the golden torques of those who hurried forth after the revelry. But three escaped by the prowess of the gushing sword—the two war-dogs of Aeron and Cynon the dauntless."

Besides these bodies especially mentioned, were the followers of numerous other leaders mentioned in the poem. These were: *first*, Caeawg. He is the hero of stanzas 2, 3, 4, and 5. This name, like that of Mynyddawg, is obviously an epithet, *caeawg* being an adjective formed from *cae*, "an enclosure;" just as Mynyddawg is from *mynydd*, "a mountain;" and the one signifies the man of

the enclosure ; as the other does the mountaineer. Who Caeawg was we know from stanza 5, where his name is given as Hyvaidd Hir. The first stanza of the poem is usually supposed to be addressed to a person called Owen, from one of the lines generally translated, "Alas, Owain, my beloved friend !" But this translation is incorrect. The words are, "Ku kyueillt ewein ;" and the natural construction is, "Thou beloved friend of Owen." The person meant is evidently the same who is celebrated in the four following stanzas under the epithet "Caeawg"—viz. Hyfeidd Hir, who is mentioned in a poem in the *Book of Tuliessin* in close connection with an Owain of Mona : "Hærndur and Hyfeidd and Gwallawg and Owain of Mona ;" *second*, Tudwulch Hir and Cywulch, said to be of the clan of Godebawg ; *third*, Cydywall from Gwynedd, in stanza 19 ; *fourth*, Buddvan, son of Bluddvan ; *fifth*, Gwenabwy, son of Gwen ; *sixth*, Caredeg ; *seventh*, Caradawg ; *eighth*, Rhiwawn Hir.

The scene of the struggle was Catraeth and Gododin. These were not two names for the same place ; but two districts evidently adjoining each other. Stanzas 6 and 7 begin with the expression, "warriors went to Gododin ;" and stanzas 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, which follow, with that of "warriors went to Catraeth ;" and as a part of the enemy were called "the host of Gododin," it is plain that stanzas 6 and 7 describe the march of the enemy to Gododin ; and the stanzas which follow, that of the British army to Catraeth ; and this latter army proceeded from Eidyn Yagor, or the fort of Eidyn, as in stanza 13 :—

" There hastened not to Catraeth
A chief so magnificent ;
Never was there such a host
From the fort of Eidyn ;"

The country about this fort seems to be called the Mordei, as in stanza 20, "I drank of the wine and the mead of the Mordei ;" and in connection with Catraeth there is repeated allusion to a rampart with a ditch, as in stanzas 21, 27, 39, as separating the armies.

Mr. Williams supposes that the Catraeth was the Catrail in Roxburghshire, and that this was the rampart meant ; and that the battle was fought between the Cymry and the Saxons in the year 570.

Villemarqué, in his *Poemes des Bardes Bretons*, places the battle on the banks of the river Calder in Lanarkshire, from which it was called Kaldtraez or Kaltraez, the name which he gives the battle, and fixes its date at 578.

Stephens, in his *Literature of the Cymry*, considers that the subject of the poem is an expedition of the Ottadeni against the town of Cataracton, which he considers to be the place meant by Catraeth; but I believe he has abandoned this idea, and now considers it to refer to the battle mentioned by Bede as having been fought between Aidan, king of the Scots of Dalriada, and Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria, at Degsanstane, in 603.

Mr. Nash, in a very ingenious paper in the *Cambrian Journal* (1861), identifies it with the battle fought between Oswy and Penda, where the latter was slain at Winwedfield, which battle is called by Nennius and the *Annales Cambriae* "strages Gai Campi;" and he seems to identify it likewise with the battle in which Donald Brec was slain, which he calls Vraith Cairvin.

Mr. Vere Irving, in several papers, adopts Villemarqué's name for this battle, Kaltraez, and considers that it relates to a seven years' struggle, from the year 642, where he finds in the *Irish Annals*, in the same year with the death of Donald Brec, "Cath Oswei et Britones, to the year 650, when he finds the entry, "Cath Omsi fra Panta." The latter, however, is an erroneous entry. It refers to the battle of Winwedfield, and the same entry is repeated under the year 656.

The objection to the first three suppositions is, that they place the site of the battle far inland, while the poem clearly implies that both Gododin and Catraeth were washed by the sea. A poem in the *Book of Taliesin* refers to the Morhoedd Gododin, or seas of Gododin; and the term "Mordoi" certainly implies that it was on the sea-shore. The theory of Mr. Nash has certainly one feature to recommend it—viz. that the name "Gaus Campus" does certainly greatly resemble Catraeth. This word is ordinarily spelt "Cattraeth," and translated the "battle-strand;" but in every poem in which it is mentioned it is uniformly spelt "Catraeth;" and the syllables which compose it are not "Cat-traeth," but "Ca-traeth." *Traeth*, meaning a shore, may be translated *campus*; and the resemblance of *ca* and *ga*, forming *gaus*, is very striking. There is, how-

ever, in the poem no allusion to either Oswy or Penda; and the battle where Donald Broc was slain was fought in 642, while the battle of Winwedfield was fought in 654. Moreover, the battle in which Donald Brec was killed is in no chronicle called "Fraith Cairvin;" and it is much to be regretted that historians will still continue to confuse matters by quoting at second hand, while good editions of the original chronicles are accessible to them. This quotation is taken from Ritson's *Annals*, which were compiled from the *Annals of Tighernac* and the *Annals of Ulster*, and are full of typographical blunders. The account is more correctly given in the edition of these Irish *Annals* by O'Connor; and in the original MSS. the name is given in *Tighernac* as Strathcauin, and in the *Annals of Ulster* Strath Cairinn.

For the name of Kaeltraoz, given to it by Villemarqué, and adopted by Mr. Vere Irving, there is no authority whatever. Some editions of the *Gododin* read "Galtraoth" instead of "Catraoth;" but this does not warrant such a transformation of the word, and there is a certain affectation in using Cymric words in their Breton form. The same observations apply to Mr. Irving's dates as to Mr. Nash's.

It is plain from the poem that two districts, called respectively *Gododin* and *Catraoth*, met at or near a great rampart; that both were washed by the sea, and that in connection with the latter was a fort called "Eyddin." Nennius mentions *Manau Guotodin* as a "regio in sinistrali parte insulæ," an expression equivalent in Welsh to "y gogledd," or the north; that is, that part of the island north of the Humber. The name *Guotodin* is plainly the same as the *Gododin* of *Aneurin*. On the other hand, *Manau* is the same name as that of the Island of Man. There was, therefore, an island called *Ynys Manau*, and there was a district "yn y Gogledd," called "*Manau Guotodin*," or *Manau* of *Gododin*, to distinguish it. The Cymric word "*Manau*" has its equivalent in old Gaelic in the word "*Manand*." And here, too, we find both an island and a district; for the Isle of Man is called "*Innis*" or "*Eilean Manand*;" and *Tighernac* has in 581 "*Cath Manand in quo victor erat Aedan mac Gabran*;" and again, in 711, "*Strages Pictorum in Campo Manand a Saxonis*." Now the *Saxon Chronicle*, in describing the same event, has "*Beorhtfrith ealdorman fought with the Peohtas between Haefe*

and Caere ;" and Henry of Huntingdon has "Tunc etiam Berfrid consul restitit superbiam Pictorum, dimicans inter Heve et Cere; ubi multitudine magna Pictorum strata, ultor extitit regis Egfridi et consulis Berti;" and by Gaimar they are called "dous ewes," or two rivers.

There was, therefore, a "Campus Manand," which lay between Haefe or Heve and Caere or Cere, and which seems to have been occupied by Picts.

The name of Eyddin takes us at once to Lothian, where we have Dunedin or Edinburgh, and Caredin on the shore, called by Gildas "antiquissima civitas Britonum." That the Edin in these two names is the Eyddin of the poem is clear from a poem in the *Black Book of Caermarthen*, where Edinburgh is called "Mynydd Eiddin;" and in a poem in the *Book of Taliessin* there is the expression, "Rhuing Dineiddyn ac Dineiddwg," where Dineiddyn can hardly be anything but Dunedin. At Caredin the Roman wall terminated; and here there was a headland and a promontory jutting out into the Firth, on which was a royal castle called Blackness, where probably was the "Ynys Eiddin yn y Gogled" mentioned in the *Bonedd y Saint*. Caredin is not far from the river Avon, and parallel to it flows the river Carron; the two rivers enclosing a district at the west end of which is a great moor still called Slamannan; in old Gaelic, "Sliabh Manand," or the moor or plain of Manand. This is "Campus Manand," and the Avon and Carron are meant by Haefe and Caere. Gododin, which contained it, was therefore equivalent to the north part of Lothian, and was washed by the Firth of Forth. The *Irish Annals* frequently mention a district called Calathros, as in *Tighernac*, "Cath i Calathros in quo victus est Domnal Brec;" and in 736, "Bellum Cnuice Cairpre i Calathros uc etar linn du;" which latter place can be identified as Carriber on the Avon, near Linlithgow. Calathros, therefore, adjoined this district. Its Latin form was Calatria. In a charter in the chartulary of Glasgow, Duffodir de Calatria is a witness; and Walter L'Espee, in his address at the Battle of the Standard in 1130, as reported by Ailrod, in alluding to William the Conqueror's expedition to Abernethy, says, "Cum Angliam victor Willielmus Laodoniam Calatriam Scotiam usque ad Abernaeth penetravit;" where Calatria is placed between Lothian and Scotland proper north of the Firths. Calatria is surely

the Cymric Galtraeth, which we know was the same place as Catraeth. The requirements of the site seem, therefore, satisfied in that part of Scotland where Lothian meets Stirlingshire, in the two districts of Gododin and Catraeth, both washed by the sea of the Firth of Forth; and where the great Roman wall terminates at Caredin, or the fort of Eidinn.

As to the date of the battle, we are not without indications. The poem opens with several stanzas devoted to two heroes disguised under the epithets of Cacawg and Mynydawg. Cacawg is derived from *caer*, meaning in its primary sense "an enclosure;" in its secondary, "a necklace." Mr. Williams has understood it in its latter sense, when he translates it "adorned with his wreath;" but as the true signification of Catraeth seems to be "the strand of the *caer*, or enclosure," I am inclined to think that it is here used in its primary sense, and that Cacawg signifies "the man of the enclosure," in contradistinction to Mynydawg, "the man of the mountains," or the mountaineer. Cacawg, the poem tells us, was Hyfaidd Hir, of whom it is said in one of the *Triads*, "Three kings, who were of the sons of strangers—Gwryat, son of Gwryan yn y Goglod; and Cadafel, son of Cynfelw in Gwynedd; and Hyfoidd Hir, son of Bleidic in Deheubarth." Cadafael, however, is mentioned in another *Triad* as having killed Jago vab Beli, king of Gwynedd, who was succeeded by his son Cadfan in 603, who ruled over Gwynedd and all Wales. The period when these three interlopers reigned was apparently prior to 603; and this is the exact period when, in the line of monarchs, the direct line is interrupted, and Caredig is interposed between Maelgwn and Cadfan—a period extending, according to Matthew of Westminster, from 586 to 603.

Now, there seems to be an allusion to Hyfaedd having been contemporary with two plebeian kings in Gwynedd, and the Gogled in stanza 4, where it is said of Cacawg—

"He repelled the violence of *ignoble men*, and blood trickled down,
For *Gwynedd* and the *Gogled* would have come to his share
By the advice of the son of Yagyran,
Who wore the broken shield."

Again, in stanza 19 Cydywal is mentioned in connection with Gwynedd. In stanza 30 Gwrien is mentioned among the enemies;

and in stanzas 28 and 29 Caredig is celebrated as the amiable leader. This would place the battle between 586 and 603.

But who was Mynyddawg, or the mountaineer, of whom we know that his *gosgord*, or retinue, consisted of three hundred and three warriors, and that they were slain to a man, while he escaped and was ultimately victorious? Now Adomnan, in his *Life of St. Columba*, has the following heading to one of his chapters, "*De Bello Miathorum*," and proceeds thus: "*Alio in tempore, hoc est post multos a supra memorato bello*" (Culdrebene, fought in 561) *annorum transeurus, cum esset vir sanctus in Ioua insula, subito ad suum dicit ministratorem Diormitium, Cloccam pulsa. Cujus sonitu fratres incitati ad ecclesiam, ipso sancto præsule præeunte, ocius currunt. Ad quos ibidem flexis genibus inquit: Nunc intente pro hoc populo et Aidano rege Dominum oremus; hac enim hora ineunt bellum. Et post modicam intervallum egressus oratorium, respiciens in cælum inquit, Nunc barbari in fugam vertuntur; Aidanoque, quamlibet infelix, tamen concessa victoria est. Sed et de numero de exercitu Aidani interfectorum, trecentorum et trium virorum, vir beatus propheticè enarravit.*" The allusion to the three chiefs and three hundred slain at Cattrath seems unmistakable; and if so, Mynyddawg was Aidan, king of Dalriada. The combatants were therefore, on the one side the Britons and the Scots under Aidan; the enemy or "*Barbari*" were the pagan Saxons and the half-pagan Picts of Manau Guotodin, here called the "*bedin*" or host of Gododin. The identity of the battle of Cattrath with the "*bellum Miathorum*" of Adomnan enables us to fix its date; for in another chapter, in giving the fate of the sons of Aidan, he says: "*Nam Arturius et Eochodius Find non longo post temporis intervallo Miathorum superius memorato in bello trucidati sunt;*" and *Tighernac*, in 596, has "*Iugulatio filiorum Aidan—i.e. Bran et Domanquet et Eochaidh Find et Artur i cath Chirchind in quo victus est Aidan.*" The history of *Caeawg*, therefore, places the battle between 586 and 603, and that of *Mynyddawg* fixes it at 596.

The first part of the poem alone relates to this battle; the second part, or continuation, contains in it an allusion to the death of *Dyfywnwal Vrych*, or *Domnal Breck*, which the bard saw from the heights of *Adoyn*. The date of this event is known to be in 643. The site is not difficult to fix. *Tighernac* calls it *Strathcauin*; the

Annals of Ulster, Strathcairinn. The upper part of the vale of the Carron, through which the river, after rising in the Fintry Hills, flows, is called Strathcarron; but it also bore the name of Strathcawin. Thus in the Morton chartulary there is a charter by Aloxander II. which mentions "Dundaf et Strathkawan que fuerunt foresta nostra;" and Dundaff adjoins Strathcarron. In the Statistical Account of the parish of Fintry there is the following notice: "At the foot of the rock which encircles the western brow of the Fintry Hills there is a considerable extent of table-land, and on the descent below this starts out a knoll, commonly known by the name of the *Dun or Down*, of a singular appearance. Its front is a perpendicular rock fifty feet high. The western extremity of this rock is one solid mass." This is surely the height of Adoyn.—(S.)

STANZA I.

Line 1.—That '*Gredyf*,' the first word in the Gododin, is a common, not a proper name, admits of but little doubt, though Sharon Turner and Probert take it in the latter sense. The same view is adopted also by Zeuss, who remarks (*Grammatica Celtica*, 951): "Primum inter bellatores Camborum contra Anglos poëta celebrat juvenem, cujus nomen est *Gredyf* (*Gretimus* = *ibus*? cf. adj. *hod. graid*, ardens, verb. *griediaw*, flagrare), sed in luctum mox vertitur de interitu ejus in proelio." The modern form of the word is "greddy," *disposition, habit, or instinct*, which is in common use at the present day.—(E.)

Line 17.—'*Ku kyueillt Ewein*' is generally translated as if the bard addressed Owain as his friend or companion. This view may be correct, but the more natural construction is to consider the friend of Owain, and not Owain himself, as the person whose death is here deplored.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—It is not quite obvious whether '*Caeawg*' in this and the three following stanzas should be regarded as the name of a person, or simply as an appellative. The word, which is properly an adjective, means *one having or wearing a wreath or torques*. It will be noticed that the fifth stanza begins with "Caeawg," and ends with "Hyvaidd Hir" as its hero.—(E.) "Caeawg" is an adjective, formed from "cae," an enclosure, a necklace, a wreath. It

may therefore mean the man of the enclosure, in contrast to "Mynyddawg," the man of the mountains.—(S.)

Line 2.—'Diffun;' various explanations of this word have been suggested, but few of them are satisfactory. I translate it quite literally, taking it to be compounded of the privative prefix "di" and "ffun," breath. The hero being represented as standing "breathless" in the presence of a lady may be intended to show that, bold and courageous as he was in the face of the enemy, he was gentle even to diffidence in the social circle; and this contrast between the warrior in the field and in the hall is in several instances brought under our notice in this poem.

As "ffun" bears also the signification of a *bundle*, as in the following line of Bedo Brwynllys—

"A phan oedd ym ffunoedd yd,"—

Mr. Williams ab Ithel translates "diffun" by "troops unattended." But I am not aware that "ffun" (allied to the Latin *funis*) is ever used for a band or troop. Zeuss, fancying that "diffun" is derived from "pun," a word used by Llywarch Hen in the sense of *equal or equivalent*, renders the passage as follows:—

Caeuac antecessor ubicunque veniebat
Partem a femina principe muli tenebat.

(*Celt. Gram.* 952.)

The Rev. Evan Evans, who translates portions of the Gododin in his *De Bardis Dissertatio*, leaves this part of the stanza blank, being evidently unable to satisfy himself as to the meaning. The Rev. T. Price's rendering, though not quite literal, seems to come pretty near the sense intended—

"Honourably in the presence of the maiden he distributed
the mead."—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—'Kynnivyat' (from "cynniv," *conflict*), one accustomed to the conflict. Zeuss, who, contrary to the MSS., writes the word "cynnyviat," and translates it "condomitor," as if derived from "dov" or "dovi;" but the root is obviously "gniv," *tot, conflict*, a word of comparatively common occurrence in our ancient

writers. Cyndelw applies "cynnivial" as well as "cynnivwr" to the Lord Rhys:—

"*Cynnivwr* cynniv nid diover,
Cynnivyad cynneddv Aleccander."

Llywarch ab Llewelyn calls Meredydd ab Cynan

"Mur graid *cynnivaiad* Cynan;"

And Gruffyd ab Cynan

"Mab mad *cynnivaiad* Cynan."—(E.)

Line 2.—'Ebyr,' the places where rivers enter the sea.—(E.)

Line 6.—'Manawyf,' according to Dr. W. O. Pughe, means, "the staff of a banner or standard." Accordingly, he translates this passage thus:—

"There was a confident impelling forward of the *staff* of the variegated standard."

Zeuss regards it as a verb formed from "ban," high; and Ab Ithel adopts it as the name of a person. The probability, however, is, that it is the name of the *place* where the "broitholl" or battle occurred.—(E.) It is another form of Manau, and is, no doubt, the Cath Manand of Tighernac, and the Bellum contra Euboniam of the old Welsh Chronicle, fought by Aodan in 583.—(S.)

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—For 'godiwawr,' we should, with several of the copies, probably read "godrwyawr," from "godrwy," a *wroath* or *chain*.—(E.)

Line 10.—'Hyfaidd hir.' No other name is mentioned in connection with the epithet Caeawg, and I believe it applies to 'Hyfaidd hir' throughout.—(S.)

STANZA V.

Line 1.—'Men went to Gododin.' This and the next stanza describe the Bedin Gododin marching to battle.—(S.)

Line 4.—'Bedgad.' The same as Bedeat, or Bathcat, now Bath.

gate. The heroes are often described as "son of" the place of their birth.—(S.)

STANZA VI.

Line 5.—'Ket etwynt e lanneu e benydyaw' is generally rendered "They should have gone to churches to do penance;" but the original can hardly be made to bear such a meaning. "Ket" (= cyd) as an adverbial particle, signifies *though, since, seeing that, because that, forasmuch, while*, and has no negative force whatever. Compare Stanza 44, line 1. What the poet seems to imply is, that *though* they went to churches to do penance, they did not escape the inevitable fate of death; in other words, their having done penance did not avail them in the day of battle, since they entered the field in a state of intoxication.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 1.—'Gwanar.' Dr. Pughe, in his *Welsh Dictionary*, as is often the case with that elaborate work, gives us two different renderings of this line, neither of which seems to supply the true meaning. Thus, *s. v.* "Gwanar," the translation is:—

"Heroes went to Gododin, a laughing course."

But, *s. v.* "Diachar," the couplet is rendered in this manner:—

"To Gododin warriors hied; the leader
Smiles at the uplifting of his jewel
By the host of terrific toil."—(E.)

Line 2.—'Em bedin,' rendered "jewelled army" in Ab Ithel's translation, is nothing more than *ym mydden*, in, or "on the army," the preposition *yn* here changing into *ym* before a labial.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

In this and the six following stanzas, the forces on the side of the Britons are described as marching to Catraeth.—(S.)

STANZA IX.

Line 6.—'Dilyw' I take to be "diliw," a phantom; but it may be "diluw," deluge, as understood by the Rev. G. Evans, who renders the line:—

"Acque ac diluvium omnes una strage prostrarem."—(E.)

STANZA X.

Line 4.—' *Gwynnodi*,' from " *gwynnod*," a white mark, a butt.

Line 6.—' *Mwynnawr*,' of great courtesy or kindness, courteous.
—(E) The three hundred mentioned in this and the 8th stanza were the retinue of Mynyddawg.—(S.)

STANZA XI.

Line 5.—' *Phurawr*.' The Book of Aneurin has " *phurawr* ;" but as " *pluawr*," *plumes*, which is the reading of some copies, appears to make better sense, I adopt it. " *Pluawr*," in connection with military matters, occurs also in another writer contemporary with Aneurin :—

" Gwedy meirch hywedd, a chochwedd ddilled
A phluawr melyn
Main vy nghoes, ried oes ym dremyn."

Llywarch Hen.

" *Coch*," in the same line, should apparently be " *cochad* ;" for " *na phurawr*" (or *phluawr*) implies that a comparison is intended.
—(E)

STANZA XII.

Line 4.—' *Bedydd*.' *Baptism* is constantly used by the early bards synonymously with Christianity.—(E)

STANZA XIII.

This stanza describes a single hero going to Catraeth, and names him Tudvwch Hir.—(S.)

Line 2.—' *Ne*' (= *neu*, *noud*, or *neus*) is probably here to be taken in an affirmative sense, as we are repeatedly told in other parts of the poem that all the warriors who went to Catraeth had partaken too freely of mead and wine before entering the field.—(E)

Line 3.—The meaning apparently is, that he was unlucky on this occasion, though his previous career had been remarkably fortunate.—(E)

Line 9.—' *Eidyn ygor*.' The fort of Eiddyn or Caredin on the Firth of Forth, where the Roman wall terminated.—(S.)

Line 11.—Some suppose that the word '*sch,*' here translated *near*, is equivalent to the Greek *εκ* or Latin *ex*, and accordingly translate the passage—

"Tudwlich Hir deprived of his lands and towns."

But it is more probable that it is simply a mutation of "*sch,*" *near, close by*, as "*sch eilaw,*" *by his hand*. Similar mutations are by no means uncommon in the productions of the early bards. Dr. Pughe's translation of the passage is curious :—

"Tudwlich the Tall, a spot of earth reduces him to corruption."—(E.)

Line 13.—'*En wrvyd.*' It is not very easy to ascertain the right reading here. Some of the copies read "*yn wr rhydd*" and others "*yn wrvyd.*" I regard "*wrvyd*" as equivalent to "*orvydd.*" from "*gorvod,*" to *conquer, subdue, or overpower.*—(E.)

STANZA XV.

Line 4.—'*Meibyon Godebawc*' were the descendants of Coel Godebawc or Coel Hen, who formed the main portion of the Men of the North.—(S.) '*Enwir.*' Though the prefix *en* has generally an intensive force, we find "*enwir*" very commonly used by our older writers, and even in the Welsh translation of the Bible, in a negative sense, convertibly with "*anwir,*" of which in this case it must be considered a mutation. But as the sons of Godebog appear to be represented here as fighting on the side of the Britons, we may assume that the epithet is intended to be taken in its proper and honourable acceptation. "*Enwir*" occurs again in the 62d stanza, where its relation to "*cywir,*" *true, right, faithful*, is clearly indicated.—(E.)

STANZA XVI.

Line 2.—'*Bludus*' appears to be a proper name, probably of a river. A similar word occurs in an early poem attributed to Meigant :—

"*Phode y danav hyd ym mhen vy nglun.*"

Ab Ithel affirms that "it is certain that Meigant uses the word" in the sense of *blood*, and conformably to this view he thus translates the passage—

"Under me was *blood* to the top of my knee."

But to me this does not seem so clear, as a person may be knee-deep in water as well as in blood.—(E.)

Line 9.—That is, in the number of the enemy.—(E.)

STANZA XVII.

Line 14.—'Arwed.' The rhyme, supposing the stanza to be complete, would, instead of "arwed," require "aruel" (arvel), the form found in several copies.—(E.)

Line 20.—"No shield was unexpanded" is Ab Ithel's version. Dr. Pughe's is as follows:—

"There was not the want of forwardness of shield."

One copy, instead of "diryf" has "eiryf" (= eiriv) number:—

"There were shields without number."—(E.)

Line 28.—For 'ereisc' we should in all probability read "vras," to suit the rhyme. Both words as used here are nearly synonymous.—(E.)

STANZA XVIII.

Line 3.—'Pymwnt' = pumwnt, pum mwnt. "Mwnt," used in a strictly numerical sense, stands for one hundred thousand; but here, as elsewhere in this poem, it seems to be employed in a general sense to signify a large number.—(E.)

Line 5.—Ab Ithel translates this line—"three hundred knights of battle;" but there is no *hundred* in the original. "Tri si chatvarchawc." "Si" = sy, sydd, *is, there is.*—(E.)

Line 3.—'Tri eur deyrn dorchauc' = three golden kings wearing a wreath; a sort of tmesis for "tri theyrn eurdorchawc," *three golden-wreathed kings.*—(E.)

Line 14.—'Llew,' a lion, is possibly a clerical error for "llewod," *lions.* The line as it now stands is a syllable too short for the metre, and the verb ("ledyut") being in the plural, requires a plural noun for its subject. But supposing "llew" to be the right reading, the line might be rendered—

"Like a lion they would kill dead as lead."—(E.)

Line 1.—'Deivyr diuerogyon' is rendered by Davies "the men who dropped into Deira;" and by Ab Ithel, "the men who dropped from Deira;" both apparently forgetting that "diveru" (now generally written "dyveru"), unlike the English *to drop*, is never used but in its proper physical sense, and that it invariably refers to some liquid. Even if men actually *dropped* from the region of the clouds, no Welshman would ever employ "dyveru" to describe that act.

"Deivyr," besides being the name of the district called *Deira*, forms also the irregular plural of "dwvr," *water*; so "deivyr diuerogyon" may mean *distillers of waters*. "Deivr" for "dyvroedd," is very frequently met with both in old and comparatively modern writers. With "deivyr diuerogyon" of the Gododin, compare "Gwydyl diefyl diuerogyon" and "Gwydyl kyl diuerogyon" of the Book of Taliessin.—(E.)

STANZA XIX.

Line 1.—'E Mordei' = ym Mordai, in Mordai.—(E.)

Line 14.—'Athrwyys ac affrei.' The meaning here is by no means obvious. The version adopted is partly that of my predecessors, which is based on readings different from what we find in the Book of Aneurin.—(E.)

STANZA XX.

Line 2.—The meaning of "*fawt ut*" is doubtful; but taking it as equivalent to "*fawd hud*," the import would be that the fact to which the bard alludes was the necessary consequence of giving way to the allurements of mead and wine.—(E.)

Line 3.—'Colwedd' is to all appearance a proper name. The various readings of the word show that the ancient transcribers were much puzzled by it.—(E.)

Line 6.—This line in Gorchan Maelderw (p. 100) stands thus—

"Present kyadraud oed breichyaul glut;"

which Dr. Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v.* "Breichiauwl") translates—

"Present, ere he spoke, was carried with the arms."—(E.)

STANZA XXI.

Line 1.—The stanzas opening '*Men went to Cntraeth*' seem to

indicate different events in the war, and the fate of different portions of the combatants. This stanza commemorates a body consisting of 363 heroes, who were different from the 300 who formed the retinue of Mynyddawg.—(S.)

Line 6.—‘*O wrhydri fosaot,*’ Ab Ithel converts into, “by valour from the funeral fosse;” but the import seems to be that given by Evans (*De Bard. Diss.* p. 73):—

“Non evasere nisi tres, qui sibi gladiis viam muniebant.”—(E.)

Line 8.—‘*Om gwaelfeu,*’ must mean either “from the spilling of my blood,” or “from my spilling of blood;” and the passage cannot be rendered, as Ab Ithel does, “from the spilling of blood,” in a general sense. Davies is here more correct: “through my streams of blood.”—(E.)

STANZA XXII.

Line 2.—‘*Gwyn Dragon*’ must have been a Saxon commander.—(S.)

Line 5.—‘*Aelawd*’ is a *limb* or *member*; but it is here translated *hearth*, on the supposition that the word is used in this place in the sense of “*aelwyd*,” the term now in common use for *hearth* or *fireside*. Davies translates the line thus—

“Base is he in the field, who is base to his own relatives.”

And Ab Ithel—

“He crept into the martial field, he crept into our families.”

It is hardly necessary to add that “*aelawd*” signifies neither “*relatives*” nor “*families*.”—(E.)

Line 7.—‘*Llwyen.*’ The form of this name in *Gorchan Maelderw* is “*Llif*.”—(E.)

STANZA XXIII.

Line 7.—‘*Hoewgir*’ in the *Book of Aneurin*; but the *Myvyrian copy* has “*Hoewgi*;” and the rhyme shows that this must be the correct reading.—(E.)

STANZA XXIV.

Line 1.—Unless ‘*adan,*’ which meant a *wing*, be a proper name in this place, it is difficult to make sense of the passage. We find

further on in the poem (st. 86 and 92) mention made of a person bearing this name.—(E.)

Line 2.—' *Orwydan*' (= *gorwyddan*) appears to be a diminutive of "gorwyd," a *war-horse*.

Ab Ithel finds in this word the name of *Pryduen*, King Arthur's shield; but the copy from which we translate has not the slightest allusion to anything of the kind, nor does the name occur in any of the various readings in Ab Ithel's edition, the nearest approach to it being "prwydan," or "prydan." The name *pryduen*, as applied to Arthur's shield, it is almost superfluous to add, is a creation of mediæval romance.

The opening lines of this stanza, according to the *Myvyrian* text, are thus versified by Dr. Owen Pughe (*s. v.* "Talfrith") :—

" His painted front on ample shoulders soars,
Which marks the hero, swifter in his course
Than Prwydan, when the sound of war he hears,
And sees the thick incessant gleam of spears."—(E.)

Line 4.—More literally, "there was sun," which Davies amplifies into "the rays of the blazing sun."—(E.)

Line 12.—' *Eleirch*,' probably an error of some scribe for "efeirch = ei veirch, *his horses* ; but it should be noticed that all the copies read "eleirch," and that it is not unlikely that a sort of alliteration may be intended between this word and "olo" in the same line.—(E.)

STANZA XXV.

Line 1.—' *Camb*' = *camm* = *cam*, *crooked, bent ; wrong, false*. The form "camb" will be recognised in *Morecambe, Cambodunum*, and other ancient names. See Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.* 75, 96, 325.—(E.)

STANZA XXVI.

Line 5.—That is, probably, to bring slaughter on the enemy, and support to his countrymen.—(E.)

Line 8.—' *Meinnyell*,' a word which I have not met with elsewhere, may be from "main," the plural of "maen," *a stone* ; or from "main," *slender, small, narrow*.—(E.)

STANZA XXVII.

Line 7.—The achievements of his sword were talked of and admired by mothers.—(E.)

STANZA XXX.

Line 1.—‘*Gwrien.*’ It is doubtful what name is here intended. Our text has “vrun;” and other copies exhibit the following readings:—“Fron,” “unun,” “uron,” and “vrun” *vel* “uryen.” It is pretty evident that a person is intended, not “bryn,” a hill, as some are disposed to translate it. A monosyllable, it may be added, will not suit the metro.—(E.)

STANZA XXXI.

This stanza begins “Men marched with speed,” and describes the fate of the retinue of Mynyddawg, which consisted of 300 men, of whom not one returned.—(S.)

STANZA XXXIV.

Line 8.—‘*Wit uap Peithan.*’—Gwit or Gwid is obviously a Pictish name, and the Picts are called Poithwyr in one of the most authentic poems in the Book of Taliesin. Three sons of Wid were kings of the Picts from A.D. 631 to 653.—(S.)

STANZA XXXV.

Line 1.—‘*Ansonawc*’ (from “anvon,” *to scout*), so full of persons *scout* thither from different places to take part in the conflict.—(E.)

STANZA XXXVII.

Line 5.—I consider ‘*Eithinyr*’ (the masculine form of “eithinen,” a *furze*) to be the proper name of the hero celebrated in this stanza, and “volaid” an epithet qualifying it. ‘*Molaid*’ here appears to be from “moll,” *to praise*; but “molaid” (from “mol”) signifies also, *spotted, dappled*; and in this latter sense the word appears to be used by Llywarch ab Llewelyn in the following passage:—

“Meirch
Ymbole lliw ceinwiw can ryvygaid dyn;
Yn velyn, yn volaid.”

In support of the supposition that “Eithinyr” is a proper name, it

may be remarked that this is not the only name of the kind taken from botanical nomenclature. Compare *Collen, Onen Greg Ysbyddaden, Bencawr*, etc.—(E.)

STANZA XXXIX.

Line 1.—'Nar,' which signifies a *dwarf* or *pigmy*, may be a proper name, for we find "Noddig Nar" introduced in a subsequent stanza.—(E.)

STANZA XL.

Line 4.—'Wyr' (= wyr) means *grandson*; and "wyr," the plural of "gwr," signifies *men*. If the bard intended "wyr" to rhyme with "eryr," in accordance with what we find in some of the other lines, the latter form must be the correct one.—(E.)

Line 9.—'Hen,' the quantity of which is long, can hardly be the correct reading in this place. I conjecture that the original form of "am hen" was "ymben" or "unben," a *chieftain, monarch*, or *sovereign*, which latter occurs in the following stanza:—"Rac tryehant unben."—(E.)

Line 11.—'Ddeudc' (= ddeuddeg). This line occurs at the end of stanzas 93 and 94, with "deheucoc," a *sigh*, substituted for "ddeudc," *twelve*. Which is the correct reading, if either, I will not undertake to decide; but it is pretty evident that "ddeudc" and "deheucoc" are intended for one and the same word.—(E.)

STANZA XLI.

Line 1.—This is identical, to the very letter, with the opening line of the preceding stanza. There is, therefore, no ground for translating, as Ab Ithel does, the one "the most learned *man*," and the other, "the most learned *woman*."—(E.)

Line 5.—The hero alluded to had probably had some adventure with a wolf. This couplet, with some variations, occurs again in the last stanza.—(E.)

STANZA XLV.

Line 4.—'A dan droet ronin.' "Gronyn," literally a *grain* or

particle, signifies also a *while* or *short space*. Should we take the word in its primary acceptation, the line might be rendered—

“ Under foot there is grain ” (or gravel).

Ab Ithel gives us a somewhat strange translation of this passage—

“ This particle shall go under foot ; ”

and illustrates it by this quotation :—

“ Nid a gwaew yn ronyn ; ”

of which he gives a still stranger translation—

“ Pain will not become a particle.”

This adage will be found in the collection of Welsh proverbs printed in the third volume of the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, and the meaning is intelligible enough : “ A lance will not go into a particle,” implying that the smaller of two objects cannot contain the larger.—(E.)

Line 6.—This line is evidently imperfect. Of ‘*bundat*’ I know not the meaning, having never met with the word except in this passage. Ab Ithel says, as if the matter admitted of no doubt, that it is from “*pwn*,” a *load*. I am inclined to think that the first syllable “*bun*,” may be allied to “*mun*,” a *hand*; and it is not at all improbable that the bard’s *hands*, as well as his legs or knees, were confined, and that that is the particular part of his person that is here intended. Of course the translation of such a line can only be conjectural.—(E.)

STANZA XLVII.

Line 7.—‘*Vythmeirch*’ = *myth* = *veirch*, *meirch mwth* or *mythion*, *fleet horses*.—(E.)

STANZA XLVIII.

Line 10.—‘*Wyt yn dywcon*’ is not very intelligible. The whole stanza is confessedly difficult, and in many places probably corrupt.—(E.)

STANZA LI.

Line 2.—‘*Heli brateon*.’ For “*heli*,” *brise*, I read “*heb*,”

without; the similarity of the words being sufficient to account for the supposed error.—(E.)

STANZA LII.

Line 2.—The ridges of Drum Esydy may refer to the Kilsyth hills; the old form of the word was Kilvosyth.—(S.)

STANZA LVIII.

Ab Ithel very appropriately remarks that the first lines of this stanza may be translated in divers ways. A similar remark might apply to the whole of the stanza, and indeed to several other stanzas in the poem.—(E.)

Line 6.—'Buddugro' is stated by Dr. Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v.*) to mean—"the impeller, or hastener to victory; the demon of war;" and he adduces the following couplet from Marwnad Corro vab Dairy, a poem ascribed to Taliessin, in support of his explanation:—

"Tra vu buddugro vore ddygrawr,
Chwedlan am gwyddir owir hyd lawr."

"While the demon of war was in the morning heaping carnage,
Rumours fell to me down from the air."

Dr. Fr. Carl Meyer (*Die noch Lebenden Keltischen Völkerschaften*, p. 45) sees in "Buddugro" the name of a goddess, and gives "*Schlachtgeschrei*" (war-cry) as its German equivalent.—(E.)

Line 10.—'Heit' = haid, *swarm*. If "haidd," *barley*, were intended, as some suppose, the form probably would be "heid."—(E.)

Line 17.—They had been awake, drinking mead and wine, the night before the battle, when they ought to have been asleep; and now the bereaved mother of Rheiddun is, in consequence, sleepless from sorrow for the fall of her son.—(E.)

STANZA LX.

Line 4.—'Mal,' which probably is the right reading, anything ground, meal.—(E.)

STANZA LXI.

Line 2.—'E hu,' most likely, stands for echu = echw, a horse.—(E.)

STANZA LXII.

Line 1.—‘*Angor*’ means an anchor. It is here taken as a proper name; and “Angar,” a name found in other writers, may be but a slight variation of the same word.—(E.)

Line 13.—See stanza xv.—(E.)

STANZA LXIII.

Line 4.—That is, the courage inspired by intoxicating drink.—(E.)

Line 6.—‘*Cibno*’ is said to signify a cup, but here it has the appearance of a proper name.—(E.)

STANZA LXIV.

Line 2.—‘*Aeron*.’ Other MSS. read ‘*Auon*.’ The Avon, which falls into the Firth of Forth, near Careden, is the river probably meant, and the name “Aeron” seems preserved in the *Iron-gath* hills, past which it flows.—(S.)

STANZA LXVI.

Line 4.—That is, as it would appear, he spared none of these things, if by means of them he could procure a minstrel.—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 3.—‘*Gwahanhon*’ occurs in the 73d stanza. Davies and Ab Ithel translate it as an appellative.—(E.)

STANZA LXVIII.

Line 1.—It is not quite clear whether “*Nyved*” in this passage is a common or a proper noun. Dr. Pughe renders it “sanctity;” Davies, “holy ones;” and Ab Ithel, “holy one.” I prefer leaving it in its original form.—(E.)

STANZA LXX.

Line 7.—‘*Dynin*’ = *dynyn*, a little man.—(E.)

STANZA LXXI.

Line 2.—‘*Kywyt*’ = *cywydd* (from *cy* and *gwydd*) may perhaps signify a collection of trees, or grove, as well as a song; and

this view seems to receive some support from the next line—"E lad ar *gagen*"—unless the latter stands here for "gagen," a *clef* or *breach*. But we are not justified in taking "cangen" in the third line, as Ab Ithel does, to signify a *breach*, and in the fifth to mean a *branch*, the word being precisely the same in both places.—(E)

STANZA LXXII.

Line 2.—'Reapers,' warriors that carry all before them. See stanza lxiv.—(E)

Line 4.—Alluding to the chief or leader mentioned in the first line.—(E)

STANZA LXXIII.

Line 1.—'Dina,' apparently an error for "diva," to *destroy*.—(E)

STANZA LXIV.

Line 1.—For 'agerw,' *vapour*, I read "agarw" (from "garw"), *rough, harsh, severe*. If "agerw" be the right reading, it may still be a modification of "agarw."—(E)

Line 10.—'Sychyn' (diminutive of "swch), a *small ploughshare*; here possibly the iron head of some weapon resembling a ploughshare.—(E)

STANZA LXXV.

Line 3.—'Dinus.' I cannot understand how "dinus" can be a compound of "din" and "ysu," as stated by Ab Ithel. If not a proper name, it may be an epithet derived from "din," a *fort*. In that case "bedin ditys" would mean the army of a fort or city.—(E)

STANZA LXXVI.

Line 9.—'Aryf' in ancient writings constantly stands for "arv," a *weapon*, and not for "arav," *slow*, the sense in which Davies and Ab Ithel seem to understand it in this passage. For the oddity of the expression here employed, Aneurin, not his translator, must be held responsible. "Aryf" may be used for the person that bore it.—(E)

STANZA LXXVII.

Line 4.—Being somewhat doubtful as to the import of "preig-

lyn," I follow my predecessors in translating it *crozier*. The probability is, however, that "preiglyn" is a corruption of "periglyn" (= peryglynt, from "peryglin," to *endanger*); and, if this view be correct, the line might be translated thus:—

"His heavy shafts endangered the priest's head."—(E.)

STANZA LXXVIII.

Line 6.—This line—

"A phenn dyvynwal a breych brein ac cnoyn,"

is generally translated in the same way as the last line of stanza lxxxix.

"A phenn dynynwal vrych brein ac knoyn"—

"And the head of Dyvynwal Vrych, ravens devoured it."

But the two lines are not identical, and this difference exists not only in the Book of Aneurin, but in all the other copies except the transcript of the Rev. Evan Evans, made about a century ago.—(E.)

STANZA LXXXIX.

Line 8.—'Kenhan' is probably a mistake of some early transcriber for "kenhaw" = ceneu, cenaw, a *whelp*. Some copies read "Cynon."—(E.)

STANZA LXXXII.

Line 8.—The readings of this line vary considerably, but none of them gives us much assistance to arrive at the meaning. For "llew" I read "llain" with the Myvyrian and three other copies; and by "gwelir" I understand "gwyilir" (from "gwylio," to *watch*). But should we adopt "llew," the reading found in the Book of Aneurin, the passage might be rendered in this way:—

"The utterance of the lion was carefully watched."—(E.)

STANZA LXXXIV.

Line 2.—'Ffun' = bun, a *woman, a maid, a fair one*. Some take this word to stand for "ffun," which does not appear probable. See note on "ffun" in stanza ii. The multitude of cares ("lliaws pryder"), of which the poet here complains, seems to have been caused by his anxiety on account of a certain maid, as well as on account of the army.—(E.)

Line 8.—'Kelloic' (= cellaig or cyllaig), the dweller in the

celli or grove, is one of the old Welsh names for the stag; and "kelleic ffaw" might here be translated "illustrious stag." The name appears to be applied to the leader of the Argoedwya.—(E)

STANZA LXXXVI.

Line 4.—See stanza xcii.

Line 6.—'Gelwdeint' is evidently the same with "gwelydeint" of the 92d stanza; but which is the more correct reading it is not easy to decide.—(E)

Line 15.—The words employed in this line are intelligible enough; but what the bard intended to predicate of the "damsel, and maid, and hero," it is difficult to conjecture. Ab Ithel thus renders the passage:—

"Even he, who was like a dame, a virgin, and a hero."

That is, according to him, "in domestic life he was as refined as a lady, modest as a virgin, whilst in war he was brave and high-minded." This may be all true, but the poet does not say so. The meaning may be that the lady, the servant-maid (for "morwyn" has that import), and the hero, all shared the same fate.—(E)

STANZA LXXXVII.

The bard, in this stanza, which affords an apt illustration of the bathos, appears to be deploring the degeneracy of the days of the son compared with those of the father.—(E)

Line 3.—'Chwit' is one of the Welsh words for a *whistle*; and "chwit chwit" is commonly used to imitate a person whistling or calling on dogs.—(E)

Line 16.—'Llewyn a llwyrcin.' It is difficult to ascertain the particular animals which these words respectively represent. The former might denote a young lion, a white lion, or any beast in general to whose eating faculties the word *llewa* would be applicable. The latter might signify any animal whose haunts were the elm-forests, or whose property was to *llwyn*, or to lick, as does a dog. The fox being named *llwynog*, from *llwyn*, a forest (a grove or bush), and the forests in the north being chiefly of elm, it is not unlikely but that the said animal was frequently called *llwyrcin* in that part.

of the country when the bard wrote, though it is not known now by that name. It is remarkable that both terms also signify certain kinds of wood ; the former the herb orach, the latter the elm.—*J. W. ab Ithel.*

In addition, it may be remarked that "llewa" is applicable to any animal, the word signifying simply *to eat, devour, or consume* ; and we find it employed even in reference to drinking :—

"Llewais wirawd,
Gwin, a bragawd."

Taliesin.

As regards the "llwyvain," it is evident that it cannot by any legitimate process be deduced from *Uyvu*. Were it not that "gwyteuch" occurs in a preceding line in connection with "ywroh" and "hyd," we might infer that that word, as well as "llewyn" and "llwyein," represented the name of some celebrated hunting-grounds.—(E.)

STANZA LXXXVIII.

Line 7.—'Gwair Hir' here may be a proper name. Taking it as such, we might render the line thus—

"Before Gwair Hir was covered under the soil."—(E.)

Line 8.—'Fyrcvurh.' Ab Ithel, unsupported by a single MS., reads "Morarch," apparently for no other reason than that the name "Morarch" occurs in some of the later barda.—(E.)

STANZA LXXXIX.

Line 1.—This line may be rendered also :—

"I saw the men who with the dawn dug the deep pit ;"

Or,

"I saw at dawn a great breach made in the wall at Adoyn ;"

Or,

"I saw the men who had made a great breach, approaching with the dawn."—(E.)

STANZA XC.

Line 2.—'En emwyd' is perhaps a corruption of "er enwyd" (= yr enwyd). If "en emwyd" be the correct reading, the passage appears inexplicable, unless we take "emwyd" as the name of a place.—(E.)

STANZA XCI.

Line 1.—Such is Ab Ithel's version. "Gardith tith ragon" is to me unintelligible. The passage is in all probability corrupt, as appears to be the case with the greater part of what follows to the end of the poem.—(E.)

STANZA XCII.

Line 4.—'Cas ohir.' This expression Ab Ithel converts into a proper name, "Caso Hir," but none of the copies present that form. This stanza, which is a repetition of the 86th, appears to be made of different fragments. The difference in many of the forms which evidently stand for one and the same word shows that the text is in a very corrupt state.—(E.)

STANZA XCIII.

Line 1.—Compare stanzas xl. xli. and xciv.

Line 3.—That is, supposing "plec hen" to stand for "plygain."—(E.)

Line 5.—'Urag' = "gwrug" or "gwyrag," a bow. "Hancai" = "angai," from "angu" or "engu," to loosen, to set free or at large.—(E.)

Line 6.—'Gwoyr,' which, as an appellative, signifies men (*Lat. viri*), I leave untranslated, having an impression that, like "Gynt" in the following stanza, it is a proper name, though I am not able to say to what people it may refer. 'Prydein' in this place must be equivalent to Pryden = Prydyn, here probably the inhabitants of Scotland, or of a part of it, though the term is generally applied to the country rather than to the people.—(E.)

Line 7.—The 'kelein' (colain) referred to was perhaps killed by mischance. For 'rein' some copies have "vein" (= main), a much preferable reading.—(E.)

STANZA XCIV.

Line 8.—This couplet, with some variations, occurs in the 41st stanza.—(E.)

Line 9.—This line appears to have no connection with the preceding portion of the stanza, and it is evident that it does not belong to this place.—(E)

POEM II.

GORCHAN TUDWYLCH.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 410. Text, Vol. ii. p. 93.

Gorchan (from the intensive prefix *gor*, and *can*, a piece of poetry, a song, or poem) has generally been translated *incantation*; but apparently without sufficient reason; for the word does not necessarily nor primarily convey that meaning. The term is of frequent occurrence in Welsh prosody, in which it signifies, as correctly explained by Pughe, "the canon, or fundamental part of song;" that is, one of the primary or principal metres, as distinguished from the secondaries or derivatives, which are called *allawiaid*. The following passage from *Cyrrinach y Boirdd*, p. 72, exemplifies this usage of the word:—

Yr allawiaid a ddawant oll o golofnau *Naw Gorchan*; ag am hynny y gelwir y *gorchanau* ynddyledogion gogyfurdd; am fod yr *allawiaid* fal gwaision dyled iddynt.

"The derivatives all come from the verses of the nine *canons*; and therefore the *canons* are called superiors *canonau* in rank, on account of the derivatives being like servants dependent upon them."

The reason why these compositions were termed *gorchanau* was not because they were supposed to contain any incantation or enchantment, but because they were considered to be a species of poetry of the highest order, as may be inferred from the argument prefixed to *Gorchan Maelderw*.

Gwarchan is merely a different orthography of *gorchan*, and both forms are used indiscriminately.

As far as I am able to understand these ancient and very difficult documents, there is nothing in them that would justify their being called *Incantations*, in the usual meaning of that term. With the exception of *Gorchan Adebou*, they appear to be much on the

same subject as the *Gododin*, and are probably no more than fragments of that work; for there are not wanting indications that that poem, as it has come down to us, is far from complete; and the fragmentary character of these gorchanau must, it is presumed, strike every reader. It is possible, also, that fragments of some other early poems may have become mixed up with them.

Tudvwlech, the hero who forms the subject of this gorchan, is in the *Gododin* called "Tudvwlech Hir," or the Tall. He is also celebrated in Gorchan Maelderw. He is mentioned nowhere except in these early poems.—(E.)

POEM III.

GORCHAN ADEBON.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 522. Text, Vol. ii. p. 94.

This gorchan consists of a few proverbs, of which some may be seen in the collection in the Myvyrian. The opening ones are plain enough, but the meaning of the remaining portion is not so obvious. The metre, which consists of three lines rhyming together, would lead to the inference that some of the lines have been lost.

Adebon, whose name is prefixed to it, but who cannot be regarded in any way as its subject, appears to have been a warrior of the sixth century. He is also mentioned by Taliessin.—(E.)

Line 8.—The reading of the *Myv. Arch.* is different:—"Ny cheri y gyneuin gyvicioith"—Thou wilt not love the common mother-tongue.—(E.)

Line 9.—That is, an effeminate person (*mwythwas, anwythwas, or gwaw mwythan*) delights in dainties and voluptuous pleasures, rather than in horses (*cmys*) and manly achievements.—(E.)

Line 11.—For 'collit,' we should possibly read "colit"—*coledd*, to cultivate or cherish—"Cultivate peace at home."—(E.)

Line 14.—The signification of this line is not very intelligible, especially as we are not certain whether we should take "medal" in its usual meaning of—"a reaping, a company of reapers," which

has been assumed in the translation ; or read " methes," " a foil, or defeat ; an embarrassment or perplexity." In the latter case, the passage might be rendered, " High stones are barriers to the foe." Llywarch Hen had a son whose name was *Medel*, and who is mentioned by the venerable bard in the "Elegy on his Old Age" (p. 266):—

" Maen a ma'lawe a *medel*
Dewrwy'r di ysic vioder :
Selyf heilin llaw'r lliwer."

Should the allusion be to that hero, the meaning would be, " Like a high rock (a 'Stonewall') was Medel to his foes."

Dr. Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v.* "Dywonu"), taking *Maen* ("Mein") as a personal name, gives the following version of the concluding couplet:—

"Maen, his slain heap of foes is high ; he smiles on the incantation of Adebou."—(E.)

Line 15.—'Dyben' (= end, or conclusion), is here conjecturally substituted for "dy ven" of the *Book of Aneurin*, and "dyuen" of the *Mys. Arch.*, under the impression that such was the original reading. The substitution of *v* or *u* for *b* having occurred through the inadvertence of some early scribe, the meaning of the last line was overlooked, and another line of similar was added to show the conclusion of the piece. The signification, according to the received reading, is given in the extract from Pughe's *Dictionary* in the preceding note.—(E.)

POEM IV.

GORCHAN CYNVELYN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 412. Text, Vol. ii. p. 94.

That the allusion here is to the romantic story of *Twrch Trwyth*, which constitutes the principal portion of the *Mabinogi* of *Kilhwch and Olwen*, there can scarcely be a doubt. This story in the original Welsh, with an English translation and highly interesting notes, will be found in the second volume of *Lady Charlotte Guest's Mabinogion*. This curious tale, *Lady Guest* remarks, "appears to be purely British. The characters and events which it celebrates

are altogether of native origin, nor has any parallel or counterpart been discovered in any other language. It abounds in allusions to traditions of personages and incidents belonging to a remote period; and though it is true that some few of these have now become obscure or unintelligible, yet many are, even to the present day, current in the principality. Of a much greater number, though all distinct recollection has ceased to exist, yet the frequent references made to them in Bardic and other remains, prove that, to our ancestors at least, they were well known; and so numerous are the instances we meet with of this class, that we may safely infer that all the allusions this *Mabinogi* contains were generally familiar to those for whom it was designed."—*Mabinogion*, ii. 319.—(E.)

Line 3.—More literally, "If I were to poetise, if I were to sing, my superior lay would cause luxuriant buds to spring up."—(E.)

Line 4.—The name is sometimes written *Terc Trwyd*, or the Bursting Boar, as may be seen in the following instances taken from two of the most eminent bards of their day:—

"Keffid eu ceinllith kwn kunllwyd
Keffynt veryon vorenwyd
Keffitor ymdwr am *drwyd*—heuelyt,
Terc teryt y ar vwyd.

Cynddelw: Myv. Arch. i. 261.

"Y tro a aeth ir *Terc Trwyd*,
I Ddavydd a addevwyd."

L. G. Cothi.

With *Trwyth* or *Trwyd* compare the Irish *triath*, a hog.—(E.)

Line 5.—For *trychinfwrth* (which I take to be from *trycku*, to cut, lop, or mangle, and *burthio* (*burth*), to thrust or repel), the Rev. Edward Davies (*Mythology*, p. 618) reads *trychinfwrch* (from *trycku*, and *fwrch*); but as he sees a close connection between this *gorchau* and the figures on the coins of Cunobelinus, this is possibly a conjectural emendation resorted to in order to make the description in the poem refer more pointedly to the figure of a horse "cut off at the haunches" as represented on these coins. *Burth*, it is observable, appears again in the composition of the word "govurthyach" a little further on in the poem.—(E.)

Line 6.—The allusion appears to be to the river Severn, in which the encounter took place between Twrch Trwyth and Arthur and his warriors, at which he lost two of the “tlysau”—the “ceinion,” or precious things, mentioned in the next line, which were the comb, scissors, and razor, which Twrch had between his ears, and for the purpose of obtaining which the hunt was undertaken. The comb with which he escaped from the Severn was taken from him in Cornwall.—*Mabinogion*, ii. 314, 316.—(E)

Line 48.—The allusion to the Fort of Eiddyn in this line connects this poem with the events of the Gododin, to which the subsequent lines more or less refer.—(S.)

POEM V.

GORCHAN MAELDERW.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 414. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 97.

Line 21.—Dinas Ffaraon is the same as Dinas Emrys in Snowdown. It is a rocky detached eminence, or a small insulated hill situated in a most romantic valley in the parish of Beddgelert, Caernarvonshire.—(E.)

Line 25.—‘*Gosgordd mavr mur*,’ the great retinue of the wall. Probably the body of 900 often alluded to.—(S.)

Line 30.—The mention of Eiddyn connects this poem with the scene of the Gododin.—(S.)

Line 47.—The expression of ‘*Dremrudd*,’ in line 53, shows that this was ‘Rhun Dremrudd,’ son of Brychan.—(S.)

Line 50.—The three lines beginning

“Am rwyd am ry ystofilit”

I do not pretend to understand. The following is Davies’ rendering of the passage :—

“In the network which surrounds the sovereign, dispose thou the threads of wrath, dispose wrath in the flowing streamer. Irksome in front be the glance of the radiant presence.”—(E.)

Line 67.—Here, according to Davies, Gorchan Maelderw concludes. "What follows consists of various fragments of the Gododin and other pieces of the sixth century. In the ancient MS. from which I copy, these detached scraps are properly separated from the preceding poem and from each other by large capital initials."—*Myth.* p. 588.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Compare with the Gododin, stanza li.

STANZA VI.

Compare with the last six lines of stanza xxiii. of the Gododin.

STANZA VII.

Line 4.—This line occurs in the Gododin, stanza xx.

Lines 9 and 10.—These lines occur in the same stanza of the Gododin.

STANZA VIII.

Lines 7 and 8 occur in stanza xxii. of the Gododin.

STANZA IX.

The first two lines of this stanza occur in stanza lxii. of the Gododin.

STANZA X.

Compare the last four lines of this stanza with part of stanza lxii. of the Gododin.

STANZA XIII.

Compare this stanza with stanza xxvi. of the Gododin.

STANZA XIX.

Compare this stanza with stanza xlvi. of the Gododin.

STANZA XX.

Compare this stanza with stanza xlii. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXIV.

Compare this stanza with stanza lxviii. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXIV.

Line 1.—Compare this line with the first line of stanza xxxix. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXVII.

Compare this stanza with stanza lxx. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXVIII.

Compare this stanza with stanza lxi. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXXIV.

Compare the first five lines of this stanza with the first six lines of stanza lxxv. of the Gododin; and the last two lines of this stanza with lines 8 and 9 of the other.

STANZA XXXV.

Compare this stanza with stanza lxxiii. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXXVII.

Compare the fragment of this stanza here contained with stanza lxxvi. of the Gododin.

The lines not here noticed have no corresponding lines in the Gododin.—(S.)

The conclusion is wanting in the original, and a few of the closing lines are scarcely intelligible.—(E.)

IV.

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN.

THE MS. called the Book of Taliessin is a small quarto MS. written on vellum, in one hand throughout, of the early part of the fourteenth century, and has always been in the Hengwrt collection. It consists now of thirty-eight leaves of vellum, and at the bottom of one of the pages is the name of Robert Vychan or Vaughan, which shows that it was one of the MSS. collected by him. The outer page both at the beginning and at the end is wanting, and the MS. now begins in the middle of the poem known by the name of "Prif gyfarch Taliessin," and ends in the middle of a poem called "Darogan Katwaladyr."

One of the poems in this book mentions the Books of Bede and another the line of Anaraut, who died in A.D. 913, so that these poems cannot have been brought together into one collection till the tenth century. On the other hand, none of the poems attributed to Jonas Athraw, and none of those which refer to Henry are to be found in it.

POEM I.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 284. Text, Vol. ii. p. 108.

The Book of Taliessin being defective both at the beginning and the end, commences in the middle of a poem. It is the poem usually termed "Prif gyfarch Taliessin," and a complete copy will be found in the Red Book of Hergest, No. xxiii. p. 301, which see.

POEM II.

MARUNAT Y VIL VEIB.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 545. Text, Vol. ii. p. 109.

This poem, and the poems Nos. v. and xvii., are the only two contained in the Book of Taliessin which are of the class of religious poems, and do not contain historical allusions. The second stanza appears to be a fragment of a Latin hymn.

POEM III.

BUARCH BEIRD.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 523. Text, Vol. ii. p. 115.

This is one of a class of poems in which Taliessin, or the pseudo Taliessin, applies a number of epithets to himself. It is of no historical value, and is classed with others of the same character.

POEM IV.

ADUVYNEU TALIESSIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 550. Text, Vol. ii. p. 116.

This poem likewise contains no historical allusions. It is classed with the religious poems.

POEM V.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 552. Text, Vol. ii. p. 118.

This poem is also of a religious character.

POEM VI.

ARYMES PRYDEIN VAWR.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 436. Text, Vol. ii. p. 123.

This poem is in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* attributed to Golyddan, a bard said by the Triads to be the bard of Cadwaladr, but there is nothing in the poem itself to show that it was written by him, and it seems to be merely a conjecture arising from the frequent mention of Cadwaladr in the poem, which places it at a period subsequent to that in which Taliessin flourished. It is contained, however, in the Book of Taliessin, and belongs to a class of poems in the same book in which Cadwaladr is likewise mentioned. The opening lines are the same as those of another poem, No. xlvii.

Line 7.—'Caer Weir,' probably Durham on the Wear.

Line 9.—'Dulyn.' The Gaelic equivalent is *Dubhlinne*, or Dublin.

Line 10.—The whole Gaelic race is here comprehended under the Gael of Ireland, Anglesea, and Prydyn or Scotland.

Line 11.—'Chludwys.' The men of the Clyde, or Strathclyde Britons.

Line 15.—'Gweyr Gogled.' The Men of the North, a term used for the Cumbrian and Strathclyde Britons.

POEM VII.

ANGAR KYFYNDAWT.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 525. Text, Vol. ii. p. 129.

This poem contains no historical allusions. It is of the same class as poem No. iii.

POEM VIII.

KAT GODEU.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 276. Text, Vol. ii. p. 137.

This poem has been considered in Chapter xi. It is classed with the poems relating to the Gwyddyl of Gwydyon ap Don. They are described in lines 28 to 38 under various figures. The reference in lines 32 and 34 to a combat at the root of the tongue, and to another in the *occiput*, I cannot help suspecting refers to the most striking difference between the Cymric and Gaelic—viz. the interchange of gutturals and labials, which might be called a combat at the root of the tongue; and it is remarkable that in the *crania* found within the limits of ancient Manau there is an artificial compression in the *occiput*. Godeu was certainly the name of a district, but the word also means trees, and the subject of the poem soon passes over into a symbolical battle of trees. It

seems also to have a philological meaning, as in lines 51, 52, 53, 54—

“ The Lord answered them
Through language and elements :
Take the forms of the principal trees,
Arranging yourselves in battle-array.”

And in lines 199 and 200—

“ He will compose, he will decompose,
He will form languages.”

POEM IX.

MAB GYFREU TALIESSIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 542. Text, Vol. ii. p. 144.

This poem contains no historical allusions. It may be classed with Nos. iii. and vii.

POEM X.

DARONWY.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 269. Text, Vol. ii. p. 147.

This is a very curious poem. Daronwy belongs to the tradition of the Gwyddyl in Gwynedd. According to the pedigrees connected with them, he was the son of Brynach, or Urnach Wyddel, by Corth, daughter of Brychan, and the grandfather of Gwydyon. It is classed with poems containing allusions to the same traditions, and placed first as relating probably to the earliest events. The scene of the poem is, however, in the north.

Lines 3 and 4.—The power of Daronwy seems here compared to the billows rolling over the beach.

Line 19.—The same figure is here used. Four sovereigns, and a fifth mentioned in the two following lines, are here represented as coming over the strand. They are probably the five chiefs of the Gwyddel Ffichti mentioned in another poem (xlix.), as preceding the Norddryn in Bernicia.

Line 28.—The two dames, one single and the other a widow, surely refer to Monenna, who founded a church at Duneden, or Edinburgh, a place mentioned in line 51, and was accompanied by "una vidua."

Line 42. The princes from Rome were no doubt the ecclesiastics of the Christian church.

Line 43.—'Dineidyn' is Edinburgh. 'Dineiducc,' probably another name for *Magadawc* or Mugdock. These two places indicate a district between Edinburgh and Mugdock—that is, Manau.

Line 50.—'Kaer Rian'—the city of Ryan, or Loch Ryan. "Kaer Rynoc" probably refers to Sanquhar or Sonchaer, the old city, which is on the Crawick, a name formed from Caer Rawick, as Cramond is from Caeramond. These two places indicate a district between Loch Ryan and the Nith, or Galloway, and in these lines the two regions peopled by the Picts appear as the scene of Daronwy's power.

POEM XI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 337. Text, Vol. ii. p. 149.

Mr. Stephens places this poem in his first class of *Historical Poems of the Sixth Century*; but in his attempt, in an article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, to identify the places mentioned in the poem with localities in Wales, he entirely fails. They are easily found in the north.

Line 9.—'From the bush of Maw and Eiddyn.' The Moss of Maw is on the borders of the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, in the parish of Pennicuik, and Eiddyn is Edinburgh.

Line 17.—'Agathes' is probably Irongath Hill near Linlithgow. It is on the east side of the river Avon, which we learn from the Gododin was also called the Aeron, and probably appears in the first part of the name "Iron." Sir R. Sibbald, in his *History of Linlithgowshire*, says—"The tradition is current that there was a fight between the Romans and the natives under Argadus in this hill, and that it had its name from Argad." Argad was the name of a son of Llywarch Hen.

Line 19.—‘*The Region of Bretrun*’ is that part of Ayrshire where the promontory of Troon is situated.

Line 22.—‘*Aeron*’ is the Avon.

Line 23.—‘*Arddunion*’ is Ardinning, near Mugdock, in the parish of Strathblane.

Line 25.—‘*The Wood of Beid*’ is the moor at Beith in Ayrshire, where there was formerly a wood.

Line 27.—‘*Mabon*’ appears to have been a name applied to the district about Lochmaben in Dumfriesshire.

Line 29.—‘*Gwenderi*.’ There is a river which separates Cumberland and Westmorland, and another in Derbyshire, called the Winster. As this battle was against the spearmen of Lloegr, it was probably in the south.

Line 31.—‘*The Marsh of Terra*.’ The Statistical Account of Inch, in the county of Wigton, contains the following:—“What are called ‘the stepping-stones of Glenterra’ are not a little curious. About three feet deep, in a peat-moss, there is a regular file of stepping-stones extending about a quarter of a mile. These must have been placed to form a passage through a swamp previous to the growth of the peat-moss.”

There seems to be a record of the battle in “four large unpolished stones placed erect, and forming a circle. At a distance of some yards stands a single stone. They are called by the country people ‘The Standing Stones of Glenterra.’”

Line 39.—‘*Pencoet Cledyfein*.’ This seems to be the same event mentioned in poem xxxvi., line 25, as “*Kat glutvein gucith pen coet*”—the battle of Clutvein or Cledyfein, at the head of the wood. As Clut is the Clyde, Clutvein is probably the Cluden, and in the parish of Holywood, on the north bank of the Cluden, where it falls into the Nith, the author of the *Statistical Account* says,—“The lower part of this parish was unquestionably at an early period a *quercetum* or oak-forest, extending most probably to Snaid, a distance of eight miles.” It was termed the Holywood, and a monastery was afterwards founded here, called “*Abbatia Sacri memoria*.”

The writer adds—"Not more than a quarter of a mile south-west of the church eleven large stones are placed in an oval form. They are situated near the lower termination of the Sacred Grove," a record of the battle at *Penceod*, the end of the wood. As the enemies are termed the Peithwyr, this name must have been applied to the Picts of Galloway.

Line 43.—'Gafraŋ' is either intended for Girvan in Ayrshire, or for the country of Gavran, father of Aedan, or Dalriada. "*Brecheinawg*" is here probably applied to the district about "Eiddyn" mentioned in the preceding line, which was inhabited by the Catbregon. The scene of the poem is thus entirely in the north.

In the Verses of the Graves, stanza vii., the grave of Gwallawg is thus mentioned:—"In Carawg the grave of Gwallawg Hir." Carawg is Carrick in Ayrshire.

POEM XII.

GLASWAWT TALIESSIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 300. Text, Vol. ii. p. 150.

The reference in line 26 to the line of Anarawd shows that this poem refers to events subsequent to Anarawd, the son of Rodi Mawr, who died in 913.

POEM XIII.

KADEIR TALIESSIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 533. Text, Vol. ii. p. 151.

This poem is of the same class with Nos. iii. and vii., and is ranged with them accordingly.

POEM XIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 274. Text, Vol. ii. p. 153.

This poem is connected by its title with the legends of the sons of Llyr, and is full of allusions to the heroes of that *Mabinogi*.

There is only one reference to a later historical event—viz. in lines 7 and 8, to the war between Brochwel of Powis and Ethelfrith, which indicates the year 613 as a date before which it cannot have been composed.

Line 12.—' *Ogyrwoen.*' See note, p. 324.

Line 33.—' *Gerddoloyon,*' for *Cerddorion*, singers or bards.

Line 34.—' *Diferogyon,*' distillers. These are the same Gwyddyl termed in the *Gododin* "Doifr diferogyon," and in poem No. i. "Kyl diferogyon." The union between the bardic or pagan party of the Brython and the Gwyddyl is here alluded to.

Line 35.—' *Penryn Wleth*' is Glasgow, for Joceline describes Kentigern as proceeding from the Clyde, and sitting "super lapidem in supercilio montis vocabulo Gwloth" (a. xiv.) *Gwleth*, forming in combination *Wleth*, signifies dew, and this hill was afterwards known as the Dew or Dowhill in Glasgow. Lwch Reon is Loch Ryan, and this passage shows a Cymric population extending from Loch Ryan to Glasgow.

Line 45.—' *Carr Sidi.*' This place is also mentioned in poem No. xxx., and is there said to be the prison of Gweir, where he was confined through the spite of Pwyll and Pryderi. Here it is mentioned in connection with Manawyd and Pryderi, and is described in line 49 as surrounded by the sea. It is probable that this island *Caer* is the "Urbe Giudi" of Bede, which was in the Firth of Forth, and the "Urbs Iudeu" of Nennius, which is mentioned by him in connection with Manau.

POEM XV.

KADEIR TERNON.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 259. Text, Vol. ii. p. 155.

This poem is placed by Stephens in his third class, but apparently for no other reason than because Arthur is mentioned in it. Its true place is indicated in chapter xiii. It is a very curious

poem. The man of two authors, or sprung from two sources the Guledig, and the two sources are indicated in lines 65 to 69.

Line 4.—'Alader.' Ala was the name of a troop of horse in the Roman army. 'Dier,' steel.

Line 12.—'Gosgordd Mur.' The Gosgordd, or company of wall.

Line 13.—'Gawrnur.' The *Myvyrian Archaeology* reads 'Gwmur,' the Giant Wall. If Gawrnur is the correct reading, it may be a proper name.—(W.)

Line 23.—'Chynweissat,' chief ministers. The Triads of Prydeithur have "Three chief ministers (Chynweissat) of ynys Prydeithur—Caradawc son of Bran, and Caurdaf son of Caradawc, and Owein son of Maccen Guledig.

Line 37.—'Mynawg,' willing. It may be, however, a proper name.—(W.)

Line 44.—The expression "between the flood and the ebb" probably implies a Caer on a rock connected by a low neck of land with the shore, which was dry at ebb-tide and covered with water at flood-tide.

POEM XVI.

CADEIR KERRITUEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 296. Text, Vol. ii. p. 158.

This poem is not classed with the other poems relating to Gwydyon, as it is obviously of much later date, and refers to events in the Mabinogi which none of the others do.

Line 14 refers to the incident, in the prose tale, of Gwydyon producing a woman from flowers.

Line 28.—Nantfrancon is a valley in Snowdon.

Line 38 mentions the Book of Bede, and shows that its composition must be placed later than his death in 735.

POEM XVII.

CANU Y GWYNT.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 535. Text, Vol. ii. p. 159.

This belongs to a class of poems attributed to Taliessin, in which he deals with the natural phenomena of the earth. The subject is the wind.

POEM XVIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 363. Text, Vol. ii. p. 163.

This poem refers to the battles in which Owen, the son of Urien, fought. Stephens, in his *Literature of the Kymry*, places it in his fifth class, and supposes that it refers to Owen Gwynedd, but he retracts that opinion in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The scene of the poem is in the north.

Line 1.—‘*Calchwynyd*’ is Kelso in Roxburghshire. See vol. i. p. 172.

Line 13.—‘*Tir Gwyddno*,’ the land of Gwyddno. Gwyddno appears in the *Bonhed Gwyr y Gogled* as one of the thirteen kings of the North. There seems to have been a historic Gwyddno and a mythic king of that name, whose land, called *Cantref y Gwaelod*, is supposed to have been in the Bay of Cardigan and to have been submerged by the sea. I cannot help suspecting that Gwaelod was the real name of his country, and that the word, also signifying “sunk, or gone to the bottom,” gave rise to the fable. It may be a mere transposition of letters from “Gwaedol,” or Wedale, the vale of woe.

Line 15.—The land of the Cludwys was Strathclyde.

Line 19.—We have here a battle at the ford of Alalut or Dumbarton, and Gwen may be Gwenystrad.

Line 23.—As these battles are connected with Mabon, Man-llechar is probably Lochar Moss on the shore of the Solway Firth.

Line 30.—The country of Mabon is the vale of the Nith, in which lies Lochmaben.

POEM XIX.

KANU Y MED.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 538. Text, Vol. ii. p. 164.

This poem is classed with those containing allusions to the personal history of Taliessin.

POEM XX.

KANU Y CWRWF.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 427. Text, Vol. ii. p. 165.

Mr. Stephens considers that this poem consists of two poems artificially put together, which have no natural connection. The latter part, commencing with the line "Teithi etmygant," he calls "Dyffryn Gwarand," and places in his first class as a genuine poem, and the first part he places in his third class. The metrical construction of both parts is, however, the same, and the first part begins with a very similar line, "Teithi Etmynt." Both resemble the beginning of a stanza in the Gododin, "Teithi Etmygant," and this poem is, from the allusions in the second part, classed along with the Gododin poems.

STANZA II.

Line 2.—'Tryffin Garant,' the boundary of Carant. The Myvyrian reads 'Dyffryn' valley. There are two rivers called Carron—the one in Stirlingshire, which flows into the Firth of Forth; the other, in Dumfriesshire, flows into the Nith. The latter is probably the river here meant.

Line 17.—'Carawg,' taken in combination with Coel and Canauon in line 28, shows that the three provinces of Ayrshire—Carrick, Cyle, and Cuningham—are meant.

Line 19.—"Carawg of the Cymry abounding in cities," is here called the father of Caradawg, as, according to Boece, he was born in Carrick.

Line 23.—The mention of the Gwentians with that of Ynyr is

subsequent lines shows that Ynyr Gwent is meant. As he was a descendant of Dyfynwal Hen, and closely allied to the princes of the north of that race, his intervention in this war, the scene of which is in the north, was natural.

Line 30.—The seas of Gododin show that this district was bounded by the sea.

POEM XXI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 303. Text, Vol. ii. p. 168.

Mr. Stephens places this poem in his fifth class, and considers that it refers entirely to Tenby. He finds mainly upon the title usually assigned to this poem, of *Mic Dinbych*, which he translates the "Prospect of Tenby," but these titles are generally modern additions, and the poem has no title in the Book of Taliessin. It describes eight cities, and they seem to be different, and to range from north to south.

STANZA I.

This city is described as on the surface of the ocean, and the billows roll to it from the region of the Picts. It must therefore have been on an island in the Firth of Forth, and is probably Bede's *Urbe Giudi*.

STANZA II.

This city is described as on an island in a lake.

STANZA III.

The allusion in the sixth line to the tenants of Deudraeth, or the two strands, in contrast to the serfs of Dyfed, seems to point to the Traeth Mawr and Traeth Bychan in North Wales, and the city may be Caernarvon.

STANZA V.

The mention of Dinbych in the third line shows that the city celebrated in this stanza was Tenby; and this being the only known name appearing in the poem, has led to the title of *Mic Dinbych* having been given to it.

the Book of Taliesin reads *syned = myned*, "god
kyfnewent, "mutual enjoyment," instead of *ceisio*

POEM XXII.

PLAFU YR EIFFT.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 559. Text, Vol.

This is the first of a class of poems attribut
lating to Jewish history.

POEM XXIII.

TRAWSGANU KYNAN GARWYN M. B

Translation, Vol. i. p. 447. Text, Vol. :

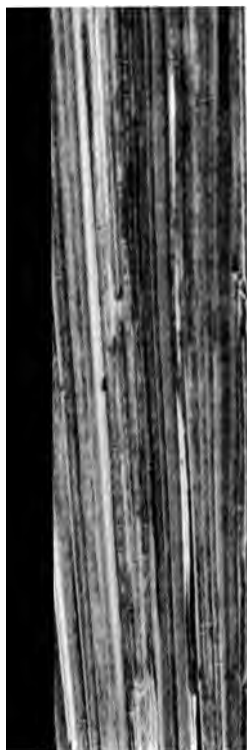
Kynan Garwyn being the son of Brochwel
with the Angles in 613, this poem belongs to a l

POEM XXIV.

LLATH MORSEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 561. Text, Vol. :

This poem is of the same class as No. xxii.



POEM XXVI.

Y GOFEISSWYS BYT.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 566. Text, Vol. ii. p. 177.

This poem bears the title of "*Y Gofeisswys Byt*," the Contrived World, but it relates entirely to the legends connected with Alexander the Great, and is classed with poem No. xxviii.

That these legends had early entered into Celtic tradition we see from their likewise forming the subject of Gaelic poetry (Dean of Lismore's book, p. 110).

POEM XXVII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 557. Text, Vol. ii. p. 178.

This poem, though termed in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* "*Luryg Alexander*," seems to have no reference to Alexander, but is one of those religious poems which show the Christian character of most of these poems. It is classed with poems ii. iii. and v.

POEM XXVIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 567. Text, Vol. ii. p. 179.

This poem refers also to Alexander.

POEM XXIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 563. Text, Vol. ii. p. 179.

This poem belongs to the same class with Nos. xxii. and xxiv.

POEM XXX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 264. Text, Vol. ii. p. 181.

This poem is usually termed "*Preidden Annwfn*," or the "*Spoils of Annwn*." It appears to relate to an expedition of Arthur's to the unknown region of Annwn, but whether the cities mentioned

were different places, or different names for the same place, it difficult to say.

STANZA I.

Caer Sidi is also mentioned in the poem No. xiv. of this book usually termed *Cerdd am Veib Llyr*. It appears from that poem to have been upon an island, and is probably Bede's island city Giudi in the Firth of Forth.

STANZA II.

Caer Pedryvan, or the quadrangular Caer, must have been a Roman camp. The legend of the "Tuatha de Danann" describes them as bringing to Alban four precious things from four cities. The second was the sword of Lughaidh from the city of Gort. The fourth was the Cauldron of Dagda from the city of Mur. The "Nine Maidens" also belong to an old Scottish legend. The name "Murias" seems connected with *mur*, the wall; and the village where the Roman camp called Camelon is situated is called Carmuir. According to tradition, Camelon had twelve gates of brass, and in the next stanza this Caer is called the Isle or Island of the strong door. Camelon is immediately north of the wall, and seems to be the place meant.

STANZA IV.

Line 2—'Caer wydyr,' or the fort of glass, seems to point to a vitrified fort.

Line 3.—This line shows the connection of the poem with the country beyond the Roman wall. *Canhwr*, as appears from *Bonhed Gwyr y Gogledd*, was a body of 100 men, or a *centuria*; and thrice twenty or sixty centuries composed the Roman legion, and placed at the *mur* or wall.

STANZA V.

'Caer Vandwy' is also mentioned in the dialogue between Gwyddno Garanhir and Gwynn ap Nudd in the Black Book of Caermarthen, No. xxxii. It may have been Cramond, a corruption of Caeramond.

STANZA VII.

This stanza seems to be a later addition to the poem, with a subject of which it has no connection.

POEM XXXI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 343. Text, Vol. ii. p. 183.

This is the well-known poem on the battle of Gwenystrad, and its antiquity has hardly been called in question. The mention in line 20 of *Garanwynyon*, and of the cross, points to the same scene as Arthur's battle "in Castello *Guinion*,"—that is, at Wodale, where the sacred cross was preserved. Gwenystrad, or the White Strath, seems therefore the valley of the Gala Water; and the white stone of Galystem, in which word the name Gala seems contained, is probably the stone mentioned in the *Statistical Account*. "A little above it (St. Mary's Church of Stow) is a very fine perennial spring, known by the name of the Lady's Well, and a huge stone, recently removed in forming the new road, but now broken to pieces, used to be pointed out as impressed with the print of the Virgin Mary's foot." In the Verses of the Graves, stanza xx., the grave of three persons is said to be on an elevated hill in the "Pant Gwynn Gwynionawg." Pant is a valley, and being masculine, takes Gwynn in its masculine form, as Ystrad, being feminine, takes Gwen; both mean the white valley, and the epithet Gwynionawg connects it here also with Gwynion.

Some of the passages in this poem are very obscure, and are left blank in Evans' translation in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*. Lines 21 and 22 seem to imply that the enemy took refuge on the sea.

POEM XXXII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 344. Text, Vol. ii. p. 184.

This poem Stephens places in his first class. It does not call for remark, as no localities are mentioned in it.

POEM XXXIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 346. Text, Vol. ii. p. 185.

This poem is also admitted to be genuine.

Line 41 mentions *Llwyfenydd* as having been given to the

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bard, and in line 35 it is the reward of Taliessin's song. Llfenydd is formed from Llwyfain, the elm-tree. From Leaml the elm-tree in Gaelic, comes Leamhanach, corrupted into Leachs or Lennox. Llwyfenydd is the Welsh equivalent of Lhanach. It is the district between Loch Lomond and Loch L and therefore adjoined Reged.

POEM XXXIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 348. Text, Vol. ii. p. 167.

It is hardly possible to doubt that this and the two preceding poems are by the same author.

Line 12.—'Gwaith Mynaw.' Mynaw seems to be the same as Mynyw, the Irish equivalent of which was Emain or Mu. What place is meant there is nothing to show.

The lines 36 to 49 of the poem are highly poetical. Lines 49 and 51 contain a Welsh proverb.

POEM XXXV.

GWEITH ARGOET LLWYFEIN. KANU VRYEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 365. Text, Vol. ii. p. 189.

The word Llwyfain or Leven is the Cymric equivalent of Levenhan, which places the scene at the end of a wood on the river Leven. It describes Urien and Owain his son as fighting against Flamddwyn, or the Flame-bearer; and as Urien and his son are recorded to have fought against Theodric, king of Bernicia, he, and not his father Ida, as is usually supposed, must be meant by the name Flamddwyn, or the Flame-bearer.

Line 3.—Godeu and Reged are here placed together, and, in order to surround these districts, Flamddwyn had to extend his power from Argoed to Arfynydd, their northern and southern terminations.

Line 11.—Ceneu, son of Coel, was the ancestor of the race to which Urien and other northern kings derived their descent. This line has usually been supposed to indicate that Ceneu was present

at the battle, and Stephens founds upon this a charge of anachronism. but this is a mistaken meaning. The idea intended to be expressed is that Owen would not give hostages, and that his ancestor Cenou, son of Coal, would in similar circumstances have been an irritated Man before he would have given a hostage to any one.

POEM XXXVI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 350. Text, Vol. ii. p. 190.

This poem Stephens admits to be genuine. It describes a war between Urien and Ulph with the Angles. Ulph is probably Friodulph, the king of Bernicia, who reigned between Ussa and Theodric, against both of whom Urien is recorded by Nennius to have fought.

Line 12.—Urien goes to Aeron or the Avon.

Line 14 probably refers to Urien's expedition to Wales, alluded to in the poem called Anrhec Urien.

Line 16.—'Hyfaid.' This is one of the leading heroes of the Gododin.


Line 19.—'Llwyfenyd' is here mentioned evidently in connection with the battle which follows.

Line 21.—'Alclut' is Dumbarton, and the battle at the ford and at the *gyver* must have been at the junction of the Leven with the Clyde. Places beginning with Aber are usually at a ford over a river near its mouth, and those with Inver at the actual junction.

Lines 22 and 23.—These localities cannot be identified.

Line 25.—'Cat Glutvein gweith pen cood.' This is obviously the same locality which appears in poem xi. See Notes, p. 402.

Line 43.—'Godeu a Rogol.' These two districts are frequently mentioned together, and must have been adjacent. Regod is Dumbartonshire, and Godeu probably the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and the same as Cadyow.



Line 9.—Urien is here called the ruler of Cat
21, a protector in Aeron.

Line 26.—This line shows that Llwyfanydd w

Line 44.—Ceneu was the son of Coel, and the s
these northern kings. Nudd Hael, a descendant

Line 47.—‘*Gwyden*’ is here put probably for
Gwyddyl the bard wishes exterminated.

POEM XXXVIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 338. Text, Vol.

This poem is placed by Stephens in his second
poems; but in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* he
as genuine.

Line 45.—‘*Caer Ulut*’ is the city on the C
“*Caer Caradawc*,” probably the traditionary city
tioned by Boece as “Caractonium.” The regi
two cities comprised the shires of Renfrew and
the same as that indicated in another poem as
Cymry from Loch Ryan to Penrhyn Wleth.

Line 12.—' *Gogled* ' connects this poem with the north.

Line 18.—' *Llwyfenydd*,' the district given to the bard, is the same word as Llennox.

Line 28.—The kings of every language are said to be subject to Uriaen, which shows the mixed population of these northern districts.

POEM XL.

MARWNAT EROF.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 255. Text, Vol. ii. p. 196.

The title of "Marwnat Erof," or the Death-song of Erof, is prefixed to this poem, which, however, relates exclusively to Ercwlf, while Erof is mentioned in the next poem. The two poems, however, are closely connected. The poetic structure is the same in both, and they are obviously by the same bard. They are placed by Mr. Stephens among the poems forming portions of the Mabinogi of Taliessin; but no reason is given, and they neither have any analogy to that tale, nor do they appear in any copy of it. Who is intended here by Ercwlf it is difficult to say. The name is the same as Hercules, as appears from the allusions to the columns in the *Hine*; but he is called Chief of Baptiam and the Piercer of the *Mwr* or Roman wall, which connects it with the post-Roman period. As the Picts were said to be descended from Gileoin Mac Ercail, or son of Hercules, it is probable that a Pict was intended under the name of his mythic ancestor.

POEM XLI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 256. Text, Vol. ii. p. 197.

This poem bears no title in the Book of Taliessin. The title in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* is "Marwnad Mad. ddrud ac Erof," or the Death-song of Madawg the valiant and Erof. Madawg is called the son of Uthyr, which connects him with Arthur, and the epithet *Mwr Mawyd*, or joy of the *mwr* or wall, with the post-Roman period. Erof is considered by Nash to be intended for Herod, but

in order to support this he is obliged to suppose that two different fragments having no connection with each other have been united into one poem, and to alter his text. The character intended seems that of a Christian who had apostatised, and he is probably one of the Southern Picts.

POEM XLII.

MARWNAT CORROI MAP DAYRY.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 254. Text, Vol. ii. p. 198.

This poem is the solitary specimen of a Welsh Ossianic poem which has come down to us. It relates to the Irish tale of Curioson of Dairi of Munster, and Cuchullin, the celebrated Ossianic hero of Ulster. A full notice of it will be found in the Dean Lismore's book, p. 141. Mr. Stephens has so completely misapprehended its meaning, that his arguments have no bearing upon the date.

POEM XLIII.

MARWNAT DYLAN EIL TON.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 288. Text, Vol. ii. p. 198.

This short poem has been classed with those relating to Gwydyon, from the name of Dylan eil Ton occurring in the Mabinogi Math, son of Mathonwy, but there is nothing in the poem to indicate any other connection.

Lines 6 and 7 class the inhabitants of the British Isles under four heads:—*Iwerdon*, or Ireland; *Manau*, or Man; *Y Gogledd Prydyn*, which is Scotland; and *Prydain*, or South Britain. It may be remarked that *Prydain* in its feminine form seems used in the poems for South Britain, and in its masculine form of *Prydyn* for North Britain.

POEM XLIV.

MARWNAT OWEIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 366. Text, Vol. ii. p. 199.

This poem is called the Death-song of Owain, son of Urien, and is admitted to be genuine by Stephens.

Line 6.—This line has been read as if it narrated the death of Flamddwyn by Owain, but the other is the natural construction, and the poem being the Death-song of Owain leaves no doubt that the true meaning is that Flamddwyn slew Owain. He was Theodric, king of Bernicia, who reigned from 580 to 587, against whom Owen is said by Nennius to have fought.

POEM XLV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 299. Text, Vol. ii. p. 199.

This poem consists of two parts, each beginning with the words *Echrys Ynys*, "disturbed is the Isle." It appears to me to be a late composition, and to emanate from South Wales. North Wales is here called the Land of Gwydyon, and the mention of Hu shows that it belongs to the school alluded to by Sion Kent, who lived from about 1380 to 1420, when he says—

"Two kinds of Awen truly
There are in the world, and manifest their course.
The Awen from Christ of joyful discourse
Of the right tendency, a sprightly muse.
There is another Awen not wisely sung,
And they make false and filthy predictions.
This one has been taken by the men of Hu."

POEM XLVI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 257. Text, Vol. ii. p. 200.

This poem obviously relates to Cunedda, whose sons conquered North Wales from the Gwyddy, as in line 43 he is called son of Edeyrn. Mr. Stephens, in his *Lit. of the Kymry*, places it as doubtful; but in a paper in the *Arch. Camb.* vol. iii. p. 47, he argues that Cunedda and Taliessin must have been contemporary from the expressions in several of the lines. He endeavours to show that Cunedda must be placed a century later, but his arguments are very inconclusive; and to alter chronology on account of such expressions, is to exact too definite a meaning from mere poetic licence,

which permitted the bard to use language as if he had personally known the hero whom he celebrates.

Line 6.—'Caer Weir' and 'Caer Lliwelydd' seem intended for Durham on the Wear and Carlisle.

Line 21.—'Furrow'—i. e. the grave.

Line 24.—The Men of Bryneich here were probably the Picts who preceded the Angles in Bernicia.

POEM XLVII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 443. Text, Vol. ii. p. 202.

The first four lines of this poem are the same as those in poem vi. The three following lines mention seven sons of Beli, but it does not appear to be meant that they were all sons of the same Beli. Caswallawn and Llud were sons of Beli mawr. Iago, son of Beli, was father of Cadvan and grandfather of Cadwallawn, He is said to be from the land of *Prydyn*, or the north, from whence Cunedda and his sons, from whom he was descended, came. The other names are unknown.

POEM XLVIII.

MARWNAT UTHYR PEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 297. Text, Vol. ii. p. 203.

This poem has the title attached to it of the *Marwnat*, or Death-song of Uthyr Pendragon, the father, according to the Arthurian romance, of King Arthur; but the mention of Hu, in line 35, connects it with poem xlv., with which it has been classed. These two poems, with the one called *Kadeir Kerritwen*, I believe to be poems written in imitation of those which really belong to that class of ancient poetry to which the name of *Taliessin* has been attached, and to have emanated from South Wales.

POEM XLIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 431. Text, Vol. ii. p. 204.

This very curious poem has been noticed in vol. i. chapter xiii.

The two lochs or lakes mentioned in line 2 probably refer to the Firths of Forth and Clyde.

In lines 18 and 19 Beli, son of Manogan, is mentioned, but he is likewise referred to in the *Historia Britonum*, a work of the same century in which I place this poem:—"Ipse (Julius Cæsar) pugmabat apud Dolabellum, qui erat proconsul regi Britannico, qui et ipse *Bellivus* vocabatur et *Alivus* erat *Minocanni*."

The last part of the poem has been commented on in chapter xiii.

POEM L.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 432. Text, Vol. ii. p. 205.

This poem is classed with the preceding poem, as referring to Cadwallawn, from lines 17 and 18 mentioning his return from Ireland.

Line 22.—'Aranwynyon,' also mentioned in the Avallenau, is probably the same place as *Garanswynyon* in Gwenvystrad.

Line 24.—'Cat Vreith' are the same people mentioned in the *Historia Britonum* as "Catbregion," who dwelt near *Mynydd Agned*, or Edinburgh.

Line 25.—'Ryt ar taradyr' is the Ford of Torrator, on the Carron, near Falkirk. The Carron was the northern boundary of the Picts.

POEM LI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 564. Text, Vol. ii. p. 206.

This poem belongs to the same class with poems xxii. xxiv. and xxix.

POEM LII.

GWAWD LLUD Y VAWR.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 271. Text, Vol. ii. p. 207.

This poem seems likewise to refer to the Gwyddyl of Gwydyon ap Don, and has been classed with them.

Line 16 refers to an expedition of five hundred warriors in five ships, and they sing a song contained in lines 18, 19, 20, and 21. This song appears to be in old Irish. Many years ago I sent these lines to Archdeacon Williams and to Professor O'Curry. The former could make nothing of them. The latter, in a letter dated 19th December 1856, says—"Whether the words of the Rann which you have sent me were intended to be Irish or not, I have no hesitation in saying that they make good and very ancient Irish. *Brit, Brith, Bretanaigh*, are legitimate Irish forms of Briton and Britona. The few words besides this name in your lines are *nuoes*, co-occupancy of land; *nu*, or; *edi*, battle; *sych*, in preference to, before; *cu*, a spear; *roi*, a battlefield."

Line 73.—'*Cylllawr*,' the knife-man. This was probably Ossa Cylllawr, who fought with Arthur at the battle of Badon Hill.

Line 77 shows that the poem relates to events connected with the population of Prydyn or Scotland. The three races of the Cymry, Angles, and Gwyddyl are described in the lines that follow. Lines 78 and 79 refer to the Cymry; lines 80, 81, and 82 to the Angles; and the third race or the Gwyddyl are described in lines 83, 84, and 85.

POEM LIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 444. Text, Vol. ii. p. 211.

This poem is classed along with the two prophecies, termed "Arymea," relating to Cadwaladyr and his times.

POEM LIV.

YMARWAR LLUD BYCHAN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 253. Text, Vol. ii. p. 213.

This poem is placed by Mr. Stephens in the class of Predictive Poems of the twelfth century, probably from the allusion to the Mabinogi, called "Kyfranc Lludd and Llefelys" in line 11, but there is nothing predictive about it, and the name given has been shown to be inconclusive.

It is a curious poem, giving an account of an early colonisation or invasion of Britain. It has been supposed that the Coraniaid are alluded to, as they are said to have come in the reign of Ludd, but lines 13 and 17 show that the Romans are meant. Caswallawn, in whose reign, according to the Bruts, Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, was brother and successor to Ludd.

POEM LV.

KANU Y BYT MAWR.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 539. Text, Vol. ii. p. 214.

This poem relates likewise to natural phenomena, and must be classed with the poems, Nos. iii. vii. xiii. xvii. and xxix.

The last four lines contain a formula which occurs twice in the poem No. vii.

POEM LVI.

KANU Y BYT BYCHAN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 541. Text, Vol. ii. p. 216.

This poem belongs to the same class with the preceding.—(S.)

V.

THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

This very valuable MS., in which so much of the ancient literature of Wales has been preserved, is now the property of Jesus College, Oxford, and is well known from the *Mabinogion* published by Lady Charlotte Guest having been taken from it.

This MS. was given to Jesus College in 1701 by Thomas Wilkins of Llanblethian, to whom it had been left by Dr. John Davies. Dr. John Davies obtained it in Glamorgan in 1634 from Louis Mansel of Margam, and it appears then to have belonged to the Margam family. The MS., however, takes its name from Hergest Court, a seat of the Vaughans, near Knighton, Radnor, and was probably compiled for them. A complete table of its contents will be found in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii. p. 75.

It is a thick folio MS. consisting of 360 leaves of vellum, and has been written at different times, extending from the early part of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.

It is written in double columns, and apparently in three different handwritings.

The first handwriting extends to column 999, and in this part of the MS. there is a chronology terminating with the year 1318. The second handwriting commences at column 999 with the "*Brut y Saeson*," terminating with the year 1376; and the same handwriting continues to column 1143, where a more modern hand begins.

In the first handwriting are the two poems "*Kyvoessi Myrdin*" and "*Gwasgardgerd Vyrdin*." In the second, all the other poems here printed; and the MS. contains, in the more modern hand, poems by bards who flourished from the eleventh to the middle of the fifteenth centuries. Among them is a poem beginning (column 1154) "*Goruchel duw gyllo*," attributed to Taliessin, but which is the work of Jonas Athraw.—(S.)

POEM I.

KYVOESSI MYRDIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 462. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 218.

This dialogue appears to have been called *Cyvoessi* (from *oee*, an

age), or synchronism, from the chronological character of the compositions.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 3.—That is, supposing *encichiad*, the word used here in the original, to be from *anach*, one that is dull or slow.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—"It is worthy of notice that Gwenddydd in this dialogue addresses Myrddin by the appellation of Llallogan, twin-brother. . . ." Now this will explain a passage in the Life of St. Kentigern, in which it is said that there was at the court of *Rhyderch Iiael* a certain idiot, named *Laloicen*, who uttered predictions:—"In curia ejus quidam homo fatuus vocabulo Laloicen;" and in the *Scotochronicon* it is stated that this Laloicen was *Myrddin Wyllt*. By connecting these several particulars, we find an air of truth cast over the history of this bard, as regards the principal incidents of his life, and there can be no reason to doubt that some of the poetry attributed to him was actually his composition."—Rev. T. Price, *Literary Remains*, i. 143.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 3.—In the opening verses it is pretty clear that a certain amount of confusion has crept into the text, and this will appear the more evident if we compare the readings of the Red Book with those of the *Myvyrian Archaeology*.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—Tawy is here the name of the river Tay. The old name of the Tay was Tava, which comes from Gaelic *Tawa*, smooth, of which *Taw* is the Cymric equivalent.—(S.)

STANZA VII.

Line 2.—Clyd is probably the Clyde. According to some of the readings of the Myvyrian, this line may be rendered—

"The fosterer of song about the waters of Clyde."—(E.)

STANZA XXIX.

Line 1.—' *Gwledychawd* ' = *Gwledychawd*. The verbal ter-

mination *awd*, *awdd*, must, in many passages of this poem, have a future rather than a past meaning.—(E)

Line 3.—'Yegwydwyn,' from "Yegwyd" (= Latin, *scutum*), a shield, and "gwyn," white. Some read it "Yegwyddwyn," white-shouldered, from "Yegwydd," the shoulder. In the Bruts we find this epithet applied to Æneas, the son of Anchises, and it is generally translated *white-shield* or *white-shielded*, but Mr. Taliesin Williams (*Iolo MSS*, note, p. 332) says, that "after mature consideration" he is "induced to reject this hypothesis, conceiving that the word is 'Yegwyddwyn,' or rather 'Yegwydd-ddwyn,' being compounded of 'Yegwydd,' a shoulder, and 'dwyn,' to bear or carry away, and that hence Æneas Yegwyddwyn, signifies Æneas of bearing-shoulder, in allusion to his filial devotion in bearing away his father Anchises on his shoulders from the flames of Troy." To this explanation he supplements another, in which he proposes to give the latter part of the compound a metaphorical signification. "But if a figurative etymology be admitted (and it is certainly sustained by classic authority), we shall conclude that the last syllable of *Yegwyddwyn* is radically *gwynn*, white, but signifying, metaphorically, *blessed* (as in the phrase "Gwynn ei fyd," blessed is he), and hence *pious*, an epithet so frequently applied to Æneas by Virgil, "Pius Æneas." But, unfortunately for these theories, Mr. Williams has overlooked the important fact that, in the case before us and in other instances, the epithet is applied to others who did not distinguish themselves in the way the Trojan hero is represented to have done.—(E)

STANZA XXXIII.

Line 1.—'Byd,' which often means a state or condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at a given time. Compare the compounds *advyd*, *blinvyd*, *gwynvyd*, *hawddvyd*, etc.—(E)

STANZA XXXVI.

Line 2.—The Panton MS. has "armes," a prestage or onset, for "ormes," oppression.—(E)

STANZA XLI.

Line 6.—'Bargotyein,' from "Bargod," a border. The word

does not occur in existing Welsh dictionaries, but this is not the only place in which it is found in Welsh writings. In a work on bardism, written about the beginning of the sixteenth century, *Baryddiaid* is explained to mean "a civil convention for the purpose of renewing and revising old statutes and forming new ones, for reviewing old institutions and establishing new ones." The word has the appearance of a plural, but in the text before us the verb is in the singular number. '*Biswyys*,' a word not found elsewhere. The translator supposes it to be related to or possibly a transcription for *bwsyys*, a form of the perfect tense of *bod* occasionally met with.—(E.)

STANZA LI.

Line 3.—According to the Panton MS., as given in the various readings of the Myvyrian—

"Seek no peace—it will not be to thee."—(E.)

STANZA LVII.

Line 3.—The white or blessed cavalier.—(E.)

STANZA LIX.

Line 1.—The meaning of '*Adrasdil*,' here rendered "prognostication," is not very obvious. Dr. Owen Pughe (*Welsh Dict.*) explains it by "the thought of the foe," and in this passage, which he subjoins "the infernal thought," but, *s. v.* "Gogan," his rendering is "promised illa." In both places he reads "Andrasdyl," or "Andraedl," as if derived from "Andras;" but both in the text before us and that printed in the Myvyrian, the word is spelt "Adrasdil" without any *a*.—(E.)

STANZA LXII.

Line 1.—'*Eholoeth*,' extensive, spacious, large, abundant—an epithet not commonly applied to persons.—(E.)

Line 2.—Literally, mead-nourished.—(E.)

STANZA LXIII.

Line 3.—Two-halved youth.—(E.)

which reads—

“Penaeth da ei faeth ada fydd.”

STANNA LXXXV.

Line 2.—If ‘*gorvynt*’ here is = *gorvynt*, the would be—

“Beli Hir and his men of Ambition

Line 3.—‘*Gynt* ;’ see note, p. 335.

STANNA LXXXIX.

I can hardly pretend to understand this stanza from the confused state of the text, that some of scribes must have felt its difficulties.—(E)

STANNA XCL.

Line 4.—The city of iniquity. According to “Caer Ganwedd,” the city of bright aspect.—(E)

STANNA XCIII.

Line 3.—Or, “He will disperse the tumult of Myvyrian readings.—(E)

STANNA XCVII.

Line 4.—Or, “Broke all the order of men,” Myvyrian copy. Probably “*torrynt*” here should be will break.—(E)

STANNA XCIX.

STANZA CVII.

This stanza has the appearance of having suffered greatly at the hands of transcribers, and the preceding one does not seem to be in a much better state.—(E.)

STANZA CXXVIII.

The first line appears to have no connection with the remainder of the stanza, and is altogether out of character with the rest of the *Cyvoesi*. In the *Myvyrian* it forms the beginning of a stanza not found in the *Red Book*.—(E.)

POEM II.

GWASGARDGERD VYRDIN YKY BED.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 478. Text, Vol. ii. p. 234.

'*Gwasgarperdd*,' from "gwasgar," to scatter, spread, or disperse, meaning either a song of scattering or dispersing, or, which is more probable, a song composed of scattered or unconnected subjects. The term has generally been rendered "a song of prediction," "a predictive poem." The composition under consideration is certainly of a predictive or prognosticating character; but there does not appear to be anything in the *name*, apart from other considerations, that could suggest that translation.

This poem, as printed in the first volume of the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, contains several stanzas not found in the *Red Book* copy; and these were probably added to it after the compilation of that volume.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Line 3.—'Eurdein.' This name, in the marginal copy of the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, appears as "Eurdeyrn," the golden coversign.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 1.—Compare the following couplet of *Llywarch Hen* :—

"Penn a borthaf tu mordwyt,
Oed ygywt ar y wlat, oed olwyn ygat."

"A head I bear by the side of my thigh, that was a shiel over his country, and a wheel in battle."—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 4.—‘*Aber Hodni*,’ now Aber Honddu, the Welsh name of Brecon, situated on the confluence of the rivers Honddu and Usk, in a beautiful open valley. The castle was built A.D. 1094 by Bernard Newmarch, who wrested the country from the hands of the Welsh princes. It was afterwards considerably increased and improved by the last Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and governor of Brecon.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 2.—‘*Pengarn*,’ sometimes called “Nant Pengarn,” is a river in Monmouthshire. “Here Henry II., passing the ford of Nant Pengarn, discouraged the Britons, who relied too much on their oracle Merlinus Sylvester, who had said that when a strong prince with a freckled face should pass that ford the British forces should be vanquished.”—*Lewis Morris (MS.)*—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 2.—‘*Mur Castell*,’ called also Tomen y Mur, is supposed to be the *Mons Heriri* of the Romans, the site of which is situated in the western extremity of the parish of Maentwrog, in Arddwy, Merionethshire. In the year 1111, according to *Brut y Tywysogion*, Henry I., with the combined forces of England and Scotland, marched as far as this place against Gruffydd ab Cynan; and, though the king cannot be said to have gained the victory, the expedition resulted in a peace concluded between him and the

STANZA XXI.

Line 1.—Instead of '*Kyuelin*,' we should perhaps read "*Kynvelyn*," the personal name *Cynvelyn*. The whole verse is obscure.—(E)

Line 11.—There is a proverb to the same effect:—

"Gwell im crywyn no dan fuddelw."

"One coulter is better than two cowhouse posts."—(E)

STANZA XXIV.

Line 1. Aber Avon, or Aber Avan, in Glamorganshire.

Line 2.—'*Hinwedon*.' Where or what this is I know not. The text has "*hinwedon*," but the *Myvyrian* copy has the forms "*hinuedon*" and "*hynfyddon*" beside.—(E)

STANZA XXV.

Line 1.—'*Aber Dwfr*' = the confluence of water. Here it stands for the name of some particular place.—(E)

STANZA XXVI.

Line 1.—For '*hyrri*' we should here undoubtedly read "*byrri*," which is the reading in the *Rev. E. Davies's MS.*, as it is evident the *Burry*, which contributes to form the estuary of the *Burry*, sometimes called *Aber Llychwyr*, between the counties of *Glamorgan* and *Caermarthen*, is the river intended. It rises in *Gower*, and is but a small stream compared with the *Llychwyr*. On this estuary the town of *Leucarum* once stood.—(E)

STANZA XXVII.

Line 1.—For '*Aber y don*' the *Rev. E. Davies's copy* has "*Aber Peryddon*," which is one of the old names of the river *Dee*.

"*Mae brenddwyd am Beryddon.*

Yr ai gaer hir ar gwr hon."—*Indur. Alod*.—(E)

Line 6.—It is observable that "*Carav*" or "*Caraw*" does not rhyme with "*wylyon*" in the preceding line; and this peculiarity leads to the supposition that we should read "*Caron*" instead,

which is possibly the same river as the *Carawn* mentioned by Nennius, which has by some been identified with the Carron in Scotland.—(E.)

POEM III.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 590. Text, Vol. ii. p. 237.

This poem concludes with the following sentence :—

“Tyssilio, the son of Brochwael Ysgythrog, composed these verses concerning Gwrnerth's coming to perform his devotions with Llewelyn the saint, his companion ; and they are called the colloquy of Llewelyn and Gwrnerth.”

Tyssilio, or Tysilio, was an eminent saint and writer who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, being the son of Brochwael Ysgythrog ab Cyngen ab Cadell Deyrnllwg, Prince of Powys. He is said to have been Bishop of Llanellwy or St. Asaph, and is supposed to have been the immediate successor of St. Asaph, to whom he was cousin in the first degree. He was a bard, and is reported to have written an ecclesiastical history of Britain, which, if it ever existed, appears to be now lost. St. Tysilio is the founder and patron saint of the following churches :—Meivod and Llandysilio in Montgomeryshire, Llandysilio and Bryn Eglwys in Denbighshire, Llandysilio in Anglesey, Llandysilio yn Nyved in Caermarthenshire, Llandysilio Gogor in Cardiganshire, Sellack and Llansilio in Herefordshire. He was commemorated

POEM IV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 586. Text, Vol. ii. p. 241.

This poem resembles the previous poem, and is ranged with it.

POEM V.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 569. Text, Vol. ii. p. 245.

The proverbial triplets of which this composition consists are sometimes called *Bidiau* (from *bid*, the imperative form of the substantive verb *bod*), and may be translated "fiata." They are so called from *bid* being the first word in almost every line.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—"Because then the swine would have acorns without his being at any trouble."—*Pughe*.

Swine are known to be very sleepy in windy weather; and this might be viewed as another cause of joy to swineherds.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—"Bleid" of the original is generally read 'blaidd,' which signifies a wolf; but I take it to be "plaid" (*dim. pleiden*), that which separates, a partition, a wall, a hurdle or wattle. The softening of the initial *p* into *b* is in unison with the rest of the composition, and the only thing that militates against taking it in this sense is, that the final letter is *d* not *t*; but this may be an error of a transcriber taking it to be the same word as 'bleid' in the sixth and eighth verses.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 3.—Alluding, I suppose, to the lightness of the steed's tread. Compare also stanza ii. line 3. *Pughe* very appropriately remarks that these two lines seem very obscure. His translation of them is as follows:—

"Let the tender grain be pressed at the roots,
The tender grain be pressed when deposited in the ground."

But for "gwawn," gossamer, the ground, he evidently reads "gwan," weak or tender.—(E.)

STANZA XIV.

A line is here omitted in the Red Book, but is supplied by the Myvyrian copy :—

"Bid llym eithin."

"Let the furze be prickly."—(E.)

POEM VI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 571. Text, Vol. ii. p. 247.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—'Gnawd' (from *nawd*, nature, and allied to the Latin *natus* or *gnatus*), natural, congenial, usual, customary, habitual, common; what is generally seen or observed in the ordinary course of events. It is sometimes written *cnawd*, and *nawd* without the prosthesis is met with in the same sense.—(E.)

POEM VII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 573. Text, Vol. ii. p. 249.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—'Calangauaf,' the calends of winter, or the first day of November. *Calanmai*, the calends of May, is the first day of summer.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

The characteristics of winter and summer are curiously jumbled together in this triplet. It should be, as we find it elsewhere :—

"Calan Mai cain gyfrau adar,
Hir ddydd, ban cogau."

"On the first of May, gay the plumage of birds,
Song the day, loud the cuckoo."—(E.)

POEM VIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 574. Text, Vol. ii. p. 250.

STANZA IV.

Line 3.—' To a youth,' or to a servant.—(E)

POEM IX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 576. Text, Vol. ii. p. 251.

STANZA VIII.

Line 2.—' Crwybr' is used in many parts of Wales for rime or hoar-frosting, not recorded in the Dictionaries.—(E)

STANZA XIV.

Line 2.—' Gwevel' = " gvevel" (Black Book, p. 30), = gwyrwel from gwyw, withered.—(E)

POEM X.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 580. Text, Vol. ii. p. 255.

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—' Tuawc' here must be a misscript for " Cuawc."—(E)

STANZA XXIII.

This and the preceding stanza are very obscure, and possibly corrupted by transcribers.

STANZA XXVI.

Line 1.—' Cewig,' from Cw, a band—a badge or distinction. Bardd Cw = a graduated bard, or one that won the band of his order. "Cyrchyniad Cowig," = cyrchynwardel Caw, a graduated itinerant bard or minstrel. The text of this verse is not in a satisfactory state.—(E)

STANZA XXIX.

Line 1.—'The son of sickness.' "There is a doubt whether this

is an epithet for the bards, or a proper name ; it has been taken for the latter. The original (*mackwy mabklaf*), if written a compound word, as *mabglav*, or *sick for a son* ; if uncompounded, as *mab claf*, it implies the sick son, sick man, or the man of sickness. According to some MSS., Llywarch had a son called *Mabclav* ; but perhaps it is making the epithet a proper name by mistake.—*Dr. Pughe.*—(E.)

POEM XI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 326. Text, Vol. ii. p. 259.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—Owen Pughe translates the opening line as follows :—

“ Before I appeared with crutches I was eloquent in my complaint ; ”
and Carnhuanavc, thus :—

“ Before I became hoary-headed and crutch-supported I was expert in speech.”

It is difficult to conceive how “ *cain faglawg* ” of the original can possibly bear the meaning here given to it. “ *Cain* ” signifies fair or beautiful, and “ *cain faglawg* ” (if we derive “ *baglawg* ” from “ *bagl* ” in the sense of a crutch) would mean beautifully or elegantly crutched, words implying a compliment which the bard is by no means disposed to pay to his appearance in his helpless old age. Though not so stated in our dictionaries, the word “ *bagl* ” (pl. *baglau*) is frequently used for one of the human limbs ; as, for instance, in the phrase “ *cerdded ar ei bodair bagl* ” = to go on all fours ; and the adjective “ *baglawg* ” or “ *baglog*,” in the sense of limbed or membered, is equally common. Assuming, then, that “ *cyn* ” is = *cynn* = *cynt*, and that “ *baglawg* ” is used in the acceptation just indicated, the rather perplexing expression “ *cain faglawg* ” will bear the translation which is above given it, and which has the appearance of being quite in accordance with the spirit of the poem. The often-repeated expression—“ *baglan bren* ”—wooden crook or crutch, with which several of the verses begin, does not seem inconsistent with this view, it being not unnatural for the bard to contrast his agile limbs in his youthful days with his wooden crutch, by which he is now supported.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 3.—A portion of the old principality of Powys was called Powys Wynva, or Powys the Paradise.—(E.)

STANZA XXIV.

Line 3.—This line has many different readings, but none of them can be considered satisfactory.—(E.)

STANZA XXIX.

Line 2.—The word here translated *hart* is *carn* in the original, but *carn*, *hart*, a stag, is intended, as is evident from the following passage in the Black Book, p. 49 :—

“ Briuhid taglan gan
Garn *carn* culgrum cam.”—(E.)

STANZA XXXIV.

Line 1.—For ‘*Dywas*’ we should evidently read “*Dywas*” (*gwas*), to rhyme with “*Rylas*” and “*Nas*.”—(E.)

STANZA XXXV.

Line 2.—For ‘*Athuc*,’ the reading in the Red Book, some MSS. have “*Arthur*,” and the line has generally been rendered

“*Arthur* did not retreat.”—(E.)

STANZA XXXIX.

Line 1.—‘*Tyllwas*’ = *tyllbraa*. Possibly “*longshanks*” may give the meaning which the bard intended.—(E.)

STANZA XL.

Line 2.—A similar comparison is used by Aneurin, p. 263—

“*Ruthyr cryt en ebyr pan llythywit*.”—(E.)

STANZA XLIV.

Line 2.—The Red Book has “*llu kyndrwyn*,” but in the verses of the Warriors’ Graves, p. 30, where the grave of Gwen ap Llywarch is recorded, the corresponding expression is “*lv kogrun = llu cyngryn*” of the Myvyrian copy in this place. The rhyme is conclusive against “*kyndrwyn*” being the right reading.—(E.)

STANZA LII.

Line 3.—That the word as it originally stood must have been *Ilumon*, though in the text before us it is corrupted into *Iuvon*, is evident from the succeeding stanza, in which the concluding line is the same, except that the epithet *wynn* bestowed on *Pyll* and *Sawell*, a word of the same import with *Ilumon*, is used instead of it.—(E.)

STANZA LIX.

Line 3.—The meaning is obscure.—(E.)

STANZA LXV.

Line 1.—‘*Rhudd*’ (ruddy) is here taken for a personal name. ‘*Eiryd*.’ This word is possibly an error for *arhudd* (arhuddo) to cover or conceal, which is here adopted. Some copies have “ni seirudd,” and others “ny sevyrd.”—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 3.—For ‘*Duc*’ of the Red Book we should undoubtedly read “*Duawg*” with the Myvyrian copy. *Duawg* was, according to Pughe, one of the sons of *Llywarch Hen*.—(E.)

POEM XII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 355. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 267.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—“In the original ‘*Ynhwch*,’ or the *Ashen Thruster*; and which is also a proper name of men; and it has been taken by some to be so in this poem; but by taking into consideration all the passages wherein the word occurs, it seems most natural to take it in the sense as if the bard was addressing his spear, and bent on revenging the death of his friend.”—*Owen Pughe*.

In accordance with this view Pughe renders the opening couplet to this effect:—

“Let me be guided onward, thou ashen spear of death, fierce
Thy look in the mutual conflict.”

That *Unhwch* (for the form *Ynhwch* is not supported by any authority) is a personal name can admit of little doubt, the word

being nowhere found as an appellative. Unhwch Unarchen is recorded (*Iolo MSS* p. 73) as one of three chief bards of Maelgwn Gwynedd in the sixth century, the other two being Mynach ab Nywmon (or Mydnaw) and Maeldav ab Unhwch. And the memory of a person bearing the same name, whether identical or not with the contemporary of Llywarch Hen, or with the son of Unarchen, is preserved in *Caer Unhwech*, or *Caer Unwech*, near Dolgelly in Merionethshire.

"This elegy has suffered by transcribing, as may be seen by the various readings; but whether the reading adopted is the best must be left to the Welsh critics."—*Owen Pughe*.

Pughe translated not from the *Rod Book*, but from a more modern transcript, which is printed in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*.—(E)

STANZA IV.

Line 1.—'Eryr Gâl' in the original. *Gâl* signifies a *Gaul*, and also an enemy (hence *galon*, *gelyn*, *gelynyon*); thus it seems that the *Belgic Gauls* were the earliest and greatest molesters of the *Cymry*; hence a *Gaul* and an enemy were considered as synonymous."—*Owen Pughe*.

Gâl is likewise the Welsh form of *Gallia*, the country of the Gauls or Galli. It also signifies an open or champaign country, a plain; and in this sense it appears to be related to, as well as synonymous with, *ial*. See *Owen Pughe's Dictionary*, s. v. "Gal."—(E)

STANZA V.

This stanza is seemingly incomplete in the middle line, and is altogether very obscure.—(E)

STANZA XI.

Line 1.—The original "cledd" signifies the left hand or side as well as a sword.

"Argledd y canghellawr," on the left of the chancellor.—*Welsh Laws*.—(E)

STANZA XIII.

Line 3.—"A common exclamation amongst the Britons."—*Pughe*.

STANZA XXIII.

Line 2.—'Arwydd,' a sign or token ; any memorial to mark the spot.—(E.)

STANZA XXVIII.

Line 1.—"Or, perhaps, more literally *the hidden or mysterious thing of the world* ; any great exploit a warrior was to accomplish to establish his character. In the age of chivalry the *Anoethau* came to signify the impossibilities that were enjoined to be performed by knights of romance."—*Pughe*. A long train of these *Anoethau* will be found detailed in the *Mabinogi of Kilhwch and Olwen*.—*Guest's Mab.* vol. ii. pp. 197-318. This is an obscure stanza, as might be suspected from the number of the various readings. *Pughe* says that the brother alluded to is *Urien*, as he was the brother of *Eurddyl*, whom the bard addresses here.—(E.)

STANZA XXIX.

Line 2.—"Alluding to the two uses made of the horn—to sound the alarm of war, and to drink the mead at feasts."—*Pughe*.

STANZA XL.

Line 1.—"This probably is the *Morgant* by whose instigation *Urien* was murdered."—*Pughe*.

STANZA XLV.

Line 3.—'*Llovan Llawdivro*,' otherwise called *Llovan Llawdino* or *Llawdivo*, is recorded in the *Triads* as the author of one of the three "anvad gyflavar," or detested assassinations of the island of Britain, in killing *Urien*, the deed alluded to in this place.—(E.)

STANZA XLIX.

Line 3.—This line is omitted in the *Red Book*. It is supplied from the *Myvyrian Archaeology*.—(E.)

STANZA LII.

Line 3.—"The original of this passage is rather equivocal, as it might be rendered, the gifts bestowed by *Urien* ; however, it is

intended to signify the contrary ; or the gifts and contributions of the country of Reged to their prince."—*Pughe*.

Something equivalent to "firebote" given to the prince is probably intended.—(E)

POEM XIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 584. Text, Vol. ii. p. 273.

"An exhortation to Maenwyn, a young warrior, who, it seems, had been commanded to capitulate and deliver up his arms. Llywarch endeavours to encourage him to resist the offer, and show his fidelity to Maelgwn."—*Pughe*.

STANZA II.

Line 1.—' *Yth erbyn*,' the expression in the original, may signify "to receive" or "entertain thee," as well as "to meet" or "oppose thee;" but the use of "yth erlit," "to pursue thee," in the next verse, seems to determine the sense in which "yth erbyn" should be taken here.—(E)

Line 2.—' *Jeuencid*,' like its English equivalent, *youth*, denotes both the early part of life and young persons considered collectively.—(E)

Line 3.—The original here, and in the following stanza, is "gasseil," the import of which is not clear in this connection. "Cesail," in its usual acceptation, signifies the armpit; and, metaphorically, the region under the arm, the bosom, and also a nook or corner; hence "ceseilio," to take under the arm, to take to the bosom; to shelter or harbour. The various readings in the Myvyrian, which give "gasseil" in one place, and "goseil" in the other, afford us no assistance to arrive at the right meaning. The word is rendered "foe," on the supposition that it is a mistake for "gawwl" (cawwl), hateful, odious; from "cau," hatred; hateful, odious; a hateful one, an enemy.

"Caerwl yw'r gwr a'i ceisiai,
A dannod ei bod mewn bai."

D. ab Dewi'dd Llywd.

"Odious is the man that would seek her, and insinuate that she is in error."

"Casai," especially in its plural form "caseion," is in common use for a hater or an enemy.

"Kysneil," in the fifth stanza, is assumed to be a transcriber's mistake for *cyssyl*, advice or counsel.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 3.—"The original is *maer*; of the same import as the English bailiff; the head officer of a town, district, or farm."—*Pughe*.

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—"This seems intended as a pun upon the name of the youth. *Maenwyn* implies *having the nature or hardness of a stone*; and still the poet thought that the *stone* that he was speaking of wanted a little more hardening."—*Pughe*.

STANZA VII.

Line 2.—" *Celurn* ' is a pail or bucket; but may possibly signify here a case or cover.—(E.)

Line 3.—"A sword is here described; but the name designedly omitted."—*Pughe*.

POEM XIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 266. Text, Vol. ii. p. 274.

This poem appears also in the Black Book, No. xvii.

POEM XV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 433. Text, Vol. ii. p. 277.

The fourteen principal battles ("pedair prif gad ar ddeg") of Cadwallawn are enumerated in this elegy; but it is remarkable that it contains no undoubted allusion to the important battles which he fought in the north of England, unless they are reckoned among the sixty skirmishes ("cyfarfodydd"), a supposition hardly supported by probability. All the places mentioned by the bard, except one or two the situations of which are doubtful, are within the present limits of the Principality.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—Before he came to *his end* or *death* appears to be meant. The stanza is seemingly incomplete, a whole line being wanting.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—The original has no verb expressed in this and similar instances, and a more strictly literal translation would be—"The camp (or encampment) of Cadwallawn on Caint," etc.—(E.)

Line 4.—'Caint' is the Welsh form, or rather origin, of *Kent* (cantium); but as the preposition *ar*, on, not *yn*, in, is used, it is highly probable that a *river* is intended, and by some it has been supposed that the Kent in the north of England is the one referred to. It may, however, be stated that there is a Caint in Anglesey, which, after joining the Cevni nearly opposite Llangristolia, falls into Malldraeth Bay on the southern side of the island. The name has also been compared with *Cain*, an appellation borne by two rivers in the Principality—the one in Merioneth and the other in Montgomeryshire.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—'Ar ydon.' Some transcripts have "ar y don"—that is, on the wave, or near the sea. What river, if any, is intended, it is difficult to ascertain. As far as the mere name is concerned, it may be identified with the *Ithon*, *Eithon*, or *Jeithon*, which falls into the Wye about seven miles above the town of Builth, Breconshire.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—'Digoll Vynydd,' or "Mynydd Digoll," Long Mountain in Montgomeryshire. This battle was fought between Cadwallawn and Edwin of Northumbria, and is recorded in the Triads one of the "three discolourings of the Severn," which was occasioned by the flow of the blood of the slain into it.

"On this mountain may be said to have expired the liberties of Wales, for here was the last contest against the power of our conqueror. After the death of Llewelyn the northern Welshmen set up Madoc, cousin to our slain prince; who assembled a great army, and after several eminent victories at Carnarvon, near Denbigh, Knoekin, and again on the marches, was here overthrown, in

1294, by the collected power of the Lord Marchers, after a well-fought and long-contested engagement."—Pennant, *Tours*, iii. 308.

The mention of "Digoll Vynydd" in this early poem, proves the erroneousness of Pennant, who states that the mountain derived its appellation from the following circumstance:—"On this mountain Henry VII. mustered the friends who promised to join him from North Wales and Shropshire, and did not find one who had failed of his appointment. On which account the Welsh call it *Digoll*, or *Without Loss*; the English name it the Long Mountain."

The number of daily skirmishes, as given here, is an instance of poetic embellishment.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 1.—The Severn. The battle of the Severn and on the further side of Dygen, and the burning of Meigen, should be reckoned as forming but one action, being the fourth in the catalogue.—(E.)

Line 8.—'Dygen' is, in all probability, Dygen Freiddin, a conical and picturesque mountain in the valley of the Severn, below Welshpool in Montgomeryshire. Some are of opinion that this mountain was the site of the last battle which Caractacus fought against the Romans under Ostorius.—(E.)

Line 3.—The battle of Meigen, in which Edwin fell, is mentioned by Nennius, and in the *Annales Cambriæ*; but Bede (*Hist. Eccles.* ii. 20) gives Haethfelth (supposed to be Hatfield in Yorkshire) as the place of his death; hence it has been assumed that Meigen and Haethfelth are one and the same place, but it is sufficiently evident that the Meigen of Llywarch Hen must be somewhere in Powys, and at no great distance from the Severn.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 1.—'Gwy,' the Wye.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 1.—"In the upper part of Gwaen Llwg, Monmouthshire."—*Pughe*.

STANZA VIII.

Line 1.—There are two rivers of this name—the one for a considerable part of its course divides the county of Caermarthen from that of Pembroke, and falls into Caermarthen Bay at Langharn; and the other, after draining a portion of Glamorganshire, disembogues into the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. Dr. Owen Pughe remarks on this passage, that “nearly opposite Llandaff, on the other side of the Tav, there are the ruins of a British camp in a place called Gwaen y Trodan. The tradition of the neighbourhood is that the Saxons suffered a great defeat there.”—(E.)

STANZA IX.

Line 1.—A river in Glamorganshire, on which the town of Swansea, or Aber Tawy, is situated.—(E.)

STANZA X.

Line 1.—‘*Caer*,’ ‘*Caco*,’ or ‘*Caio*,’ a hundred in the upper part of Caermarthenshire; and also a parish in that hundred sometimes called “Cynwyl Gaeo,” from the church being dedicated to St. Cynwyl. The church is seven miles west-north-west from Llandovery. “Caer Gaeo” is now a mere village, but it appears to have been formerly a place of importance, and many Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. The name occurs as “Cair Caiau” and “Kaircaiau” in the *Liber Landavensis*.—(E.)

STANZA XI.

Line 1.—‘*Cowyn*,’ or ‘*Cyncyn*,’ a river that falls into the Tav at Aber Cowyn, near St. Clare’s, Caormarthenshire.—(E.)

STANZA XII.

Line 2.—‘*Penvro*,’ the county of *Pembrok*; that is, Land’s End or headland. The encampments on the Cowyn and in Penvro are to be regarded as one battle, being the tenth in the bard’s enumeration.—(E.)

STANZA XIII.

Line 1.—The Teivi, for the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire, and enters the sea a little below the town of Cardigan, which, from this circumstance, is called in Welsh, Aber Teivi.—(E.)

STANZA 1

Line 1.—' *Duffyrd.*' This river that it may be a mistake for the counties of Cardigan and Merioneth.

STANZA 1

Line 2.—' *Bro Dunawd,*' or Caerprehending the sea-coast of Merione

STANZA

Line 21.—Or *Meinin*, as some "perhaps where the abbey of *M Llanrwst*," but more probably it is recognised under that name.—(E.)

STANZA X

Line 3.—' *Elved.*' There is a part of Caermarthenshire.—(E.)

POEM X

Translation, Vol. i. p. 448.

The first fifty-seven stanzas of the translation has been, with his permission is referred to the notes by Dr. Guest. The remaining stanzas have been translated

STANZA L

Line 3.—' *Rei*' (apparently from times used for riches, wealth, or treasure of Gwalchmai's Ode to Owain Gwyn

"Teyrnain n

Ni grawn

That is, "A sovereign is he,
nor hoard up *wealth*."

The mediæval poets used their li

Latin with great freedom. The bard no longer wore his gorgeous dress and golden torques; but now, in the days of his misfortune, he has only a rude goatskin to shield him from cold. It was hardly worth his while to seek refuge in the mountains, as he had nothing valuable of which he might be deprived.—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 1.—‘*Ambafal*,’ which may here imply, similar, in like manner, after the same manner or fashion, just as. ‘*Avacrwyl*.’—This river has not, as far as I am aware, been identified with any known stream.—(E.)

Line 2.—According to Lhuyd, the Trydonwy may be identical with the Roden in Shropshire.—(E.)

Line 3.—‘*Twrch*.’ There are many rivers in Wales called by this name. ‘*Marchnwy* :’ the Marchnwy and the Elwydden are unknown.—(E.)

STANZA LXVIII.

Line 3.—“The Alwen, or very foamy water, falls into the Dee a little above Corwen.”—*Owen Pughe*.

STANZA LXIX.

Line 3.—This can scarcely be a correct form. There are various readings, but none satisfactory.—(E.)

STANZA LXX.

This appears to be only a different reading of the preceding stanza.—(E.)

STANZA LXXI.

Line 2.—‘*Dwyrw*,’ the Dee, according to Owen Pughe, but this is very questionable. There is *Dwyrw* in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn at Berriw, about five miles from Welshpool.—(E.)

STANZA LXXIII.

Line 1.—‘*Eibyrnion*,’ a district in Merionethshire watered by the Dee.—(E.)

Line 3.—‘*Uchant*,’ a district in the upper part of Montgomeryshire. This stanza and portion of what follows appear to be

interpolations, having, as far as I can see, no reference to Cynddylan.—(E.)

STANZA LXXIV.

This stanza, which consists of eight instead of three lines, seems to have been made up by the huddling together of three or more imperfect stanzas. Any consecutive sense is, therefore, hardly to be expected from such a jumble.—(E.)

STANZA LXXVI.

Line 1.—'Ercal,' now called High Ercal, near Shrewsbury.—(E.)

Line 3.—Unless 'Macrysinial' is intended for Mae rhysonial," or "Mawr y sonial," I know not what it means.—(E.)

STANZA LXXVII.

Line 1.—'Heledd' implies a brine or salt pit; and it is also the name of several places; and there were women of this name. "One of the daughters of Cyndrwyn was so called."—*Owen Pughe.*

Yn Heledd Wen and *Yn Heledd Ddu* are respectively the Welsh names of Nantwich and Northwich in Cheshire. The meaning of "Heled hwyedig ym golwir," the expression in the original, which I have rendered as above, is not obvious. Lhwyd (*Arch. Brit.* p. 258, col. 3) supposes that the poet here speaks in the name of Heledd, one of the sisters of Cynddylan, which, if granted, does not remove the difficulty. Owen Pughe translates the passage (*Llywarch Hen*, p. 95):—"Heledd henceforth shall I be called; but in the *Welsh Dictionary* (*s. v.* "Hwyedoc"), it is construed thus:—"I am called a filling brine-pit." Assuming that "hwyedoc" (*hwyedig*) is the past participle of *hwyhau*, to lengthen, it cannot, without very considerable violence, be rendered "henceforth." In the *Welsh Laws*, the term *hwyedig* occurs several times for the male hawk, as in these instances:—

"Ef adole *hwyedyc* hebawc y kan epenhebogyt pop guyl Uyhaghel"—"He is to have a male hawk from the chief falconer every feast of St. Michael."—(Vol. i. p. 22.)

"Podeir ar ugeint yw gworth hwyedig"—"Twenty-four pence is the worth of a male hawk."—(Vol. i. p. 738.)

I have therefore construed "Heled hwyedig," the hawk of

Heledd, an expression which may be compared with "Eryr Eli" in other parts of the poem.—(E.)

STANZA LXXXVII.

Line 3.—'Mevyl baryu,' or disgrace of the beard, was a heinous crime; but of what nature has not been expressly defined.—*Owen Pughe.*

This and the three following stanzas are very obscure; a remark applicable to many other stanzas in this portion of this ancient poem.—(E.)

STANZA XXVI.

Line 2.—'Pyrydyaw' or "pyryrdiau" (which appears to be the more correct reading) = *pyrhyrddiau*, from *pyr*, forward, and *hyrddiau*, to push, thrust, or drive.—(E.)

Line 3.—Instead of 'tranc,' dissolution, death, some MSS. have "tanc," peace, tranquillity. "A Frank would have no peace from his mouth."—(E.)

STANZA CI.

Line 2.—"The portion, most likely, of Maoddyn, the brother of Cynddylan, as it seems the share of each was called after its owner. So *Dyffryn Meisyr* and *Dyffryn Ffreuer* were the shares of the two daughters of *Cyndricwyn*."—*Owen Pughe.*

Lhwyd thinks that *Maoddyn* may possibly be identical with *Mrythig* or *Amrythig*, the modern Welsh appellation of Shrewsbury. *Maes Maoddyn* is probably the same as *Maes Meueddawg*, mentioned in "Englynon Beddau Milwyr," in the vicinity of which *Elchwith* is said to be interred.—(E.)

POEM XVII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 341. Text, Vol. ii. p. 291.

Line 1.—'Gogyfuerchyd' (= *gogywerchydd*, from "cyvarch," to greet or salute freely) appears to be put in opposition to the person implied in the verbs preceding it, and not as the objects governed by them.—(E.)

Line 3.—How perishable gold and silver are, even when they

do not fall into the hands of the spendthrift, compared with the lasting eulogy of the bard !—(E.)

Line 5.—' *Ieuaf* ' (sometimes written *Ievav*), which signifies *youngest*, was not an uncommon name in former times.—(E.)

Line 6.—' *Kynnin* ' I take to be a misscript for " *kynniu* " = *cynniv*, a conflict. ' *Celuyd* ' or ' *keluyd*,' may be read either " *celwydd*," falsehood, or " *celvydd*," skillful, expert. The latter I believe is intended here, as well as in a subsequent passage of the poem, in which the form " *kelwyd* " occurs.—(E.)

Line 8.—There does not appear any reason why ' *Kynin* ' here should not be taken as a personal name.—(E.)

Line 9.—' *Aerven* ' is an old name for the river Dee, which in Welsh is generally called *Dyvrddy*. In an account of "The Principal Territories of Britain," printed in the *Iolo MSS*, p. 86, and translated p. 476, it is stated that Gwynedd extends "from Cantrev Orddwyv to Menai, including also *Aerven* and Teyrnllwg;" and Teyrnllwg, from *Aerven* to Argoed Derwennydd." Madog ab Gronwy Gethin, in a poem on the sudden overflow of the Dee in the time of Owen Glyndwr (1404), applies the same name to the river:—

" Garw distrych llwyth-wrych llaeth-wawr
Aerven bengrech felan wawr."—(E.)

Line 10.—' *Seleu* ' = *Solev* or *Solyv*, which is the Welsh form of *Solomon*, *Salomon*, or *Shalomo*. *Selev* or *Selyv* Ddoeth = *Solomon the Wise*. The name is common amongst the Welsh as early at least as the sixth century, at which period we find *Selyv*, son of *Cynan Garwyn*, mentioned among the chieftains; and *Selyv*, son of *Geraint ab Erbin*, among the saints.

" Deu-lyvr a ddaeth i'm dwylaw,
Llawn ddoeth, a dan well ni ddaw,—
Syw-lyvr y Brerin *Selev*,
A Llyfr pur Benadur nev."

Gronwy Owen.—(E.)

Selev and *Caneu* were sons of *Llywarch Hen*.—(S.)

Line 11.—That is, on account of the army (*llüydd*) mentioned in a preceding line.—(E.)

Line 22.—For ‘*torri*,’ I read “*torrir*,” the future instead of the past.—(E.)

Line 24.—‘*Mor a mynydd*’ (= *môr a mynydd*), literally “sea and mountain;” but the expression is often used simply for “sea and land.”—(E.)

Line 29.—‘*Eleri*,’ a river in the upper part of Cardiganshire, which, after passing through the village of Tal y Bont, winds its course through Cors Vochno, and falls into the estuary of the Dovey opposite the town of Aberdovey. Where ‘*Chwilfynydd*’ is I have not been able to ascertain.—(E.)

Line 37.—For ‘*Barnaoc*’ I read “*Baruawc*” (= *barwawg*, bearded), assuming that the middle letter was originally *w* and not *n*; and the passage seems to imply that in consequence of the devastations of war, grown-up men would be so scarce, that the lines would have to be filled up almost entirely with beardless youth.—(E.)

Line 39.—The meaning apparently is, that Urien was the most generous man since Adam.—(E.)

Line 42.—‘*Eu*’ (their), the word used here in the original appears to be erroneously employed for “*ei*” (his). Some early transcriber, we may conjecture, finding the word commonly written *ew*, beginning with an *h*, assumed that the prosthetic letter owed its introduction to the influence of the preceding word, which he knew would be *ew* rather than *ei*, altered the pronoun accordingly, forgetting that *hew* is about as old and independent a form as *ew*.—(E.)

POEM XVIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 595. Text, Vol. ii. p. 293.

No remarks occur upon this poem.

POEM XIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 492. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 294.

Line 28.—The meaning of this line is not clear.—(E.)

POEM XX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 490. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 294.

Dr. Owen Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v. "Mabon"*) attributes this poem to Golyddan, the bard of Prince Cadwallon ab Cadvan in the seventh century, but on what grounds does not appear.—(E.)

POEM XXI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 493. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 296.

Dr. Owen Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v. "Cyweithi"*) attributes this poem to Adda Vras, a bard of the early part of the thirteenth century; but, *s. v. "Cynferth"*, to Gwylm Ddu o Arvon, who flourished in the time of King Edward II., but it is not found among his compositions printed in the first volume of the *Mycyrian Archæology*. No portion of the genuine works of Adda Vras is known to be extant. Some of the words in this poem being illegible, it is impossible to give a full translation of every line.—(E.)

POEM XXII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 290. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 299.

Line 4.—'Brithwyr,' the speckled men or the Picts.—(S.)

POEM XXIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 284. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 301.

This poem is interspersed with Latin lines, which seem to be fragments of Latin hymns.—(S.)

Line 10.—' *Gallwydel.*' Galloway was called in Gaelic *Gall-gaidel*, of which this is the Cymric equivalent. From *Gallwyddel* comes the Latin form *Galweithia*. This poem must have been written before Galloway became a part of the Anglie kingdom of Northumbria.—(S.)

Line 36.—The allusion to *Lleu* and *Gwydyon* connects this poem with the alliance between the *Brython* and *Gwyddyl* alluded to in lines 89 and 90.—(S.)

Line 82.—The *Myvyrian* text reads "Gwyr Kelydon," men of *Celyddon*.—(S.)

The last part of this poem, from line 84, is contained in the *Book of Taliessin*. The variations between the two texts of this part of the poem are very trifling.—(S.)

Line 86.—' *Caer Govannon.*' In an old list of the churches of *Linalithgow*, printed by *Theiner*, appears "Vicaria de *Gumanyn*." The place meant is probably *Dalmeny*, on the *Firth of Forth*, formerly called *Dumanyn*.—(S.)

Line 90.—' *Diaerogyon,*' unwarlike, from *aer*, battle. The *Book of Taliessin* reads " *Diverogyon,*" distillers, which is preferable. The *Gwyddyl* are called in the *Cerdd y Veib Llyr* " *Diefyl diverogyon,*" in the *Gododin* " *Deifr diverogyon,*" and here " *Kyl diverogyon.*" *Kyl* may be translated furnace or kiln.—(S.)

POEM XXIV.

GOSYMDREITH LLEFOET WYNEBGLAWR.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 596. Text, Vol. ii. p. 304.

This composition, which is a versified collection of aphorisms or proverbs, is ascribed to *Llevoed*, surnamed " *Wynebglawr,*" the flat or broad-faced, who is said to have flourished about the beginning of the tenth century. It is called *Gosymdaitth*, or *Viticum*, being the bard's stock of provisions for the journey through life. It is the only poem extant which bears the name of this poet.—(E.)

APPENDIX.

I.

MS. HENGWET 536.

BONHED GWYR Y GOGLED YW HYN.

Vryen nab Kynuarch mab Meirchaón mab Gorust
Ledlóm mab Keneu mab Coel.

Llywarch Hen mab Elidyr Lydanwyn mab Meirchaón mab
Gorust Ledlóm mab Keneu mab Coel.

Clydno Eidin a Chynan Genhir a Chynuelyn Drógyl a
Chatraót Calchuynyd meibon Kynnóyt Kynnódyon mab
Kynuelyn mab Arthwys mab Mar mab Keneu mab Coel.

Dunaót a Cherwyd a Sawyl Penuchel meibyón Pabo
Post Prydein mab Arthwys mab Mar mab Keneu mab Coel.

Górgi a Pheredur meibon Eliffer Gosgorduaór mab Arthwys
mab Keneu mab Coel.

Gwendoleu a Nud a Chof meibyón Keidyaó mab Arthwys
mab Mar mab Keneu mab Coel.

Trychan cledyf kynuerchyn a ttrychan ysgóyt kynnódyon
a ttrychan wayó coeling pa neges bynhac yd elynt iddi yn
duun. Nyt amethei hon honno.

Ryderch Hael mab Tutwal Tutclyt mab Kedic mab
Dyuyñwal Hen.

Mordaf mab Seruan mab Kedic mab Dyfynwal Hen.

Elffin mab Góydno mab Caórdaf mab Garmonyaón mab
Dyfynwal Hen.

Gauran mab Aedan Uradaó mab Dyuyñwal Hen mab
Idnyuet mab Maxen Wledic amheraódyr Ruuein.

Elidyr Móynuaór mab Gorust Priodaór mab Dyfynwal
Hen.

Huallu mab Tutuólich Corneu tywyssaó o Kernyó a
Dywana meroh Amlaót Wledic y uam.

I.

TRANSLATION.

DESCENT OF THE MEN OF THE NORTH IS THIS.

I. Uryen son of Kynvarch son of Meirchawn son of Gorust Ledlum son of Keneu son of Coel.

II. Llywarch Hen son of Elidyr Lydanwyn son of Meirchawn son of Gorust Ledlum son of Keneu son of Coel.

III. Clydno of Eidyn and Chynan Genhir and Cynvelyn Drwagl and Catrawt Calchvynydd, sons of Kynwyt Kynwydyon son of Kynvelyn son of Arthwys son of Mar son of Keneu son of Coel.

IV. Dunawt and Cerwyd and Sawyl Penuchel, sons of Pabo, the pillar of Prydein, son of Arthwys son of Mar son of Keneu son of Coel.

V. Gwrgi and Peredur, sons of Eliffer of the great retinue, son of Arthwys son of Keneu son of Coel.

VI. Gwendoleu and Nud and Cof, sons of Keidyaw son of Arthwys son of Mar son of Keneu son of Coel.

Three hundred swords (of the tribe) of Kynvarch, and three hundred shields of Kynwydyon, and three hundred spears of the tribe of Coel. Whatever object they entered into deeply—that never failed.

VII. Rydderch Hael son of Tutwal Tutclyt son of Kedic son of Dyfnwal Hen.

VIII. Mordaf son of Serfan son of Kedic son of Dyfnwal Hen.

IX. Elffin son of Gwydno son of Caurdaf son of Garmonyawn son of Dyfnwal Hen.

X. Gavran son of Aedan the treacherous, son of Dyfnwal Hen son of Idnyvet son of Maxen Guledic, Emperor of Rome.

XI. Elidyr Mwynfawr son of Gorust Priodawr son of Dyfnwal Hen.

XII. Huallu son of Tutwlich of Cornwall, prince of Cornwall, and Dywana daughter of Amlawt Guledic was his mother.

II.

MS. HENOWRT 536.

TRIOED ARTHUR AE WYR.

Teir Lleithiclóyth Ynys Prydein. Arthur yn pen teyrned ym Mynyó a Dewi yn pen ysgyb a Maelgón Góyned yn pen hyneif. Arthur yn pen teyrned yg Kelliwic yg Kerneó a Betwini esgob yn pen esgyb a Charadaó ureichuras yn pen hyneif. Arthur yn pen teyrned ym Pen Rionyd yny gogled a Chyndeyrn Garthwys yn pen esgyb a Góρθmól Wledic yn pen hyneif.

Tri Hael Ynys Prydein. Nudd Hael mab Senyllt; Mordaf Hael mab Seruan; Ryderch Hael mab Tutwal Tutelyt.

Tri Gwyndeyrn Ynys Prydein. Run mab Maelgón; Ywein mab Uryen a Ruaón Peuyr mab Deorath Wledic.

Tri Deifniaó Ynys Prydein. Gwalchmei mab Góyar a Llecheu mab Arthur a Rhiwallaón wallt Banadlen.

Tri Phost Cad Ynys Prydein. Dunaót mab Pabo Post Prydein a Gwallaó mab Leenaó a Chynfelyn Drósgyl.

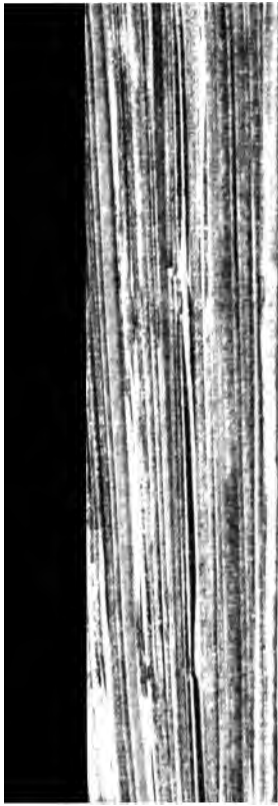
Tri Tharó Caduo Ynys Prydein. Kynuarch Cat Caduo mab Kynnóyt Kynótyon a Gwendolou mab Keidyaó a Vryen mab Kynuarch.

Tri Tharó Unben Ynys Prydein. Elmór mab Cadoir a Chynhaul mab Argat ac Auason mab Taliessin. Tri meib beird oedynt ou tri.

Tri Lledyf Unben Ynys Prydein. Llywarch Hen mab Elidyr Lydanwyn a Manawyan mab Llyr Lledyeith a Gógaón Góraón mab Peredur mab Eliffor Gosgorduaó.

Tri Unben Llys Arthur. Goronóy mab Echell Uordóytón a Chadreith mab Porthuaórgadu a Phleidor filam.

Tri Unben Deiuyr a Brynych. Gall mab Disgyuedaót ac Ysgafnell mab Disgyuedaót a Diffydell mab Disgyfedaót. Tri meib Beird oedynt ell tri.



Maelgwyn Gwynod the chief elder. Arthur Kelliwic in Cornwall, and Bishop Betwini of Caradawc Vreichyras the chief elder. Arthur Penrionydd in the north, and Cyndeyrn Garthaf and Gurthmwl Guledic the chief elder.

II. Three generous ones of the Island of Ison of Senyllt; Mordaf Hael son of Servan; and of Tutwal Tutelyt.

III. Three fair lords of the Island of Pry Maelgwyn; Owen son of Urien; and Ruawn of Guledic.

IV. Three naturalists of the Island of Pryson of Gwyar; and Llecheu son of Arthur; and Banadlen.

V. Three pillars of battle of the Island of Pryson of Pabo, pillar of Britain; and Gwallaw and Cynfolyn Drwagl.

VI. Three bulls of battle of the Island of Pryson of Cat Caduc son of Kynnwyd Kynwytyon; and Ceidyaw; and Uryon son of Kynvarch.

VII. Three bull princes of the Island of Pryson of Cadeir; and Cynhafal son of Argat; and Afa. Three sons of bards were these three.

VIII. Three humble princes of the Island of Pryson of Hen son of Elidyr Lydanwyn; and Manawydan and Gwgawn Gwrawn son of Peredur son of Eli.

Tri Gwayŕud Beird Ynys Prydein. Tristuard Bard Vryen a Dygynelŕ Bard Ywein a Mianuerdic Bard Cadwallaŕn mab Catuan a ryhaŕt eil Morgant.

Tri Chynwoissat Ynys Prydein. Caradaŕc mab Bran a Chaŕrdaf mab Caradaŕc ac Owein mab Maxen Wledic.

Teir Llyghessaŕc Ynys Prydein. Gereint mab Erbin ; Gwenŕynwyn mab Naf a March mab Meirchiaŕn.

Tri Gŕrdnaglaŕc Ynys Prydein. Rineri mab Tangŕn a Dinwaed Uaglaŕc a Phryder mab Dolor Deiuyr a Brynych.

Tri Hualaŕc Ynys Prydein. Catwaladyr Uendigeit a Run mab Maelgŕn a Riwallaŕn wallt Banadlen.

Tri Chaduarchaŕc Ynys Prydein. Caradaŕc Uroichuras ; Menwaed o Arllechwed a Llyr Llyuddaŕc.

Tri Gallouyd Ynys Prydein. Greidiaŕl Galouyd mab Enuael Adran a Gweir Gŕrhyt Uaŕr a Drystan Tallŕch.

Tri Ruduoaŕc Ynys Prydein. Arthur a Run mab Beli a Morgant Mŕgynnuaŕr.

Tri Thaleichaŕc Cad Ynys Prydein. Trystan mab Tallŕch a Huil mab Caŕ a Chei mab Kynyr Kynuaruaŕc ac un oed taleithaŕc arnadunt wynteu eil tri, Bedŕyr mab Pedraŕt oed hŕnnŕ.

Tri Gleŕ Ynys Prydein. Tri meis Hayarnwed Uradaŕc ; Grudnei a Henpen ac Edenaŕc.

Tri Thrahaŕc Ynys Prydein. Sawyl ben uchel a Phaasken mab Uryen a Run mab Einaŕn.

Tri Ysgymyd Aereu Ynys Prydein. Gilbert mab Catgyffro ; Moruran eil Tegit a Gŕgaŕn Cledyfrud.

Tri Gŕrdueichat Ynys Prydein. Trystan mab Tallŕch a getwis moch March mab Meirchaŕn tra aeth y meichat y erchi y Essyllt dyfot y gynadyl ac ef ; ac Arthur yn keissaŕc unbhŕch ae y tŕyll, ae y treis, ac nys cauas a Phryderi mab Pŕyll amŕyn a getwis moch Pendaran Dyued yn Glyn Cuŕch yn Emlyn a Choll mab Collurewy a getwis henwen hŕch Dallweir Dallben a aeth yg gordodo hyt ym peuryr Aŕstin.

XI. Three ruddy-speared bards of the Island of Prydain. Tristward bard of Urien; and Dygynelw bard of Owen; and Mainferdic, bard of Cadwallawn, son of Catfan; and they were sons of Morgant.

XII. Three supreme servants of the Island of Prydain. Caradawc son of Bran; and Caurdaf son of Caradawc; and Owen son of Maxen Guledic.

XIII. Three fleet owners of the Island of Prydain. Geroint son of Erbin; and Gwenwywnwyn son of Naf; and March son of Merchiaun.

XIV. Three strong-crutched ones of the Island of Prydain. Rineri son of Tangwn; and Tinwaed faglawc; and Pryder son of Dolor of Deira and Bornicia.

XV. Three fettered ones of the Island of Prydain. Cadwaladyr the blessed; and Run son of Maelgwyn; and Riwallan wallt Banadien.

XVI. Three cavaliers of battle of the Island of Prydain. Caradawc freichfras; Menwaed of Arllechwed; and Llyr Lluydauc.

XVII. Three hostile ovates of the Island of Prydain. Greidiawl Galovyd, son of Enfael Adran; and Gweyr of great manliness; and Trystan son of Tallwch.

XVIII. Three red-spotted ones of the Island of Prydain. Arthur; and Run son of Beli; and Morgant Mwynfawr.

XIX. Three front leaders of battle of the Island of Prydain. Trystan son of Tallwch; and Huil son of Caw; and Cei son of Cynyr Cynfarfawc and one person was supreme over these three: Bedwyr son of Pedrawt was that one.

XX. Three heroes of the Island of Prydain. The three sons of Hayarnwed the treacherous: Grudnei and Henpen and Edenawc.

XXI. Three arrogant ones of the Island of Prydain. Sawyl penuchel; and Pasgen son of Uryen; and Run son of Einaun.

XXII. Three obstructors of slaughter of the Island of Prydain. Gilbert son of Catgyffro; Morfran son of Tegid; and Gwgun of the ruddy sword.

XXIII. Three powerful swineherds of the Island of Prydain. Trystan son of Tallwch, who kept the swine of March, son of Meirchawn, while the swineherd went on a message to Essylt to desire a meeting with her, and Arthur desired one pig by deceit or by theft, and could not get it; and Pryderi, son of Pwyll, who kept the swine of Pandaran Dyfed in Gleneuwch in Emlyn; and Coll son of Collfrewy, who kept the ancient sow of Dallweir Dalben, who went burrowing

yg Kernyb ac yna ydaeth yny mor, ac yn Aber Torogi yg Gwent iscoet y doeth yr tir, a Choll mab Collurewy ac laf yny gwrych pa fford bynhac y kerdhei nac ar uor nac ar tir, ac yn Maes Gwenith yg Gwent y dodwes gwenithen a gwenenen, ac er hynny y mae goreu lle y wenith y lle húnú, ac odynd yd aeth hyt y Llonwen ym Penuro ac yno y dotwes ar heiden a gwenenen, ac er hynny y mae goreu lle y heid Llonwen, ac odynd y kerdóys hyt yn Rié Gyuerthúch yn Eryri, ac y dotwes ar keneu bleid ac ar kyó eryr, ar eryr a rodes Coll mab Collurewy i Urynach Vydol or Gogledd, ar bleid a rodes i Uenwaed o Arllechwed, ar rei hynny uu uleidd Menwaed, ac Eryr Brynach. Ac odynd yd aeth hyt y Maendu yn Llanueir yn Aruon; ac yno y dodwes ar keneu cath, ar keneu húnú a uyrýys Coll mab Collurewy ym Menei; a honno wedy hynny uu Cath Paluc.

Tri Phrif Lleturithaó Ynys Prydein. Coll mab Collurewy a Menyó mab Teirgwaed a Drych eil Kiódar.

Teir Prif Hut Ynys Prydein. Hut Math mab Matoný a Hut Uthyr Pendragon a Hut Góydelyn Gor.

Tri Diweir Teulu Ynys Prydein. Teulu Catwallaún mab Catuan auuant seith mlyned yn Iwerdon y gyt ac ef; ac yn hynny o yspeit ny ouynassant dim idaó rac goruot arnadunt y adaó; a Theulu Gauran mab Aedan a aothant yr mor dros eu harglóyd; ar tryded Teulu Gendoleu mab Keidyaó yn Arderyd a gynnalassant y urýdyr pythéónos a mis wedy llad eu harglóyd sef oed riuedi teuluoed pob un or gwyr hynny un Canhór ar ugeint.

Tri Aniweir Teulu Ynys Prydein. Teulu Goronó Pefyr o Penllyn a omedassant eu harglóyd o erbynneit y gwenýnwayó y gan Leu Llaó Gyffes yn Llechoronó yn blaen Kynusel; a Theulu Górgi a Pheredur a adaóssant eu harglóyd yg Caer Greu, ac a oed ymllad trannoeth udunt ac Eda Glinwaér; ac yna y llas ell deu. Ar trydyd Teulu Alan Fyrgan a ymchoelassant y órth eu harglóyd ar y ford hyt nos ac elléng ynteu ac weissan Kamlan ac yno y llas.

as far as Penryn Awstin in Cornwall, and there going to sea, landed at Abertorogi in Gwent Iscood, and Coll son of Collfrewy having his hand on the bristles, whenever she went on the sea or on the land, and at Maes Gwenith in Gwent she dropped wheat and bees, and from henceforth there is the best wheat there, and from thence she went to Lonwen in Penbro, and there she dropped barley and bees, and from thence there is the best barley in Lonwen, and from thence she proceeded to the Riw Cyferthweh in Eryri, and there she dropped a wolf-cub and an eagle, and Coll son of Collfrewy gave the eagle to Brynach Gwyddel of the north, and the wolf he gave to Menwaed of Arllechwedd, and these are the wolf of Menwaed and the eagle of Brynach, and thence going to Maendu in Llanfawr, in Arvon, and there she dropped a kitten, and Coll son of Collfrewy throw the kitten into the Menai, and she became afterwards the Paluc cat.

XXIV. Three chief-gleaming ones of the Island of Prydain. Coll son of Collfrewy ; and Meniw son of Teirgwaed ; and Drych son of Kiwdar.

XXV. Three primary illusions of the Island of Prydain. The illusion of Math son of Matonwy ; and the illusion of Uthyr Pen-dragon ; and the illusion of Gwydolen Gor.

XXVI. Three loyal households of the Island of Prydain. The household of Catwallaun son of Cadfan, who were seven years in Ywerdon with him, and in that time demanded no pay nor compensation from him ; and the household of Gafran son of Aedan, who went to sea with their lord ; and the third the household of Gwendoleu son of Ceidyaw at Arderyd, who maintained the contest forty-six days after their lord was slain. The number of the households each one of their warriors one hundred men and a score.

XXVII. Three disloyal households of the Island of Prydain. The household of Goronw Pebyr of Penllyn who refused to stand in place of their lord to receive the poisoned darts from Low Law Gyffes in Lech Goronwy in Blaen Cynfael ; and the household of Gwrgi and Peredur, who deserted their lords in Caer Greu, when there was appointment for battle next morning against Eda Glinmaur, and they were both slain ; and the third, the household of Alan Fyrgan, who returned back by stealth from their lord, on the road at night with his servants at Camlan, and there he was slain.

Teir Gosgord Adóy Ynys Prydein. Gosgord Mynydaŵc Eidyn a Gosgord Melyn mab Kynuelyn a Gosgord Dryan mab Nud.

Trywyr a wnaeth y teir Mat Gyflauan. Gall mab Disgyfedaŵt a ladeid deu ederyn Gwendoleu, a ieu o eur oed arnadunt a dwy kelein or Kymry a yssynt ar eu kinyaŵ, a dóy ar eu cóynos, ac Ysgafnell mab Disgyfedaŵt a ladeid Edelfflet urenhin Lloegyr a Diffedell mab Disgyfedaŵt a ladaŵd Górgi Garólyt, ar Górgi honnv ladei kelein beunynd or Kymry a dóy pob sadŵrn rac llad y sul yr un.

Teir Anuat Gyulauan Ynys Prydein. Eidyn mab Einygan a ladaŵd Aneiryn Gwaŵdrud methdeyrn beird; a Llaŵgat tróm bargaŵt a ladaŵd Auaon mab Taliessin; a Llouan Llaŵdino a ladaŵd Vryen mab Kynuarch.

Teir Anuat Uŵyellaŵt Ynys Prydein. Bóyellaŵt Eidyn ym pen Aneiryn; ar uŵyellaŵt ym pen Godlan bard; ar uŵyellaŵt ym pen Iago mab Beli.

Tri Chyuor a aeth or Ynys hon, ac ny doeth yr un dracheuyn o nadunt. Un a aeth gan Helen Luydaŵc a Chynan y braŵt. Eil a aeth gan Yrp Luydaŵc yn oes Cadyal mab Erynt; a doeth yma y erchi kymorth; ac nyt archei o bob prifgaer namyn deu kymeint ac a delhei gantaŵ idi; ac ny doeth gantaŵ yr gyntaf namyn ef ae was, ac ardustru uu rodi hynny idaŵ. A húnn essoec llóyraf lluyd a aeth or ynys honn, ac ny doeth dracheuyn neb o nadunt. Sef lle y trigyŵys y gwyr hynny yn dóy ynys yn ymyl mor Groec. Sef ynt y dóy ynys Gals ac Avena. Trydyd kyudu a aeth gan Caswallaŵn mab Beli a Gwenwynwyn a Gwanar meibon Lliaŵs mab Nóyure ac Aranrot uerch Beli eu mam; ac o Arllechwed yd hanoet y gwyr hynny; ac yd aethant y gyt a Chaswallaŵn eu hewythyf yr ol y Cesaryeit tróy uor. Sef lle y mae y gwyr hynny yg Gwasgwin. Sef eiryf a aeth ym pob un or lluoed hynny un mil ar ugeint; ar rei hynny oed y tri aryant llu. Sef y gelwit y uelly; ŵrth uynet eur ac aryant yr ynys gantant ae hethol wynteu o oreu y oreu.

XXVIII. Three pass retinues of the Island of Prydain. The retinue of Mynydawg of Eidyn ; the retinue of Melyn son of Cynvelyn ; and the retinue of Dryan son of Nud.

XXIX. Three warriors who made the three good assassinations of the Island of Prydain. Gall son of Disgyfedawt, who slew the two birds of Gwendoleu, who had a yoke of gold about them, and devoured two bodies of Cymry at their dinner and two at their supper ; and Ysgafnell son of Disgyfedawt, who slew Edelflet, king of Lloegyr ; and Diffedel son of Disgyfedawt, who slew Gwrgi Garwlwyd, and this Gwrgi killed a male and female of the Cymry, and two on Saturday that he might not kill one on Sunday.

XXX. Three atrocious assassins of the Island of Prydain. Eidyn, son of Einygan, who slew Aneiryn Gwawdrud, the supreme of bards ; and Llawgat Trumbargawt, who slew Afaon son of Taliessin ; and Llovan Llawdino, who slew Urien son of Kynvarch.

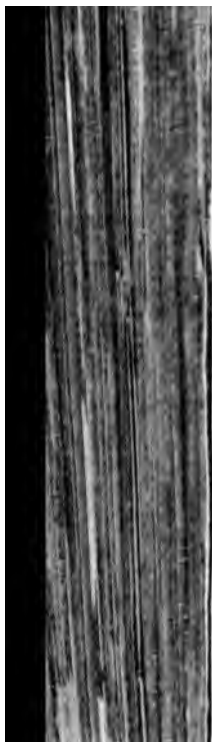
XXXI. Three atrocious axe-strokes of the island of Prydain. The axe-stroke of Eidyn on the head of Aneiryn ; and the axe-stroke on the head of Godlan the bard ; and the axe-stroke on the head of Iago son of Beli.

XXXII. Three combined expeditions that went from this island and never returned. One went with Helen Luydawg and Cynan her brother. Another went with Yrp Luydawc, in the time of Cadyal son of Erynt, he came to ask assistance, and he asked not from each city, but the same number he should bring with him, and there came with him to the first only one youth, and he obtained one given him. He was the greatest levier of an expedition that went from this island, and none of the warriors returned. They went on an invasive expedition, these warriors, to two islands in the sea of Greeca. These are the two islands, Gals and Avena. The third host went with Caswallaun son of Beli, and Gwenwynwyn, and Gwanar sons of Lliaws son of Nwyure, and Aranrot daughter of Beli, was their mother, and from Arllechwed were these warriors, and they went with Caswallawn, their uncle, against the Cesarrot over the sea, and these warriors are now in Gwaagwyn. There went with each of these hosts one thousand and twenty. These are the three silver hosts. They were thus called, for they took the gold and silver of the island with them, as much as they could.

Teir Gormes a doeth yr Ynys hon ac nyt aeth yr un drachenyn . Kyódaót y Korannyeit a doethant yma yn oes Llud mab Beli ac nyt aeth yr un dracheuyn. A gormes y Góydyl Fichti ; ac nyt aeth yr un drachefyn . Trydyd gormes y Saesson ac nyt aethant dracheuyn.

Tri Chud a Thri Datgud Ynys Prydein . Pen bendigeit Uran uab Llyr a cladóyt yny Gwynfryn yu Llundein a hyt tra vei y penn ynyr ansaódyd oed yno ; ny doy ormes byth yr ynys hon. Eil, Eegyryn Góercheuyr Vendigeit a a gladwyt ym pryf byrth yr ynys hon. Trydyd, y draigieu a gladwys Llud mab Beli yn dinas Emreis yn Eryri.

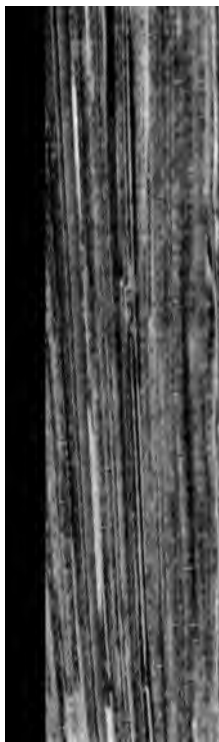
would come to this island. The second, the bones of the blessed, which are buried in the principal parts of and the third, the dragons which Llod son of Beli bar Emreis in Eryri.





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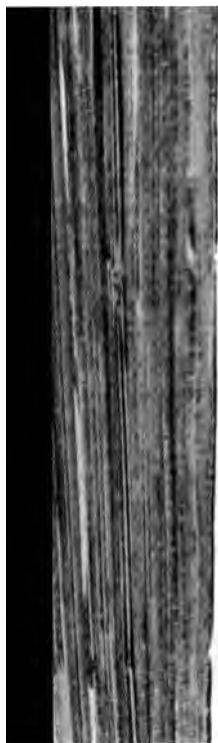
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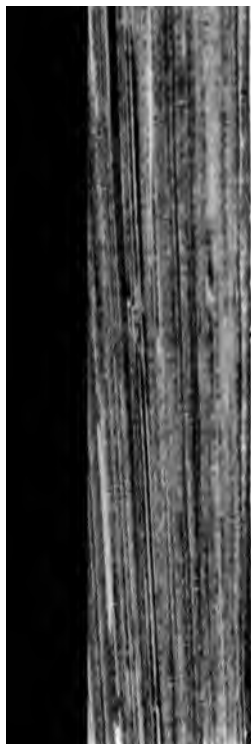
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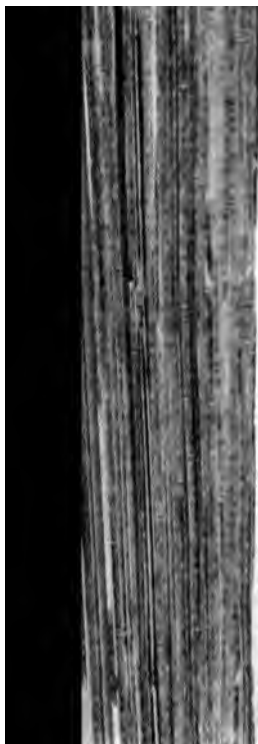
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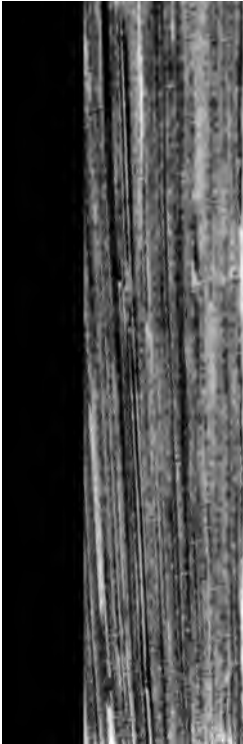
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