



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

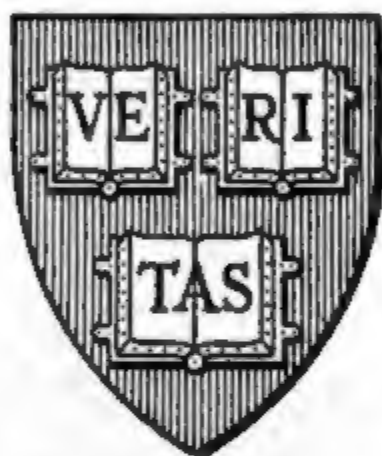
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

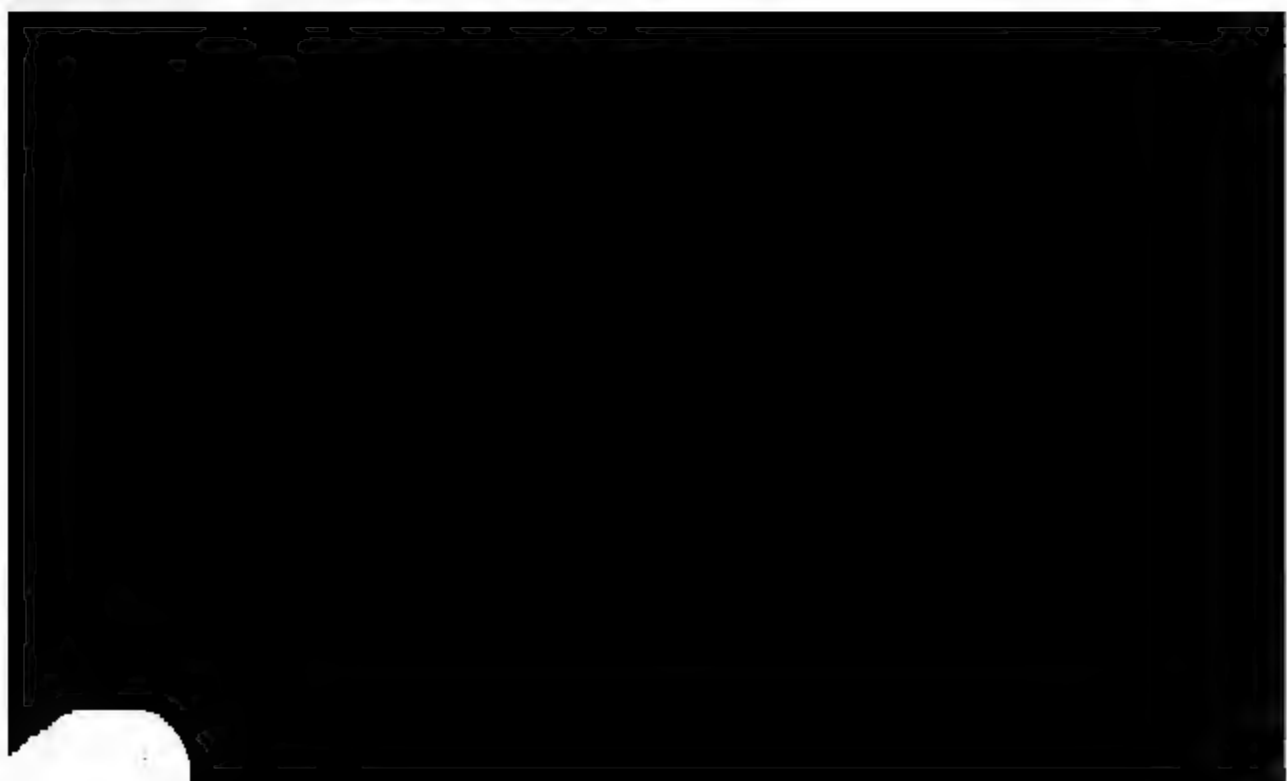
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Celt 4250.5 (2) B



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

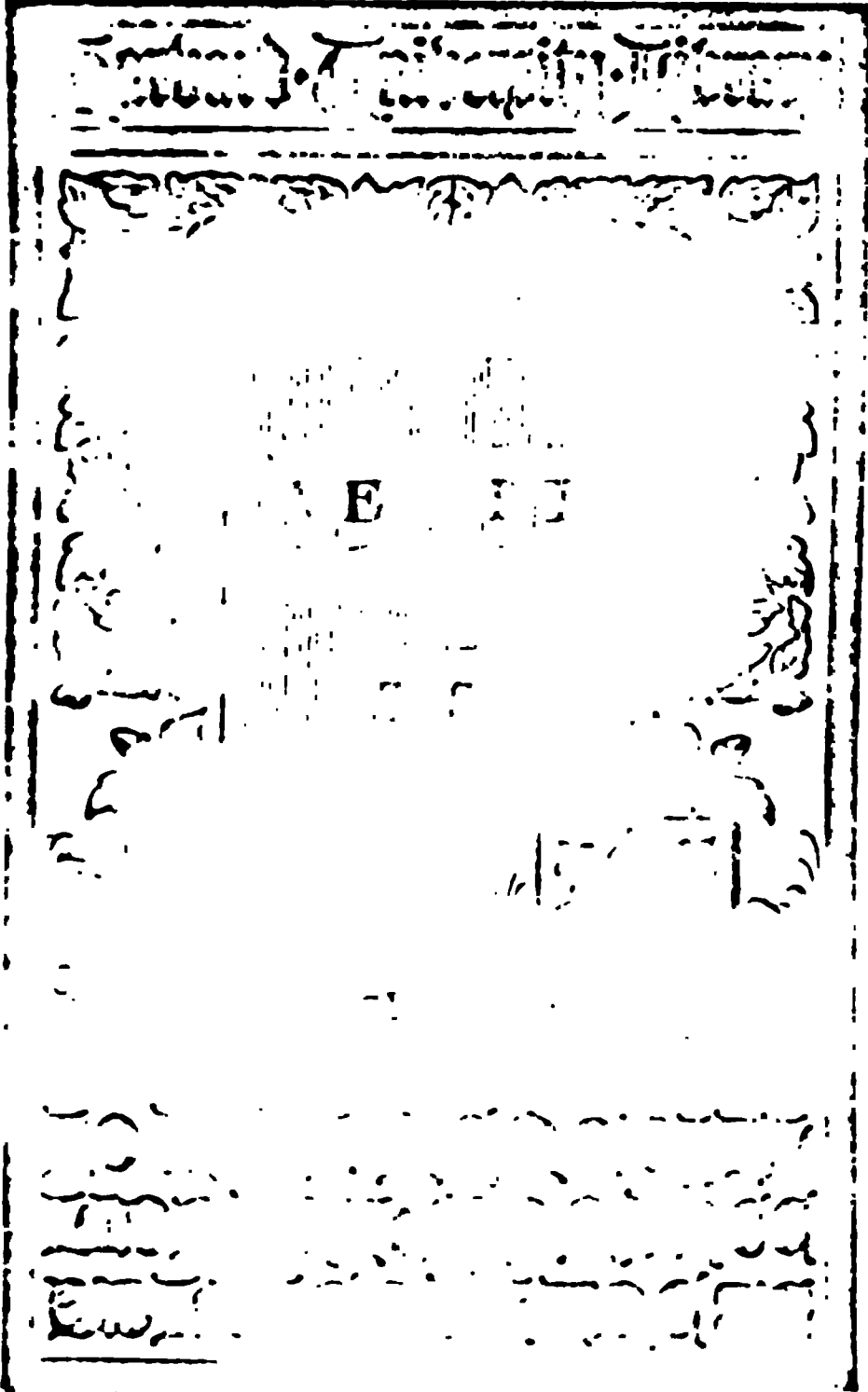




1871

Celt. 4250.5 (2)

13



FROM THE LIBRARY OF J. M. RUSSELL HOWELL
PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTION M. D. CCCC

THIS BOOK IS NOT TO BE SOLD
OR DISPOSED OF OTHERWISE

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY



~~1211560.1~~

.e27 4250.5

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

^A Celt 4250.5 (2)

Harvard University
Lowell Memorial Library.
From the Library of
James Russell Lowell,
Jan. 21, 1902.

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
MAY 5 1970

CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.

	Text.	Notes.
I. TWO POEMS FROM THE CAMBRIDGE JUVENOUS	Page 1	311
I. Poem on page 1	1	314
II. Poem on pages 48, 49, and 50	2	314
 II. THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN	 3	 315
I.	3	320
II.	5	323
III.	5	324
IV.	6	327
V.	7	327
VI.	8	328
VII.	9	328
VIII.	10	329
IX.	10	330
X.	12	331
XI.	13	331
XII.	13	332
XIII.	14	333
XIV.	16	333
XV.	17	334
XVI.	17	334
XVII.	18	335
XVIII.	21	338
XIX. Englynnionn y Bedev	28	341
XX. Kygogion. Elaeth ae cant	35	344
XXI. Elaeth Agant	36	344

	TEXT.	NOTES.
XXII. Gereint fil Erbin	<i>Page</i> 37	345
XXIII.	39	346
XXIV.	40	346
XXV.	41	346
XXVI.	42	347
XXVII.	43	347
XXVIII.	45	348
XXIX.	46	348
XXX.	47	349
XXXI. ^o	50	350
XXXII.	53	351
XXXIII.	54	351
XXXIV.	55	352
XXXV.	56	352
XXXVI. Marunad Madauc mab Maredut. Kyntelv Pridit Maur ae Cant	57	352
XXXVII. Marunad Madauc fil Maredut	58	352
XXXVIII.	59	352
XXXIX. Enwev. Meibon. Llywarch Hen	60	355
 III. THE BOOK OF ANEURIN	 62	 357
I. E Gododin. Aneirin ae Cant	62	359
II. Gorchan Tutwulch	93	390
III. Gwarchan Adebou	94	391
IV. Gorchan Kynvelyn	94	392
V. Gwarchan Maelderw	97	394
 IV. THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN	 108	 397
I.	108	397
II. Marvnat y Vil Voib	109	397
III. Buarch Beird	115	398
IV. Aduvynau Talicessin	116	398
V.	118	398

^o This number has been by mistake printed XXXII.

CONTENTS.

vi

	Page	Text.	Words.
VI. Arymon Prydein Vaŕr	123	123	398
VII. Angar Kyfyndaŕt	129	129	399
VIII. Kat Godeu	137	137	399
IX. Mab Gyfreu Taliessin	144	144	400
X. Daronŕy	147	147	400
XI.	149	149	401
XII. Glaswaŕt Taliessin XXIII. ATAL.	150	150	403
XIII. Kadeir Taliessin XXIII.	151	151	403
XIV.	153	153	403
XV. Kadeir Teyrnnon. OOO.	155	155	404
XVI. Kadeir Kerrituen. OOO.	158	158	405
XVII. Kanu Ygŕynt. OOO. ATAL.	159	159	406
XVIII.	162	162	406
XIX. Kanu y Med. XXIII.	164	164	407
XX. Kanu y Cŕrŕf. XXIII.	165	165	407
XXI.	168	168	408
XXII. Plaeu yr Reiff. x. c.	170	170	409
XXIII. Traŕaganu Kynan Garwyn. M. Broch.	172	172	409
XXIV. Lath Moessen	173	173	409
XXV.	175	175	409
XXVI. Y Gofeissvys Byt.	177	177	410
XXVII.	178	178	410
XXVIII.	179	179	410
XXIX.	179	179	410
XXX.	181	181	410
XXXI.	183	183	412
XXXII.	184	184	412
XXXIII.	185	185	412
XXXIV.	187	187	413
XXXV. Gŕeith Argoet Llŕyfein. Kanu Vryen	189	189	413
XXXVI.	190	190	414
XXXVII. Yspeil Taliessin. Kanu Vryen	192	192	415
XXXVIII.	193	193	415
XXXIX. Dadolŕch Vryen	195	195	415

CONTENTS.

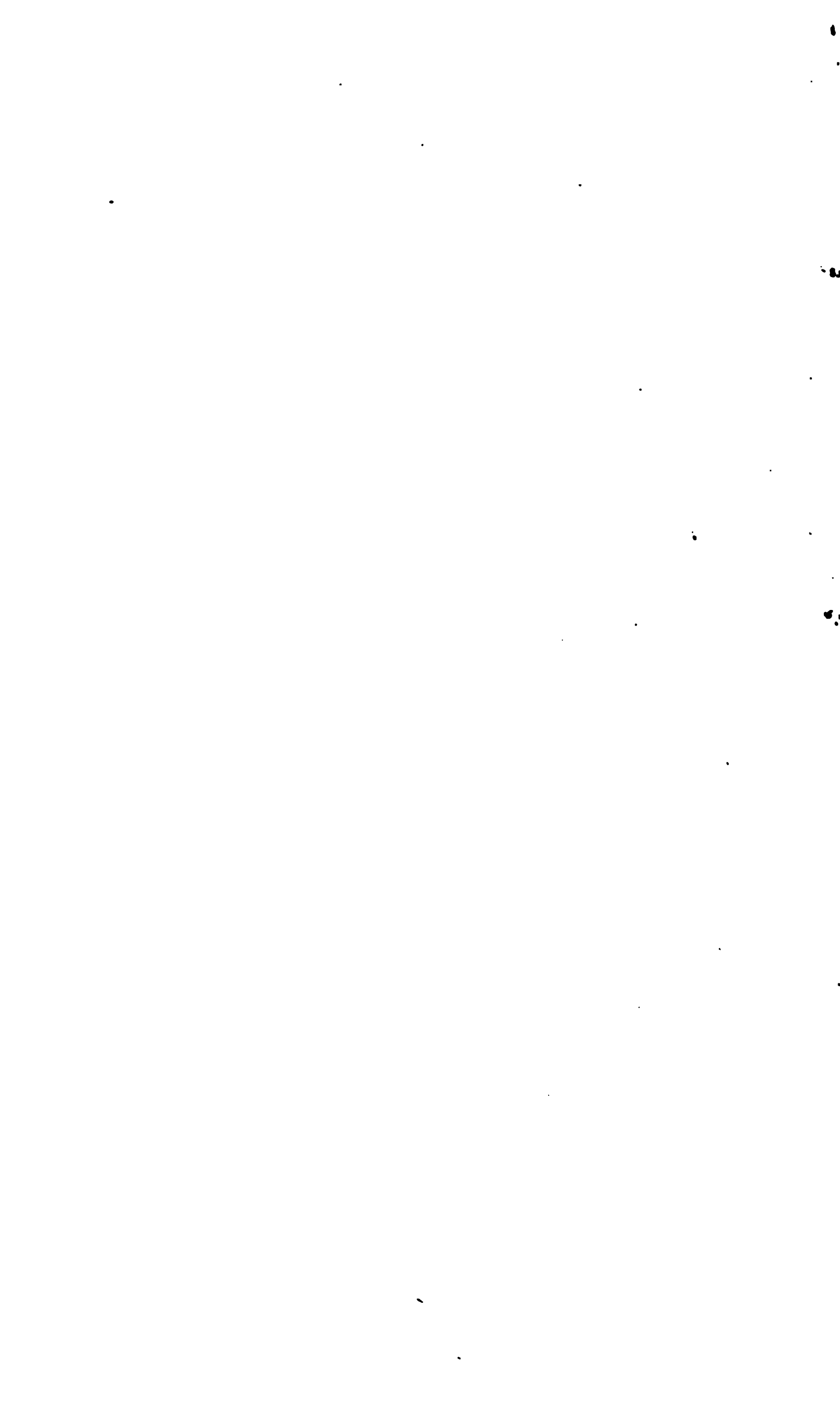
	<i>Page</i>	TEXT.	NOTES.
XL. Marŷnat Erof	196		416
XLI.	197		416
XLII. Marŷnat Corroi M. Dayry	198		417
XLIII. Marŷnat Dylan eil Ton. Tal. ae Cant	198		417
XLIV. Marŷnat Owein	199		417
XLV.	199		418
XLVI.	200		418
XLVII.	202		419
XLVIII. Marŷnat Vthyr Pen	203		419
XLIX.	204		420
L.	205		420
LI.	206		420
LII. Gŷaŷt Lud y Maŷr	207		421
LIII.	211		421
LIV. Ymarwar Llud Bychan	213		422
LV. Kanu y Byt Mŷar	214		422
LVI. Kanu y Byt Bychan	216		422
THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST	218		423
I. Kynocesi Myrdin a Gwendyd y chŷaer	218		423
II. Gŷasgardgerd Vyrddin yny Bed	234		428
III. Ymatrec Llywelyn a Gwrnerth	237		431
IV.	241		432
V.	245		432
VI.	247		433
VII.	249		433
VIII.	250		434
IX.	251		434
X.	255		434
XI.	259		435
XII.	267		437
XIII.	273		440
XIV.	274		441
XV.	277		441

CONTENTS.

	Page	TEXT.	NOTES.
XVI.	279	279	445
XVII.	291	291	448
XVIII.	293	293	450
XIX.	294	294	451
XX.	294	294	451
XXI.	296	296	451
XXII.	299	299	451
XXIII.	301	301	451
XXIV. Gossymdeith Llefoet Wynebolawr .	304	304	452

APPENDIX.

	Page
I. BONHED GWYR Y GOGLED	454
Translation of do.	455
II. TRIOED ARTHUR AE WYR	456
Translation of do.	457
INDEX	467



ILLUSTRATIONS.

Facsimile of Page of Black Book of Caermarthen, folio 2	<i>To face page</i>	319
Facsimile of Page of Book of Aneurin	"	62
Facsimile of Page of Book of Taliessin	"	108
Facsimile of Page of Red Book of Hergest	"	218



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 G. 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.

St. J. W. 3. 1. 6
1814
191

I.

TWO POEMS

FROM A MS. OF THE HEXAMETRICAL PARAPHRASE OF THE
GOSPELS, BY C. VETTIVS AQUILINUS JUVENOUS, 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 hiconid
Canlon cetticeidin gui-- haguid
Uor — rdutou ti guirdoned
- 3. Dicones *pater* harimed
Presen isabruid icunmer



7. It cluis it humil inhared celmed
 Rit pucsaun mi detrintaut
 gurd meint iconidid imolaut
8. Rit ercis o — raut inadaut
 Presen pioubui int groisau
 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. Niguorcosam nemheunaur
 Henoid mitelu nit gurmaur
 Mi amfranc dam ancaur
2. Nicanu niguardam nicusam
 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. *Nicnos* 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 *discuerr*.

II.

THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN.

A MS. OF THE 12TH CENTURY IN THE HENGWET COLLECTION,
THE PROPERTY OF W. W. R. WINNE, ESQ. OF PEN-
LARTH, M.P.

I

Vol. 1. a

MOR truan genhŷf mor truan.
Aderŷv. am keduyv a chaduan.
Oed llachar kyulauar kyulauan.
Oed yscuid o tryruyd o tryuan.

TALYESSIN.

Oed maelgun a uelun inimnan
Y teulu rac torŷuulu nŷ thanant.

MYRTIN.

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

TALYESSIN.

Rŷs undant oet rŷchvaut y tarian.
Hid attad y daeth rad kyulann.

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. gwaedlan.
 Neu gweith arywderit pan
 Vit y deunit. o hid y wuchit y darperan.

MIRTIN.

Llyavs peleidrad gwaedlad gwadlan.
 Llyana. 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 gwaew ny ochel in eu seithran.

MYRTIN.

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

TALIESSON.

Seith gwaew gowanon. Seith loneid awon.
 O gwaed kinreinon y dylanuan.

MYRTIN.

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

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

II.

Fol. 4. a.

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

III.

Fol. 5. a.

Devs ren rimawý awen. Amen fiat.
Fýnedic. waud. fruythlaun. traethaud trybestraud heid.
Hervit urten autyl kýrridven ogýrven amhad.
Amha(d)anav areith awýrllav. ý cavkeineid.
Cuhelin bart. kýmraec hart kidvrthodiad.
Kert kimuýnas. ked kýwtas. nifain tinieid.
Gathyr 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.
 Gvytbuil 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 vreisc vreyr. moes wirth vehir. milwir orvith.
 Maer claer kywid. mad cathyl kyvid. moidit ieith.
 Mas cas nognav. minhev nev frav. molav frav fraeth.
 Muner nodauc. maer anhetauc. maretauc doet.
 Medel visci mel vartoni. mynogi gvyth.
 Mynvinaid vron. metv ton dros trach.
 Mer kertev kein. mywir covein. mirein anoeth.
 Menestir. vytud. meuvet vetvd. molud esmuith.
 Music a gan mal cur orian. man vahanieth.
 Gveith reith rysset. gvich ruich ryuct. rinuet reen.
 Rec rysiow. rec a archaw. ruymav iurthen.
 Ruthor. vthir avel rynaut uvel ryvel vebin.
 Rateur dyrlit. rychlud clodrit. rihit aden.
 Rev wet paraud. rin vynn. wascaud. tra gwaud wobrin.
 Ry bait itaut. rychoidv y naut. rac caut golin.
 Ry. chodwis detyf. ry chynis gretyw. rac lletyw ogyrven.
 Rac. dac. drossow. reghid brid bot. rot cuhelin.

IV.

I. ERVIT vrten autyl kyrridvon. ogyrven amhad.
 Amhad anav. aruith awyrllav. y cav koinoid.
 Cvbelin doeth. kynracc coeth. kyvouth awyrllav.
 Keluit id gan. cluir vir aedau. kywlvavan lov.

Kert kywlauder. kadeir dirper cadir wober. yv.
 Kanholicion caffod eilon. keinon 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 synhvir. llauer a vyr. llvir id woriv.
 Gorpo gvr gulet druy tagnevet het o hetiv.

V.

KYVAENAD keluit. kynelv o douit.
 Kyuacnad kynan o crist kein didan.
 Ac vei gyuerkinan an y gylchin huan.
 Ar gnyuer pegor yssit y dan mor.
 Ar gnyuer. edcinauc a oruc kyuoethauc.
 Ac vei. vei. paup. tri trychant tauaud.
 Ny ellynt vetraethaud. kywoethev 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.
 Guae ti din hewid pir doduid unbid.
 Ouid imwardit. or druc digonit.
 Nov duid ythrihit. ythurid. a kerit.
 Drud dytihonit. dy intuin ar llogylwit.
 Trvach dydivet. dy lauriav. o. vet.
 Asegi athraed ymlith prit athydwet.
 Dihafal dyimteith dyisscar ath kedimteith.
 Corph disld direid. 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 kýmeint offuiant.
 Prit prinude chant. othriit ageugant.
 Ac ýsmortiuant. mal gossod amrant.
 A ueleiste o garant asv treis tragissant.
 Ný phercheiste guener oth vaur etýllter.
 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 nidoes. ac nithreghis. ev hoas.
 Moe y dinwassute merwerit. no phregeth evegil.
 An deid i glethuir guerth na buost vffil.
 Ni phercheiste creirev na lloc na llanev.
 Nid endeueiste kiwrev beirt gouec higlev.
 Ni phercheiste kiureith creaudir new kin lleith
 Llyaus aghiueith adodute ardiareith.
 Gvae vi pir imteith genhide in kýueith.
 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

ÆNEID kid im guneit. in aghen digerit.
 Guir yv gvae uinhev pir deuthoste imgotev.
 Nac irofe. 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 dýhaetei alar.
 Oetun guint gouchaf llei vñnruc nom da.

Oetun nyul ar mynit yu 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 kywisscaran.
 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 arvere.
 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 dimgunelemne. dimbrodic dit.
 Nis rydraeth ryuetev kyvoeth ruytev douit.

VIII.

ARI 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 keinceled. m. gualchmei.

TRI hoev etistir inis pridein.

Llv agor. m. karadauc. b.

A melynlaa. 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.

Dydaŵ yr heul or duyrein ir goglet.

Dy eiraul ir dy. maur drugaret.

Ar dy mab iolud en karet.

Duv uchom. Duu ragon. Duu vet.

Ren now anrotone. ran trugarot.

Teyrn uron. tanc y romne. heb imoinet.

Diwyccomne 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 uore. 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 lyffcint 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 eirolve ne inihagel. ar ren new rana trugaret.
 Kintevin keinhaw amsser. Dyar adar glas callet.
 Ereidir in rich. ich iguet.
 Guirt mor brithottor tiset.
 Ban ganhont cogev ar blaen guit
 Guiw handid muy. vyllauridet.
 Tost muc anluc anhunet.
 Kan ethint uy kereint in attwet.
 Ym brin in tyno. ininysset
 Mor impop fort itelher. rac crist guin nid oes inialet.

Oet in chuant in car in trosset

Treitan ty tir dyalltudet.

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

Ygid a crist guin. ny forthint vevygilet.

Rec aarchawe nim naccer. y rof aduv. dagnouet.

Am bo forth. y porth riet.

Crist ny buve trist ythorsset.

X.

GOGONEDAUC argluit hanpich guell.

Athuendicco de egluis. achagell.

A. kagell. ac egluis.

A. vastad. a diffuis.

A. Teir finhaun yssit.

Due 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.

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

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

ARDUYREAUE 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.
 Allosci. pimp kaer otyueti. 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 anguaraud.
 Duu angobeith. teilug pirfeith. tec y purfaud.
 Duu andyli. Duu issi vry. vrenhin trindaud.

Duu abroued iný truyted in ý trallaud.
 Duu a dyfu. oc garcharu gau vuiklaud.
 Guledic deduit an gunel inrit orbin dit braud.
 An duch ir gulet irý varet. ac werindaud.
 Ym paraduis. impur kynnuis rac puis pechaud.
 Angunel iechid irý penid ac pimp dirnaud.
 Dolur eghirith. Duu andiffirch ban kyinirth enaud.
 •Din a collei bei nasprinhei diuei devaud.
 Or croc crevled ý deuth guared ir vedissyaud.
 Kadarn hugeil Crist nid adweil. ý teilygdaud.

XIII.

L a

BRENIIN guirthvin guirth uchaw ýssit.
 Yssi pen plant adlaw.
 Yssi per gadoir gadarnaw.
 Yssi hael diwael diweirhaw.
 Yssi haul uraul guruhaw.
 A cliwir. issi owir id pridaw.
 Y Duv maur. ý duv llaur llariau.
 Y duv guin guengert aganaw.
 Yny wuyw. ý duv indin digorit. orlovnit ý diallow.
 O pechu a pechuis adlaw.
 O pechaud kin braud pryderaw.
 Erbin oed ý dit. ý del paup oo
 Bet iný devret in devraw.
 Mal ý bv ban fv orcuhaw.
 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.

Vy Devs domenvs menaud.
 Vy bardeir. y Beirt y uedissiaud.
 Vy maurhidic nen. vy perchon.
 Vy parch. kin tywarch. Kin tywaud.
 Amgadu y traethu traethaud.
 Yth voli kin towi tawaud.
 Ac im cow. valioff. adiwaud
 Urth y gureic. y am dreic vffylaud.
 Ban dywu guas duv diwarnaud
 Attav. ir imbrav ae briaud.
 Rotesow dirncid. kin dirnaud.
 A bilwis o bilion. y gnaud.
 Canydoct hagen higaff. y rotion. a rothei o nebaud.
 Gvnaeth duv trvgar gardaud.
 In evr cooth kyvoeth. y trindaud.
 Y mas macistaud. y mao moliduv.
 Adwin y coti. A. diwad pochau.
 Wid. weti. Adiwin kelv brad keli.
 Culuit argluit now nav kanmaul attad.
 Guenglad vad veidroli.
 Guenvlit rit ricitun voli.
 Gwingar kar gvar guironot kedwi.
 Ny chedwis eva irawallen per barauys duv.
 Vrthi. am y cham nychimv ahi.
 Guyth golev a orev erni.
 Ryv dutod edmic. ogyllostic guisc. A guiscvis imdeni.
 Periw now a peris idi. imperuet ychiwoeth y noethi.
 Ac eil guirth. awnaeth ehalaeth argluit a ergliw y voli.
 Ban winnvis gochel y deli.
 Sew fort yffocs iti.
 Inytoet aradur in eredic tir
 Herwit guir in gucini. Y diwaud y trindaud keli.
 Ew ae mam dinam daun owri.
 Agur guin. Turr guir gwydi ny.

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

XIV.

•ADWIN caer yssit ar lan llyant.
 Adwin yd rotir y pauper y chwant.
 Gogywarch de gwinet boed tev wyant.
 Gwaewaur rrin. Rei adarwant.
 Dÿv merchir. gueleisse guir yg cvinowant.
 Dÿv 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. amdifin duv amdanav.
Asich houl agulich. nýnhav
MAD dodes ý mortuit. ar merchin march lluid.
Kadeirdeuram diurn. asich heul agulich maelgun.

XVI.

Fol. 24. a. **GWIN** ý bid hi ý vedwen in diffrin 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.

GWIN 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.

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

Ar saer ae gunelwŷ. bid ŷ enŷ garvŷ.
 Ar benŷgaul mon ae. guledŷchuyŷ.
 Guraget dan ŷ gint. guir ŷg kŷstŷvŷ.
 Dedwŷtach nŷ mi ae harhowe.
 Amser kadwaladir. kert aganhwi.

XVII.

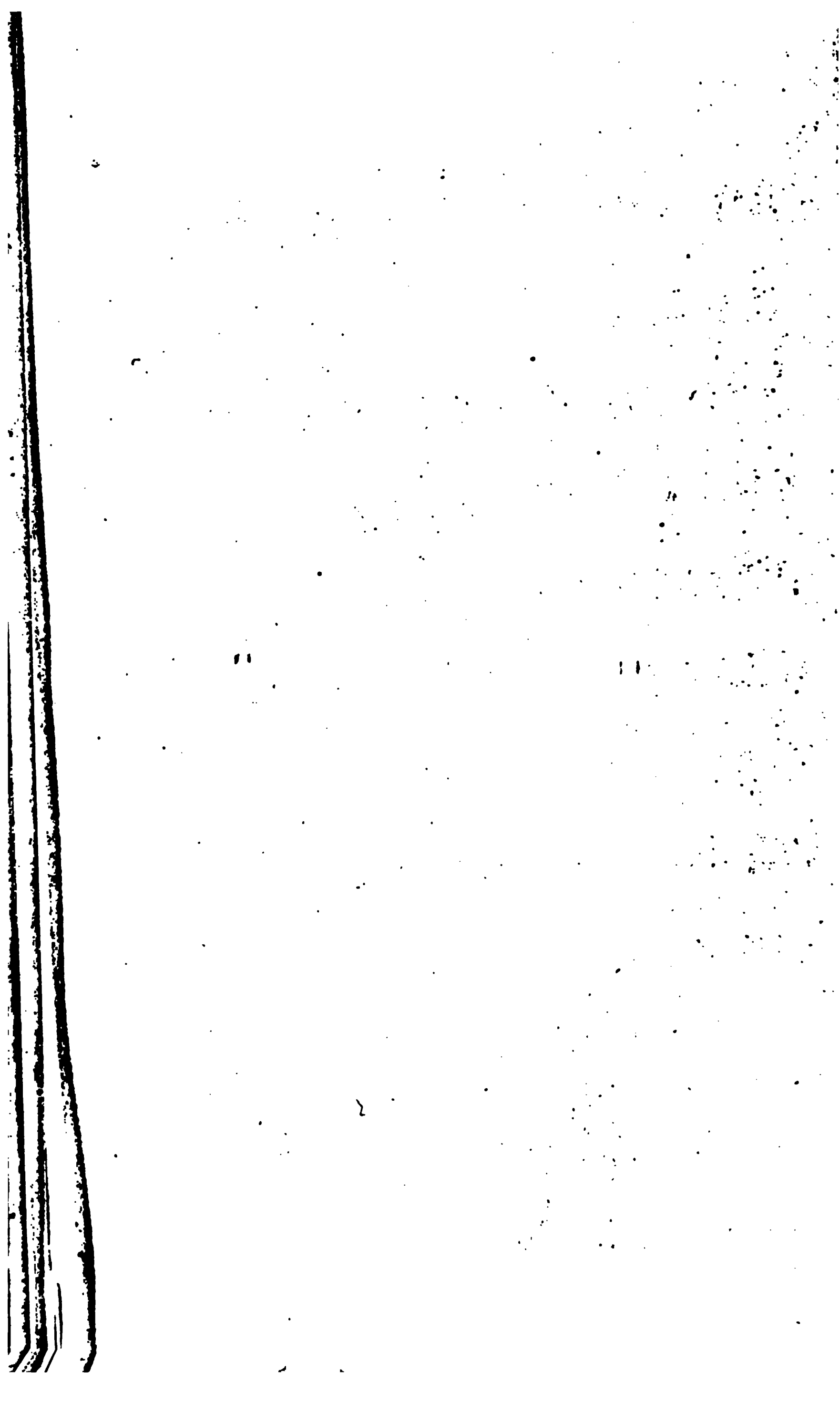
Fol. 24. b. **A**FALLEN peren per ŷchageu.
 Puwaur maur weirrauc enwauc inŷev.
 Ami disgoganave rac perchen machrev.
 In diffrin machavuyŷ merchŷrdit crev.
 Goruolet ŷ loegŷr gorgochlawnev.
 Oian a parchellan dŷdau dŷwiev.
 Gorvolet ŷ gimrŷ goruaur gadev.
 In amuin kŷminaud clefŷtaud cleŷ.
 Aer o Saesson. ar onn verrev.
 A guarwŷyaur pelre ac ev pennev.
 A mi disgoganafe gwir heb gev.
 Dyrchafaud maban in adŷan y dehev.

AFALLEN peren pren hŷdŷf glaŷ.
 Puwaur ŷ chagev hŷ ae chein wanaŷ.
 Ami dysgoganafe kad am diaŷ.
 Penguern kŷwetyrn metŷ hataŷ.*

AWALLEN peren. a pren melin.
 A. tŷw in hal art. heb art inŷchilchin.
 Ami discoganwe kad im prŷdin.
 In amvin ev terwin aguir 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 kŷminawd kŷmyn leaŷ
 Kingyl gan pendeuc eryri eri atkaŷ.



ant y tannan. Iud ant y
dacth radly ulann. Nat
ly a dacth tannesth y lra
ynan. Tho hadon o dacth
on tannan. Thy nra.
No dacth en dacth gan.
dacth. Tho Thy a dacth
tannan. Tho tannan
tannan. Tho tannan.



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 wan.
 Amýscud. ar wý isguit. amdet ar wýdun.
 Ac ýg coed. keliton ý kisceisse v ýhun.
 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 ynýchilch.
 Oet aelav vt vt dulloet diheneirch.
 Nu ným cari guendit ac nimeneirol.
 Oef kas gan gwassauc guaessaf rydirch.
 Rýrewineis ý mab ae merch.
 Aghev aduc paup. pa rac nam kýneirch.
 A. guýdi guendolev nep riev impeirch.
 Ným gogaun guarvý. ným goffvý gorterch.
 Ac igueith arýwderit. oet eur. wýgorthoroh.
 Kin buýf. aelav hetiv gan eiliv eleirch.

AFALLEN peren atiff ar lan. afon.
 Iny llurv. ny lluit maer. arychlaer aeron.
 Trafu vm puyl. wastad. am buiad inibon.
 A. bun wen warius. vn weinus vanon
 Dec inlinet adev ugein iny gein anetwon
 It vif inymteith gan willeith agwillon.
 Guydi da diogan aditan kertorion.
 Nv nev nam guy. gual. gan wylleith a guyllon.
 Nv nev nachyscaw ergrinaf. wynragon.
 Vy argluit guendolev ambrorryv brodorion.
 Guydi porthi heint a hood am cylch coed keliton.
 Buyl guas guinwydic. gan gulodic gorchortion,

AFALLEN peron blodev cwsplit.
 Atyf igwerid ag hiid y guit.
 Disgogan hwimleian hwetil adiwit.
 Id lathennaur gan brid gurhid erwit.
 Rac dreigeu arderchev. riev rybit.
 Goruit grat wehin din digrefit.
 Rac maban hvan heolit arweit.
 Saesson ardiwreit heirt ar kinit.

AFALLEN peren a pren fion
 Attif y dan gel yg coed keliton.
 Kid keisseer 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 kirrn 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 ruyfadur fit.
 Ami disgoganafe a gwir uit.
 Hid in aber taradir rac trausev prydein
 Kimrý oll inyeu kyfluit.
 Llyuelin ý env o eissillit
 Gwinot gur digorbit.

Fol. 27. a. Ⓢ IAN a parchellan. oet reid myned
 Rac. kinytion mordei bei llafassed.
 Rac diuod erlid arnamne ac ingueled.
 Ac or diaghuna. ný chumune in lluted.
 Ami disgoganafa. rac ton navfed.
 Rac vnic bariffvin gvehin dived.
 Dirchafaud llogaud tud ir llotcred.
 Yn tymhir gurthtir a guystuiled.
 In ý del kinan iti oechin gueled.
 Ný bit attcor bith ar ý threfred.

Ⓢ IAN a parchellan nyhaut kisscaff.
 Rac godurt ý galar ýssit arnaf.
 Deg mlinet a deu ugein ýd portheise poen
 Y struc aorhoon 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 ny creddoe ydovit indit diwethaf.
 Yd welese gnendolev in perthic riev.
 In cynull preitev o pop eithaw.
 Ydan vȳguerid rut nv neud araf.
 P'en teernet goglet llaret 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 ymlat mab a thad gulad ae guybi.
 A mȳned ȳ loegruiſ diffuiſ trewi.
 Ac nabo guared bith ȳ nortmandi.

Ⓞ IAN a parchellan. Naut hunauc.
 Rȳdibit attamne chuetil dȳfridauc.
 Penaetheu bȳchein anudonauc.
 Meiri mangaled am pen keinhauc.
 Pan diffon. dros mor guir eneichauc.
 Kad meirch. ȳ danuitt ve dev wȳnepauc.
 Deurwlaen. ar euguaev anoleithauc.
 Erti heb medi ymbid dȳhetauc.
 Guell bet. no buhet pop yghenauc.
 Cirrn ar ȳ guraget pedryfanhauc.
 Affanvont ve corforion meibon eidauc.
 Y bit bore taer. rac kaer sallauc.

Vy Devs domenvs menaud.
 Vy bardeir. y Beirt y uedissiaud.
 Vy maurhidie nen. vy porchen.
 Vy parch. kin tywarch. Kin tywaud.
 Amgadu y traethu traethaud.
 Yth voli kin towi tawaud.
 Ac im oow. valioff. adiwnaud
 Urth y gureic. y am droic vffyldaud.
 Ban dywu guas duv diwarnaud
 Attav. ir imbrav so briaud.
 Rotesow dirnoid. kin dirnaud.
 A bilwis o bilion. y gnaud.
 Canydoet hagon higaff. y rotion. a rothei o nebaud.
 Gvnaoth duv trvgar garlaud.
 In evr cooth kyvoeth. y trindaud.
 Y mas macistaud. y mac moliduv.
 Adwin y coti. A diwad pochaud.
 Wid. weti. Adiwin kolv brad keli.
 Culuit argluit new nav kanmaul attad.
 Guenglad vad veidroli.
 Guenvlit rit ricitun voli.
 Gwingar kar gvar guironet kedwi.
 Ny chodwis eva irawallen per barany's duv.

① IAN a parchellan llim y vinet.
 Kyuueŷ anwinud panelhute y oruet.
 Bychan awir ryderch hacl heno y ar y wlet.
 A portheise neithuir o anhunet.
 Eiri hid impen clun gan cun callet.
 Pibonvŷ imblev. blin wŷ rŷsset.
 Ry dibit div maur dit guithlonet.
 Kywrug glyu powis achlas guinet.
 A chivod hirell oe hir orwet.
 Y amvin ao clin terwin guinet.
 Ac onymbit gan vŷ ri ran trugaret.
 Guae wi ban imbv. trv vŷ diwet.

② IAN a parchan. Nŷ bit kywun.
 Ban kyhuin llu aor o kaer wŷrtin.
 Y harduŷ dev kenev. in kywrenhin.
 O hil ris acrlut. aor llyf bitin.
 Ban llather y Sacsson y kimerev trin.
 Guin ev. bid vŷ kimri. kimrvŷ. werin.

③ IAN a parchellan a parchell. guin gvia.
 Nachuste hun bore. nachlat im prise.
 Rac dyuod. Ryderch hacl. ae cvn kyfruya.
 Kin caffael o honaute y coed reddaud. dychuis.

④ IAN a parchellan a parchell guin.
 Bei guelud s. weleis o treis degin.
 Nŷchŷscute hun bore. nŷ chlatude brin.*
 Ban eistetho saesson inŷ sarffren.
 A chirchu o pell castell gollwin.
 A tuit dillad hoev a gloev dullin.

* On the margin—

Ny chirchud differch o diffuis lin.

② IAN a parchellan andaude y naur
 Ban dottint. ve guir guinet ev gueith maur.
 Llafnev in ertirn kirn a ganhaur.
 Briuhau 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 guared guy(——)aeth
 Neb o haelonaeth nididolaur.

② IAN a parchellan. Nud glas minit.
 Tenev vyllen iui nyd llonit.
 Lluid yv. vÿbleit nim troit guendit.
 Ban diffont guir. brincirch ir gwarth luit.
 Kimri a oruit kein bid ev dit.

② IAN a parchellan. a parchell gawi.
 Na chlat de redkir nac iste. wiuy.
 Nac achar wacs. nachar. warvy.
 A chussil arotafe y wenabuy.
 Naud ieuange serhauc syberv warruy.
 Ami discoganafe gueith machavvi.
 Advit geloraur rut in riv didmuy.
 O kiwranc y kynvrein bron reinon kifrvi.
 Advit bore och. acoch ofuy.
 Arth o deheubarth a dirchafuy.
 Ryllettaud y wir ew tra thir mynvÿ.

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

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

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

☉ LAN 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.

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

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

☉ LAN 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.

IOIAN 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.

IOIAN 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 kywenv dywiev divod iti.
 Ac imlat in taer am dvyllan tywi.

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

INOIAN a parchellan. Nym daww kingid.
 O clybod lleis adar duwir dyar ov grid.
 Tenev gwallt vy pou. vy llen nyd clid.
 Dolit vy iscubaur. nyd maur vy id.
 Vy craun haw ami nid imvorid.
 Kyn iscar aduv ditaul kyvid.
 Ami discoganaww kin. gorffen bid.
 Gwraget heb gvilot. gwir heb gurhid.

INOIAN a parchellan a parchell rymi.
 Tenev vyllen nid llonit ymi
 Yr gueith arywderit mi nym dorbi.
 Kynduguitei awir y lavr. allyr. enlli.
 Ami discoganaww gvdydi henri.
 Breenhin na breenhin brithwyd dybi.
 Ban vo pont. ar. taw ac arall ar tywi.
 Y dav y dyved ryvel iti.

XIX.

ENGLYNNIONN Y BEDEV.

Fol. 32. a. **B**ETEV ae gulich y glav.*
 Gvir ny ortywnassint vy dignav.
 Kerwid a chivrid a chav.
EBETEV ae tut gvitwal
 Ny lesseint heb ymtial
 Guryen. morien. a morial
EBETEV ae gulich kauad.
 Gvyr. ny lesseint in lledrad.
 Gwen. a gurien. a guriad.
BET tedei tad awen. yg godir brin
 Aren. ynnydvna ton tolo.
 Bet dilan llan bevno.

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

BET kori clotif hir. y godir hen
 Egluis. ynny diffuis gracanda.
 Tarv torment. ymynwent corbra.

BET soithonnin sinhuir vann.
 Y rug kacr konodir a glann.
 Mor mauridio a kimran.

EN abor gwenoli. y mae
 Bot pryderi ynny terw tonnev tir.
 Yg karrauc bot gwallauc hir.

BET gwalchmei ym porytou.
 Ir diliv. y dynoton.
 In llan padarn bot kinon.

BET gurgwaud urtin
 In uchel tytin. inisol gwelitin.
 Bet kynon mab clytno idin.

BET run mab pyd in ergrid
 Avon. in oervil ig gverid.
 Bet kinon in reon rid.

PIEV y bet ydan y brin.
 Bet gur gurt yg kyniscin.
 Bet kinon mab clytno idin.

BET mab osvran yg camlan.
 Gvydi 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 goruytaur maur minrein.
 In llan helet bet owein.

GWYDI gweli a gwaedlan.
 A gviscav seirch a meirch cann.
 Neud ew hun bet kintilan.

PIEV y bet da y cystlun.

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 in y 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 saluvodauc
 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 in yffrin 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 guýr ýssit.

E BETEU hir ýg guanas

Ný chauas ae dioes.

Pvý vÿnt vÿ pvý eu neges.

TEULU oeth ac anoeth a dÿuu

Y noeth ý eu gur ý eu guas.

Ae ceisso vÿ clated guanas

BET llvch llaueghin ar certenhin

Avon pen saeson suýt erbin

Ný bitei drimis heb drin.

EBETEU ÿn hir vÿnÿt.

Yn llvÿr ý guýr lluosst.

Bet gvÿren gvÿrhÿd enguavt. allvÿtauc uab lliwelit.

Pieu ÿr bet ÿnÿmÿnÿt

A lÿviasei luosst.

Bet fÿrnuael hael ab hÿvlÿt.

PIEU ir bet hun bet eitivlch

Hir. ig gurthtir pennant turch.

Mab arthan gÿwlauan gÿunlch.

BET llev llaugÿfes ý dan achles

Mor ÿnÿ bu ý gÿwnes.

Gur oet hvnnv guir ý neb nÿ rotes.

BET beidauc rut ÿn amgant riv

Lÿvnav. bet lluoscar ýg kerri

Ac ÿn rÿd britu bet omni.

PELL ý vÿsci ac argut

Gueryd machave ae cut.

Hirguÿnion hÿsset beidauc rut.

PELL ý vÿsci ac anau

Gueryd machave arnau.

* The handwriting changes here.

Beidauc rut yv hun ab emer llydan.

BET unpen o pridcin yn lleutir

Guynnassed. yn yda lliv yn llychur.

Ig kelli uriauael bet gyrthmul

EBET yn ystyuacheu

Ymae paup ynny 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 ruyvenit ran.

NEUM duc. i. elffin

Y browi vy martrin.

Vch kinran gessevin.

Bet ruwaun 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 dwei nŷ bitei fo.
PIEV y bet hun nid
 Aral guŷthuch urth ervid.
 Trath lathŷi chwarchŷi vrthid.
BET silit dŷval inedrywŷy la.
 Bet llomenoŷ in llan elvŷy.
 Yg guernin bre bet eilinvŷy.
BET milur miroŷin gnaud kalein
 Oelav, kin bu, tav, y dan mein.
 Llachar mab run yg clun kein.
BET talan, talŷrth
 Yg kinhen teir cad.
 Kŷmŷynad pen pop nŷrth.
 Hŷgot a goret y pirth.
BET elissner abner, inŷwinder.
 Daeer diarchar dibryder.
 Pen llv wu tra wu y amser.
BET gur gurch y var.
 Llachar llŷv niver, in aber duwir dŷar.
 Ynŷy gvna tavne toniar
PIEV y bet ynŷy ridev.
 Bet ruyw yv hunnv mab rigenev.
 Gur a digoneŷi 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 nŷs 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 ý alon.

BET taw logev. mab llut. inýtrewrut

Trav. mal ý mae iný kýstut.

Ae clathei caffei but.

PIEV ý bet ar lan ryddnant.

Run. ý. env radev keucant.

Ri oet ew. Riogan ae gvant.

OET ef kýfnýssen ý holi

Galanas. guawrut grut aten.

Achen bvir but bet bradwen.

PIEV ý bet pedrival.

Ae pedwar mein amythal.

Bet madauc marchauc dýwal.

EN eiwonit elvit tir.

Ymae gur hýdud hir.

Lleas paup pan rydighir.

ETRI bet ýg kewin kelvi.

Awen ae divaud imi.

Bet kinon garv ý duyael.

Bet kinvael. bet kinveli.

BET llvid lledneis. ig kemeistir.

Kin boed hirtuw ý eis.

Dýgirchei tarv trin ino treis.

BET siaun syberv in hirerw.

Minit. ýrug ý gverid ae derv.

Chuerihinauc braucbrid chuerv.

PIEV ý bet ýný clidnr.

Tra wu ný bv eitulur.

Bet ebediv am maelur.

PIEV ý bet iný rallt. trav.

Gelin ý lauer ý lav.


Tarv trin trugaret itav.

*Y BEDDEU ynŷ morua
 Ys bychan aŷ haelewŷ.
 Ymae sanauc syberw vun.
 Y mae run ryuel aswŷ.
 Ymae earrwen verch hennin
 Y mae lledin allywŷ.
 BET hennin henben yn aelwŷt
 Dinorben. bet airgwl yn dŷnet
 Yn ryt gynan gyhoret.
 GOGYUARCH pob diara
 Pieu yr ŷedgor yssŷ yma.
 Bet einŷaŷn ab cunedda
 Cwl ym prydein y ddiua.
 PIEU yr bed ynŷ maes mawr.
 Balch y law ar y lafnawr.
 Bet beli ab benlli gawr.

XX.

KYGOGION. ELAETH AE CANT.

Fol. 35. b.

†  ANTREGHIS wiguisc amhoen.
 O amryues neus adwaen.
 Nŷm gunaho douit duŷ poen.
 Nŷ gvnaho dowit duŷ poen
 Ar din amŷdic ae awar.
 Direid new. direid daear.
 Daearaul pechodaul imŷoel aduv.
 A deweint. duhuned.
 A gothuŷ crist nachised.
 Nachised mab. din. yr 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.

Rýrreiweint a geiff a goffaho
 Duv ao nistirmýcco.
 A now ý nos ý tragho.
 Otreine mab din heb imdiwin
 A duv. am awnol o pechaud.
 Ný mad aeth eneid iný gnaud.
 Ný naud ý direid imioli
 A duv. inerbín dit kýnhi.
 Ný thebic drud ý treghi.
 Cantreghis.

XXI

ELAETHI AGANT.

Fol. 25. b.

HEB coffav duv daun diffrid
 Gwirion ac egilion hevid
 Gormot o cam syberwid.
 Guae ac guncl heb kel imbit.
 Nýcharaw alaw ol difod
 Bressuil pop pressent ýshawod.
 Din wuyf itav. eitav clod
 Yduv gorev im gorvod.
 Caraw voli pedýr avedir tagtew
 Iaun. ao pelltaun. ýgid ac ow
 Im pop icith obeith atew.
 Llara cloduaur, hacl porthaur new.
 Y duv ý harchaw arch roti
 Argluit. yn argledir cloy.
 Im eneid rac ý poeni.
 Naut oll ýr holl merthýri.
 Y duv ý harchaw arch aton
 Dihev rac poenev gelinion.
 Y. menid. o pleid cofion.
 Naut meir gwiri ar gueriton.

Y duv. y. harchaw arch howid
 Kywiaun can dichauun vyniffid.
 Y. menciaid rac poen enbid.
 Naut cristonogion y bid.
 Y duv. y. harchaw arch giwreint
 Bresswil inprissur pop pilgeint.
 Y menciaid rac poein oweint.
 Naut duire y rolro seint.
 Heb coffav duv.

XXII.

GEREINT FIL ERBIN.

Fol. 86. a.

RAC gercint gelin kyntut.
 Y gucleise meirch can crimrut.
 A gwidy gaur garv achlut.
 Rac Gercint gelin dihad.
 Guclise meirch crimrut o kad.
 Agydy gaur garu puylad.
 Rac Gercint gelin ormea.
 Gueleis meirch can eu crees.
 Agydy gaur garv achleca.
 En llogborth y gucleise vrcheint.
 Agcloraur mvny nomeint.
 Aguir rut rac ruthir gercint.
 En llogporth y gucleise giminad.
 Guirigrid aguacd am iad.
 Rac gercint vaur mab y tad.
 En llogporth gucleise gottoev.
 A guir ny gilint rac gvaev.
 Ac y ved gvin o gydyr gloev.
 En llogporth y gueleise arwev
 Guir a gyfar in dinev.
 A gvdydi gaur garv atnev.

En llogporth y gueleise. y arthur
 Guir deur kýmynint adur.
 Ameraudur llywiaudir 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 diffeith 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 llvid
 Ban aned gereint oet a gored
 Pirth new. rotei crist a arched
 Prid mirein prydein wogoned.

XXIII.

Fol. 37. a.

DUV in kymhorth in nerth in porth in canhorthuy.
 Y valch teeirn dinas unbin degin adwi.
 Hywel welmor. kimry oror kyghor arvy.
 Terruin trochiad. torwoet ueitad vab goronvy.
 Godrut y var. gurt in trydar gvae rycothvy.
 Pedridauc heul muyhaw y treul vchel kylchwy.
 Tir brycheinauc. dy iaun priaud. paup ae gwelhvvy.

DEV rydadlas am luith eurgvas euas lyvuy.
 Ergig anchvant. guent. gulad morgant. Dyffrin mynvy.
 Gvhir penrin ystradvi brin. tywin. warvy.
 Dyued dvycan. kerediciaun. kiflaun owuy.
 A meironit ac ewionit. ac ardudvy.
 A llein drav. ac aberffrav. a dyganhvvy.
 Ros rowynnianuc. ran arderchauc. rugil yg gortuy.
 Tegigil (—)al edeirnaun ial arial arlvvy.
 Ryuel ebruit. a diffirin cluit. a nant convvy.
 Powis enwauc. a chyueilauc ac avo mvvy.
 Dyffirin hawren. kerid ygen. kyven venvvy.
 Elwael buellt. maelenit guell. pell y treithvy.
 Teir rac ynias. ar teir inias. ar tramordvy.
 Hyuel guledic. vt gveith vutic. id y guystlvvy.

VTHARKIVEIR ar pennic penn. o. plant nevuy.
 Goruir edwin. guraul breenhin. dilywin denvvy.
 Dreic angerdaul turvf moroet maur. meint achupvy.
 Rywiscuis llaur am y vyssaur eur amaervvy.
 Bei na chaned. y. tyernet anhvvyet rvvy.
 Or saul pennaeth ageis inaeth. arvaeth camrvvy.
 Hydir y kymhell. hywel env opell. guell yv noc vy.
 Dipryderant di yscarant. rac. y dibvy.
 Dihev ittunt. trallaud kystut. achur kystvy.

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

W Y rŷ puched ŷ colowin ked. clod podrydant.
 Rŷuel dŷwal vrien haval arial vŷtheint.
 Gurisc gueilgi dowŷn. kŷvid hehowin colofŷn milcant.
 Llugirn 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.
 Terrain am tir. ri reith kŷwir. o hil morgant.
 O morecanhvc o rieinvc radev rvŷtheint.
 O tearnon kŷwrid leon. galon reibeint
 Vn 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. 20. b. **A**SSUYNAW naut duv diamehv
 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 dihouporth kertorion.
 Athturuf ohtarianogion.
 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 orsseiw teernet.
 Ar dy torif coryf kywrisset
 Ar dy teulu teilug met.
 Met cuin ev gwiraud met kirn
 Ae gwallav. ae gwellig in eurdirn.
 Agloev y ved in edirn.
 Agliv deur. alev teeirn.
 Teern weilch pridein prydaw
 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. ruisc. morkimlaut
 Gurt. ruis firt kvit kert. vahant.
 Assuinasserv herv hirvlaut.
 Assuinaf ar wut naw. naut.
 Assuinaw naut duv diamhev. y daun.

XXV.

Fol. 40. a. * **M**ARA vom kyd keredd. goned kydimyteith.
 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 pcunyt.
 Eneid pan im kenerchyt.
 Pa divet ae bet ambit.

XXVI.

Fol. 41. a.

* **D**V dý uarch du dý capan.
 Du dý pen du duhunan.
 Ia du ae ti ýscolan.
 Mi iscolan ýscolheic
 Yscawin y puill iscodic.
 Guae. ný baut agaut guledic.
 O loci ecluia. allat buch iscol.
 Allyvir rod y voti.
 Vy penhid. ýstrum kynhi.
 Creudir y creadurev. perthidev
 Muyhaw. kýrraw de imi výgev.
 Ath vradaste. am tuyllas ynnev.
 Bluytin llaun im rydoded.
 Ym. bangor ar paul cored.
 Edrich de poen imý gan mor pryued.
 Bei ýscuypun 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:—

Creudir y creaduriev perthidev muyhaw.
 Matev imvygev. athuradaste am tuyllas ynhev.
 Bluytin llaun ymrydodid. ym bangor ar paul
 Cored. edrich de poen imi gan mor pryued.

XXVII.

Fol. 41. b.

KYNTAW geir adywedaw.
 Y bore ban kywodaw.
 Croes crist in wissc ymdanaw.
 Arhelv uy ren y guiscav
 Hetiu. un trev a glyuaw.
 Nid ew wy duu niscredaw.
 Guiscaw ymdanaw inberch.
 Ny credaw coal 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 fruiv guiv.
 Redec hiraethauc raun rin.
 Ren new. oot reid duu geuhin.
 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 lov trev direid.
 Trum kyduod dacar. tov doil dria.
 Chuorv vuolin mot melia.

THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTIEN.

Ren new ruitado vŷ neges.
O cissillit gulodic. a guoith
Wtia. wosprið. aphedir pon pop icith.
Sanffreid suynado in imdoith.
Heul cirioled around
Argluit. crist kely. colowin ked.
Dŷwŷccviff wŷm pochauð am guoithrod.*

QI 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.
Yscythrich fort a delhich ti. allunhich tagneuet.
Nŷthvi tranc ar trugaret.
Ro vŷd. ŷ. newŷnauç. a dillad ŷ noeth.
A chenich golŷchuid.
O kyuil dieuil dothuid.
Sŷberu asegur dolur ar en knaud.
Guerth mŷned dros uessur.
Ystir nithiau nŷ bo pur.
Rŷhun a rŷuetudaud. ariwiraud
O vet. a rictillter. o gŷnaud.
Llyna 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 scint.
Id koiff. pop cristaun. kyrroiucint.

XXVIII.

Fol. 43. a.

GVLEDIO ar bonnic orbin attad.
Er barch o kyuarch. o. kyuaonad.
Ynigabil barabil ar y parad.
Vy kert ith kirpuill. kanuill kangulad.
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 gulad.
Nam ditaul oth. wt. vt echeiad.
Nam gwellic ymplic impled dirad.
Nam gollug oth lav. guallus trewad.
Nam ellug gan llu du digarad.

GWLEDIC arbennic. ban geneise.
O. honaud. nid ower traethaud imi ar a trecheia.
Nid cissov. wy kerd. yg koin ewreia.
Nid eissywed ked men y keweia.
Nid ew ym crevis dewis diffleia.
Yr gunethur. amhuill na thuill. na threia.
Nid ew duhunaur a handeneia.
Nid ew rotir new. ir neb nvj keia.
Nid rvj o awit awenyt eis.
Nid rvj o obruy a obrjneia.
Nid porthi ryuic ryuegeis im bron.
Nid porthi penid. ry vetyleia.
In adaud. wy ren rydamvneia.
Rydid imeneid. reid ry iolea.

XXIX.

fol. 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.
 Llyna mab gowri gobeith.
 A dylivas idas y leith.
 Bu drvi vewil athuyllvriaeth.
 In hudaul gvar guassanaeth y argluit.
 Bu hywit. ac. ny bu doeth.
 Ac hid vraud. ny vn y arvaeth.
 Kyfpei 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 dyvr daaeth.

BENDITH nautoryw new. ir keluit
 Creudir. kyuothauc duu douit.
 Aperis lleuver lleuenit.
 Hael vynver 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. podwerit

Yvet. redcauc 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 rýphrinomne 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
 Gaeaw. 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 tes.
 Ottid eiry guin. aren.
 Segur yscuid ar iscuit hen.
 Rýuaur guint 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 ciry o dv riv.
Karchaur goruit cul biv.
Nid annuyd hawdit hetiv.
Ottid ciry. guin goror
Mynit. llum guit llog ar mor.
Meccid llwyr llauer kyghor.
Eurtirn am cirn. cirn am duir.
Oer llyri lluchedic auir bir
Diwedit blaen gvit gvir.
Gvenin igogaur guan gaur
Adar. dit duilith.
Kyssulwin kewin brin coch gwaur.
Guenin igodo. oor agdo
Rid. reuid rev pan vo.
Ir nep goleith. lleith dyppo.
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 imynit 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 eum
 Clid. briuhid ia. brooet llum.
 Rydicige glev o lauer trum.
 Bronureith breith bron.
 Breith bron bronureith.
 Briuhid talglan. gan
 Garn carv culgrum cam.
 Goruchel awel guaet. vann.
 Breit guir or seuir allan.
 Kalangaeaw gurim gordugor
 Blaen gruc. goreuynauc ton mor.
 Bir dit deruhid ych kighor.
 O kiscaud yscuid ac aral
 Goruit. a guir deur diarchar.
 Tec nos. y. ffisccau escar.
 Kinteic guint creilum
 Coed. crin caun caru iscun.
 Pelis enuir pa tir hun.
 Kin ottei eiry hid inaruul
 Melin. nim gunaei artu awirtul.
 Towissune lv y brin. tytul
 Can medrit morruit. y rodwit
 A rid a riv eiry adiguit.
 Pelis pan vid kyvarwit.
 Nim guna pryder im prydein
 Heno kyrchu bro priw uchei.
 Y ar can kanlin owein.
 Kin imtuin ariw eu ac yscuid
 Arnad. diffreidad kad kynuid.
 Pelis pa tir. ythuaguid.
 Y gur a rithao duv. o rigaeth
 Carchar. rut y par o penaeth
 Owein. reged am ryvaeth.
 Can ethiv ruiw in.

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

XXXII.

Fol. 47. b.

PA gur yv y porthaur.
 Gleuluid gauaeluaur.
 Pa gur ae gouin.
 Arthur. a chei guin.
 Pa imda genhid.
 Guir gorev im bid.
 Ym ty ny doi.
 Onysguaredi.
 Mi ae guardi.
 Athi ae gueli.
 Vythneint elei.
 Assivyon ell tri.

Mabon am mydron.
 Guas uthir pen dragon.
 Kysceint. mab. banon.
 A guin godýbrion.
 Oet rinn vŷ gueisson
 In amuin ev detvon.
 Manawidan ab llyr.
 Oet duis ŷ cusil.
 Neustuc manauid
 Eis tall o trywruid.
 A mabon am melld.
 Maglei gwaed ar guelld.
 Ac anguas edeinauc,
 A lluch. llauynnauc.
 Oetin diffreidauc
 Ar eidin cýminauc.
 Argluit ae llochei
 Mŷ nei ymtiwŷgei.
 Kei ae heiriolei.
 Trae llathei pop tri.
 Pan colled kelli.
 Caffad cuelli. aseirolei.
 Kei hid trae kýmynhei.
 Arthur ced huarhei.
 Y gwaed gouerei.
 In neuat awarnach
 In imlat ew agurach.
 Ew a guant pen palach.
 In atodev. dissethaoh.
 Ym minit eidin.
 Amuc. a. chinbin.
 Pop cant id cuitin.
 Id cvitin. pop cant.
 Rac beduir bedrýdant.

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 hyneiw 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 gorthowis.
 Oet gur hir in ewnis.
 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 quant nav guiton.
 Kei win aeth von
 Y dilein lleuon.

Y iscuid oet mynud
 Erbin cath paluc.
 P'an gogiueirch tud.
 P'uy quant 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 dygneid.
 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 vrtas.‡

* 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 auei envauc.
 In gorlluro idaeth gvallauc
 Yvalaen yr veiriauc.
 Nid aeth nep auei edmic
 Ir gorlluro id aeth meuric
 Ar kewin y gursic in tri diblic.

XXXIII.

Fol. 49. a.

MARV trin anvidin blaut.
 Ar benic llu llid anhaut.
 Dinam eiroes am oes naut.
 Ygan gur gurt y kinnit.
 Arbennic llv llid owit.
 Athvit naut canyserchit.
 Canis naut im arotit.
 Mor verth y thogyuechit.
 Guaur llv py dv pandoit.
 Ban deuaw o kad a chiminad
 Maur ac aessaur in aghad.
 Briuint penaur peleidrad.
 Ath kiuarchaw hv yscun
 Gur. ae iscuid in aghen.
 Pebir gur pan iv dýechen.
 Caringrun wimarch kad trablut.
 Hud im gelwire guin mab nud.
 Gorterch creurdilad merch lut.
 Canisti guin gur kiwir.
 Racod ny ryimgelir.
 Minnev guitnev garanhir.
 Nim gade gan kyulauaret
 Athi urthi fruín ydwet.
 Dywris im trum tawuy anct.
 Nid y tawue nessaw alawaraw
 Urthid. nam vin y tawue eithaw.
 Erir mor terruin treiaw.
 Yscithreid vy modruy eur kywruy
 Cann. y gan wyauarvy.
 Gueleis aer rac kaer wantvy.
 Rac mantvy llv a weleis
 Aessaur brihuid. torrhid eis.
 Mygedaul. kein a dygei treis.

Gwin ab nut but bitinaur.
 Kint ysirthei kadoet rac carnetaur
 Dý ueirch. no bruyn briw ý laur.
 Ystec v ý ki ac istrun.
 Ac ýssew. orev or cvn.
 Dormach oet hunnv afv ý maelgun.
 Dormach truinrut ba ssillit
 Arnaw canissam giffredit.
 Dý gruidir ar wibir winit.
 Mi awum in ý lle llas guendolev.
 Mab keidav colowin kertev.
 Ban ryerhint brein ar crev.
 Mi awum in lle llas bran.
 Mab ýwerit clod lydan.
 Ban ryerint brein garthan.
 Mi awum lle llas llachev.
 Mab arthur uthir ig kertev.
 Ban ryreint brein ar crev.
 Mi awum lle las meuric.
 Mab karreian clod edmic.
 Ban ryreeint brein ar cic.
 Ný buum lle llas gwallauc
 Mab goholheth teithiauc.
 Attwod lloegir mab lleýnnac.
 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.

KYD karhwine morva. cassane mor
 Pýr toei wanec carrec camhur.

Glev diwal hýgar hael huýscur.
 Yscinvaen beirt bit butic clydur.
 Goruc clod heilin benffic awirtul.
 Hid braud parahaud ý ertiwul
 Kýd carhiuwe morua cassaaue ton.
 Digones ton treis oer cleis ý ron.
 Ew kuynhiw iný wuiw in hervit hon.
 Gweith heinyw golchih ar winvýwron.
 Kid ý lleinv keudaud nis beirv calon.
 Ac 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 nythervill imchod.
 Omparth guertheisse march irod.
 Dial kýheic amoet blia.
 Am ý kýwrev ý melia.
 Oeh corr dý sorrde ými bv ewnia.

XXXV.

Fol. 51. a.

MARCHAUC agirch ý dinas
 Ae cun gwiniol ae cirn bras.
 Nythadwaen. mi rythwelas.
 Marchauch a kirch ir aber.
 Ý ar march cadarn kad fer.
 Dabre genhiw ným gwatter.
 Mi nýd aw ina in aur.
 Gotev gucith ý godriccaur.
 Elhid bendith new. a llaur.
 Ygur nim guelas beunit.
 Ytebic ýgur deduit.
 Ba hid eidý aphotoit.

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 diwanas.
 Mi nŷd adwaen ŷ gurhŷ
 Ametev tan a gveli.
 Tec achuec ŷ diwedi.
 Dabre genhiw imtino
 Athuit guin gorŷsgelhor.
 Vgnach ŷw. vŷheno mab mŷdno.
 Vgnach bendith ithorsset
 Athvo rad ac enŷdet.
 Taliessin viw inhev talaw itti dŷ gulet.
 Taliessin penhaw or guir.
 Beitad ŷg kert ŷkyuergir.
 Tric ima hid dŷv merch.
 Vgnach mvihaw ŷ alaw.
 Athvo. rad ŷ gulad pennhaw.
 Nŷ haetaw kabil nŷ thrigiaw.

XXXVI.

MARUNAD MADDAUC 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 ŷ wir ar saesson.
 Teulv madauc mur galon.
 Mal turuw. tormenhoet kinon.
 Goduryw a glivaw. godor drein

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

XXXVII.

MARUNAD MADAUC FIL MAREDUT.

Fol. 82. b.

KYWARCHAW im ri. rad wobeith.
 Kywarchaw kywercheise canweith.
 Y prowi prydv. opriwieith.
 Eurgert. ym argluit kedymteith.
 Y cvinav madauc. metweith
 Y alar. ao alon ympob icith.
 Dor yscor iscvic canhimteith.
 Tarian in aerwan. in evrweith.
 Turuw gruc yg gotuc gotoith.
 Tariw escar y iscuic in dilcith.
 Rwy. mirt kyrt. kertorion. wobeith.
 Rut. dilut dilettyw 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 llochieith.
 Ruit y clod includav anreith.
 Rvt woauc vaon ny oleith.

Rad wastad gwistlon canhimteith.
 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 deryv. darfv am ocleith.
 Can daeraud. darw kedýmteith.
 Oet beirtcar. bart clvm di ledieith.
 Oet cadarn agor. dýwinmor disseith.
 Oet hir ý truted. oed hýged higar.
 Oet llawar guyar. oe kywarweith.
 Oet buelin blas. gwanas gwacdreith,
 Oet eurllev. o aer llin kadieith.
 Oet diwarn kadarn kedýmteith unbin.
 Oet dirn in heirn. haearn ý talheith.
 Ae diwet ýspo. canbv. ý leith.
 Ydiwin ý cam kýmteint ý affeith.
 Yg goleuder seint. ig goleudeith.
 Yg goleuad rad. ridid perfeith.

XXXVIII.

Fol. 58. b.

† SEITHENHIN sawde allan.
 Ac edrychuirde varanres
 Mor. maces guitnev rýtoes.
 Boed emendiceid ý morvin
 Achollygaut guydi 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 gucith.
 Finaun wencstir mor diffeith
 Diaspad vererid y ar vann caer.
 Hid ar duu y dolir.
 Gnaud guydi traha trange hir.
 Diaspad mererid. y ar van kaer
 Hctiv. hid ar duu y dadloluch.
 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 kymbhell
 Heno y urth nyistauell.
 Gnaud guydi traha trange pell.
 Bet soithenhin synhvir vann
 Rug kaer kenedir a glan.
 Mor maurhidic a kinran.

XXXIX.

ENWEV. MEIBON. LLYWARCH HEN.

Fol 54. a. * **MAEC** yd gan ir adaren ar perwit pron.
 Vch. 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.
 Ren now ruý a endeid hun.
 Gorev try wir y dan new
 Y amdiffin euhadew
 P'ill. a seliw. a sandew.
 Y boro gan las y dit.
 Ban kirchuid mug maur trovit.
 Nid oed vagaud meirch mechit.
 Kywarvan am cavall.
 Kelein ar wiar ar wall.
 Kyvranc run. ar drud arall.
 Diaspad a dodir ygwarthaw llua.
 Vynit. o. duch pen bet kinlluc
 Meu gerit. mi ae goruc.
 Ottid eiry tohid istrad.
 Dwriissint kedwir y cad.
 Mi nyd aw anaw nimgad.
 Ny duid ti yscoleic. 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.

ANEIRIN 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.
Kynt ý waet elawr
Nogyt ý neithýawr.
Kynt ý vwýt ý vrein
Noc ý argýurein.
Ku kyneillt ewein.

... d'cynt h'yd'w
... welef urun e dar.
... h'ed'pl v'yc'yon mod
... enwaure en reir.
... am adawe
... ad'ynvan p
... eng got
... w'yladallan: heb
... accerlan.
... h'yd'yn od uch
... angawt
... mac'h mor
... pebyr tem'it
... an'cy'n m
... l'rich'pell
... g'atraech
... ac'led'p'awe



Kwl y uot a dan vrein.
 Marth ym pa vro
 Llad un mab marro.

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

KAEAWC kynnivýat kywlat erwýt.
 Ruthyr 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 ysgeth nac ysgwýt.
 Ný ellir anet rý vaethpwýt
 Rac ergýt catvannan catwýt.

KAEAWC kynhorawc bleid e maran.
 Gwevrawr godiwawr torchawr am rann.
 Bu gwevrawr gwerthvawr gwerth gwin vann.
 Ef gwrthodes gwrys gwýar disgrein.
 Ket dýffei wýned a gogleid e rann.
 O gussyl mab ýsgýrran
 Ysgwýdawr angkyuan.

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

THE BOOK OF ANEURIN.

Kynran en racwan rac bydinawr
Kwydei pým pýmwnnt rac y lafnawr.
O wŷr deivŷr a brennych dychiawr.
Ugein cant eu diuant en un awr.
Kynt y gic e vleid nogyt e neithyawr.
Kynt e vud e vran nogyt e allawr.
Kyn noe argyurein e waet e lawr.
Gwerth med eg kynted gan lliwedawr.
Hyueid hir ermygir tra vo kerdawr.

GWYR a aeth ododin chwerthin ognaw.
Chwerw en trin a llain en emdullyaw.
Byrr vlyned en hed yd ynt endaw.
Mab botgat gwnaeth gwynnŷeith gwreith e law.
Ket elwynt e lanneu e benydŷaw.
A hen a ŷeueing a hŷdŷr allaw.
Dadyl diheu anghen y eu treidaw.

GWYR a aeth ododin chwerthin wanar.
Disgynnŷeis em bedin trin diachar.
Wŷ lledi a llavnawr heb vawr drydar
Colovyn glyw reithuŷw rodi arwar.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth oed fracth eu llu.
Glasved eu hancwŷn a gwenwŷn vu.
Trychant trwŷ beiryant en cattau.
A gwedy clwch tawclwch vu.
Ket elwynt e lanneu e benydu.
Dadyl dieu agheu y eu treidu.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth vadaeth uedwn.
Fŷryf frwŷthlawn oed cam nas kymhwŷllwn.
E am lavnawr coch gorvawr gwrmwn.
Dwŷs dengyn ed emledyn aergwn.

Ar deulu brenneych beych barnasswn.
 Dilyw dyn en vyw nys adawsswn.
 Kyueillt a golleis diffleis oedwn.
 Rugyl en emwrthryn rynn riadwn.
 Ny mennws gwrawl gwadawl chwegrwn.
 Maban y gian o vaen gwynngwn.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth gan wawr
 Traudynt en hed eu hovnawr.
 Milcant a thrychant a emdaflawr.
 Gwyarllyt gwynnodynt waewawr.
 Ef gorsaf yng gwryaf. eg gwryawr.
 Rac gosgord mynydawe mwynvawr.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth gan wawr
 Dygymyrrws eu hoet eu hanyanawr.
 Med evynt melyn melys maglawr.
 Blwydyn bu llewyn llawer kerdawr.
 Coch eu cledyuawr na phurawr
 Eu llain. gwyngalch a phedryollt bennawr
 Rac gosgord mynydawe mwynvawr.

GWYR a aeth gatracth gan dyd.
 Neus gorou o gadeu gewilid.
 Wy gwnaethant en gougant golorwyd.
 A llavnawr llawn annawd ein bedyd.
 Gorou yw hwnn kyn kystlwn kerennyd.
 Enucint creu ac anceu os hennyd.
 Rac bedin ododin pan vudyd
 Neus gorou deu bwyllyat neirthyat gwychyd.

GWR a aeth gatraeth gan dyd.
 Ne llewes ef vedgwyn veinoethyd.
 Bu truan gyuatcan gyvluyd.

E neges ef or drachwres drenghidýd.

Ný chryssiws gatraeth

Mawr mor ehelaeth

E aruacth uch arwýt.

Ný bu mor gyffor

O eidýn ýsgor

A esgaroi oswýd

Tutuwlch hir ech e dir ae dreuýd.

Ef lladci Sacsson scithuct dýd.

Perheit ý wrhýt en wrvýd

Ae govein gan e gein gyweithýd.

Pan dývu dutvwlch dut northýd.

Oed gwaetlan gwýaluan vab kilýd.

GWR a acth gatraeth gan wawr.

Wýneb udýn ýsgorva ýsgwýdawr.

Crei kýrchýnt kýnnullynt reiawr.

En gynnan mal taran twryf aessawr.

Gwr gorvýnt gwr etvýnt gwr llawr.

Ef rwýgei. a chethrei. a chethrawr.

Od uch lled lladci a llavnawr.

En gýstud heýrn dur arbennawr.

E mordei ýstýngei a dýledawr.

Rac erthgi erthýchei výdinawr.

vreithýell gatraeth pan adrodir.

Maon dýchiorant eu hoet bu hir.

Edýrn diedýrn amýgýn dir.

A meibyón godebawc gwerin enwir.

Dýforthýnt lýnwyssawr gelorawr hir.

Bu tru a dýnghetven anghen gywir.

A dýngwt ý dutvwlch a chývwlch hir.

Ket ývein ved gloýw wrth leu babir

Ket vei da e vlas ý gas bu hir.

BLAEN echoching gaer glaer ewgei.
 Gwyr gwoiryd gwanar ae dilynei.
 Blaen ar e bludus dygollouit vual
 Ene vwynvawr vordei.
 Blaen gwirawt vragawt. ef dybydei.
 Blaen our a phorphor koin as mygei.
 Blaen edystrawr pasc ae gwaredei.
 Gwrthlof ae ouo bryt ae derllydei.
 Blaen orwyro gawr buduawr drei.
 Arth en llwrw byth hwyr e techei.

ANAWR gynhoruan
 Huan arwyran.
 Gwlodic gwd gyffgein
 Nef onys brydein.
 Garw ryt nac rynn ;
 Acs elwrw budyn.
 Bual oed arwynn
 Eg kyntod oidyn.
 Erchyd ryodres.
 E vod medwawt
 Yuei win gwirawt.
 Oed eruit uedel.
 Yuei win gouel.
 A erueid en arued.
 Aer gennin vedel.
 Aer adan glaer.
 Kenyn keuit aer.
 Aer seirchyawc
 Aer edenawc.
 Nyt oed diryf yt ysgwyt
 Gan waywawr plymnwyt.
 Kwydyn gyuoedyon ;
 Eg cat blymnwyt

Diessic e dias.
 Divevyl as talas.
 Hudid e wyllyas.
 Kyn bu clawr glas
 Bed gwruelling vrcisc.

AEITHI etmygant
 Tri llwry nodant.
 Pymwnt a phymcant.
 Trychwn a thrýchant.
 Tri si chatvarchawc ;
 Eidyn euruchawc.
 Tri llu llurugawc ;
 Tri eur deyrn dorchawc.
 Tri marchawc dywal ;
 Tri chat gyhaua.
 Tri chysneit kysnar ;
 Chwerw fygynt esgar.
 Tri en drin en drwm.
 Llew lledynt blwm ;
 Eur e gat gyngwrn.
 Tri theyrn maon ;
 A dyvu o vrython.
 Kynri a chenon.
 Kynrein o aeron.
 Gogyuerchi yn hon
 Deivyr diuerogyon.
 A dyvu o vrython
 Wr well no chynon
 Sarph seri alon.

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

Bwyt e eryr erysmýgei.
 Pan gryssyei gydywal kyfdwýreei.
 Awr gan wýrd wawr kyui dodei.
 Aessawr dellt ambellt a adawei.
 Pareu rynn rwygyat dygýmmynei.
 E gat blaen bragat briwei
 Mab sývno ; sýwyedyd ae gwýdyei.
 A werthws e eneit
 Er wýneb grybwýllyeit ;
 A llavyn lliveit lladei.
 Lledessit ac athrwys ac affrei ;
 Er amot aruot aruaethei.
 Ermygei galaned
 O wýr gwýchýr gwned
 Em blaen gwýned gwanei.

VEIS y win a med e mordei
 Can yueis disgýnneis rann fin. sawt ut
 Nýt didrachýwed colwed drut.
 Pan disgýnnei bawb ti disgýnnvt
 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 deuawt.
 Trywýr a thri ugeint a thrychant eurdorchawe.
 Or sawl ýt gryssyassant uch gormant wirawt
 Ný diengis namýn tri o wrhýdri fossawt.
 Deu gatki aeron a chenon dayrawt
 A minheu om gwaetfreu gwerth vý gwennwawt.

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

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

ARYF angkynnull agkyman dull agkyngoget.
 Trachywed vawr treiglessyd llawr lloegrwys giwet.

Heessit eis ygkynnor eis yg cat uereu.

Goruc wŷr lludw.

A gwraged gwŷdw

Kynnoe angheu.

Greit vab hoewgir

Ac ysberi

Y beri creu.

ARWR 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 wŷr o gallon.
 Diebyrth e gerth e gynghŷr ;
 Dina oed e gynrein gan wŷr.
 A chynn e olo a dan eleirch
 Vre ; ytoed wryt ene arch.
 Gorgolches e greu y seirch
 Budvan vab bleidvan dihavarch.

AM e adaw heb gof camb ehelaoth.
 Nŷt adawei adwŷ 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 gwýar gwedy gwinvaeth
 Gwenabwý 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 veinnýell vygedorth.
 Yt rannei rygu e rywin ;
 Yt ladei a llauyn vreith o eithin.
 Val pan vel medel ar vreithin
 E gwnaei varchlew waetlin.

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

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

Ys deupo car kyrd kyvnot
Y wlat nef adef atnabot.

KEREDIC caradwy gynran.
Keimyat yg cat gouaran.
Ysgwyt eur crwydyr cadlan ;
Gwacwawr uswyd agkyuan.
Kledyual dywal diwan.
Mal gwr catwei wyaluan.
Kynn kysdud daear hynn affan
O daffar diffynnei e vann.
Ys deupo kynnwys yg kyman.
Can drindawt en vndawt gyuan.

PAN gryssyei garadawc y gat ;
Mal baed coet trychwn trychyat.
Tarw bodin en trin gomynyat ;
Ef llithyei wydgwn oo anghat.
Ys vyn tyst ewein vab eulat.
A gwryen. a gwynn a gwryat.
O gatracth o gynynat.
O vrynn hydwn kynn cassat.
Gwedy med gloew ar anghat
Ny weles vrun o dat.

GWYR a gryssyasant buant gytneit.
Hoedyl verryon molwon uch mod hidloit.
Gosgord vynydlawc enwawc en reit.
Gwerth eu gwled o ved vu eu heneit.
Caradawc amadawc pyll ac yeuan ;
Gwgawn a gwiawn. gwynn a chynvan.
Perodur arucu dur ; gwawrdur ac nodan.
Achubyat eng gawr ysgwydlawr angkyman.

A chet lledessynt wy llassan ;
Neb y eu tymhwr nyt atcoran.

GWYR a gryssyassant buant gytvaeth.
Blwydyn od uch med mawr eu haruaeth.
Mor dru eu hadrawd wy. angawr hiraeth.
Gwenwyn eu hadlam nyt mab mam ae maeth.
Mor hir eu hetlit ac eu hetgyllaeth
En ol gwyr pebyr temyr gwinvaeth.
Gwlyget gododin en erbyn fraeth.
Ancwyn mynydawe enwawe e gwnaeth.
A phrit er prynu breithyell gatraeth.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth yg cat yg gawr.
Nerth meirch a gwrymseirch ac ysgwydawr.
Peleidyrr ar gyhwyn allym waewawr.
A llurugou clwr a chledyuawr.
Ragorei tylloei trwy vydinawr.
Kwydoi bym pynwnt rac y lavnawr.
Ruuawn hir of rodei eur e allawr.
A chet a choelwein kein y gordawr.

DY wnaethpwyt neuad mor orchynnau.
Mor vawr mor oruawr y gyvlavan.
Dyrllydut modut moryon tau.
Ny thraethoi na wneloi kenon kelein.
Un seirchyawo saphwyawo son edlydan.
Seinnysit e glodyf on peun garthan.
Noc ac esgyc carice vyr vawr y chyhadvan.
Ny mwyr gysgogit wit uab peithan.

DY wnaethpwyt neuad mor anvonawo
Ony bei voryen oil caradawc.
Ny diengis en trwm elwrw mynawc.

Dywal dywalach no mab ferawc.
 Fer y law faglei fowys varchawc.
 Glew dias dinas e lu ovnawc.
 Rac bedin ododin bu gwasgarawc.
 Y gylchwý dan y gymwý bu adeuawc.
 Yn dýd gwyth bu ýstwyth neu bwýth atveillyawc.
 Dýrllýdei vedgým eillt mýnýdawc.

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

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

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

DISGYNSIT en trwm rac alauoed wýrein.
 Wýre llu llaes ysgwýdawr.
 Ysgwýt vriw rac biw beli bloedvawr.
 Nar od uch gwýar fin festinýawr.

An deliit kynllwyt y ar gynghorawr.
 Gorwyd gwareus rith rin ych eurdorchawr.
 Twrch goruc amot emlaen ystre ystrywyawr.
 Teilingdeith gwrthyat gawr.
 An gelwit e nef bit athledhawr.
 Emyt ef krennit e gat waewawr.
 Catvannan er a clut clotvawr.
 No chynhennit na bei llu idaw llawr.

AM drynni drylaw drylenn.
 Am lwyas am diffwys dywarchen.
 Am gwydaw gwallt e ar benn.
 Y am wyr eryr gwýdyen.
 Gwýduc neus amuc ac wayw
 Ardullyat diwýllyat e berchen.
 Amuc morýen gwenwawt
 Mirdýn. a chývrannv penn
 Prif eg weryt. ac an nerth ac am hen ;
 Trywyr yr bod bun bratwen.
 Deudec gwenabwý vab gwenn.

AM drynni drylaw drylenn.
 Gweinydyawr ysgwydawr yg gweithýen.
 En aryal cledyual am benn.
 En lloegyr drychýon rac trychant unben.
 A dalwý mwng bleid heb prenn.
 En e law ; gnawt gwýchnawt ený lenn.
 O gyurang gwýth ac asgen.
 Trenghis ný dienghis bratwen.

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

THE BOOK OF ANEURIN.

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

PAN vuost di kýnnivýn clot
En amwýn týwýssen. gordirot
O hædot 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 heýeruin
Am ben výn deulin
O ved o vuelin.
O gatræth werin.
Mi na vi aneirin.
Ys gwýr talýessin
Ovec kýwrenhin.
Neu cheing e ododin
Kýnn gwawr dýd dilin.

GOROLED gogled gwr ae goruc.
 Llary vronn haeladon nŷ essŷllut.
 Nŷt emda daear nŷt emduc
 Mam ; mor eiryān gadarn haeārn gaduc.
 O nerth e kledŷf clāer e hamuc.
 O garchar an war daear em duc.
 O gŷvle anghēu o anghar dut
 Keneu vab lŷwarch dihanarch drut

DYT ef borthi gwarth gorsed
 Senŷllt. ae lestri llawn med ;
 Godolei gledŷf e gared.
 Godolei lemein e ryuel.
 Dŷfforthsei lŷnwŷssawr oe vreych.
 Rac bedin ododin a breennŷch.
 Gnawt ene neuad vythmeirch
 Gwŷyar a gwrymseirch.
 Keingŷell hirŷell oe law.
 Ac en elŷd bryssŷaw.
 Gwen ac ŷmhŷrdwen hŷrdbeit.
 Dissersch a serch ar tro
 Gwŷr nŷt oedŷn drych draet fo.
 Heilŷn achubŷat pob bro.

LECH leutu tut leudvre
 Gododin ŷstre.
 ŷstre ragno ar ŷ anghat.
 Angat gŷnghor e leuuer cat.
 Cangen gaerwŷs
 Keui drillywŷs.
 Tŷmor dŷmhestŷl. tŷmhestŷl dŷmor.
 E beri restŷr. rac riallu.
 O dindŷwŷt ŷn dŷvu
 Wŷt ŷn dŷwovu.

Dwys yd wodyn
 Llym yt wenyn.
 Llwy'r genyn llu.
 Ysgwyt rugyn
 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 brych briwant barr.
 Am bwyll am disteir am distar.
 Am bwyll am rodic am rychward.
 Ys bro ys brys treullyawt rys en riwdrec.
 Ny hu wy ny gaffo e neges.
 Nyt anghwy a wanwy odiwea.

DY mat wanpwyt ysgwyt
 Ar gynwal carnwyt.
 Ny mat dodes y vordwyt
 Ar vreichir mein-llwyt.
 Gell e baladyr gell
 Gellach e obell.
 Y mae dy wr ene gell
 En cnoi anghell
 Bwch bud oe law idaw
 Poet ymbell.

DA y doeth adonwy atwen.
 Ym adawssut wenn heli bratwen.
 Gwnelut. lladut. lloegut.
 No moryen ny waeth wnelut.
 Ny delyeist nac eithaf na chynhor.

Ysgwn drem dibennor.

Ný weleist e morchwyd mawr marchogyon
Wýnedin ný rodin nawd ý Saesson.

GODODIN gomýnaf dý blegýt.
Týnoeu dra thrumein drum essayth.
Gwas chwant ý aryant heb emwýt.
O gussýl 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 fýsgýolin.
Gwerth med ýg kýnted a gwirawt win.
Heyessit e lavnawr rwng dwý vedin.
Arderchauc varchawc rac gododin
Eithinýn voleit mur greit tarw trin.

KYWYREIN ketwýr kýwrenhin.
Gwlat atvel gochlýwer eu dilin.
Dýgoglawd tonn bevýr berýerin.
Men ýd ýnt eilyassaf elein.
O brei vrych ný welych weyelin.
Ný chemýd haed ud a gordin.
Ný phýrth mevýl moryal eu dilin.
Llavýn durawt barawt e waetlin.

KYWYREIN ketwýr kýwrenhin.
Gwlat atvel gochlýwer eu dilin.

Ef lladawd a chymawn allain
A charnedawr tra gogylhwc gwyr trin.

KYWYREIN ketwyr hyuaruuant.
Y gyt en vn vryt yt gyrchassant.
Byrr eu hocdyl hir eu hoet ar eu carant.
Scith gymcint o loegrwys a ladassant.
O gyvryssed gwraged gwyth a wnaethant.
Llawer mam ae deigyrr ar y hamrant.

DY wnacthpwyt neuad mor dianaf
Lew ; mor haol barnn llew llwybyr vwyhaf.
A chynon laryvronn adon deccaf.
Dinas y dias ar llet eithaf.
Dor angor bodin bud eilyassaf.
Or sawl a welcis ac awclav
Ymyt ; en emdwyn aryf gryt gwryt gwryaf.
Ef lladei oswyd a llavyn llymaf.
Mal brwyn yt gwydynt rac y adaf.
Mab klytno clot hir canaf
Yty or ; clot heb or heb eithaf.

WINVEITH a medweith
Dygodolyn gwnlleith
Mam hwrroith
Eidol enyal.
Ermygei rac vre
Rac bronn budugre
Brecin dwyre
Wybyr ysgynnyal.
Kynrcin en kwydaw
Val glas heit arnaw ;
Heb giliaw gyhauwal.
Synnwyr ystwyr ystemel ;

Y ar weillyon gwebyl
 Ac ardeinyl glodlyual.
 Blaen anowyn anhun
 Hediw an dihun ;
 Mam reidun rwyf trydar.

Ⓢ WINVEITH a medweith
 Yd aethant e genhyn
 Llurugogyon nys gwn lloith lletkynt.
 Cyn llwyded eu llec dydaruu.
 Rao catraeth oed fraeth ou llu.
 O osgord vynydawc wawr dru.
 O drychant namen vn gwr ny dyuu.

Ⓢ WINVEITH a medveith yt gryssyasant.
 Gwyr en roit moleit oncit dichwant.
 Gloew dull y am drull yt gytvaothant.
 Gwin a med amall a amucsant.
 O osgord vynydawc am dwyf atveillyawc ;
 A rwyf a golleis om gwir garant.
 O drychan riallu yt gryssyasant
 Gatraeth ; tru namen vn gwr nyt atcoasant.

Ⓢ V bydei yg kywyrain pressent mal pel
 Ar y o hu bydei. ene uei atre.
 Hut amuc ododin
 O win a med en diding
 Yng ystryng ystre.
 Ac adan gatvannan cochre
 Veirch marchawc godrud emore.

Ⓢ ANGOR dewr daen
 Sarph seri raen
 Sengi wrymgaen

Emlaen bedin.

Arth arwynawl drussyat dreissyawr

Sengi waewawr

En dyd cadyawr.

Yg clawd gwernin.

Eil nedic nar ;

Neus duc drwy var.

Gwled y adar

O drydar drin.

Kywir yth elwir oth enwir weithret ;

Ractaf rwyuyadur mur catuilet

Merin a madyein mat yth anet.

ARDYLEDAWC canu kyman cassat.

Ketwyr am gatraeth a wnaeth brithret.

Brithwy a wyar sathar sanget.

Sengi wit gwnod bual am dal med.

A chalaned kyuirynged.

Nyt adrawd kibno wede kyffro cat ;

Ket bei kymun keui dayret.

ARDYLEDAWC canu kyman ovri.

Twryf tan atharan aryuerthi.

Gwrhyt arderchawc varchawc mysgei.

Ruduedel ryuel a eiduni.

Gwr gwned divudyawc dimyngyei

Y gat. or meint gwlat yd y klywi.

Ae ysgwyt ysgwyt ar y ysgwyd. hut arolli

Wayw mal gwin gloew o wydyr lestri.

Aryant am yued eur dylly.

Gwinvaeth oed waetnerth vab llywri.

ARDYLEDAWC canu claer orchyrdon.

A gwedy dyrreith dylleinw aeron.

Dimcones loflen benn eryron.
 Llwyf; ef gorevwyf y ysgylvyon.
 Or a aeth gatraeth o eur dorchogyon.
 Ar neges mýnydawc mýnawc maon.
 Ný doeth en diwarth o barth vrython.
 Ododin wr bell well no chýnon.

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

ARDYLEDAWC canu claer orchýrdon.
 Ar neges mýnydawc mýnawc maon.
 A merch eudaf hir dreis gwananhon.
 Oed porfor gwisgyadur dir amdrychýon.

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

MROCH dwýreawc y more.
 Kynnif aber. rac ystre

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

MROCH dwýreawc y meitin.
 O gynnu aber rac fin.
 O dywys yn tywys yn dýlin.
 Rac cant ef gwant gesseuin.
 Oed garw y gwnaewch chwi waetlin.
 Mal yuet med drwy chwerthin.
 Oed llew y lladewch chwi dýnin.
 Cledýnal dywal fysgyolin.
 Oed mor diachor yt ladei
 Egar ; gwr haul en y bei.

DISGYNNWYS en affwys dra phenn.
 Ny deliit kywyt kywrennin benn.
 Disgiawr breint vu e lad ar gangen.
 Kynnedýf y ewein esgynnv ar ýstre
 Ystwnng kyn gorot goreu gangen.
 Dilud dýleyn cathleu dilen.
 Llywý llyvroded rwych ac asgen.
 Anglas asswydeu loflen.
 Dýfforthes ae law luric wehyn.
 Dýmgwallaw gwledic dal ;
 Oe brid brennyal.
 Eidol adoer crei grannawr gwýnn
 Dýsgiawr pan vei ; bun barn benn.
 Perchen meirch
 A gwrymseirch
 Ac ýsgwýdawr ýaen.
 Gyuoet a gyuergyr esgyn disgyn.

AER dŷwys rŷ dŷwys rŷvel .
 Gwlat gord garei gwrd uedel .
 Gwrdweryt gwaet am irved ;
 Seirchyawr am ŷ rud yt ued .
 Seingyat am seirch seirch seingyat .
 Ardelw lleith dŷgiawr lludet .
 Peleidŷr en eis en dechreu cat .
 Hŷnt am oleu bu godeu beleidryal .

KEINT amnat amdina dŷ gall
 Ac ŷstauell ytuydei. dŷrllŷdei
 Med melys ; maglawr
 Gwrys. aergŷnlys gan wawr.
 Ket lwys lloegrwys lliwedawr.
 Rŷ benyt ar hŷt ŷd attawr.
 Eillt wŷned klywer e arderched.
 Gwananhon byt ved.
 Sawwŷ cadawwŷ 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
 Goglyssur heŷrn lliveit llawr en assed.
 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 kwŷnhŷator.
 Rac eidŷn arŷal flam nŷt atcor. . .
 Ef dodes e dilis ŷg kŷnhor.
 Ef dodes rac trin tewdor.
 En arŷal ar dŷwal disgŷnnwŷs.
 Can llewes porthes mawrbwŷs.
 O oegord vŷnŷdawc nŷ diangwŷs
 Namem vn arŷf amdiffrŷf amdiffwŷs.

GOLLET morŷet 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 trwch 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 disgŷnnŷn.
 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 ysgavynwyn asgwrn aduaon.
 Ae lassawc tebedawc tra mordwý alon.
 Gwrawl amdývrwýs goruawr ý lu.
 Gwryt vronn gwrvan gwanan arnaw.
 Y gynnedýf disgýnnu rac naw riallu.
 Yg gwýd gwaed a gwlat. a gordiýnaw ;
 Caraf vý vudic lleithic a vu anaw.
 Kyndilic aeron kenhan lew.

CARASSWN disgýnnu ýg catraeth gessevin.
 Gwert med ýg kynted a gwirawt win.
 Carasswn neu chablwýs ar llain.
 Kyn 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 keidyaw clot vn gwr trin.

TRUAN ýw gennyf gwedy lludet.
 Godef gloes angheu trwý angkýffret.
 Ac eil trwm truan gennyf vý gwelet.
 Dýgwýdaw an gwýr ný penn o draet.
 Ac ucheneit hir ac eilywet ;
 En ol gwýr pebyr 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 teyrned tavlei vedin.
 Menit ý gýnghor men na lleveri

Lliaws ac vei anwaws nýt edowýt.
 Rac ruthyr bwýllyadeu a chledývawr
 Lliveit handit gwolir llavar lloŵ.

PORTHLOED vedin
 Porthlood lain.
 A llu racweil
 En ragýrwed
 En dýd gwned
 Yg kývryssed.
 Buant gwýchawc
 Gwede moddawt
 A mod ýuct
 Ný bu waret
 An gorwýlam
 Enýd frwýthlam.
 Pan adroder torrot ergýr
 O veirch a gwýr týngir týnget.

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

Kývedwogant of an dýduc ar dan adloyw

Ac ar groen gwynn. gosgroýw

Gereint rao deheu gawr a dodet.

Lluch gwynn gwynndwll ar ýagwýt

Y or ýspar llary ýor.

Molut mýnut mor.

Gogwneif heissýllut

Gwgýnci gereint

Iael mýnawc oedut.

DIANNOT e glot e glutvan.

Diachor angor ýg kýman.

Diechýr cryr gwýr govaran.

Trinodof eidef oed eiryan.

Ragorei veirch raovuan.

Eu trin lletvegin gwin o bann.

Kýn glasved a glassu eu rann.

Bu gwr gwled od uch med mýgýr o bann.

DIENIYT ý bob llawr llanwet

E hual amhaua afneuet.

Twll tall e rodawr

Cas ohir gwythawc

Rýwonyawc diffreidyait.

Eil gweith golwidcint analet.

Yg cat veirch a seirch greulet.

Bedin agkýsgogot ýt výt cat vorýon ;

Cochro llan ban rý godhet.

Trwm en trin a llavýn ýt lladei

Garw ; rýbud o gat dýdýgei.

Cann calan a darmerthei

Ef gwenit a dan vab ervei.

Ef gwenit adan dwrch trahauc.

Un riein a morwýn a mýnawc.

A phan oed mab teyrn teithiawc
 Yng gwyndyt gwaed glyt gwardawc.
 Kyn golo gweryt ar rud
 Llary ; hael etvynt digythrud.
 O glot a chet echiawc ;
 Neut bed garthwys hir o dir rywonyawc.

PEIS dinogat e vreith vreith.
 O grwyn balaot ban wreith.
 Chwit chwit chwidogeth.
 Gochanwn gochenyn wythgeith.
 Pan elei dy dat ty e helya ;
 Llath ar y ysgwyd llory eny llaw.
 Ef gelwi gwn gogyhwc.
 Giff gaff. dhalý dhalý dhwc dhwc.
 Eff ledi bysc yng corwc.
 Mal ban llad. llew llywýwc.
 Pan elei dy dat ty e vynyð.
 Dydygei ef penn ywrch pen gwythwch penn hyd.
 Penn grugyar vreith o venyd.
 Penn pýsc o rayadyr derwennyð.
 Or sawl yt gyrhaedei dy dat ty ae gicwein
 O wythwch a llewyn a llwyuein.
 Nyt anghei oll ny uei oradein.

PEUM dodyw angkyvwng o angkyuarch
 Nym daw nym dyvyð a uo trymach.
 Ny magwyt yn neuad a vei lewach
 Noc ef ; nac yng cat a vei wastadach.
 Ac ar ryt benclwyt pennawt oed e veirch ;
 Pellýnic e glot pellws e galch.
 A chyn golo gweir hir a dan dywarch ;
 Dyrillydei vedgyrn vn mab feruarch.

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

GODODIN gomynnaf oth blegyt.
 Yg gwyd 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 ysgaras nat a gododin.

LLECH llefdir aryf gardith tith ragon
 Tec ware rac gododin ystre anhon.
 Ry duc diwyll o win bebyll ar lles tymyr
 Tymor tymestyl tra merin llestyr.
 Tra merin llu. llu meithlyon.
 Kein gadrawt rwyd rac riallu
 O dindywyt en dyuuwyt yn dyvuu.
 Ysgwyt 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 gwýchýrolyon pan rý godet.
 Trwm en trin allain ýt ladei
 Gwaro rybud o gat dýdýgei
 Gant. can ýg 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 gwyndýt gwaet kilýd gwaredawc.
 Kyn golo gweryt ar grud hael etvýnt
 Doeth dýgyrchet ý get ae 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
 Atguuc emorem ae guiau hem
 Hancai ureuer urag denn
 At gwýr a gwýdýl a phrydein
 At gu kelein rein rud guen
 Deheuec gwenauwý mab gwen.

AM ginyav drylav drylen
 Trym dwýs tra diffwýs dýwarchen
 Kemp e lumen. arwr baruaut asgell
 Vreith edrych eidýn a breithell
 Goruchýd ý lav loflen
 Ar gýnt a gwýdýl a phryden.
 A chýnýho mwng bleid heb prenn
 Ený law gnauv 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.
 Pau ystyernn gwern e am gam gyrn. e am gangled.
 E uoli ri. alluawr. peithliw racwed.
 Yd i gwelcs ; ar hual tres tardei galled.
 Dygochwiawr a chloi a phor ; a pherth a pher ;
 A rud uorua ac y morua. ac ewyonydd
 A gwynheidyd kein edryssed.
 Trybedawt rawt rac y devawt ; eil dal rossed.
 Taryaneu bann am dal hen banu by edryssed.
 Bleid e vywyt oed bleidyat ryt eny dewred.
 Pubell peleidyr pevyr pryt neidyr. o lwch nadred.
 Welyd yd wyt gwelydon rwyt riein gared.
 Carut vreidvtyw carwn dy vtyw ; vut heywred.
 Camhwrawc darw kwynaf dy varw. carut dyhed.
 Baran mor ygkynhoryf gwyr. y am gatpwl.
 Yniwan bran yg kynwyt.
 Tardei donn gyvryngon gowydawc byt.
 Ef gwrthodes ar llwyth peues ; ar lles pedyt
 Petwar lliwet. petwar milet miledawr byt.
 Aessawr yn nellt allavyn eg wallt. un o bedror
 Gwr gwyllyas. o gyrn glas med meitin
 Gwr teithiawr o blith porfor porthloed bedin.
 Breeyth tutvwlch baranret dost. benongwaed gwin.
 Yr med a fawryf yd aethant aeryf dros eu hawfin.
 Gwyalvan weith er cadw kyvreith bu kyvyewin.
 Kynan kenon teithvtyw o von. ar vreint gorllin.
 Tutvwlch kyvwlch a oreu vwlc ar vann caereu.

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

Gan vynydawc bu atveillyawc eu gwirodeu.
 Blwýdýn hiraeth er gwýr gatraeth am maeth ýs men.
 Eu llavneu dur eu med en bur eu haualeu.
 Aryf angkýnnvll angkýman dull twryf neus kigleu.

AC E VELLY E TERVYNA WEITHYON
 EDECHREU GWARCHAN ADEBON.

DY phell gwýd aval o avall.
 Ný chýnnýd dýual o dývall.
 Ný býd ehovýn noeth en ýsgall ;
 Pawb pan rý dýngir ýt ball.
 Agarwn ý ef carei anreithgar.
 Ný býd marw dwýweith ;
 Nýt amsud ý vud eareith.
 Ný cheri gyfofni gyvyeith.
 Emis emwýthwas amwýn.
 Am swrn am gorn kuhelýn.
 En adef tangdef collit.
 Adef led buost lew en dýd mit.
 Kudvýt keissyessýt keissyadon ;
 Mein uchel medel e alon.
 Dý ven ar warchan Adebón

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

PEI mi brytwn
 Pei mi ganwn ;
 Tardei warchan gorchegin.
 Gweilging torch trychdrwýt
 Trychethin trychinfwrth.
 Kyrchessit en avon

Kynn noe geinnŷon.
 Tyllei garn gaffon ;
 Rac carneu riwrhon.
 Ryveluodogyon.
 Esgyrn vŷrr vŷrrvach varchogyon.
 Tyllei ylvach
 Gwryt govurthyach.
 Ryt gwynn rae eingyl
 Yawn llad. yawn vriwŷn vriwŷal.
 Rac canhwynawl cann.
 Lluc yr duc dŷvel
 Disgynnyal alel.
 Y bob dewr dŷ sel.
 Trwŷ hoel trwŷ hemin ;
 Trwŷ gibellawr a gemin.
 Ac eur ar dhrein
 A galar dwvŷn dŷvŷd ;
 Y wynnassed velŷn.
 E greu oe gylchŷn ;
 Keledic ewŷn.
 Med mŷgyr melŷn.
 Eil creu oe gylchŷn ;
 Rac cadeu kynvelŷn.
 Kynvelŷn gasnar
 Ysgwn bryffwn bar.
 Goborthŷat adar
 Ar denin dwŷar.
 Dŷrreith grad voryon ;
 Adan vordwŷt haelon.
 Kŷvret kerd wŷllyon ;
 Ar welling dirŷon.
 Teyrn tut anaw
 Ysmeu e gwynaw ;
 Enŷ vwŷf y dŷd taw.

Clomýnyat gelyn ;
 Ehangnott orvyn.
 Gochawn kýrd koinmyn ;
 Yw gwarchan kynvelyn.
 Gorchan kynvelyn kylchwý wylat ;
 Etvyn gwr gwned gwýned o wlat.
 Dychiannawr dewr dychianat.
 Eidyn gaer gleissyon glaer
 Kývorthrynneit.
 Kein dý on rud enys gworth
 Ruduolawt ved meirch
 Eithinyn nout ýnt blennyd.
 Gwarchan kynvelyn ar ododin
 Neus goruc o dýn dogyn gymhwýlleit.
 E wayw drwn orourcit au rodes
 Poet yr lles ýw encit.
 Etmýgir e vab tecvann ;
 Wrth rif ac wrth rann wýr catvan
 Colovyn greit.
 Pan výrywýt arveu
 Tros benn cat vleidyen
 Buan deu en dýd reit.
 Try wýr a thrivgeint a thrýchant
 I vreithýell gatraeth ýd aethant.
 Or sawl ýt gryssyassant
 Uch med menestri ; namyn tri nyt atcorsant.
 Kýnon a chadreith a chatlew o gatnant.
 A minheu oni creu dychiorant.
 Mab coel kerth vÝgwerth ý a wnaethant ;
 O eur pur a dur ac arýant.
 Evnývet nyt nodet e cawssant ;
 Gwarchan kýrd kynvelyn kývnovant.

EMAN E TERVYNA GWARCHAN KYNVELYN.

*CANU VN OANIAWC A DAL POB AWDYL OR GODODIN HERWYD
 BREINT YNG KERD AMRYSSON. TRI CHANU A THRIUGEINT
 A THRYCHANT ADAL POB VN OR GWARCHANEU. SEF A
 CHAWS YN AM GOFFAN ENE GORCHANEU RIURDI E GWYR
 A AETHIANT E GATRAETH. NOG A DELE GWR MYNET Y
 RMNID HEB ARVEU. NY DELE 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 KERD AMRYSSON.

DOLEU dou obyr am gaer.
 Ymduhun am galch am glaer.
 Gwibde a doer adwyaor.
 Clodryd keissidyd kyngut.
 Brithwe arwe arwrut.
 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.

Dýssýllei trech tra manon.
 Disgleiryawr ac archawr tal achon
 Ar rud dhreic fud pharaon.
 Kyueillyawr en awel adawaon.
 Trengsyd a gwydei neb ae eneu
 Y ar orthur teith teth a thedyt.
 Menit a osgord mavr mur onwýd.
 Ar vor ni dheli.
 Na chýngwýd gil na chýngor
 Gordibleu eneit talachor
 Nýt mwý rý uudyt ý esgor.
 Esgor eidin rac dor.
 Kenan kein mur e ragor.
 Gossodes ef gledýf ar glawd meiwýr.
 Budic e ren ený
 Annavd wledic.
 Y gýnnwithic
 Kýnlas kýnweis
 Dwnýn dývynveis.
 Kýchuech ný chwýd kýchwerw
 Kýchvenýches
 Kýchwenýchwý enlli weles.
 A lenwis miran mir edles.
 Ar ýstre gan vore godemles.
 Hu tei idware yngorvýnt
 Gwýr gorýnnaf rý annet.
 En llwrw rwýdheu rý gollet.
 Collwýd. medwýd menwýt.
 Gogled run ren rý dýnnit.
 Gorthew am dýchuel dýchuelit.
 Gorwýd mwý galwant no melwit.
 Am rwýd am rý ýstoflit.
 Ystoflit llib llain.
 Blin blaen blen blenwýd.

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 llwýrdelw
 Kyn y olo goundelw
 Taf gwr mavr y wael maelderw.
 Delwat dieirydaf y errý par ar delw
 Rwýsc rwyf bre
 Rýmun gwlat rýmun rýmdýre.
 Ysgavl dhisgynnyawd wlawd gynire
 Nac ysgawt y redeo rý gre.
 Godiweud godiwes gwlat vre.
 Ný odiweud o vevyl veint gwre.

Da dývot adonwý adonwý am adaussut.
 A wnelei vratwen gwnelut lladut llosgut
 Ný chetweist nac erthaf na chýnnor
 Ysgwn tref dý beuwel. ný weleis or mor
 Bwýr mor marchauc avei waeth no odgur.

Trycan eurdorch a gryssýassant
 En amwýn breithell bu edrywant
 Ket rylade hwý wý ladassant
 Ahýt orfen byt etmýc výdant.
 Ac or sawl a aytham o gýt garant.
 Tru namýn un gur nýt englýssant.

Trycant eurdorchauc
 Gwned gar guaenauc
 Trychan trahaavc
 Kyuun kyuarvavc
 Trychan meirch godrud
 A gryssýws ganthud
 Trychwn a thrychant

Tru nýt atcorsant.

Dýwal ýg cat kýniwng ýgkeni.

Yg kývrang nýt oed dang as gwnehei

Yn dýd gwyth nýt of woith gocheli.

Baran baed oed bloidio mab oli.

Ervessit gwin gwýdýr lestri llawn ;

Ac en dýd camavn camp a wneei

Y ar aruul kann 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 gigleu

Ef gwneei gwýr llydw

A gwraged gwýdw

Kýnn oe agheu.

Breint mab bleidgi

Rac ýsberi

Y beri greu.

Kein guodeo e celyo ery výtýr

O hanav ar a fýsgut

Af eirýangut.

Pan esgýnnei baub ti disgýnnvt.

Cenei gwin gwaet meirw meint a wanut.

Teir blyned a phedeir

Tutet en vavr ýtuaer

Asgýmmýrr hut

Ath uodi gwas ným gwerth na thechut

Préssent kyquadraud oed breichýaul glut.

Pan gyrchei ýg kýwlat e glot oed anvonave

Ef dilydei win gwr eurdorchauc

Ef rodei gloywdull glan y
 Ardwycei kann wr arwr mýns.
 Anvonave oissýllut alltut mar.
 Un maban o gian o dra bar.
 Ný sathravt gododin ar glavr.
 Pan vei no llif llymach nebaut.

Angor deor dain sarff sarffwý graen
 Anýsgogot vaen. blaen bedin arall
 Arlwý treis tra chýnnivýn.
 Rwý gobwrý gordwylain.
 Enwir ýt elwir oth gywir werthret.
 Restor rwyfyadur. mvr pob kýnyeith.
 Tutwylch treissic aer caer o dileith.

Angor deor dain sarph saffwý grain. blaen bedin
 Enwir ýt elwir oth gywir gverit.
 Kewir. ýth elwir oth kýwir werthret.
 Rector rwyvyadur mur pob kiwet.
 Meryn mab madyeith 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 gyuarch kýwuyrein
 Bard kemre tot tARTH rac garth merin.

Scwýt dan wodef. ný ýstyngai
 Rac neb wýneb cared erythuaccei
 Diryeit o eirch meirch ýg kýndor
 Aur gwryavr hein gwaewawr kelin creudei.
 Pan wanet ýg kýueillt ef gwanei
 Ereill nýt oed amevyl ýt a dýccei.
 Dývit en cadwryt kein asmyccei
 Pan dýdut kýhuran clotuan mordei.

Geu ath diwedus tutleo
 Na deliis meirch neb marchlew
 Kený vaccet am byrth amporth

Oed cadarn e gledyual ynorth
 Ur rwy ysgeinnyei y onn o bedryholl
 Llav y ar vein erch mygedorth.

Ardwynef adef eidun gwalat.

Gwae ni rac galar ac avar gwastat.
 Pan doethan deon o dineidin
 Parth deetholwyl pob doeth wlat.
 Yg kywryssed a lloegyr lluyd amhat.
 Nav ugeint am bob vn am beithynat.
 Ardemyll meirch a seirch a seric dillat
 Ardwyiei waetnerth e gerth or gat.

O osgord mynydauc pan gryssyassant.

Gloew dull e am drull yt gynuaethant.
 O ancwyn mynydauc handit trislavn vy mryt.
 Rwg e rygolleis y om gwir garant
 O drychan curdorchauc a gryssyws gatraeth
 Tru namen vn gwr nyt anghassant.

Gosgord gododin e ar ravn rin.

Meirch eiliv eleirch a seirch gwehin.
 Ac yg kynnor llu lliwet disgin
 En amwyn called a med eidin.
 O gussyl mynydawc
 Trossassei ysgwydawr.
 Kwydassei lafnavr
 Ar grannaur gwin.
 Wy ceri gon gwylaes disgin.
 Ny phorthassan warth wyr ny thechyn.

Neut eryueis y ued ar yg kerdet

Gwinuaeth rac catraeth yn un gwaret
 Pan ladhei ac lavnawr ynysgoget
 Yn dayr nyt oed wael men yt welet
 Nyt oed hylld ydelllyll en emwaret.
 Atwythic scyndauc madauc eluet.

Pan dec y cynarchant nyt oed hoedyl dianc

Dialgur aruon cŷrchei eur ceinyo arurchyat
Urython browys meirch cynon.

Leech leud ud tut leu ure

Gododin stre stre

Ancat ancat cŷngor cŷngor

Temestyl trameryn lestyr trameryn lu

Heidilyaun lu meidlyaun 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 pleinueit

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 teinim

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 discinhci
 Gnaut mab golistan cen nei bei
 Guledic i tat indeuit a lauarei
 Ganut ar les minidanc 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 hyt benn clun guaet lunguelet
 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 rynnaud eithinin.

Moch aruireith i meitat pan cis
 Cenerein i midin odouis
 In towys inilin
 Rac cant em quant ceseuin

Oed mor guanauc idinin
 Mal inet med neu win
 Oed mor diachar
 Yt wanci esgar
 Uid att guarar gurthyn
Moch aruireit i more
 Icinim apherym rac stre
 Bu ciuarch gueir guiat
 Igcin or or cat
 Ciueillt ar garat
 Init gene
 Bugnolut minut bu lee
 Bu guarar gueilging gwrymde.
Guelet e lauanaur en liwet
 In ciuamuin gal galet
 Rac goduryf y aessaur godechet
 Techin rac eidin vre uruiet
 Meint a gaffeilan nyt atcoryet
 O hanau cuir oed arnav ac canet
 Cin dinnyauc calc drei pan griniec griniei
 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 cinteiluuat
 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 cinhual citeluat.
Llafnaur let rud laim cinach lud
 Guron guorut y maran laim gur leidyat

Laguen udat stadal vleidiat bleid ciman
 Luarth tenlu laur in ladu
 Cinoidalu ni bu guan
 Ennir ith elwir od gwir guereit
 Rector liuidur mur pob kÿvyeith
 Tutvwlch treissic hair caer godileit.

Kyuaruu ac ac erodu leidiat lu
 — ero nÿ bu ac cihoit ac i hero ni bu
 Hero ciued guez guero
 Gnissint gueuilon ar e helo
 Nit oed ar les bro bot ero
 Ni cillas taro trin let un ero
 Traus ÿ 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
 Wÿ guenuit lledint seniogion
 Oed ech en temÿr treis canaon
 Oed odit imit o barth urython
 Gododin o bell guell no chenon

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 eithuat aruhicat efguisgus
Aur ig cinnor gaur ig cin uaran odeiuiniet
Ballauc tal gellauc cat tridid engiriaul
Erlinaut gaur arth arwynaul ar guigiat
Guor vlodiat riallu erigliriat
Hir lu cein bu gipno mab guengat.
Erdiledaf canu ciman ci guerunit
Llawen llogell bit budit
Dit di.*

* Seems unfinished.

IV.

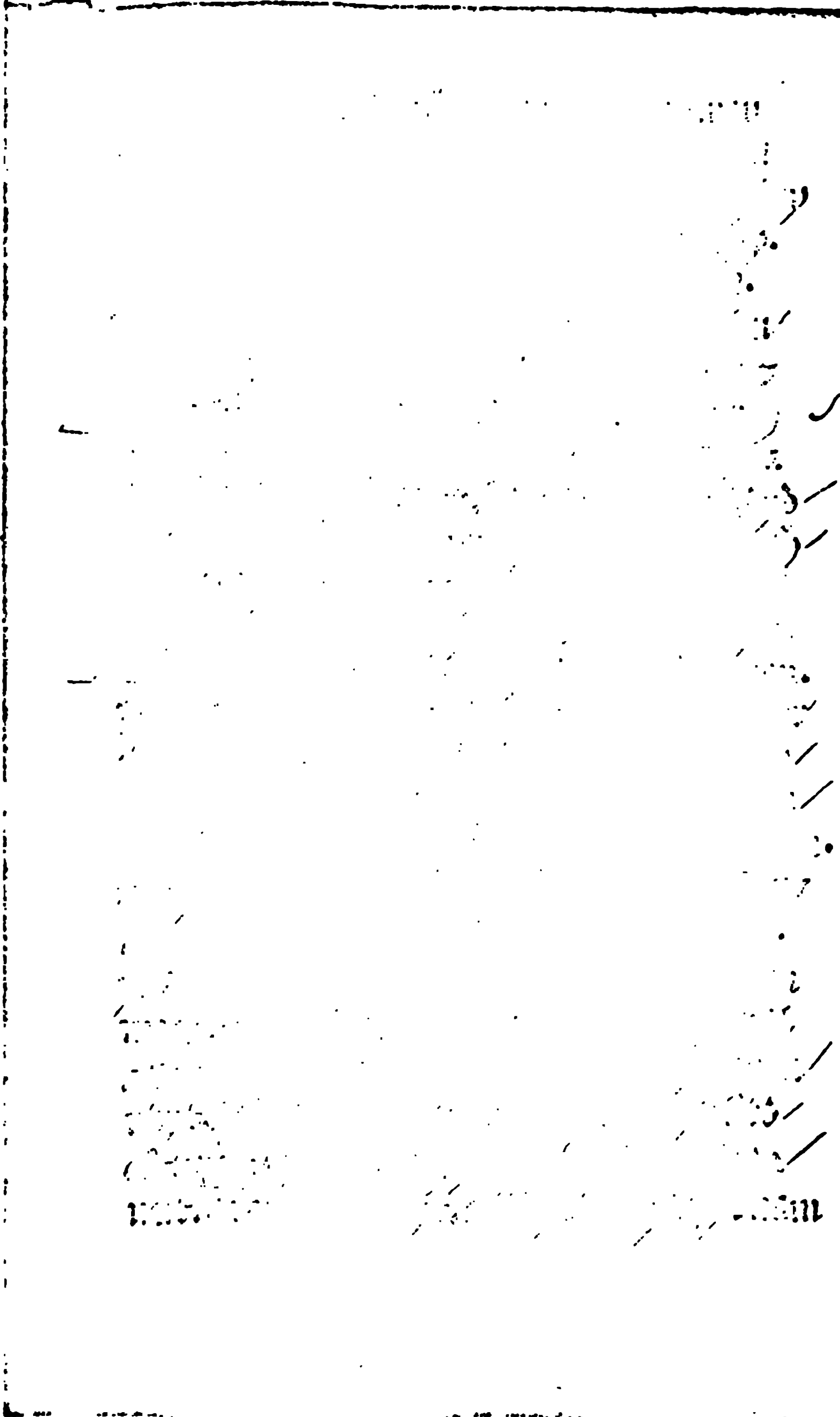
THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN.

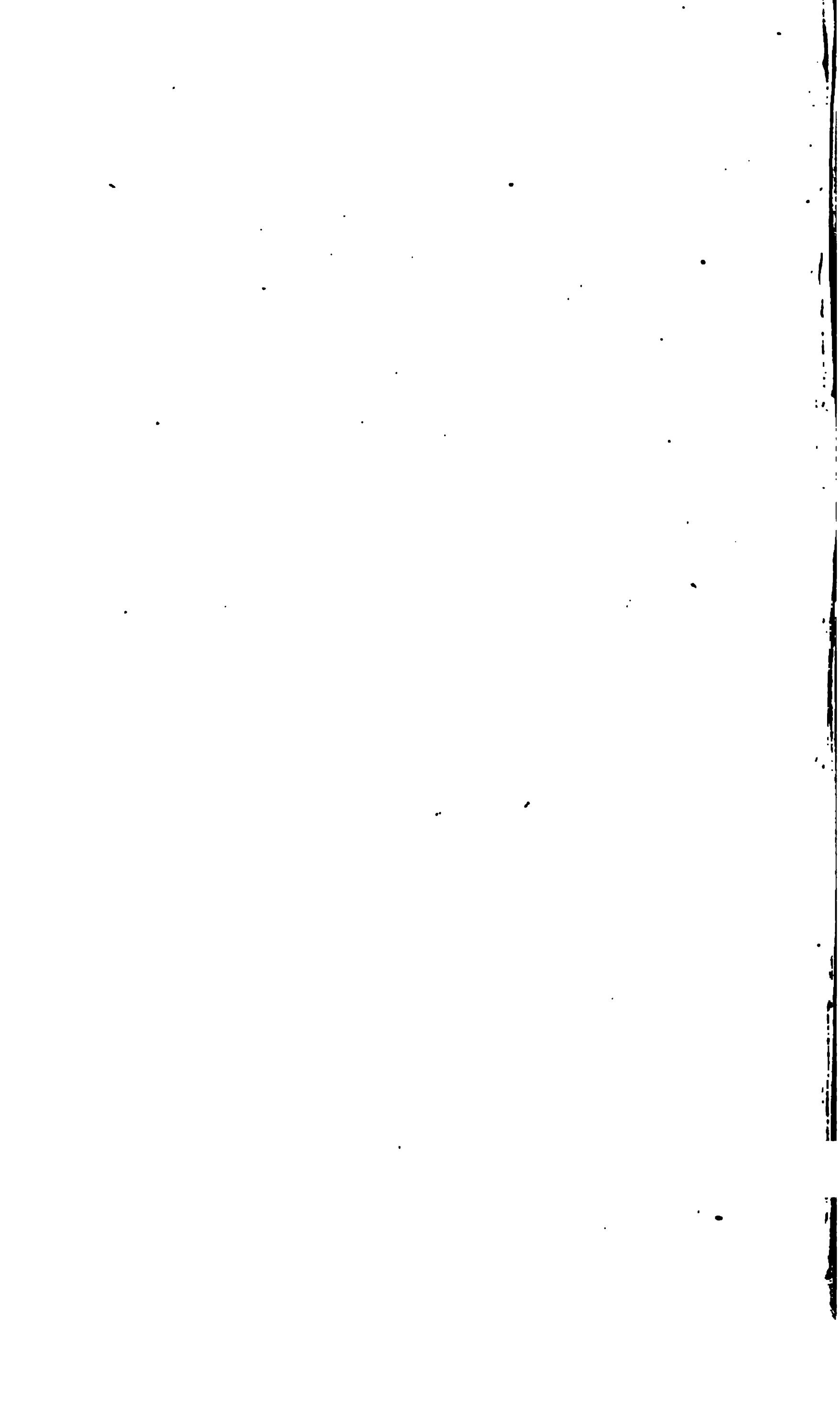
A MS. OF THE BEGINNING OF THE 14TH CENTURY, IN THE
HERGWRT COLLECTION, THE PROPERTY OF W. W. E.
WYNN, ESQ. OF PENIARTH, M.P.

I.

Red 1. a. *Gan iecyd gan elestron.
Ry ganhymdeith achgysson.
Blgydyn yg kaer ofanhon.
Gyf hen Gyf newyd. Gyf gion.
Gyf llgyr Gyf syngyr kcinon.
Dy gofi dyhen vrython.
Ggydyl kyl diuerogyon.
Medut medon.
Gyf bard ny rifafi eillon.
Gyf syu llyu Gyf syu 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 gyfarus 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.





Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 A gúedy hynny digoni.
 Brithuyt abyt dyuysci.
 Nac eruyn ti hedúch nyth vi.
 Ren nef rymawyr dy wedi.
 Rac ygres rym gúares dy voli.
 Ri Rex gle am gogyfarch yn geluyd.
 A weleisti dñs fortis.
 Darogan dófynd dñi
 Budyant uffern.
 Hic nemo in per pgenie.
 Ef dillygúys ythúryf dñs uirtutu.
 Kaeth naút kynnullúys estis iste est.
 Achyn buassún asvmsei
 Arnaf. búyf derwyn y duv diheu.
 Achyn mynhúyf derwyn creu.
 Achyn del ewynuriú ar vvggeneu.
 Achyn vvg hyfalle ar y llathen preu.
 Poet ym heneit ydagyfedeu.
 Abreid om dyweit llythyr llyfreu.
 Kystud dygyn gúedy gúely agheu.
 Ar saúl agigluen vymbardgyfreu.
 Ry prynúynt wlat nef adef goreu.

II.

MARVNAT Y VIL VEIB.

Fol. 1. a.

ARCHAF wedi yr trindaút.
 Ren am rothúyr dyvolaút.
 O ryret pressent periglaút.
 An gúeith an reith gúyth gogyffraút.
 Yd edryfynt seint sef kiúdaút.
 Rex nef búyf ffraeth o honaút.
 Kyn yscar vy eneit am knavt.
 Rymawyr ym pa ym pechaút.

Ay cirolet rac ried.
 Bydgyf or trindaſt trugared.
 Iolaf rybechaf eluyd gŕaed.
 Naſ rad nef nestic toruoed.
 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 eglŕya.
 Ar meint traethadur a traethŕya
 Sywedyd llyfreu llŕyrlŕya.
 Rac gŕerin digarat disŕya.
 Boet ym heneit y amdiffynnŕya.

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

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

QIFER seint amorica.
 Anifer yn dull toronia.
 A thorsi 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 proffŷydyŷys Crist vab meir verch ioachim.
 O artemhyl pen echen pan ym.

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

DIFER seint enugynyeit.
 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.

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

DIFER 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.

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

DIFER 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 kiſdaſt iude.
 Ieithoed groec ac efrei.
 A lladin gŷyr llacharte.

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

DEUDEG mil yny gyman
 A gredŷys trŷy lef ieuan.
 Golychan gobrynant van.
 Yn nefoed nys digofant.

DAŶ mil seint a aruolles
 Bedyd a chrefyd achyffea.
 Yr goleith poen poploed gŷrea.
 Vffern oer y hachlea.
 Os dofyd ryndigones.
 Trŷy pen pedyr perit anllea.

QUI venerunt angli
 In natale dñi
 Mediai nocte in laudem
 Cum pastoribus in bethleem.
 Niuem angli de celo
 Cum michaelē 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 aſxilium.
 Plusquam duodecim legiones angelorum
 Toto orbe terrarum.
 Jesus Christus uidentem in agonia in mundo.
 Vt sint nostri auxilium
 Duodecim milia miliantem
 Ante tribunal stantem.
 Qui laudantie laudantium
 Tues mores rex regum.

DIFER auu ac auyd
 Vch nef is nef meint yssyd.
 Ar meint a gredŷys ygkywyd.
 A gredis trŷy ewyllis dofyd.
 Meint ar lit trŷy yrodyd.
 Trugar duŷ dygerenhyd.
 An bŷyr gŷar anwar gŷledic.
 Nyth godŷyf kyn bŷyf diennic.
 Tost yt gŷyn pop colledic.
 Ffest yd haŷl eissywedic.
 Ny reha bryt ryodic.
 O ryret preŷent pan ŷyf dic.
 Traethaf pan vydaf yggro
 O ossymdeith oŷepio
 A ryfyr o merthyr elo.
 Yn edryfynt ŷeint ŷegerno.
 O eir pechaŷt pan ymbo.
 Dim uch dim meint am clyho.

III.

BUARCH BEIRD.

Fol. 8. a. **EDYMPPELLI** oet ympŷyllat.
 Y veird brython prydest ofer.
 Ymryorsseu ymryorsed.
 Digaŷn gofal y gofangord.
 ŷyf eissygpren kyfyg ar gerd.
 Buarth beird ar nys gŷypo.
 Pymtheg mil drostaŷ
 Yny gymhŷyssaŷ.
 ŷyf kerdolyat. ŷyf keinyat claer.
 ŷyf dur ŷyf dryŷ
 ŷyf saer ŷyf syŷ.
 ŷyf sarff ŷyf serch yd ymgestaf.
 Nyt ŷyf vard syn yn aryfreidaŷ.
 Pan gan keinyeit canu ygkof.
 Nyt ef wnaŷut ŷy ryfed vchon.
 Handit ami eu herbyniaŷ.
 Mal aruoll dillat heb laŷ.
 Val ymsaŷd yn llyn heb naŷ.
 Tyrui aches ehofyn ygrad
 Uchel ygŷaed mordŷyt trefyd.
 Creic am wanec. ŷrth vaŷr trefnat.
 An clut yscrut escar nodyat.
 Creic pen perchen pen anygnat.
 Yn gŷna medut meddaŷt medyd.
 ŷyf kell ŷyf dell ŷyf datweirllet.
 ŷyf logell kerd ŷyf lle ynnyet.
 Karaf y gorŷyd a goreil clyt.
 A bard a bryt ny pryn yret.
 Nyt ef caraf amryssonyat.
 A geibyl keluyd ny meued med.

Madŷa mynet yr ymdiot
 A cheluydeit am geluydyt.
 Achamclwm kystŷm kywlat.
 Bugeil broced porthoed neirthyat.
 Mal ymdeith heb troet y gat.
 Eri vynnei ymdeith heb troet.
 Eri vagei kneuha heb goet.
 Mal keissaŷ bydueid yg gruc.
 Mal peireint aureith ynuut.
 Mal gosgord lluyd heb pen.
 Mal porthi anlut ar ken.
 Mal grynniaŷ tyndei o vro.
 Mal haedu awyr a bach.
 Mal eirach a gŷaet yscall.
 Mal gŷneuthur goleu y dall.
 Mal docni dillat ynoeth.
 Mal tannu engŷyn ar traeth.
 Mal porthi pyscaŷt ar laeth.
 Mal toi neuad a dcil.
 Mal lladu llyry a gŷyeil.
 Mal todi dyfet rac geir.
 Gyf bard neuad gyf kyŷ kadair.
 Digonaf y veird llafar llesteir.
 Kyn vy argyŷrein ym garŷ gyfloc.
 Ryprynhom ni an lloeyth tydi vab meir.

IV.

ADUVYNEU TALIESSIN.

Fol. 2. b.

ATUYN rin rypenynt i ryrot.
 Arall atŷyn pan vyd Duŷ dymgŷaret.
 Atŷyn kyfed nŷy gomed gogyffret.
 Arall atŷyn y am kyn kyfyfet.
 Atŷyn nud ud bleid naf.

Arall atŷyn hael gŷyl golystaf.
 Atŷyn aeron yn amser kynhaeaf.
 Arall atŷyn gŷenith ar galaf.
 Atŷyn heul yn ehŷybyr yn nŷyfra.
 Arall atŷyn rythalhŷyr aede.
 Atŷyn march mygvras mangre.
 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. kyŷŷyn 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 neuadŷya.
 At. plŷyf kymrŷydydŷy 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 llŷd y genhin.
 Ar. at. katawarth yn egin.
 At. edystystyr ygkebystyr lletrin.
 Ar. at. kyweithas a brenhin.
 At. gleŵ nŷy goleith gogywea.
 Ar. at. ellein gymraec.
 At. gruc pan vyd ehoec.
 Ar. at. morua ywarthec.
 At. tump. pan dyn lloe llaeth.
 Ar. at. ewynaŵc marchogaeth.
 Ac ys imi atŷyn nyt gŷaeth.
 A that bual ŵrth tal medueith.
 At. pŷc yny lyn llywyaŵt.
 Arall at. y oreilŵ gwaryhaŵt.
 At. geir a lefeir y trindaŵt.
 Ar. at. rypenyŷ y pechaŵt.
 Aduŷyn haf or aduŷyndaŵt.
 Kerenhyd a dofyd dydbraŵt.

V.

Fol. 4. b.

DEUS duŵ delwat.
 Gŷledic gŷaed neirthyat.
 Crist Jessu gŷyliat.
 Rŷysc rihyd amnat.
 Aduelach kaffat.
 Nym gŷnel heb ranned.
 Moli dy trugared.
 Nŷ dyfu yma.
 Gŷledic dy gynna.
 Nŷ dyfu nŷ dyfyd.
 Neb kystal a douyd
 Nŷ ganet yn dyd plŷyŵ.
 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 creŵys.
 Pan dyffo deŵs.
 Ef an gwnaho maŵr trŵs.
 Dyd braŵt yn echwrya.
 Kennadeu o drŵs.
 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 ennynnu mor.
 Llŵyth byt lloscetaŵr.
 Hyny uŵynt marwaŵr.
 Lloscat 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 dywaſt.
 Dayar diwarnaſt.
 Dywaſt duſ ſadſrn
 Dayar yn vn flſrn.
 Sadſrn vore rſyd.
 In gſnaho ny culſyd.
 Tir bydaſt tywyd.
 Gſynt y todo gſyd.
 Ebryn pop dyhed.
 Pan losco mynyded.
 Atuyd triganed
 A chyrn rac rihed.
 Kyfoethaſc ae henuyn.
 Mor. a tir. a llyn.
 Atuyd cryn dygryn.
 A dayar gychwyn.
 Ac uch pop mehyn.
 A marſ mein uudyn.
 Eryf argelſch.
 Ac enynnu llſch
 Ton aghyolſch.
 Taryan ymrythſch.
 Teithyaſc afar.
 Ac eryf trſy alar.
 Ac enynnu trſy var
 Rwg nef a dayar.
 Pan dyffo trindaſt
 Ymaes maestaſt.
 Llu nef ymdanaſ.
 Llſyth llydan attaſ.
 Kyrd a cherdoryon
 A chathleu egylyon.
 Drychafant o vedeu.
 Eirant o dechreu.

Eirant kŷu coet.
 Ar gymeint adoet.
 A rewinyŷys mor.
 A wnant maŷr gaŷr.
 Pryt pan dyffo
 Ef ae gŷahano.
 Y saŷl a uo meu.
 Ymchoelant o deheu.
 A digonyŷ kamwed.
 Ymchaelent y perthgled.
 Ponyt erlys dy gyfreu.
 A leŷeir dy eneu
 Dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu
 Yn tywyll heb leuereu.
 Ac ym oed y ereu.
 Ac ym oed i ieitheu.
 Ac ym oed i ganwlat
 Ac eu cant lloneit.
 Canuet gŷlat pressent.
 Ny bum heb gatwent.
 Oed mynych kyfar chwerŷ
 Y rof eim kefynderŷ.
 Oed mynych kyrys cŷydat
 Y rof y am kywlat.
 Oed mynych kyflafan.
 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.
 Tafaŷ 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 vyg 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 egylyon
 Yssyd imi yn tyston.
 A doeth ym kyrchaŷ
 Gŷedy vyg crogaŷ.
 Ygcroc yn greulet.
 Myhun ym gŷaret.

Yn nefoed bu cryt.
 Pan ym crogyssit.
 Pan orelwisk eli
 Dy culóyd vch keli.
 A chenóch deu ieuan
 Ragof y deu gynran.
 A deu lyfyr yn ach llaó
 Yn eu darlleaó.
 Nys deubi ryrys
 Rygossóy rygossys.
 Ac aóch bi wynnyeith
 Góerth aóch ynuyt areith.
 Kayator y dyleith
 Arnaóch y vffern lleith
 Crist Jessu uchel ryseilas trychamil blóydyned
 Er pan yttyó ym buched.
 Ac eil mil kyn croc.
 Yt lewychi enoc.
 Neu nyt atwen drut
 Meint eu heissillut.
 Gólat present yth ermut.
 A chyt aóch bei odit.
 Trychan mil blóydyned 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.
 Agóedy dyhed anhed ym pop mehyn.
 Góyr góychyr 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 gorescŵyn.
 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 ewyllis bryt yd ymŵrth uynnyn.
 Meiryon eu tretheu dychynnullyn.
 Igketoed kymry nat oed a telhyn.
 Yssyd ŵr dylyedaŵc alofcir hyn.
 Nŵ dyffci 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 arhaedŵy neb nys dioes dayar.
 Ny wydynt py treiglynt ympop aber.
 Pan prynassant danet trŵy ŵlet called.
 Gan hors ahegys oed yng eu ryssed.
 Eu kynnyd bu yŵrthym yn an uonhed.
 Gŵedy rin dilcin keith ym ynuer.
 Dechymyd moddaŵ maŵr wirraŵt o ved.
 Dechymyd aghen aghou llawer.
 Decymyd anaelcu dagreu gŵraged.
 Dychyfroy etgyllaeth ponnaeth lletfer.
 Dechymyd tristid byt aryher.

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

MAB meir maŵr a eir pryt nas terdyn.
 Kymry rac goeir breyr ac vnbyn.
 Kyneirheit kyneilweit vnreith cŵynnyn.
 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 flet y allmyn.
 Gŵnaent ŵy ancireu oisseu 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 kyfyргеir y am peurllyn.
 Alluman adaŵ agarŵ discyn.
 A mal balaon saesson syrthyn.
 Kymry kynyrheit kyfun dullyn.
 Blaon ŵrth von granwynyon kyfyng oedyn.
 Meiryon ygwerth eu gan yn eu creinhyn.
 Eu bydin ygŵaetlin yn eu kylchyn.
 Ereill ar eu tract trŵy goet kilhyn.
 Trŵy uŵrch y dinas fforas ffohyn.
 Ryfel heb dychwel y tir prydyn.
 Attor trŵy laŵ gyghor mal morllithryn.
 Meiryon kaer gori difri cŵynant.
 Rei y dyffryn abryn nys dirwadant.
 Y aber peryddon nŵ mat doethant.
 Anaeleu tretheu dychynullant.

Naŵ vgein canhŵr y discynnant.
 Maŵr watwar namyn petwar nyt atcorant.
 Dyhed y eu gŵraged a dywedant.
 Eu crysseu yn llaŵn creu aorolchant.
 Kymry kyneircheit eneit dichwant.
 Gŵyr deheu eu tretheu a amygant.
 Llym llifeit llafnaŵr llŵyr y lladant.
 Ny byd y vedyc mŵynor awnaant.
 Bydinoed katwaladyr kadyr y deuant.
 Rydrychafŵynt kymry kat awnant.
 Lleith anoleith rydygyrchassant.
 Yg gorffen eu tretheu agheu aŵdant.
 Ereill arosceill ryplanhassant.
 Oes oesseu eu tretheu nys escorant.
 Ygkoet ymaes ym bryn.
 Canhŵyll yn tywyll a gerd genhyn.
 Kynan yn rac wan ympop discyn.
 Saesson rac brython gŵae agenyn.
 Katwaladyr yn baladyr gan y unbyn.
 Trŵy synhŵyr yn llŵyr yn eu dychlyn.
 Pan syrthŵynt eu clas dros eu herchwyn.
 Ygcustud a chreu rud ar rud allmyn.
 Yggorffen pop agreith anreith degyn.
 Seis ar hynt hyt gaerwynt kynt pŵy kynt techyn.
 Gŵyn eu byt ŵy gymry pan adrodynt.
 Ryn gŵaraŵt y trindaŵt or trallaŵt gynt.
 Na chrynet dyfet na glyŵyasyg
 Nys gŵnaho molaŵt meiryon mechteyrn.
 Na chynhoryon saesson keffyn ebryn.
 Nys gŵnaŵ medut meddaŵt genhyn.
 Heb talet o dynget meint a geffyn.
 O ymdifeit veibon ac ereill rŵn.
 Trŵy eiryawŵl dewi a saint prydeyn.
 Hyt ffŵt arlego ffohaŵr allan.

DYSGOGAN awen dydaŵ y dyd.
 Pan dyffo i wys y vn gŵssyl
 Vn cor vn gyghor alloegyr 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 gafaŵ heb emennyd.
 Atui gŵraged gŵedŵ a meirch gŵeilyd.
 Atui o bein vthyr rac ruthyr ketwyr.
 A lliaws 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 gytfydyd.
 Dýgorfu kymry y peri kat.
 A llŵyth lliaws gŵlat agynnullant.
 A lluman glan dewi adrychafant.
 Ytywysaŵ gŵydyl trŵy lieingant.
 A gynhen dilyn genhyn y safant.
 Pan dyffont yr gad nyt ymwadant.
 Gofynnant yr saesson py geissyssant.
 Pŵy meint eu dylyet or wlat a dalyant.
 Cŵ mae eu herŵ pan seilyassant.
 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 ŵrtheu dewi pyr y toryassant.
 Ym getwynt gymry pan ymwelant.
 Nyt ahont allmyn or nen y safant.
 Hyt pan talhont seith weith gŵerth digonsant.
 Ac agheu 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.
 Rewinyaŵt y gat rŵyccaŵt lluyd.
 Dybi o alclut gŵyr drut diweir.
 Y dihol o prydein virein luyd.
 Dybi o lydaŵ prydaŵ gyweithyd.
 Ketwyr y ar katuoirch ny pheirch eu hennyd.
 Saesson o pop parth y gŵarth ae deubyd.
 Ry treghis eu hoes nys oes eluyd
 Dyderpi agheu yr du gyweithyd.
 Clefyt a dyllid ac angŵeryt.
 Gŵedy eur ac aryant a channŵyned
 Boet perth eu diffcith ygwerth eu drycffydyd.
 Boet mor boet agor eu kussulwyr
 Boet creu boet agheu eu kyweithyd.
 Kynan a chatwaladyr kadyr yn lluyd.
 Etmyccaŵr hyt vraŵt ffaŵt ao deubyd.
 Deu vnben degyn dŵys eu kussyl.
 Deu oresgyn saesson o pleid dofyd.
 Deu hael deu gedaŵl gŵlat warthegydyd.
 Deu diarchar baraŵt vn ffaŵt vn ffyd.
 Deu erchwynaŵt prydein mircin luyd.
 Deu arth nys gŵna gŵarth kyfarth beunydyd.
 Dysgogan derwydon meint a deruydyd.
 O vynaŵ hyt lydaŵ yn eu llaŵ yt vydyd.
 O dyued hyt danet ŵy bieinydyd.

O waŕl hyt weryt hyt eu hebyr.
 Lettataŕt eu pennaeth tros yr eohŕyd.
 Attor ar gynhon saeson nybyd.
 Atohwelŕynt ŕydyl ar eu hennyd.
 Rydrychafŕynt gymry kadyr gyweithyd.
 Bydinted am gŕŕf othŕŕf milwyr.
 A theyrned deŕs rygedŕys eu ffyd.
 I wis ŕ pop llyghes tres a deruyd.
 A chymot kynan gan y gilyd.
 Ni alwaŕr gynhon yn gynifwyr
 Namyn kechmyn katwaladyr ae gyfnewitwyr.
 Eil kymro llawen llafar auyd.
 Am ynys gymŕyeit heit a deruyd.
 Pan safhŕynt galaned ŕrth eu hennyd.
 Hyt yn aber santwic ŕŕynedic vyd.
 Allmyn ar gychwŕn i alltudyd.
 Ol ŕrth ol attor ar eu hennyd.
 Saesson ŕrth agor ar vor pounyd.
 Kymry generaŕl hyt vraŕt goruyd.
 Na cheiŕŕynt lyfraŕr nac agaŕr brydyd.
 Arymes yr ynys hon namyn hyn ny byd.
 Iolŕn i ri a greŕys nef ac eluyd.
 Poet tywyŕŕaŕc dewi yr kynifwyr.
 Yn yr yg gelli kaer am duŕ yssyd.
 Ny threinc ny dieinc nyt ardispyd.
 Ny ŕiŕ ny wellyc ny phlyc ny chryd.

VIL

ANGAR KYFYNDAŕT.

Fol. 9. a.

BARD yman ymae neu cheint aganho.
 Kanet pan darffo.
 Sywedyd yn yt uo.
 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 dioed.

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.
 Pŷyr byŷ ae diadas
 Gŷaet ŷar wynwas.
 Odit traethator
 Maŷr molhator.
 Mitŷyf taliessin.
 Ry phrydaf y iaŷn llin
 Paraŷt hyt ffin
 Ygkynelŷ elphin.
 Neur deiryg het
 O rif eur dylyet.
 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 yssyd
 Trŷy ieith talhayarn.
 Bedyd bu dyd varn.
 A varnŷys teithi
 Angerd vardoni.

Ef ac rin rodes
 Awen aghymca.
 Seith vgein ogyruen
 Yssyd yn awen.
 Gyth vgein o pop vgein e uyd yn vi.
 Yn annófyn y dióyth.
 Yn annófyn y goróyth.
 Yn annófyn is eluyd.
 Yn awyr uch eluyd
 Y mae ae góybyd.
 Py tristit yssyd
 Góell no llewenyd.
 Gogón dedyf radou.
 Awen pan deffreu.
 Am geluyd talou.
 Am detwyd dieu.
 Am buched ara.
 Am oesseu yscorua.
 Am haul toyrned. py hyt eu kygwara.
 Am gyhual ydynt tróy weryt.
 Maórhedic. 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 meint.
 Pan tynhit góytheint.
 Gwytheint pan tynnit.
 Pan yó góyrd góeryt.
 Góeryt pan yó góyrd.
 Póy echenis kýrd.

Kyrđ 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 llet.
 Nou pŷy y theŷhet.
 Gogŷn trŷs llafnaŷr
 Am rud am laŷr.
 Gogŷn atrofnaŷr
 Rŷg nef a laŷr
 Pan atsein aduant.
 Pan ergyr diuant.
 Pan lewyoh aryant.
 Pan vyd tywyll nant.
 Anadyl pan yŷ du.
 Pan yŷ crou a uu.
 Buch pan yŷ bannaŷe.
 Gŷreic pan yŷ sorchaba.
 Llaeth pan yŷ gŷyn.
 Pau yŷ glas kelyn.
 Pan yŷ baruast myn.
 Yn llias mohyn.
 Pan yŷ baruast.
 Pan yŷ keu eŷr.
 Pan yŷ medŷ colŷyn.
 Pan yŷ lledyf ordŷyn.
 Pan yŷ brith iyrchwyn.
 Pan yŷ hallt halŷyn
 Cŷrŷf pan yŷ ystern.
 Pan yŷ lletrud gŷeru .
 Pan yŷ gŷyrd llinoa .

Pan yŷ rud egroes.
 Neu wreic ae dioes.
 Pan dygyunu nos.
 Py datwcir yssyd yn eur lliant.
 Ny ŷyr neb pan rudir y brou huan.
 Lliŷ yn erkynau newyd
 Anahaŷr ydŷyn.
 Tant telyn py gŷyn.
 Coc py gŷyn py gan.
 Py geidŷ y didan.
 Py dydŷc garthan
 Gereint ac arman.
 Py dydŷc glein.
 O erddygnaŷt vein
 Pan yŷ per erwein.
 Pan yŷ gŷyrliŷ brein.
 Talhayarn yssyd
 Mŷyhaŷ y sywedyd.
 Pŷy amgyffraŷd gŷyd
 O aches amot dyd.
 Gogŷn da a drŷc
 Cŷda. cŷd amewenir mŷc
 Maŷr mcint gogyhŷc.
 Kaŷc pŷy ae dylifaŷ.
 Pŷy gŷaŷr gorffennaŷ.
 Pŷy abregethaŷ.
 Eli ac eneaŷ.
 Gogŷn gogeu haŷ.
 A uydant y gayaf.
 Awen aganaŷ.
 O dŷfyn ys dygaŷ.
 Auon kyt beryt.
 Gogŷn y gŷrhyt.
 Gogŷn pan dyueinŷ.

Gogŷn pan dylainŷ.
 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 ymblŷdyn.
 Pet paladyr ygkat.
 Pet dos ygkawat.
 Atubŷn 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 drychafafŷyt 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 gŷaeb 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 escyrn 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 yggefel.
 Blŷdyn ahanher.
 Bum keilyaŷc brithŷyn.
 Ar ieir yn eidin.
 Bum amŷs ar re.
 Bum tarŷ toste.
 Bum bŷch melinaŷr.
 Mal ymaethaŷr.
 Bum gronyu erkennis.
 Ef tyŷŷys ymryn.
 A mettaŷr am dottaŷr.
 Yn sawell ymgyrraŷr.
 Ymrygiaŷr o laŷ.
 ŷrth vyg godeidaŷ.
 Am haruolles yar.
 Grafrud grib escar.
 Gorffowysseis naŷ nos

Ynŷ chroth yn waa.
 Bum aeduedic
 Bum llat rac gŷledic.
 Bum marŷ bum byŷ.
 Keig ydym edic
 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 fin.
 Ygkynnalŷ elphin.

VIII.

KAT GODEU.

Fol. 11. a.

BUM yn lliacŷ rith
 Kyn bum disgyfrith.
 Bum cledyf culurith.
 Credaf pan writh.
 Bum deigyr yn awyr.
 Bum serwaŷ ŷyr.
 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 blŷydyn.
 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.
 Llyffian du gaffaŷ.
 Cant ewin arnaŷ.
 Neidyr vreith gribaŷc.
 Cant eneit trŷy bechaŷt
 Aboenir yny chnaŷt.
 Bum ygkaer uefenhit.
 Yt gryssynt wellt agŷyd.
 Kenynt gerdoryon
 Kryssynt katuaon.
 Datŷyrein y vrythron
 A oreu gŷytŷon.
 Gelwyssit ar neifon.
 Ar grist o achŷysson.
 Hyt pan y gŷarettei
 Y ren rŷy digonseï.

As atebŷys dofyd
 Trŷy ieith ac eluyd
 Rithŷch riedaŷc wyd.
 Gantaŷ yn lluyd
 A rŷystraŷ pablic.
 Kat arllaŷ annefic.
 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.
 Mŷyhaŷ teir aryŷgryt.
 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 gŷncithyt.
 Ny goreu emwyt.
 Yr angelŷch bywyt.
 Ryswyd a gŷyduŷyt.
 Ac eido yr y bryt.
 Mor eithin yr gryt.
 Siryan souyssit
 Bedŷ yr y vaŷr vryt.
 Bu hŷyr gŷiscyssit.
 Nyt yr y lyfyrdler.
 Namyn yr y vaŷrod.
 Auron delis bryt.
 Allmyr uch allfryt.
 Fŷcnitwyd ygkynted.
 Kadeir gygwrysed.
 Omi goreu ardyrched
 Rac bron teyrnod.
 Llŷyf yr y varanhed.
 Nyt oscoes trootued.
 Ef laddei a pherued
 Ac eithaf a diwod.
 Collwyd bornyssit
 Eiryf dy aryfgryt.
 Gŷymos gŷyn y vyt.
 Tarŷ trin teyrn byt.
 Moraŷc a moryt.
 Fŷawyd ffynyessit.
 Kelyn glessyssit
 Bu ef y gŷrhyt.
 Yspydat amnat.
 Heint ech y aghat.
 Gŷiwyd gorthorat.
 Gorthoryssit ygat.
 Redyn anreithat.

Banadyl rac bragat
 Yn rychua briwat.
 Eithin ny bu vat.
 Yr hynny gŵerinat.
 Gruc budyd amnat.
 Dy worin sŵynat.
 Ilyd gŵyr orlynyat.
 Derŵ buanaŵr.
 Radaŵ crynoi nof allaŵr.
 Glelyn gloŵ drussiaŵr
 Y enŵ ym peullaŵr.
 - Olafuswyd kygroa.
 Kymraŵ aroloa.
 Gŵrthodi gŵrthodes
 Eroill o tyloa.
 Por gorou gormes
 Ym plymlŵyt maca.
 Goruthaŵc kywyd
 Aches veilon. wyd.
 Kastan kowilyd.
 Gŵrthryat fonwyd.
 Hantit du muchyd.
 Handit crŵm mynyd.
 Handit kyl coctdyd.
 Handit kynt myr maŵr.
 Er pan gicleu yr aŵr.
 An deilas blaen bodŵ.
 An datrith datedŵ.
 An maglas blaen derŵ.
 O warchan maelderŵ.
 Wherthinaŵc tu creic.
 Ner nyt ystereic.
 Nyt o vam athat.
 Pan ym digonat.

Am creu am creat.
 O naŕrith llafanat.
 O ffrŕyth o ffrŕythieu.
 O ffrŕyth duŕ dechreu.
 O vriallu a blodieu bra.
 O vlaŕt gŕyd a godeu.
 O prid o pridret.
 Pan ym digonet
 O vlaŕt danat
 O dŕfyr ton naŕvet.
 Am sŕynŕys i vath.
 Kyn bum diacret.
 Am sŕynŕys i wytyon.
 Maŕnut o brython.
 O eurwys o cwron
 O euron o vodron
 O pypm pumbŕnt keluydon.
 Arthaŕon eil math
 Pan ymdygyaed.
 Amaŕynŕys i wledia.
 Pan vei let loscedia.
 Am sŕynŕys sywydon
 Sŕwyt kyn byt.
 Pan vei genhyf y vot
 Pan vei veint byt.
 Hard bard bud an gnaŕt
 Ar waŕt y tuedaf a traetho tauaŕt.
 Gŕaryeis yn llychŕr.
 Kysceis ym porffor.
 Neu bum yn yŕcor
 Gan dylan eil mor.
 Ygkylchet ymperued
 Rŕg deulin teyrned.
 Yn deu wayŕ anchwant

O nef pan doethant
 Yn annŷyn lliferaint
 ŷrth urŷdrin dybydant
 Potwar vgeint cant.
 A gŷaint yr eu whant
 Nyt ynt hyn nyt ynt iou
 No mi yn eu barou.
 Aryal canhŷr a genŷ paŷb e naŷ cant
 Oed genhyf inheu.
 Ygolodyf brith gŷaet
 Bri am darwed
 O douyd e golo lle yd oed.
 O dof yt las baed.
 Ef gŷrith ef datwrith.
 Ef gŷrith icithood.
 Llachar y canŷ llawŷfer.
 Lluch llywei nifer.
 Ye ceinynt yn uŷel.
 O dof yn uchel.
 Bum neidyr vroith y mryn.
 Bum gŷiber yn llyn.
 Bum ser gan gynbyn.
 Bum bŷyŷtuer hyn.
 Vyg. caŷŷul am kaŷŷe.
 Armaaf nyt yn drŷe.
 Potwar vgeint mŷe
 Ar paŷb a dydŷe
 Pymŷ pemhŷnt aghell
 A ymtai am kyllai.
 Whech march melynell.
 Canweith yŷŷyd well.
 Vy march malyngan
 Kyfret a gŷylan.
 Mihun nyt eban.

Kyfróg mor a glan.
 Neu goróyf gúactlan.
 Arnaó cant kynran.
 Rud em vyg 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 ynys.
 Cant caer a thrugys.
 Derwydon doethur.
 Darogenóch y arthur.
 Yssit yssyd gynt.
 Neur mi ergenhynt.
 Ac vn aderyó
 O ystyr dilyó.
 A christ y croccaó.
 A dyd braót racllaó.
 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 dyduo aghen
 Kyn no cherituen.
 Kyssefin ym byt
 A uu eissywyt.
 Meneich aleit
 Pynam dyweit.
 Pynam eiogyt
 Vn aúr nam herlynyt.
 Py datóyreith méc
 Pyt echenis dróc.
 Py ffynhaón a díoc
 Uch argel tywylló.
 Pan yó kalaf cann.
 Pan yó nos lloergan.
 Arall ny chanhóyt
 Dyysóyt allan.
 Pan yó gofaran
 Túróf tonneu órth lan.
 Yn dial dylan.
 Dydahaed attan.
 Pan yó mor tróm maen.
 Pan yó mor llym draen.
 Aódsti póy góell
 As von al y vlaen.
 Py peris paróyt
 Róg dyn ac annóyt.
 Póy góell y adóyt
 As isuanc ae llóyt.
 A ódosti peth óyt
 Pan vych yn kysóyt.
 As oorff ae eneit.
 As argel canhóyt.
 Eilewyd kaluyd
 Pynam dywedyd.

A Gdosti cŵd uyd
 Nos yn arhos dyd.
 A Gdosti arwyd.
 Pet deilen yssyd.
 Py drychefis mynyd
 Kyn rewinyaŵ eluyd.
 Py gynheil magŵyr
 Dayar yn bresŵyl.
 Eneit pŵy gŵynaŵr
 Pŵy gŵelas ef pŵy gŵyr.
 Ryfedaf yn llyfreu
 Nas gŵdant yn diheu.
 Eneit pŵy y hadneu
 Pŵy pryt y haelodeu.
 Py parth pan dineu
 Ry wynt a ryffreu
 Ryfel anygnaŵt.
 Pechadur periglaŵt.
 Ryfedaf ar waŵt
 Pan uu y gŵadaŵt.
 Py goreu medd daŵt
 O ved a bragaŵt.
 Py goryŵ y ffaŵt
 Amŵyn duŵ trindaŵt.
 Pŵr y traethŵn i traythaŵt.
 Namyn o honaŵt.
 Py peris keinhaŵc
 O aryant rodavt.
 Pan yŵ mor redegawc.
 Karr mor eithiawc.
 Agheu seilyawc
 Ympop gŵlat ys rannaŵc.
 Agheu uch an pen
 Ys lledan y lenn.

Vch nef noe nen.
 Hynaf uyd dyn pan anher
 Aieu ieu pop amser.
 Yssit a pryderer
 Or bressent haed.
 Góedy anrenfed
 Pyr yn góna ni byrhoedled.
 Digañ llaúryded
 Kywestóch a bed.
 Ar gúr an gónaeth
 Or wlat gúrthefin.
 Boet ef an duó an ducóh
 Attaó or diwed.

X.

DARONÚ.

Fol. 13. b.

Dvú differth nefú
 Rac llanú llet ofrú.
 Kyntaf attarrú.
 Atreis dros vordú.
 Py pren a vo múy ;
 No get daronú.
 Nyt úy am nodú
 Am gylch balch nefú.
 Yssit rin yssyd úy
 Gúar gúr goronú.
 Odit ae gúpú.
 Hutlath vathonú.
 Ygkoet pan tyfú.
 Ffrútheu núy kymrú.
 Ar lan gýllyonú.
 Kynan ae kaffú
 Pryt pan wledychú.

Dedcuant etwacth
 Tros trei athros traeth.
 Pedeir prif pennacth.
 Ar pymhet nyt gŵaeth.
 Gŵyr gŵrd chelacth
 Ar prydein aruacth.
 Gŵraged a ui ffracth.
 Fillon a ui kaeth
 Ryferthŵy hiracth
 Med a marchognoth.
 Dedcuho dŵy rein.
 Gŵedŵ a gŵryaŵc vein
 Heyrn 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.
 Keŵssit 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 gŵledic nef goludaŵc.
 Y drefynt biewyd gynail uoŵc.
 Eiric y rethgreu riedaŵc.
 Rieu ryfolgar geŵheruaŵc.
 Ef differth aduŵyn llan lleenaŵc.
 Torhyt vn hŵch arŵyaŵc.
 Hir dychyferuydein.
 O brydein gofein.
 O berth maŵ ac eidin.
 Nŷ chymcryn kyuerbyn.
 Kyweith kyweithyd clytwyn.
 Digonŵyf digones lyghes.
 O beleidyr o bleigheit prenwrea.
 Prenyal yŵ y paŵb y trachwrea.
 Aghyfment o gadeu digones
 Gŵallaŵc gŵell gŵyd uŵyt noc arthles.
 Kat yr agathes o achles
 Gŵaŵt gognaŵ y brot digones.
 Kat ymro vretrŵyn 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 medylveisti dy alon.
 Kat yn rac uydaŵl amabon.
 Nyt atraŵd aduraŵt achubyon.
 Kat y gwensteri ac estygi lloygyr.

Saffaſc yn aſner.
 Kat yn ros terra gan waſr.
 Oed hyſt gŵragawn eguraſn.
 Yn dechreu yghenyat y geiraſr.
 O rieu o ryfel ry diffaſt.
 Gŵyr a digaſn godei gŵarthegaſc.
 Haardur a hyfeid a gŵallaſc.
 Ac owein mon maelgynig deuaſt.
 A wnaſ peithwyr gorweidaſc.
 Ym pen coet cledyfein.
 Atuyd kalanod gŵein.
 A brein ar disperaſt.
 Ym prydein yn eidin yn adeueaſc.
 Yggafran yn aduan brecheinaſc.
 Yn erbyn yn yaſcſn gacnaſc.
 Ny wyl gŵr ny welas gŵallaſc.

XII.

GLASWAŴT TALIESSIN XXIII. ATAL

Fol. 14. b.

KENNADEU am dodynt mor ynt anuonaſc.
 Dygaſn ymlletcynt meint vygkeud aſt.
 Gnaſt rŵyf yn heli beli wiraſt.
 Gnaſt yſcŵyt yſcaſn argefyn yſcaſit.
 Gnaſt gŵyth ag adŵyth o yſpydaſt
 Gaer. a naſcant maer maer marthaſt.
 Atvyd mei ar venei crei gyflogaſt.
 Atvyd mŵy ar gonŵy creith gŵynyeith gŵnahaſt.
 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
 Gŵlat gŵnahaſt hat betraſt.

Tri o pop tri tri phechast.
 Ac eryri vre varnhast.
 Llu o seia eil o ynt trydyd dygnast.
 Ygkymry yd erhy gŵraged gŵeddast.
 Rac baran kynan tan tardast.
 Katwaladyr ae cŵyn.
 Briŵhast bre a brŵyn.
 Gŵellt a tho tai ty tandast.
 Atvyd ryfedast.
 Gŵr gan verch y vraft.
 Dyfynhyn durast.
 Olin anarast.
 O honaw y tyfhaŵt.
 Coch kattybrudawt.
 Nyt arbot nanast.
 Nachefyn derŵ na brast.
 Ŵrth lef corn kadŵr.
 Naŵ cant ynafyrdŵl.
 O bedrydant dygnast.
 Dygorelwi lesni o laswaŵt.
 Efret Ŵrth a gaŵd ygeudaŵt.

XIII.

KADEIR TALIESSIN. XXIII.

Fol. 15. a.

QYDYF merweryd.
 Molaŵt duŵ dofyd.
 Llŵrŵ kyfranc kywyd.
 Kyfreu dyfynwedyd.
 Bard bron sŵwedyd.
 Pan atleferyd.
 Awen cŵdecnyd.
 Ar veinnyoeth veinyd.
 Beird llafar lluc de.

Eu gŵaŵt nym gre.
 Ar ystrat ar ystre.
 Ystryŵ maŵr mire.
 Nyt mi ŵyf kerd uut.
 Gogyfarch veird tut.
 Ryt ebrŵydaf drut.
 Rytalmaŵ ehut.
 Ryduhunaf dremut.
 Teyrn terwyn wolut.
 Nyt mi ŵyf kerd vaa.
 Gogyfarch veird treia.
 Bath vadaŵl idaa.
 Dofyn eigyaŵn adaa.
 Pŵy am ledwis kaa.
 Kamp ympop noethaa.
 Pan yŵ dien gŵlith.
 Allat gŵenith.
 A gŵlit gŵenyn.
 Aglut ac ystor.
 Ac elyŵ tra inor.
 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 loer wehyn.
 Lledyf lloned verŵn.
 A sywyon synhŵyr.
 A sewyd am loen.
 A gofrŵy gŵed gŵyr.
 Gŵrth awel awyr.

A mall amerin.
 A gŵadaŵl tra merin.
 A chorŵc gŵytrin.
 Ar llaw pererin.
 A phybyr a phyc.
 Ac vrdaŵl segyrffyc.
 A llyseu medyc.
 Lle allŵyr venffyc.
 Abeird ablodeu.
 A gudic bertheu.
 A briallu a briŵdeil.
 A blaen gŵyd godeu.
 A mall ameuued.
 A mynych adneuued.
 A gŵin tal kibed.
 O rufein hyt rossed.
 A dŵfyn dŵfyr echŵyd.
 Daŵn y lif dofyd.
 Neu pren puraŵr vyd.
 Ffrŵythlaŵn y gynnyd.
 Rei ias berwidyd.
 Oduch peir pumŵyd.
 A gŵiaŵn auon.
 A gofrŵy hinon.
 A mel a meillon.
 A medgyrn medwon.
 Adŵyn y dragon.
 Daŵn y derwydon.

XIV.

Fol. 16. a.

GOLYCHAFI gulŵyd arglŵyd pop echen.
 Arbenhic toruoed yghyoed am orden.
 Keint yn yspydaŵt uch gŵiraŵt aflawen.
 Keint rac meibon llyr in ebyr henuelen.

Gŵeleis treis trydar ac auar ac aghen.
 Yt lethrynt lafnaŵr ar pennaŵr disgowen
 Keint rac ōd clotleu. yn doleu hafren.
 Rac brochuael powys a garŵys vy awen.
 Keint yn aduŵyn rodle ym more rac ŵryen.
 Yn ewyd am antraet gŵaet ar dien.
 Neut amuc yggkadeir opeir kerritwen.
 Handit ryd vyn tafauŵt yn adauŵt gŵauŵt ogyrwen.
 Gŵauŵt ogyrwen uferen rŵy digones
 Arnunt a llefrith a gŵlith a mea.
 Ystyryeim yn llŵyr kyn clŵyr cyffes.
 Dyfot yn diheu agheu nessnes.
 Ac am tired enlli dybi dylles.
 Dyrchaŵr llogaŵr ar glaŵr aches.
 A galwn arygŵr an digones.
 An nothŵy rac gŵyth llŵyth aghea.
 Pan alwer ynŵs von tiryon vaes.
 Gŵyn eu byt ŵy gŵleidon saesson artres.
 Dodŵyf deganhŵy y amrysson.
 A maelgŵn uŵyhaŵ y achŵysson.
 Ellygeis vy arglŵyd yggŵyd deou.
 Elphin pendefic ryhodigyon.
 Yssit imi teir kadeir kyweir kysson.
 Ac yt vrauŵt parahaŵt gan gerdoryon.
 Bum ygkat godcu 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 ŵleth hyt luch reon.
 Kymry yn ŵnvryt gŵrhyt ŵryon.
 Gŵret dy gymry ygkymelri.
 Teir keuedyl gŵythlaŵn o iawn teithi.

Góydyl abrython aromani.
 A wnahon dyhed adyuysci.
 Ac am teruyn prydein kein y threfi.
 Keint rac teyrned uch med lestri.
 Ygkeinyon deon im aedyrodi.
 An dóy pen sywet ket ryferthi.
 Ys kyweir vyg kadeir ygkaer sisi.
 Nys plaéd neb heint a heneint a no yndi.
 Ys góyr manáyt aphryderi.
 Teir oryan y am tan a gan recdi.
 Ac am y banneu ffrydyeu góeilgi.
 Ar ffynhaén ffrythlaén ysydd o duchti.
 Ys whegach nor góin góyn y llyn yndi.
 Agwedy ath iolaf oruchaf kyn góeryt
 Gorot kymot. athi.

XV.

KADEIR TEYRNON. COG.

Fol. 16. b.

FAREITH awdyl eglur.

Awen tra messur.

Am góir deu aódur.

O echen aladwr.

Ac ffynhaén ffrythlaén



Heilyn pascadur.
 Treded dofyn doethur.
 Y vendigaŵ arthur.
 Arthur vendigan
 Ar gerŵ gyfaenat.
 Arŵyneb ygkat.
 Arnaŵ bystylat.
 Pŵy y tri chynweissat.
 A werchetwis gŵlat.
 Pŵy y tri chyfarŵyd
 A getwis arŵyd.
 A daŵ ŵrth awyd.
 Erbyn eu harglŵyd.
 Ban rinwed rotwyd.
 Ban vyd hyn hoywed.
 Ban corn kerdetrŵyd.
 Ban biŵ ŵrth echŵyd.
 Ban gŵir pan disgleir.
 Bannach pan lefeir.
 Ban pan doeth o peir.
 Ogyrwen awen teir.
 Bum mynaŵc mynweir.
 Ygkorn ym nedcir.
 Ny dyly kadcir.
 Ni gatwo vyggcir.
 Kadcir gynif glaer.
 Awen huaŵdyl haer.
 Pŵy onŵ y teir kaer.
 Rŵg lliant a llaer.
 Nys gŵyr ny vo taer
 Eissylut eu maer.
 Pedoir kaer yssyd.
 Ym prydein powyssed
 Rieu merweryd.

Am nyt vo nyt vyd.
 Nyt vyd am nyt vo
 Llyghessaŵr a vo.
 Tohit gŵance tra gro.
 Tir dylan dirba.
 Nac eillt nac ada.
 Na bryn na thyno.
 Na rynnauŵd goda.
 Rao gŵynt pan sorha.
 Kadeir teyrnon.
 Keluyd rŵy katwo.
 Keissitor ygno.
 Keissitor kedia.
 Ketŵyr colledia.
 Tebygafi dull dia.
 O diua pendenic
 O dull diuynnica.
 O leon lurya.
 Dyrchafauŵt gŵlodia.
 Am terwyn hen enwla.
 Breuhaŵt bragaŵt bria.
 Breuaŵl eissorica.
 Oric a morin
 Am teruyn chwhefrin.
 Ieithood edain.
 Aches ffyscyolin
 Mordŵyeit merin.
 O plant saraphin.
 Dogyn dŵfyn diwerin.
 Dillygein elphin.

XVI.

KADEIR KERRITUEN. CCC.

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 gigueu.
 Gŷydyon ap don dygynuertheu.
 A hudŷys gŷreic a vlodeu.
 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 geiswé yscut a hudolion.
 Aran rot drem clot tra gúar hinon.
 Méyhal gúarth y marth o parth brython.
 Dylrys am ylys eluys afon.
 Afon ae hechrys gúrys gúarth terra.
 Géensyn y chynbyth kylchbyth eda.
 Nyt fy dyweith geu llyfreu beda.
 Kadeir getwided yssyd yma.
 A hyt vraeth paraeth yn europa.
 An rothéy y trindaeth.
 Trugared dydbraeth
 Keta gardaeth gan wyrda.

XVII.

KANU YGŶNT. CCC. ATAL.

Fol. 17. b.

DECHYMIC pŷy yŷ.
 Creadt kyn dilyé.
 Creadur kadarn
 Heb gie heb ascŷrn.
 Heb ŷythen heb wast.
 Heb pen aheb traeth.
 Ny byd hyn ny byd ieu.
 No get y dechreu.
 Ny daŷ oe oden
 Yr ofyn nac aghen.
 Ny dioes eisseu
 Gan greaduryeu.
 Maŷr Duŷ mor wynneu
 Ban daŷ o dechreu.
 Maŷr y verth iden
 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 pemhŷnt ulŷydyn.
 Ac ef yn gyflet.
 Ac ŷyneb tytwet.
 Ac ef nŷ anet.
 Ac ef nŷ welet.
 Ef ar vor ef ar tir
 Nŷ wyl nŷ welir.
 Ef yn aghyŷir
 Nŷ daŷ pan vynnir.
 Ef ar tir ef ar vor
 Ef yn anhebcor.
 Ef yn diachor
 Ef yn dieissor.
 Ef o pedeiror
 Ni byd ŷrth gyghor
 Ef kychwyn agor
 O duch maen mynuor.
 Ef llafar ef mut.
 Ef yn anuynut.
 Ef yn ŷrd ef yn drut.
 Pan tremyn trostut.
 Ef mut ef llafar.
 Ef yn ordear.
 Mŷyhaf y vanyar
 Ar ŷyneb dayar.
 Ef yn da ef yn drŷc.
 Ef yn aneglŷc.
 Ef yn anamlŷc
 Kanyŷ gŷyl golŷc.

Ef yn drŷc ef yn da
 Ef hŷnt ef yma.
 Ef a antrefna
 Ni diŷc awna.
 Oo ef yn dibech
 Ef yn wlyp ef yn sych.
 Ef a daŷyn vynyŷh.
 O wres heul ac oeruel lloer.
 Lloer yn anlles
 Handit llei y gŷrea.
 Vu gŷr ae goreu.
 Yr holl greaduryeu.
 Ef bieu dechreu.
 A diwed diheu.
 Nyt kerdaŷr kaluyd.
 Ny molhŷy dofyd.
 Nyt kywir keinyat.
 Ny molhŷy y tat.
 Ny naŷt vyd aradyr.
 Heb heyrn heb hat
 Ny bu olenat.
 Kyn ile creat.
 Ny byd effeirat.
 Ny bendicco anyrllat.
 Ny ŷybyd anygnat.
 Y seith lauanat.
 Deg ŷlat darmerthat.
 Yn e gylaŷr wlat.
 Decuet digarat.
 Digarŷys eu tat.
 Digaru kawat
 Yn rŷy rewinyat.
 Llacuffer llygrat.
 Kissor eissyfiat

Seith seren yssyd.
 O seithnaŷn dofyd.
 Seon sywedyd.
 A ŷyr eu defnyd
 Marca mercedus.
 Ola olimus
 Luna lafurus.
 Jubiter. venerus.
 O heul o hydyrner
 Yt gyrch lloer lleufer.
 Nyt cof yn ofer.
 Nyt 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 galchluynyd.
 Gŷarth yn deheubarth anreith clotryd.
 Da aryd ŷ leu dywaled 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 gŷydno.
 Oed kelein veinwen rŷg grayan a gro.
 Pan ymchoeles echŷyd o gludŷys vro.
 Nyt efressŷys buch ŷrth ŷ llo.

Gogyfarchi vabon o arali vro
 Kat pan amuc owein bió y vro.
 Kat yn ryt alclut, kat ynygwen.
 Kat yg goesulóyt abann udun.
 Kat rac rodawys eiróyn drych.
 Góaywaór a du a lleullenyn.
 Kat tuman llachar derlyó derlin.
 Yscóydaór yn lláó garthan yggryn.
 A welci vabon ar ranwen reidaól.
 Rac bió reget y kymyscyn.
 Ony bei ac adaned yd ehettyn.
 Rac mabon heb galaned vy nyt oyn.
 O gyfarfot discyn a chychwyn kat.
 Gólat vabon góchenyt anoleithat.
 Ban disgynnóys owein rac bió y tat.
 Tardei galch achóyr ac yspydaf.
 Nyt yscafael y neb dóyn bió moel.
 Kyt es clóch rac góyr rein rudyon.
 Rac pedrydan dande
 Rac kadarn gyfóyre.
 Rac góyar ar gnaót.
 Rac afar ystaenaót.
 Kychwedyl am dodyó
 O leutired delieu.
 Traeth rieu goleu haelon.
 Nyth y ogyfoirch o chwynogyon.
 Am ryt or am góern y gatuson.
 Ban berit kat ri róyf dragon.
 Billt na owillt bió rac mabon.
 O gyfaruot górgun.
 Bu kalaned ned rei yn run.
 Bu llewenyd dybyd y vrein.
 Ban ymadraóed góyr góedy nuchien
 Kat. nyt ef dieghis yscóyt owein.

Yscŷyt nolch ŵrthyat ygkat trablud.
 Ni reoi warthec heb ŵynob rud.
 Rudyon beuder biŵ a maŵr y rat.
 Gŵyar gorgolchel gŵarthyf iat.
 Ac ar ŵynob gŵyn yd yr gaffat.
 Eurobell greulet gonem dullyat
 Preid wenhŵys iolin. preid daresteinat.
 Preid rac taerurŵydyr taer gyffestram.
 Preid pen gyfylchi. keig ar yscŵydaŵr.
 Maŵr discreinaŵr llafnaŵr am iat.
 Kat y rac owein maŵr. maŵr o irat.
 Meindyd kŵydynt ŵy wyr yn amŵyn gŵlat.
 Pan discynnŵys owein rac gŵenwlat.
 Yr echŵys gororefoin bud oo tat.

XIX.

KANU Y MED. XXIII.

Fol. 19. b. **G**OLYCHIAF wledic pendiuic pop wa.
 Gŵr agynheil ynef arglŵyd pop tra.
 Gŵr a wnaeth y dŵsyr y babŵ yn da.
 Gŵr a wnaeth pop llat ac ac llŵyda.
 Medhet maelgŵn mon ac an medwa.
 Ao vedgorn owyn gŵerlyn gŵymha.
 As kynnull gŵonyn ac nŵs mŵynha.
 Med hidleit moleit molut y pop tra.
 Lleasŵ creadur a vac terra.
 A wnaeth duŵ y dyn yr y donha.
 Rei drut rei mut ef ao mŵynha.
 Rei gŵyllt rei dof donyd ao gŵna.
 Yn dillig vdunt yn dillat yda.
 Yn uŵyt yn diaŵt hyt vraŵt yt parha
 Golychafi wledic pendefic gŵlat hed.
 Y dillŵg elphin o alltuted.

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

XX.

KANU Y CŴRF. XXIII.

Fol. 19. b.

MAETHI etmynt
 Gŵr a gatŵynt gŵynt.
 Pan del yrihyd.
 Gorulodaŵc cluyd.
 Monhyt yn tragywyd.
 Ys tidi a uodyd.
 Dylif doweint a dyd.
 Dyd ynamogaŵr.
 Nos ym orllowysaŵr.
 Maswed auolliaŵr.
 Y ŵrth wledic maŵr.
 Maŵr duŵ digonca.
 Heul haf ac rywrea.
 Ac ef digonca.

Hyny vo eginyn.
 Ef ac taŵl weith arall.
 Hyny vo yn vall.
 Dreuhâc dyderuyd.
 Dysgofac yr eluyd.
 Golchettaŵr y lestri.
 Bit groyŵ y vrecei.
 A phau vo anawell.
 Dydyccaŵr 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 vynuŵt 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
 Gallâc gallŵgyd. anchwant
 Sybŵll symaduant.
 Ban erdifel tanc.
 Neu nos cŵt dyuyd.

Kwd dirgel rae dyd.
 A Gyr kerd geluyd.
 I'y gel kallonyd.
 Ain dyro ande.
 Or parth pan dgyre.
 Py dyduc llyó gayaf.
 Py gyt dechreu lle.
 Yn dewis echiab.
 Ffus. fsons ffodiaab.
 Ef duhun hunab.
 Ef gobryu karab.
 Kymry kaernedaab.
 Ytat garadaab.
 Dear menciun.
 Dear mynaab mon.
 Maab erch anudon.
 Góenhóys góallthiryon.
 Am gaer Gyragon.
 Póy a tal y keinon.
 Ae maelgún o von.
 Ae dyfyd o aeron.
 Ae coel ae kanaabon.
 Ai gúrwedó ae veibon.
 Nyt anchward y alon.
 O ynyr Gystlon.
 Ef kyrch kerdoryon.
 Se syberó seon.
 Neur dierueis i rin.
 Ymordei vffin.
 Ymorhred gododin.
 Ys ceirurith kyfrenhin.
 Bran bore dewin.
 Gyf kerdengin heu.
 Gyf kyfreu lawen.

Athraŵ ydygen.
 Meu molaŵt vryen.
 Eiryan eiryoes.
 Llyminaŵc llumoes.
 Rduedel auŵys.
 Rudyn ae llyuvys.
 Kat yn hardnenŵys.
 Ynyr ae briwys.
 Kant kalan kynnŵys.
 Kant car anyuŵys.
 Gwelcis wyr goruaŵr.
 A dygyrchynt aŵr.
 Gŵeleis waet ar llaŵr.
 Rac ruthyr cledyfaŵr.
 Glessynt escyll gŵaŵr.
 Fscorynt vy waywaŵr.
 Trychant kalan kyman clotuaŵr.
 Ynyr ar tir yn wir cochaŵr.

XXI.

Fol. 20. b. **A**RCHAF y wen y duŵ plŵyf escori.
 Perchen nef allaŵr pŵyll uaŵr wofri.
 Aduŵyn gaer yssyd ar glaŵr gŵeilgi.
 Bit lawen ygkalan eiryan yri.
 Ac amser pan wna mor maŵr ŵrhydri.
 Ys gnaŵt gorun beird uch med lestri.
 Dydybyd gŵanec ar vrys dybrys idi.
 Adaŵ hŵynt y werlas o glas ffichti.
 Ac am bŵyf o deŵs dros vygwedi.
 Pan gattŵyf amot kymot athi.
 Aduŵyn gaer yssyd ar llydan llyn.
 Dinas diachor mor ae chylchyn.
 Gogyfarch ty prydein kŵd gygein hyn.
 Blaen llyn ap erbin boet teu voyn.

Bu goscor a bu kerd yn eil mehyn.
 Ac eryr uch ŷybyr allŷybyr granwyn.
 Rac vd felyc nac escar gychwyn.
 Clot wascar a gŷanar yd ymdullyn.
 Aduŷyn gaer yssydd ar ton nabust.
 Aduŷyn eu gŷerin yn ymwaret.
 Nŷ wnant eu dŷyn uyt trŷy veuylhaet.
 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 kiwet.
 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 rodir y paŷb ŷ ran.
 Atwen yn dinbych gorwen gŷylan.
 Kyweithyd wleitud 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 adewissŷn.
 Nŷ lafarafi deith reith ryscatŷn.
 Nŷ dyly kelenic nŷ ŷyppo hŷn.
 Yscriuen brydein bryder briffŷn.
 Yn yt wna tonneu eu hymgyffrŷn.
 Pereit hyt pell y gell streidŷn
 Aduŷyn gaer yssyd yn ardŷyrein.

Gochaŷn y medut y molut gofrein.
 Aduŷyn areu hor escor gynfrein.
 Godef gŷrych dymbi hir yhadlein.
 Dychyrch bar karrec crec mor ednein.
 Llit ymyŷn tyghet treidet trath amein.
 A bleidut gorllŷyt goreu afein.
 Dimpynner o duch llat pŷy llad cofein.
 Bendith c ulŷyd nef gytlef afein.
 Arnyn gŷnel yn vrowyr gorŷyr owein.
 Aduŷyn gaer yssyd ar lan llant.
 Aduŷyn yt rodir y paŷb ychwant.
 Gogyfarch ti vynet boet teu uŷyant.
 Gŷaywaŷr ryn rein a derllyssant.
 Duŷ merchyr gŷelys wyr ygkyfnofant.
 Dyfieu bu gŷartheu a amugant.
 Ac yd oed vriger coch ac och ardant.
 Oed lludued vyned dyd y doethant.
 Ac am gefyn llech vaclŷy kylchŷy vriwant.
 Cŷydyn ygan gefyn llu o garant.

XXII.

PLAEU YR REIFFT. X. C.

fol. 21. h.

EFREI ctuyl ar veib israol
 Vchel enuryt.
 Kyt rif dilyn
 Rydyn esseyne.
 Rygadŷys duŷ dial
 Ar plŷyf pharaonus.
 Dec pla poeni
 Kyn eu bodi.
 Ymor aŷŷya.
 Kyŷŷefinpla pŷcaŷt diŷa.
 Dignaŷt annŷyt.

Eilpla llyffeint lluosaf.

Lleŷsynt ffroned.

Tei a threfneu

Athyleu

Achelleu bŷt.

Tryded gŷydbet

Gŷychyr gohoget gŷalatŷt.

Petwar icwr

Cur am ystyr edynogyon.

Eil kyguhaes

Ffrŷyth coet a maes

Cuŷt kylyon.

Pymhet bŷstnon.

Ar holl vibnon

Egíption.

Belsit milet

O trŷm allet

Deritolyon.

Chwechet heb eu.

Chwyssic crugeu

Creitheu moryon.

Seithuet taryan

Kynllysc athan

A glaŷ kynŷt.

Gŷynt gordiberth.

Ar deil a gŷyd.

ŷythuet lloscus.

Llydan eu clust.

Blodeu kyfys.

Naŷuet aruthyr

Diuedlaŷ vthyr

Doniaŷ nofus.

Du tywyllŷ

Drem aneglŷ

Egiptius.

Dec veinyoeth

Mŷhaf gŷnyeith

Ar plŷf 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 tec.

Eglyt amolet.
 Tra menei mynet
 Góorúyd a góorgret.
 Kat ygerue dymet.
 Aercol ar gerdet.
 Nac ny rywelet.
 Y bió rac ffrío neb.
 Mab brochuael brolet.
 Eidywet eidunet.
 Kernyó kyfarchet.
 Ny maól ieu tyghet.
 Dystóo aghyffret.
 Ynyd am iolet.
 Mygkynneló o gynan.
 Kadeu ergynnan.
 Aeleu fflam lydan.
 Kyfóyrein maórtan.
 Kat yg wlat brachan.
 Katlan godaran.
 Tegyrned truan.
 Crinyt rac kynan.
 Lluryc yn ymwan.
 Eissor llyó heechan.
 Kyngen kymangan
 Nerthi ath wlat lydan.
 Kigleu ymdidan.
 Paóbb yny gochvan.
 Kylaoh byt goch góochuan.
 Keithynt dy gynan.

XXIV.

LATH MOESSEN.

Fol. 22. b.

(2) pop adner y torof uroder dychyfaeraft.
 Bud adefic. y grist góledic dogyn volaóft.

Dy bŷyth duŷ kein. yn arffet meir y heissorauŷt.
 Hynt gŷiryoned kyflaŷn rihed kynnelŷ o honauŷt.
 Gŷyeil ieŷŷe dy pobyl iude. dychyfaerauŷt.
 Hu gelwir lleu o luch aleho yr eu pechaŷt.
 Deheu reen mynyd adien mŷyn kyfundaŷt.
 Yn ran eluyd yn temhyl ŷelyf ŷeil o gyffraŷt.
 Gofunet gŷas colofyn dias ffest fflemychaŷt.
 Paradŷys drŷa. bugeil deŷs duun gŷledychaŷt.
 Neu rygigleu gan proffŷydeu llecnaŷc.
 Geni ieŷŷu a rydarfu. hyt y uuched.
 A uei uuched y pop ried bŷyt paraŷt.
 Kyn perissit bei mi prytŷn periclaŷt.
 Ry duc claer nyt. dayar a yŷpeidaŷt.
 Ar vor diffŷys pan diŷgynnŷys dy amgyffraŷt.
 Gŷlat priodaŷr nys duc mŷynuaŷr bei im oho honauŷt.
 Meint dy godet boet imdy rat. gŷyeil ieŷŷe
 Arat ieŷŷu llathyr y blodeu.
 Maŷr gŷyrth yn y vryt o duŷ donyeu.
 Ef oed ygnat. ygnat oed ef. dewin diheu.
 Gŷr y cuŷŷyl i pop vfyd rac gen.
 Ef yŷŷyd gaŷacl clayar niŷer toeu.
 Cunlleith y luyd deheu.
 Y mal bydeŷiu dilit o lu lloneit.
 Hubyd y gŷrth vn mab moir moli reen.
 Huarwas gŷas o duŷ treidas pet wyr pet gŷiryon.
 Dy rac aŷacl kyfoet coet kyflaŷn.
 Lledyŷŷit gein o arffet ieŷŷu.
 Rud ny popon moch y dyŷcat
 O rodi rat rex meibon.
 Newyd anaŷ 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 llog egylyon.

XXV.

Fol. 23. a.

AMORRIT 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 ygkynebyr
Gŵaŵr gŵen gŵrthuchyr.
Ŵrth waŵr Ŵrth wrys
Ŵrth pop houelia.
Ŵrth houelia nŵython
Ŵrth pedyr afaon.
Ardŵyrcafi a varn gŵrys

Trithri nodet
 Atcor ar henet.
 Amarch mayaŵc.
 A march genethaŵc.
 A march karadaŵc.
 Kymrŵy teithiaŵc.
 A march gŵythur.
 A march gŵardur.
 A march arthur.
 Ehofyn rodi cur.
 A march taliessin.
 A march lleu letuegin.
 A phebyr llei llŵynin.
 A grei march cunin.
 Kornan kyneiwaŵc
 A wyd awydaŵc.
 Du moreod enwaŵc.
 March brŵyn bro bradaŵc.
 Ar tri carn aflaŵc.
 Nyt ant hynt hilaŵ.
 Kethin march keidaŵ.
 Carn avarn arnaŵ.
 Yscŵydurith yscodic.
 Gorŵyd llemenic.
 March ryderch rydic.
 Llŵyt lliŵ elleic.
 A llamrei llaŵn elwic.
 Affrocnuoll gŵyrenhic
 March sadyrnin.
 A march custenhin.
 Ac ereill yn trin
 Rac tir all gŵin.
 Henwyn mat dyduc.
 Kychwedyl o hiraduc.

Bum yscalyn yscainat dilyn.
Bum kath pennrith ar tri phren.
Bum pell, bum pen.
Gafyr ar yscaf pren.
Bum garan gwala gwlelet goloc.
Tragores millet moryal
Katwent kenedyl da.
Or ysyd is awyr gwedy kassoln.
Nyt byc ormod maint am gwyl.*

XXVI

Fol. 24. a. Y gofeissvys byt. Bu deu tec arwlat gwledyohyssi
Bu haelhaf berthaf or ryanet.
Bu terbyn gwenbyn gwae y gywlat.
Ef torres ar dar teir gweith ygkat.
Ac ef ny vyd corgyd y wlat dar plufaer
Pebyr pell athrechys coet gyrth y godiwaed
Alexander. yn hual eurin gwae a garcharer
Ny phell garcharwt. aghen dybu
Ac lle ef kafas ergyr o lu
Neb kynnoc ef ny darchaed
Myued bed berthryd or adgyndaet

Gólat pers a mers a gólat y kanna.
 Ac ynyssed pleth a phletheppa.
 A chiúdaót 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 anreithaó góladoed góyasy oed terra.
 Góythyр góenynt wraged gorlynt yma.
 Bron loscedigyon góyled góastra.
 O gadeu afor pan atrodet
 Digonynt brein góncint pen brithret
 Y milwyr mageidaón pan attrodet.
 Neu wlat yth weisson ti pan diffydet.
 Ny byd yth escor escor lludet.
 Rac gofal yr hual ae agalet
 Milcant riallu a uu varó 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 tytwet.

XXVII.

Fol. 24. b.

AR cláor eluyd y gystedlyd ny ryanet.
 Teir person duó. vn mab adóyn teróyn trinot.
 Mab yr dóydit. mab yr dyndit. vn mab ryued.
 Mab duó dinas. mab góen meirgóas. mat góas góelot.
 Maór y orden. maór duó reen ran gogonet.
 O hil ade ac abrahe yn ryanet.
 O hil dofyd dogyn dófywedyd llu ryanet.

RYFEDAŦ na chiaŦr

Adef nef y laŦr

O dyfot rŦyf gaŦr

Alexander maŦr.

Alexander magidaŦr.

HeŦys hayarndaŦn

Clodyfal anwogaŦn.

Aeth dan eigyaŦn.

Dan eigaŦn eithyd

Y geisiaŦ keluydyt.

A geisso keluydyt

Bit o iewin y vryt.

Eithyd oduch gŦynt.

RŦg deu griff ar hynt

Y welet dremynt.

Dremynt aweles

Prossont nŦ chymea.

GŦales ryfedaŦt.

Gorllin gan pyscaŦt.

A eidunŦys y ny vryt.

A gafas or byt.

Toruood moessen góledic recn gúae eu hescar.
 Ys arganfu perif aclu reglyt y par.
 Ac y vorab̄c a orugost newyd y par.
 Neur dincub̄y tr̄y ryferth̄y a uab̄d adar.
 Adrycheif heul hyt gollewcin y bu dayar.
 Ti a nodyd a rygeryd o pop karchar.
 Namyn toruoed teryd eu gab̄r tr̄m eu dear.
 A nab̄d ninheu rac ad̄ydeu uffern anwar.
 Ad dūb meidat dūb dofydat dewin trugar.
 Ys teu ti wlat nef. ys ūrth tagnef it y kery.
 Nyt ocs ludet nac cissywet yth wlat dofyd.
 N̄y pherir neb ny byd escar neb ȳu gilyd.
 Mi a w̄ydyon beis deall̄n rac kewilyd.
 Karu o honab̄t y lan trindaab̄t o neb keluyd.
 Beird ach gogan. Gynt acharan yn tragywyd.
 N̄y bu agúael y rodeist israel. yn llāb danyd.
 Alexander keffeï llāber nifer y wyr.
 Nyt ef nerthas on̄y chafas dy gerenhyd.
 Ae v̄ydinoed ae vār gadeu ae gamluyd.
 Pan doethant yr dayar buant dear eu dihenyd.
 Selyf ygnat a gennis gúlat. bu gúell noc yd.
 Mab teyrnon. bu gnaab̄t berthnon oe gyweithyd.
 Iago feibon a uu verthon ar eu heluyd.
 A dygymuant arannyssant tr̄y eir dofyd.
 Auel wiryon a uu l̄ydon a gymyrth ffyd.
 Y vraab̄t kaim bu diwerin dr̄c y gussyl.
 Aser a soȳu yn awyr loȳu eu kyweithyd.
 Seren agel a d̄yn nifer rac eu milwyr.
 A llath voessen ef ae toruoed ar eu heluyd.
 Rudech dalen vd eilladem vd ei genhym.
 Llafar amut a doeth a drut as diwygyd.
 Góledic c̄d vn c̄d dirperyan dihenyd.
 Molaf inheu press̄yl toruoed adef menwyt.
 Molaf inheu adaab̄t goreu goreilen̄u byt.

Fol. 25. b.

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

Tri lloneit prytwen yd aetham ni ar vor.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith o gaer rigor.
 Ni obrynafi 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 penŵy.
 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.

Gŵyr prýdein adŷythein yn lluyd.
Gŵen ystrat ystadyl kat kynnygd.
Ny nodes na maes na choedyd
Tut achles dyormes pan dyuyd.
Mal tonnaŵr tost eu gaŵr dros eluyd.
Gŵelais wyr gŷychyr yn lluyd.
A gŷedy boregat briŷgic.
Gweleis i tŵrŵf teirffin traghedic.
Gŵaed gohoyŵ gofaran gochlywid.
Yn amŵyn gŵen ystrat y gŷelit
Gofur hag agŵyr llaŵr lludedic.
Yn drŵs ryt gŷeleis y wyr lletrudŷon.
Eiryf dillŵg y rac blaŵyr gofedon.
Vnynt tanc gan aethant golludŷon.
Llaŵ ygcroes gryt y gro garanwynŷon.
Kyfedŷynt y gynrein kyŷyn don.
Gŵanecaŵr gollychynt raŵn eu kaffon.
Gŷeleis i wyr gospeithic gŷpylat.
A gŷyar a uaglei ar dillat.
A dulliaŵ diaflym dŷys ŵrth kat
Kat gŷortho ny buffo pan pŷyllatt
Gŷlŵ reant. reuedaf i nan neidat.

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

XXXII.

Fol. 27. a.

WRYEN yr echŷyd.
 Haelaf dyn bedyd
 Lliaŷs a rodyd
 Y dnyon eluyd.
 Mal y kynnullyd
 Yt wesceryd.
 Llawen beird bedyd
 Tra vo dy uuchyd.
 Ys mŷy llewenyd
 Gan clotuan clotryd.
 Ys mŷy gogonyant
 Vot vryen ae plant.
 Ac ef yn arbennic
 Yn oruchel wledic.
 Yn dinas pellennic.
 Yn keimyat kynteic
 Lloegrŷys ae gŷydant
 Pan ymadrodant.
 Agheu a gaŷssant.
 A mynych godyant.
 Llosci eu trefret
 Adŷyn eu tudet
 Ac eunŷnc collet
 A maŷr aghyffret
 Heb gaffel gŷaret.
 Rac vryen reget.
 Reget diffreidyat
 Clot ior agor gŷlat

Vy mod ysed arnat.
 O pop erchlywat
 Déys dy palatrast.
 Pan erchlywat kat.
 Kat pan y kyrclynt
 Gényeith awnait
 Tan ya tel kyn dyd
 Rac vd yr echfyd.
 Yr echfyd teocaf
 Ac dynyon haelhaf.
 Gnaút eigi heb waessaaf.
 Am teyru gleshaf.
 Gleshaf eisryllyd
 Tydi goreu yssyd.
 Or a nu ac ayyd
 Nyth oes kystedlyd.
 Pan drember arnat
 Ys ehalaeth y braú.
 Gnaút gýled ym danaú
 Am teyrn gocnat.
 Am danaú gýled.
 A lliacs maranhed
 Eu teyrn gogled
 Arbenhic teyrned.
 Ac yn y vallóyf hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen.
 Ni bydif ym dirwen
 Na molóyfi vryen.

XXXIII.

Fol. 27. b.

ÆGGORFFOWYS
 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 veirl y byt.
 Byt yn geugant
 Itti yt wedant
 Ŵrth dy cwyllia.
 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
 Iai ryanllofet.
 Llŷfaryd van
 Ac circh schlan
 Yn vn trygan
 Maſr a bychan
 Talloſſia gan
 Tidi ac didan.
 Ys tidi gorou
 Or a giglou
 Y ſrd liden.
 Molaf inheu
 Dy weithredou.
 Ac yny vallŷf hen
 Ym dygyn aghieu nghan.
 Ni bydif ym dirwen
 Na molŷf vryeu.

XXXIV.

Fol. 88. a.

AR vn blyned
 Vn yn darwed
 Gŷin a mall a med
 A gŷrhyt diassed
 Ac oilewyd gorot.
 A hoit am vareu
 Ac pen fluneu
 Ac toe gŷydua eu
 Ei paŷb oe wyt
 Dyfynt ymplymanŷyt.
 Ac vareh y danaŷ
 Yg godeu gŷeith mynaŷ.
 A chwanecc anaŷ
 Bud am li am laŷ.
 ŷyth vgein vn lliŷ

O loi a biú.
 Biú blith ac ychen
 A phop kein agon
 Ny bydón lawen
 Bei lleas vryen.
 Ys cu kyn cithyd
 Yeis kygryn kygryt.
 A briger meu olchet
 Ac elor y dyget
 A gran gŷy ar llet
 Am wact gŷyr gonodet.
 A gŷr búrr bythic.
 A uei wedŷy wreic
 Am ys gŷin ffeleic
 Am ys gŷin mynyo gyltón.
 Am sorth am porth am pen
 Kyn na phar kyŷyrein.
 Kymaran taunó
 Gŷas y drŷs gŷarandaó
 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 riú
 Neut vryen ae briú.
 Ossit vch ygclaó
 Neut vryen a blaó.
 Vch nynt vch as
 Vch ympop kamaa.

Yn llad y esgar.
Ac yny vallŷyfi hen
Ym dygyn aghou aghen.
Ni bydif ym dyrwen.
Na molŷyf vryen.

XXXV.

GŶEITH ARGOET LLŶYFEIN. KANU VRYEN.

Fol. 28. b.

☉ BORE Duŷ sadŷrn kat uaŷr a uu.
Or pan dŷyre houl hyt pan gynnu.
Dygryssŷys flamŷyn yu petwar llu.
Godeu a reget y ymdullu.
Dyuŷy o argoet hyt ar vynyd.
Ny cheffynt eiryos hyt yr vndyd.
Atorelwis flamŷyn vaŷr trebystaŷt.
A dodynt yggŷystlon a ynt paraŷt.
Ys attebŷya. owein dŷyrein ffossaŷt.
Nyt dodynt nyt ydynt nyt ynt paraŷt.
A cheneu vab coel bydei kymŷyafŷ.
Leŷ kyn astalei oŷystyl nebaŷt.
Atorelŷis vryen vd vr echŷvd.

A rac gŵeith argoet llŷfein
 Bu llawer kelein.
 Rudei vrein rac ryfel gŷyr.
 A gŵerin a grŷssŷys gan einewyd.
 Arinaf y blŷydyn nat ŷy kynnyd.
 Ac yny vallŷyf y hen
 Ym dygyn aghen aghen.
 Ny bydif ym dyrwen
 Na molŷyf vryen.

XXXVI.

Fol. 29. a.

FARDŷYRE reget rysed rieu.
 Neu ti rygosteis kyn blŷyf teu.
 Gnissynt kat lasnaŷr a chat verou.
 Gnissynt wyr ydan kylchŷyaŷr. lleu
 Gofŷy gŷyn gŷylein ymathren
 Ny mat vrŷytiŷyt. ri nŷ mat geu
 Yd ymarmerth gŷledic ŷrth kymryeu.
 Nys gyrr neges y geissaton
 Gochaŷn marchaŷc mŷth molut gŷryon.
 O dreic dylaŷ nlaŷ doethaŷ don.
 Yn y doeth vlph yn treis ar y alon.
 Hyny doeth vryen yn edyd yn aeron.
 Ny bu kyfergyryat ny bu gynnŷya.
 Talgynaŷt vryen y rac powys
 Ny bu hyfrŷt brŷt echen gyrrŷys
 Hyueid a gododin a lleu towya.
 Deŷr yn emnyned a theith gŷyduŷys
 Dineuyl dydŷyn ygŷaet gŷyden.
 A weles llŷyuenyd. vdyd kygryn.
 Yn eidoed kyhoed yn eil mehyn
 Kat yn ryt alclut kat ym ynuer.
 Kat gellaŷr breŷyn. 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 gŵaet.
 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 ymdue dillat na glas na gaŵr
 Na choch nac ehoc 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 gŵest y dan goird ac ymdŵyraŵ.
 Ao hyt orffen byt edrywyt kaŵ.
 Gofydin goyscub. dyhaŵl am dalaŵ
 Dilŵr am leuuerou. neu vi orthychais
 Yncis rac liŵyd poleidyr ar yacŵyd.
 Yacŵyt yn llaŵ godeu a reget yn ymdullyaŵ.
 Neu vi a walois ŵr yn buarthaŵ.
 Sarff sonod viroin segidyd laŵr.
 Neu vi gogŵn ryfal yd argollaŵr.
 Ar meint a gallŵr y argollaŵr.

XXXVII.

YSPEIL TALIESSIN. KANU VRYEN.

Fol. 29. b.

EG gŕhŷt gogyfeirch yntrafferth
 Gŷaetŷyf a wellŷyf ynkerth
 Wir. gŷeleis i rac neb nym gŷeles
 Pop annŷyl ef diwyl y neges.
 Gŷeleis i pasc am leu am lys.
 Gŷeleis i deil o dy fyn adowys.
 Gŷeleis i keig kyhafal y blodeu.
 Neur weleis vd haelhaf y dedueu.
 Gŷeleis i lyŷ katraeth tra maeu
 Bit vy nar nŷyhachar kymryeu
 Gŷerth vy nat maŷr uyd y uud y radeu
 Pen maon milwyr amde.
 Preid lydan pren onhyt yŷ vy awen gŷen
 Yscŷydaŷr y rac glyŷ gloyŷ glasgŷen
 Gleŷ ryhaŷt gleŷhaf vn yŷ vryen.
 Nym gorseif gŷarthegyd. gordear
 Goryaŷc gorlassaŷc gorlassar goriag a gordŷyre.
 Pop rei sag dileŷ du merwyd y mordei
 Vd tra blaŷd yn yd eloth vod.
 Vared melynaŷr yn neuad
 Maranhedaŷc. diffreidaŷc yn aeron.
 Maŷr y wyn y anyant. ac eilon
 Maŷr dyfal ial am y alon.
 Maŷr gŷrneth ystlyned y vrython.
 Mal rot tanhŷydydin dros eluyd.
 Mal ton teithiaŷc llŷyfenyd.
 Mal kathyl kyfliŷ gŷen a gŷeithen.
 Val mor mŷynuaŷr yŷ vryen.
 Vn y egin echangryt gŷaŷr.
 Vn yŷ rien rŷyfyadur a dyaŷr.
 Vn yŷ maon meirch mŷth miledaŷr.

Dechreu mai ympowys bydmaŵr.
 Vn yŵ yn deuby pan offy y werin.
 Eryr tir tahir tythreawyn.
 Adunŵn y ar orŵyd ffyciolin
 Tut ynyail gŵerth yspell taliessin.
 Vn yŵ gŵrys gŵra llawr a gorŵyd.
 Vn yŵ breyr beuffyŵ y arglwyd.
 Vn yŵ hydgre hyd yn diant.
 Vn yŵ bleid banadlaŵ anchwant.
 Vn yŵ gŵlat vab eginyr.
 Ao ōwedd a vnaŵn katna katwyr
 Vnaŵn y drŵc yicaiŵn.
 A chensu a nud hael a hirwlat y danoŵ.
 Ao os it ytŵydif ym gŵen.
 Ef gŵneif beird byt yn llawen.
 Kyn mynhŵyf meirŵ meib gŵyden
 Gŵaladyr gŵaed gŵenwlat ŵryen.

XXXVIII.

Fol. 20. 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 eo newic
 Anhaŵd diollŵg aŵdloed
 Ny diffyŵ y wledic ny omed.
 O edrych aŵdyl trŵm teyrned
 Yn y uyŵ nys deubyd bud bed.
 Ny dygonont hoffed eo buchynt.

Kaletach yr arteith hael hynt.
 Toryf pressennaŵl tra phrydein
 Tra phryder rygohoyŵ ryllyccraŵr
 Ryllyccrer. 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 chwech.
 Chwechach it gynan o hynnyd
 Chwedlaŵc trŵydedaŵc trnoth dyd.
 Ternod y gŵned nŵys med mat
 Tebic heul haf hucnyd soned gan mŵyhaŵf
 Kenhaf gan doeth y gan llu cilasaŵf
 Bint bydi derwyt bryt haf pryt maŵb
 Lleenaŵc lliasaŵc hamgŵrŵl gŵnn
 Gŵaŵl gŵnn gŵres 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 rao talen y veiroh.
 O march trŵst moryal rith car riallu
 Gŵynaŵc ri gŵystlant gŵeiryd goludaŵc
 O gaer glut hyt gaer garadaŵc.
 Ystadyl tir penprys a gŵallaŵc
 Teyrned teŵrn tagŵedaŵc.

XXXIX.

DADOLŌCH VRYEN.

Fol. 81. a.

IŌLEU uyd echassaf
 Mi nyó dirmygaf.
 Vryen a gyrchaf.
 Idaó yt ganaf.
 Pan del vygwassaf.
 Kynnóys a gaffaf.
 Ar parth goreuhaf.
 Y dan eilassaf.
 Nyt maó ym daó
 Byth gócholoith awelaf.
 Nyt af attodunt ganthunt ny bydaf.
 Ny chyrchafi goglod
 Ar moi toyrnod.
 Kyn poi am lawerod
 Y gónelón gyghóystlod.
 Nyt reit im hoflod ..
 Vryen nym gomod.
 Llwyfonyd tired
 Ys meu ou reufod.
 Ys meu y góylod.

Kyt ef mynassŷn
 Gŷeyhelu henŷn.
 Ny t oed well a gerŷn.
 Kyn ysgŷybydŷn.
 Weithon ygŷelaf
 Y meint a gaffaf.
 Namyn y duŷ vchaf
 Nys dioferaf.
 Dy teyrn veibon
 Haelaf dynedon.
 Gŷy kanan eu hyscyrton
 Yn tired eu galon.
 Ac yn y vallŷyfi hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen
 Ny bydaf ym dirwen
 Na molŷyfi vryen.

XL

MARŷNAT EROF.

Fol 81. a.

Y MCHOELES eluyd
 Val nos yn dyd.
 O dyfot clotryd
 Ercŷlff pen bedyd.
 Ercŷlff a dywedei.
 Agheu nas riuei.
 Yscŷydaŷr y mordei
 Arnaŷ a torrei.
 Ercŷlf sywessyd
 Ermin lloergegyd.
 Pedeir colofyn kyhyt
 Rudeur ar eu hyt.
 Colofneu ercŷlf
 Nys arueid bygŷl

Bygól nys beidei
 Gres heul nys gadei.
 Nyt aeth neb is nef
 Hyt yd aeth ef.
 Ercól mur ffossaét.
 As amdnt tywaét.
 As rodóy trindaét
 Trugared dyd braét
 Yn vndaét heb eisseu.

XLI.

Fol. 32. b.

MADAOC mur menwyt.
 Madaoc kyn bu bed.
 Bu dinas edryssed.
 O gamp a chymbed.
 Mab vthyr kyn lleas
 Oe laó dy óystlas.
 Dybu erof greulaón.
 Llewenyd anwogaón.
 Tristyt anwogaón.
 A oró erof greulaón.
 Brattau iessu
 Ac ef yn credu.
 Dayar yn crynu
 As eluyd yn gardu.
 A chyscoc ar ybyt
 A bedyd ar gryt
 Llam anwogaón
 A oró erof creulaón.
 Mynet yn y trefyn
 Ym plith oer gethern
 Hyt yg waelaét 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 anŵyteu.
 A oed voy y drwe nys maŵr gicleu
 Mab dayry dalci lyŵ ar vor doheu
 Datyl 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 sacth dychyrch traeth diuŵg dybyr.
 Gŵr a werescyn maŵr y varanra.
 A wedy mynaŵ mynet trefyd.
 A —ant ŵy ffres ffra wynyonyd.
 Tra uu uudugere bore dugraŵr.
 Chwedleu am gŵydir owir hytlaŵr.
 Kyfranc corroi a chocholyn.
 Lliabŵ eu teruysc am eu teruyn.
 Tardci pen amwern gwerin goaduŵyn.
 Kaer y sy gulŵyd ny gŵydy ny grin.
 Gŵyn y vyt yr eneit ae harobryn.

XLIII.

MARŶNAT DYLAN EIL TON.

TAL. AE CANT.

Fol. 32. a.

WN duŵ uchaf dewin doethaf mŵyhaŵ aued
 Py delis maes pŵy ae sŵynas ynllaŵ trahael.
 Neu gynt noc ef. pŵy uu tagnes ar redyf gefel.

Gŵrthrif gŵastraf gŵenŷyn awnaeth gŵeith gŵythloned.
 Gŵanu dylan, adŷythio laun, treis yn hytyruer.
 Ton iwerdon, a thon vanaŷ, a thon ogled,
 A thon prydein toruod virein yn petweired.
 Golychafi tat duŷ douydat gŵlat heb omed.
 Creaŷdyr celi an kyunŷys ni yn trugared.

XLIV.

MARŶNAT OWEIN.

Fol. 82. a. **E**NEIT owein ap vryen, gobŷyllit y ren oe reit.
 Regot ud ae oud tromlas, nyt ood vas y gywydeit.
 Iscell kenŷgŷyt cloduaŷr cŷeyll gaŷr gŵayawaŷr llifoit.
 Cany cheŷŷir kŷtedllyd, y vd llewenyd llatreit.
 Medel galon geueilat, eiŷŷillut y tat ae teit.
 Pan lalaŷd owein ŷŷlamŷŷyn, nyt ood uŷy noe et
 kŷŷcoit.
 Kŷŷcoit lleogyr llydau nifer a leuuer yn eu llygeit.
 A rei ny ŷŷoynt hayach, a oedynt aoh no reit.
 Owein ae coŷpes yn drut mal onut, yn dylut deueit.
 Gŵr gŵiŷ uch y amlŷŷ eiŷroch, a rodei veiroch y eiŷroheit.
 Kyt ae cronŷei mal calet, ny rannet rac y eneit.
 Eneit o. ap Vryen.

XLV.

Fol. 82. b. **E**CHRYS ynys gŵaŷt hu ynys gŵrys gobetror.
 Mon mat goge gŵrhyt eruei, menei y dor.
 Llewŷis wiraŷt gŵin a bragaŷt gan vraŷt eŷcoŷr.
 Teyrn woŷrŷy diwed pop rŷyf rewinetor.
 Tristlaŷn deon yr archaedon kan rŷchior.
 Nyt au nyt vi ygkymelri y gyŷeiŷŷor.
 Pan doeth aedon, o wlat wytyon aeon teŷdor.
 Gŵenŷyn pyr doeth pedeir pannoeth mainoeth tymhor.
 Kŷydynt kyfoet ny bu clyt coet gŷynt ygohor.

Math ac euuyd. hutóyt geluyd ryd eluinor.
 Y myó gútyon ac amaethon. at oed kyghor.
 Túll tal y rodaóc ffyryf ffodiaóc. ffyryf diachor.
 Katarn gygres y varanres ny bu werthuor.
 Katarn gyfed ym pop gorsed gúnelit y vod.
 Cu kynaehtóy hyt tra uóyf uyó kyr bóylletor.
 Am bóyfi gau grist. hyt na bóyf trist ran ehostol.
 Hael archaedon gan egylyon. cynóyssetor.

CHRYS ynys gúast huynys gúrys gochyma.
 Y rac budwas. kymry dinas. aros ara.
 Draganaól ben priodaór perchen ymretonia.
 Difa gúledic or bendefic ae tu terra.
 Pedeir moróyn wedy eu cóyn dygnaót eu tra.
 Erdygnaót wir ar vor heb ar tir hir eu trefra.
 Oe wironyn na digonyn dim gofettra.
 Kerydus óyf na chyrbóyllóyf am rywnef da.
 Y lóro lywy póy gúahardóy póy attrefna.
 Y lóro aedon póy gynheil mon móyn gowala.
 Am bóyfi gan grist hyt na bóyf trist o dróc o da.
 Ran trugared y wlat ried buched gyfa.

XLVI

Fol. 33. a.

RYDÓYF taliessin deryd
 Gúast godolaf vedyd.
 Bedyd róyd rifeden eidolyd.
 Kyfrónc allt ac allt ac echóyd.
 Ergrynaór cunedaf creisseryd.
 Ygkaer weir achaer liwelyd.
 Ergrynaót kyfatót kyfergyr.
 Kyfanwanec tan tra myr
 Ton. llu paót gleó y gilyd.
 Kan kafas y wheluch eluyd.
 Mal vcheneit góynt órth 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 dyfynveia.
 Dyfyngleis dychyfun.
 Ymadraŷd cŷdedaŷd caletlŷm.
 Kaletach ŷrth elyn noc aŷcŷrn.
 Ys kynyal cunedaf kyn kywys
 A thytwet y ŷyneb a gatwet
 Kanweith cyn bu lleith dorglŷyt.
 Dychludent wyr bryneich ym pymlŷyt.
 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 grye cunedaf
 Am ryafiaŷ hallt am hydryner mor.
 Am breid aŷŷrn 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 gyfleŷ gŷeladur.
 Pennadur pryt lleŷ lludŷy uedei gywlat
 Rac mab edern kyn edyrn anaŷleŷ.
 Ef dywal diarchar diedig.
 Am ryfreu agheu dychyfyg.

Ef goborthi aes yman regoraŵl
 Gŵir gŵraŵl oed y vnbyn.
 Dymhun a chyfatam a thal gŵin
 Kamla diua hun o goolig.

XLVII.

Fol. 22. b.

DYGOGAN awen dygobryssyn.
 Maraned amcuued a hed gonhyn.
 A phennaeth chalaeth a sfracth vnbyn.
 A gŵedy dyhed anhed ym pop mehyn.
 Seith meib o veli dyrchafyssyn.
 Kaswallŵn alludd a chestudyn.
 Diwed plo coll iago o tir prydŷn.
 Gŵlat uerŵ dyderuyd hyt valaon.
 Lluddedic eu hoelyon ym deithic eu hafŵyn.
 Gŵlat wehyn vargotyon.
 Kollaŵt kymry oll eu haelder.
 Ynrygystlyned o pennaeth weisson.
 Rydybyd llyminaŵc
 A nyd gŵr chwannaŵc
 Y werescyn mon
 A rewinyaŵ gŵyned.
 Oe heithaf oe pherued.
 Oe dechreu oe diwed.
 A chymryt y gŵystlon.
 Ystic y ŵyneb
 Nyt estŵg y neb
 Na chymry na saesson.
 Dydaŵ gŵr o gŵd
 A wna kyfamrud.
 A chat y gynhon.
 Arall a dyfyd
 Pellenaŵc y luyd
 Llewenyd y vrython.

XLVIII

MARONAT VTHYR PEN.

Fol. 24. a

DEU vi luosawc yntrydar.
 Ny phaidón róg deulu heb gyar.
 Neu vi a elwir gorlassar.
 Vygwroys bu enuys ym hescar.
 Nou vi tywysawc yu tywyll
 Am rithúy an ddy pen kawell.
 Neu vi oil kawyl yn ardu.
 Ny phaidón heb gyar róg deulu.
 Neu via amuo vy achlossar.
 Yn difant a charant casnur.
 Neur ordysucis i waet am gythur.
 Cledyfal hydyr rac meibon castrur.
 Neu vi araunúys vy echlossar.
 Nabuctran yg gúrbyt 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.
 Cledyfastr goruastr gyghallen.
 Neu vi oreu terenhyd
 Hayarndor edeithor penmynyd.
 Ym gúeduit ym gofit hydyr oed gyhir.
 Nyt oed vyt ny bei fy eissillyd.
 Midúyf bard moladúy yghywreint.
 Poet y gan vrein ac eryr ac úytheint.
 Anacdu ac deubu y gymeint.
 Pan ymbyrth petrywyr róg ddy geint.
 Drigyaú y nef oed ef vychwant.
 Rac eryr rac ofyn amheirant.
 Úyf bard ac úyf talynastr.

Gyf pibyd ac Gyf crythaŵr.
 Seith vgein kerdaŵr dygoruaŵr
 Gyghallen. bu kalch vri vriniat.
 Hu escyll edeinat.
 Dy vab dy veirdnat
 Dy veir dewndat.
 Vyn tauaŵt y traethu vy marŵnat.
 Handit o meinat gŵrth 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 yscryfyat
 Virein ffo racdaŵ.
 Ar lleg kaŵ
 Mŵyedic uein
 Dreic amgyffreu.
 O duch lleeu
 Llestreu llat.
 Llat yn eurgyrn.
 Eurgyrn yn llaŵ.
 Llaŵ 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 yaci.
 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 llýded escori.
 Gynt gúaed venni.
 Galwaúr eryri
 Anhaúd y deui.
 Iolón eloi
 Pan ynbo gan geli
 Adef nef dimbi.

L

Fol. 34. b.

RYDYRCHAFÚY duó ar plúyf brython
 Arúyd lleóenyd lluyd o von.
 Kyfryssed gýned brys gorchordyon.
 Ffaó claer o pop aer kaffael gýstlon.

Dynclut. dyn maerut dyn daryfon.
 Nyt oed lŷr degyn dyn riedon
 Pan dyfu gatwallaŷn
 Dros eigyafn iwerdon.
 Yd atrofnyŷ nosŷ yn arduefon.
 Keinyadon moch clyŷyf ou gofalou.
 Marchaŷo lu mor taer am gnor llion.
 A dial idwal ar aranwynŷon.
 A gŷaro pelro a phen saessou.
 Ys trabludyo y gath vroith ao haghŷfloithon.
 O ryt ar tamlyr hyt yn porth ŷygyr y mon.
 Iouano didŷynas dinas maon.
 Or pan anygir mol a meillon.
 Gadent ou hamrydar ao hamrysson.
 Nyt diŷystyl godi die ŷrth alon.
 Bydyrchafŷy duŷ ar plŷyf brython.

LI.

Fol. 26. a.

ARINDAŷT 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 uo pennaeth.

Dondog moib yr israol a wnooth oulŷyd.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a no arglŷyd.
 Dondoc moib yr israol a wnooth dofŷyd.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a vo kalŷyd.
 Dondoc moib yr israol dymgofu
 O gauhat icseu.
 Ac vn tat no bu
 Athoir mam uda.
 O naclu y dooth rat
 Ac cissylyd mat.
 A moir mat great.
 A christ vy northat.
 Arglŷyd pop gŷonwlat.
 A alwaf a oilŷ pop ryd.
 Hu bo vyg hynnyd.
 Genhyt geronhyd.

LII

GŶGANT LUD Y MAŶR.

Fol. 25. b.

KATHYL goren gogant
 Gŷth nifer nodant.
 Duŷ llun dybydant

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

Symudant eu hareith.
Yt y vi y uuch y unch vreith
A wnahe gŷynycith.
Meindyd brefaŷt.
Meinoeth berŷhaŷt.
Ar tir berŷhodaŷr
Yn llogoed yssadaŷr.
Kathyl gŷae canhator
Kylch prydein amgor.
Dedeuant vn gyghor
Y ŷrthot gŷarthmor.
Boet gŷir vennhryt
Dragŷynaŷl byt.
Dolŷys dolhŷye kyt
Dolaethŷy eithyt.
Kynran llaŷn yt
Gyfarch kynut
Heb oppa heb henuonha.
Heb ofur byt.
Byt auyd diffeith dyreit.
Kogeu tyghettor.
Hoyŷwed trŷy groywed.
Gŷyr bychein bron otŷyllyd.

O echen adaf henyn.
 Dygedaŵr trydŵ y gychwyn
 Branes 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 orglyŵaŵ nebaŵt
 O vynaŵc o pop mehyn.
 Yt vi brithret
 A lliaŵs gynirot.
 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 darlleaŵr
 Teruyn tiryon tir iwerdon.
 Y prydein yna y daŵ datŵyrein.
 Brython o vonhed rufein.
 Ambi barnodyd o aghygres dieu.
 Dysgogan sywedydyon
 Ygŵlat y colledigyon.
 Dysgogan deruydon
 Tra mor tra brython.
 Haf ny byd hinon.
 Bythaŵt breu breyryon.
 Ac dcubyd o gŵansfret
 Tra merin tat ket.
 Mil ym braŵt prydein vrdin.
 Ac yam gyflŵn kyffin.
 Na chŵyaf ygoglyt gŵern
 Gŵerin gŵaelotwed uffern.

Ergrynaſ kylllestris kaen
Gan wloſie gŵlat anorſſen.

LIII.

Fol. 80. b.

VN wir dymbi romani kar.
Odit o val dyn arall y par.
Rac daſ ryglyſhaſr maſ gyfagar
A bydin a gŵactlin ar y ceſar.
A thriſaned kyn a gŵerin trygar.
Ily thrychynt rygyrchynt ygelodyſar.
Bruin ac eryron gollyehant ſyar.
Arllŵybyr gŵrit arth gŵrys diaroſar.
Arlyrchod katwaladyr lluch allachar.
Ar ſyneb bydinaſr broed ynyal

VN wir dymbi dydranouou.
Gofunet dysgogan ygkynochreu.
Blŵydyned budic roſſed rihyd reitheu.
Gayaf gyt llyry llym llywit llogeu.
Koithiaſn eilyaſſaf mynut ryffreu.
Prit niyr ryuerthŵy ar warr tonneu.
Elyrch dymdygyrch tani o glaſr balcheu.
Arth a lleŵderllys oleu bylleu.
Ef dibyn y toruyn o rud verou.
Rŵy koiaſſut kyſtud rybud rageu.
Rac y varanreſ ae vaſr vedou.
Crodeu cŵydynt tyrch torrynt toruoed taleu.
Y kynniſ katwaladyr clot lathyr leu.
Dydyrchafſŵy draic o parth daheu.
Gan waſ rydad laſ yn dyd dyſieu.

VN wir dymbi haſl hyſred.
Tyruaſt molut maſr edryſſed.
Llŵybyr 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 teithiaŷc 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 vereu a hayarn gŷyn.
 Galŷhaŷr ar vor. gŷaywaŷr aegrŷn.
 Nuchaŷnt yn eigaŷn tra llydan lyn.
 Hallt ac yn yssed 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.
 Fflemychaùt hirell ty uch hafren.
 Bydhaùt kymry kynnull yn discoowen.
 Y kynnif katwaladyr bythit llawen.
 Pneri cerdoryon clot y gweithen.

YN wir dedeuhaùr
 Ae lu ae longaùr
 Ae taryf yecùytaùr
 Ae newityaù gúaywaùr.
 A gúedy gúychyr aùr
 Y uod ef gúnelaùr
 Kylch prydoin bo
 Flemychit ygnò.
 Dreic nyt ymgelho
 Yr meint y do.
 Nyt ysaùrn iolet
 Gorescyn dyuet.
 Dydyccaùt ynwet
 Tra merin reget.
 Perif perchen ket.

Gŵyl ym 14 Ionawr 1891.

Dy gorescynnau prydein prif van ynys.
 Gŷyr gŷlat yr ascia a gŷlat gafia.
 Pobyl pŷyllat enwir eu tir ny wys.
 Ffawen gowyreis herwyd maria.
 Amlacs eu peisseu pŷy eu heuolia.
 A phŷyllat dyvynor obor efnia.
 Europin arafin arafania.
 Cristyaŷn difryt diryd dilia.
 Kyn ymarwar llud a llefelia.
 Dysgogettaŷr perchen y wen ynys
 Rac pennaeth o rufein kein y ochrys
 Nyt rys nyt kyfrŷys ri rŷyf y areith.
 Arywelei arywelcis o aghyfyeth.
 Dullator petrygŷern llugyrn ymdeith.
 Rac ryonoc kynran baran godeith.
 Rytalas mab grat rŷyf y areith
 Kymry ny danhual rŷfel ar geith.
 Pryderaf pŷyllaf pŷy y hymdeith.
 Brythonic yniwis dydyrchefia.

LV.

KANU Y BYT MAŷR.

Fol. 38. a.

GVOLYCHAF 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 rynnŷaf.
 A dou a tynaf.
 A thri a waodaf.
 A photwar a vlassaf.
 A phŷmp a welaf.
 A chwech a glywaf.
 A seith a arogluaf.
 Ac a agdiwedaf.
 Seith awyr ysŷd
 O duch sywedyd.
 A their rau y myr
 Mor ynt amrygyr.
 Mor naŷr a ryfed
 Y byt nat vn wed.
 Ry goruc duŷ vry
 Ary planeta.
 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.
 Pŷmp gŷregys terra
 Pa hyt yt para.
 Vn ysŷd oer.
 A deu ysŷd oer.
 Ar trydyd ysŷd wres
 A dyofac anllea
 Petweryd paradŷys
 Gŷerin a gynnŷys.

Pymhet artymheraŵd
 A pyrth y vedyssaŵt.
 Yn tri yt raunat
 Yn amgan pŵyllat.
 Vn yŵyr asia.
 Deu yŵyr affrica.
 Tri yŵ europa.
 Bedyd gygwara.
 Hyt vrodic yt para.
 Pan varnher pop tra
 Ry goruc vy awen
 Y voli vyren.
 Mydŵy taliessin
 Areith lif dewin
 Parahaŵt hyt fin
 Yg kynnelŵ elphin.

LVI.

KANU Y BYT BYCHAN.

Fol. 28. b.

KEin geneis kanaf.
 Byt vndyd mŵyhaŵ.
 Lliaŵs a bŵyllaf
 Ac a bryderaf.
 Kyfarchaf y veird byt.
 Pryt nam dyweid
 P'y gynheil y byt.
 Na syrch yn eissywyt.
 Neur byt bei syrchei.
 P'y ar yt gŵydei.
 P'ŵy ac gogynhalci.
 Byt mor yŵ aduant.
 P'an syrch yn diuant
 Etwa yn geugant.

Byt mor yó rylfed.
 Na syrch yn vnwed.
 Byt mor yó odit
 Mor vaó yr sethrit
 Johannea. Matheua.
 Lucaa a Marcua.
 Gy a gynheil y byt
 Tróy 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 KAY (WALADYR), and it commences with the words Merch loc much 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 llallogan
Vyrddin 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 ffeſt þu nes þu amſer hennic. Tu an
 ſel. y bennaeth yſſeſ hohel. yſtar
 god þein ny bilſþys. ny þu nes y baradþys.
 ny tſbaeth urd godym neſ urd oagþys.
 Kyſuarthaſ ym þeſeſ þaſt aſdeis
 yzdet gein. þy þeſeſ ych þeſeſ þeſeſ.
 Þiſþyn aþanner yueruer vch þeſeſ.
 euhoes aduſyret. diuſuþ þeſeſ þeſeſ.
 Tam þeſeſ keþyndeth aþanon kulleth.
 trugared duþ yþeneit. þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ.
 dy þeſeſ þeſeſ. Dyſhaſt iuſe oguþ.
 ny t aþano þeſeſ þeſeſ y þeſeſ þeſeſ.
 þeſeſ þeſeſ. Þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ.
 ynd þeſeſ ynd þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ.
 þeſeſ þeſeſ. Þeſeſ þeſeſ o dcaþyþeſeſ.
 þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ þeſeſ.



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 ankyueirch yngeluyd.
Na byd ryderch hael drennyd.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleŵ llallaŵc.
Anuynnaŵc ynlluyd.
Neu wedy ryderch pŵy vyd.

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

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

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

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

Run y enó rugyl y ffossaót.
 Ygkynnor bydin bróydraót.
 Góae brydein or diwarnaót.

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 bóyll gan wyllyon mynyd
 A thyhun yn agro.
 Póy wledych wedy iago.

O dyuoc eioc uoryuan.

Pŷy wledych wedy katuan.

Gŵlat kadwallaŵn ŵryt maŵr.

Pedryuael byt. rygrywawr

Dygŷydit penn eigyl y laŵr.

A byt byt y hetmyccaŵr.

O welet dy rud mor greulaŵn

Y daŵ ym hryt 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 ahar.

Wedy katwalaŵdyr. Idwal.

Ath gyfuarchaf yn glaear.

Clotleu goreu dyn dayar.

.....

Anuynnaŵc yd ryuel
Pŵy wledych wedy howel.

Mi aedywedaf 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
Etmyckaŵr y danaŵt.
Arbennic aryen anaraŵt.

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

QESSAF 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 noe urd o eglŵya.

Kyfuarchaf ym yohyein
 Vraŵt a weleis ygclot gain.
 Pŵy wledych wedy bargotyein.

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

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

Dyrchanaŵt unie 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 vrahyr.

Kyuarchaf o ochlyssur byt.
 Kan gŵdost y ystyr.
 Pŵy wledych wedi brehyr.

Disgoganaf seruen wynn.
 Kennat gŵastat ysgŵydwyn.
 Gleŵ gadarn garchar gylchwyn.
 Treiglaŵt bro bradaŵc unbyn.
 Ef grynnlaŵt hŵnt racdaŵ hyt ym prydein.

Kyfuarchaf ymbraŵt y gŵynn.
 Kanys mi ae hamouyn.
 Pŵy wledych wedy seruen wynn.

Deu ysgŵydwyn veli.
 A dyvi y uaeth awnant dyuysgi.
 Nac eurin hedŵch vi.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu llallaŵc
 Annwynnaŵc yngkymry.
 Pŵy weledych wedy deu. ysgŵydwyn ueli.

Vnic arŵynaul. ar wyneb kedaŵl
 Kynghoraŵt kat diffret.
 A wledych kynnor gorminet.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu llallaŵc
 Annwynnaŵc ynlluyd.
 Pŵy yr unic arwynnaŵl
 A darogeny di y uaeth.
 Pŵy y enŵ padu pan vyd.

Gruffud y enŵ geidaŵl mirein
 Gŵnawt 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
Gwehelieith auyd deu idas.
Am dir etmykaŵr oe gŵir hir alanas.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleu
Llallaŵc. annwynnaŵc yg kadeu.
Pwy wledych 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.

Uraſt. allwed bydin bud ner.
Pŷy uledych wedy deu hanner.

Kymyſc gŷydelieith yn aer
A chymro a chymrud daer.
Ef yŷ arglŷyd ŷyth prifgaer.

Kyuarchaf ymdiagro
Uraſt a darllewys lyuyr cado.
Pŷy wledych wedy euo.

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

Kyuarchaf y clot ovri
Vraſt annwynnaŷc ygkymry.
Pŷy wledych wedy mab henri.

P'an uo pont ar dav ac arall ar dywi
Y daŷ ar loegyr dyuysgi.
A mi diŷgogaŷ wedy mab henri
Brenhin na vrenhin brithuyt aui.

Kyuarchaf ymbraſt ygŷyn.
Kanyſ mi ac hamouyn.
Pŷy wledych wedy brenhin na vrenhin.

Letynuyt urenhin a daŷ
A gŷyr lloegyr ynydŷyllaŷ.
Ny byd gŷlatlŷyd y danaŷ.

Myrdin dec daŷnglot gywyt.

Y byd ylluyd bôhóman.

Myrdin dec daŵn leueryd.
Na dywet ōrthyf gelwyd.
Beth auyd wedy lluyd.

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

Myrdin dec daŵnglot wely.
Troyt y gŵynt o vyŵn ty.
Pŵy wledych wedy hynny.

Deuot yŵ dyuot owein.
A goresgyn hyt lundoin.
A rodi y gymry gocluoin.

Myrdin dec daŵnglot bennaf.
Kanys yth eir y credaf.
Owein pahyt y para.

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

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

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

Kyuarchaf ym ehalacth
 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 acwyr 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 mŷyn gŷyr gŷyned.
Asdeubyd gŷyr kaer gamwed.

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

Pan disgynno kadwaladyr
Yn dyffryn tywi.
Diaŷt tra thrwm ebyr.
Gŷasgaraŷt brythot brithwyr.

Kyuarchaf ym chalaeth
Uraŷt a weleis yn ueduaeth.
Pŷy wledych odynaeth.

Pan uo teir ieithyaŷc taeaŷc
Ym mon. ae uab yn gunnachaŷc.
Ryglywawr gŷyned goludaŷc.

• Pŷy gŷascar lloegyr yar diwed
Mor. nŷv v oŷvn ar dened

Nac ysgar yn aur tywynadyl
 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 mlyned kyflaŵ.
 Kadou gŵeithou gŵledychant.

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

Y wendyd y dywedaf
 Oes tragoes disgoganaf.
 Wedy kadwaladyr cynda.

Llaŵ ar gled arall ar groes
 Gogolet baŵp y einyoca.
 Gan gyndaf kymot nyt oca.

Neut a gannaŵt uudyssynaŵc
 Gŵynod gŵedy aŵch trallaŵt.
 Goruot yŵch ar bob kiwtaŵt.

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

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

Oŷendyd meunedue virein.
 Kynraf katraf ym prydein.
 Arylŷch gymry druein.

Pan dyuo dylat dylyet uchaf.
 O uor hyt woryt dylat
 Diwod ricin orffen byt.

Eu wedy dylat dylyet uchaf.
 I'ŷy nyd a drufuaf
 A vi llann a rann periglaŷr.

Na rann periglaur na cherdaf
 Ny byd nac adroidyaf yr allaf.
 Yny dygŷydhio nef ar laŷr.

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

As dywedaf y wendyd.
 Kanyŷ dŷys ym kyurorchyd.
 Dylat diwod ricin vyd.

A rydywedcis i hyt hynn
 Y wendyd waossaf unbyn.
 Didorbyd kymoint timmyn.

Llallaŷc kan am didorbyd.
 Neu yr onoit dy urodyr.
 Pa bonnaeth y naeth a uyd.

Góendyd wenn benn mynogi.
 As dywedaf yn difri.
 Na byd pennacth byth wedi.

Och amwylor oer esgar.
 Gódy dyuot yn drydar.
 Gan unben deŵr diarchar.
 Dy ylodi y dau dayar.

Góasgrast awel awyr
 Pŵyll drut adŵyll ot genlir.
 Góennffast hyt vraft ys dir.

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

O lochwyt kyuot a thanot
 Llyfren 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 brast na cheryd arnaf
 Yr gŵeith arderyd Ŵyf claf
 KyuarŴydyt a geissyaf.
 Y duŴ ythorchymynaf.

Athorchumynnaf dithon
 Y benn y creaduryon.
 Gŵendyd wenn atlam kerdou.

Y kerdou rydrigyasant.
 O dynot elot vodrydant
 Och duó fynt a aduant.

Gŵendyd na vyd anhylar.
 Neur root y llŷth yr dayar.
 Diolfryt o laóó agar.

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

Escut gorwyd róyd gŷynt
 Amchyniynaf vy eirioes
 Vraót y ren ryó goreu.
 Kymer gymun kynn agheu.

Ny chymmeraf gymun
 Gan ysgymun uyneich
 Ac eu tŷygeu ar eu clun.
 Am kymuno duó e hun.

Gorchymyynaf vy eiryoos
 Vraót yny gaer wertheuin.
 Gogelet duó o vurdin.

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

II.

GŪASGARDGERD VYRDIN YNY BED.

Col. 581.

ŪWR a leueir yn y bed.
 A dysgŷt. kynn seith mlyned ;
 March marŷ curdein gogled.

Eryueis i o win o wydyr gŷynn.
 Gan ricu 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 llŷybyr wehyn.
 Chwerŷ wenŷyn yn amwyn.
 Gŷynbrynn wynvrynn eisiwyn erhy.
 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 ddfyr nwy deil duc
Yt vi agnaho gfidia.
A ggedy cat kyuarllua.

Cat a vi ar hyrri
Auon a brython dyworpi.
Gnaft ggyr gghyr ggrhydri.

Yn aber y don peruor cat
A phelydyr anghyuyon.
A ggaet rud ar rud saesson.
Wassafo dy waed dy wendyd
Am dywaft wylyon.
Mynyd yn aber karaf.

III.*

1026. LLEWELYN A GŪRNERTH A OEDYNT DEUSMINT BENYDYAŪL YN Y
TRALLŪNG YM POWYB. A DYUOT YGYT AWNETNT Y TEIR
AŪB DIWETHAF OR NOS. AB TEIR AŪB KYNTAF OR DYD Y
DYWEDUT KU FYLGEINT AC ORYEU Y DYD Y AM HYNNY.
AC Y SEF Y GŪLEI LYWELYN KUDUGYL GŪRNERTH YN
GAET. A CHANY WYDYAT PAHAMOED HYNNY. SEF A
WNAETH YNTEU KANU ENGLYN.

Byt a vyd bryt ŵrthlyeu
 Byŵ mall a gŵall ar lanneŵ.
 Torredaŵd geir a chreireu.
 Eu diuanwaŵt gŵir lletaŵt geu.
 Gŵan ffyd bob eildyd dadleu.

Byt a uyd bryt ŵrth dillat.
 Kyghaŵs arglŵyd maer chwiniat.
 Gwacllaŵ bard hard effeiryat.
 Diuannwaŵr gwyr lletaŵr gŵat.

Byt a uyd heb wynt heblaŵ.
 Heb ormod eredic heb drathreulyaŵ.
 Tir digaŵn uyd un erŵ y naŵ.

Pan dyuo yr gŵyr heb wryt.
 Ac ynllle ycoet kael yr yt.
 Ympob hed gŵled agyuyt.

Pan no kyuelin gymyred. gŵyd gŵannŵyn
 A ui. gŵedy pennaeth gŵenŵyn.
 Bydaŵt gŵaeth budelŵ no chrowyn.

Duŵ merchyr dyd kyghor fen.
 Ytreulyaŵr llafnaŵr ar benn
 Cudyant deu ygkren kyghenn.

Yn aber sor yt uyd kyghor
 Ar wyr gŵedy trin treulitor.
 Glyŵ gŵyn llyŵ yn yscor.

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

Yn aber y don peruor cat
A phelydyr anghyuyon.
A gŕaet rud ar rud saesson.
Wassaŕc dy waed dy wendyd
Am dywaŕt wylyon.
Mynyd yn aber karaf.

III.*

Col. 1026. LLEWELYN A GŪRNERTH A OEDYNT DEUSEINT BENYDYAŪL Y
TRALLŪNG YM POWYS. A DYUOT YGYT AWNEYNT Y
AŪR DIWETHAF OR NOS. AR TEIR AŪR KYNTAF OR DY
DYWEDUT EU PYLGEINT AC ORYEU Y DYD Y AM HY
AC Y SEF Y GŪLEI LYWELYN KUDUGYL GŪRNERTH
GAEAT. A CHANY WYDYAT PAHAMOED HYNNY. SE
WNAETH YNTEU KANU ENGLYN.

EIRY mynyd gwynt am berth.
Kanyŕ creaŕdyr nef am nerth.
Ae kysgu awna gŕnerth.

Eiry mynyd duŕ yn bennaf.

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

Eiry mynyd gŷynt doheu.
 Kanyŷ traethaf prif oiryeu :
 Tobbyckaf yŷ mao anghou.

Eiry mynyd gorwyn bro.
 Detwyd paŷb ŷrth ao llecho :
 Creaŷdyr nef ath diangho.

Eiry mynyd gorwynn prenn.
 Kanyŷ llefaraf aungen :
 Nyt oes naŷd rac tynghet nen.

Eiry mynyd pob douaŷt.
 Rac gorncoil gounl dydbraŷt.
 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 creaŷdyr nef am myun :
 Ao kyŷgu y mao llywelyn.

Eiry mynyd gwynt do(hou).
 Kanyŷ traethaf prif oiryeu.
 Nao ef kannu vy oryen.

Eiry mynyd golyagoit.
 I'an droho góyut yngkylch ploit.
 Awdont di pgy a dywoit.

Eiry mynyd llafar hy.
 Kany's kyrbóyilly velly :
 Na gun onys dywedy.

Eiry mynyd pob canherth.
 A guiff y voli yn prytuorth :
 Mao yma dy vrúet gwruerth.

Blaongori gymhelri.
 Atyum pob drut, ac awon ym peri :
 Beth wrnerth orou ytti.

Blaencat pob deuaét, a llafurnaét
 Drut, am vuched hyt dyd braét.
 Gorou y kenwis garlaét.

Awondrut too dy gumpou.
 Y maer ganon yth oneu :
 Dywet py garlaét orou.

Blaengar awon góyut 6rth lynn.
 I'an ymlullo tonn am vryun.
 Gorou yú léyt rac nowyn.

Onyt bwyt nys kyrhaodaf.
 Ac am dwylas nas kassaf :
 Dywet both awnaf yna.

Blaengord gymhelri, ac ynni
 Pob drut, ac awon ymperi :
 Dyro dillat rac noethi.

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

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

Kyflió dyd kanyth garaf.
 Arleló kerú kanya keissyaf :
 Gan duó py ónpeth gassaf.

Bud ac awon a chyffret.
 Pan retto dúfyr ar anwaeret
 Guaethaf túyll tróy ymdirect.

Túyll tróy ymdirect os gónaf.
 Ac y duó naf kyffessaf :
 Pa dial a vyd arnaf.

Or góney dúyll ymdirect.
 Heb ffyd heb grofyd heb gret :
 Key benyt ar dy seithuot.

Kyflió dyd mi ath gredaf.
 Ac yr duó y govynnaf.
 Nef pywed yd henillaf.

Nyt kyffelyó da a dróc.
 Pan ymladho góynt a móc.
 Góna da yr duó sef y díóc.

Blaengar awen pob achlea.
 Retuaó gorwydaó ar tes :
 Diwed pob peth yó kyffea.

Purda 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 aniueil glydŷr.
Gŷaewreic agaffo dryewr.

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

Eiry mynyd hyd ynffos :
Kyt nyt lleidyr a hir nos :
Kysgyt gŷenyn yndidoe.

Eiry mynyd kynglhonnyd suon.
Hŷyrweian ŷo yngkynnyd :
Ny moch dioil meuyl meryd.

Eiry mynyd pysc ynllynn.

Chwerd yt bryt ŵrth agaro :
 Kyt dywetter ŵrthyf 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 :
 Gnaŵt gan gynran cryan araf :
 Ac ysgynnu odu corof :
 A disgynnu bar ar araf.

Eiry mynyd hyd kyngrŵn.
 Llawer adywede is os gŵnn :
 An heŵic y hafdyd hŵnn.

Eiry mynyd hyd hellaŵt :
 Gochwiban gŵynt y ŵch bargaŵt :
 Tŵr trŵm aŵr yŵ pechaŵt.

Eiry mynyd hyd ar neit
 Gochwiban gŵynt y ŵch gŵenbleit
 Uchel gnaŵt taŵel yndeleit.

Eiry mynyd hyd ymbro.
 Gochwiban gŵynt yŵch blaen to.
 Nyt ymgel drŵc ynllle ybo.

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

Eiry mynyd hyd ynllŵyn :

Purdu bran buan iyrchwyn.
S iachryd ryuedot pagŷyn.

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

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

Eiry mynyd brith bronn kraio.
Krin kalaf alaf dichleio.
Gŷaa ŷr agaffo drycwr.

Eiry mynyd hyd ynffos :
Kyt uyt lleidyŷ a hir nos :
Kysgyt gŷenyn yndidoa.

Eiry mynyd kynglhannyd auon.
Hŷyrweian ŷo yngkynnyd :
Ny moch dieil meuyŷ meryd.

Eiry mynyd pŷo ynllynn.
Balch hebaŷo bacŷyaŷo unbynn :
Nyt ef ageiff paŷb auynn

Eiry mynyd coch blaen pyr :
Llidiŷo lluoŷŷaŷo ongyr
Och rac hiraeth vymrodyr.

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

Eiry mynyd hyd nyt hŷyr.
 Dygŷydyt glaŷ o awyr
 Megyt tristit lleturyt llwyr.

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

Eiry mynyd hyd myŷn glynn :
 Gŷastat uyd haf araf lynn :
 Baryflŷyt reŷ gleŷ yerchwynn.

Eiry mynyd brith bronn gŷyd :
 Kadarn vymreic am ysgŷyd :
 Eidunaf nabŷyf ganumlŷyd.

Eiry mynyd llŷmm blaencaŷn :
 Crŷm blaen gŷrysc pyc yn eigyaŷn.
 Lle nybo dysc nybyd daŷn.

Eiry mynyd pyc ynryt.
 Kyrchyt caro culgrvm cŷm clyt :
 Hiraeth am uarŷ ny weryt.

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

Eiry mynyd hyd ymbron :
 Gochwiban gŷynt yŷch blaen onn :
 Trydyd troet y hen y ffonn

Eiry mynyd hyd arnaŷ.
 Hwyeit yn llynn gŷynn alaŷ
 Diryeit ny mynn gŷarandaŷ.

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

Eiry mynyd gŷynn to tei.
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. 1030.

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

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

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

Bit vuan redeint yn ardal
Mynyd. bit yngheudaŷt oual.
Bit anniweir annwadal.

Bit amlŷc marchabŷ. bit ogolabŷ
Lleidyf. tŷyllit gŷreic goludabŷ :
Kyucillt bleid bugeil diabŷ.

Bit amlŷc marchabŷ. bit redegabŷ
Gorŷyd. bit uab llen ynchŷaunabŷ :
Bit anniweir deuoiryabŷ.

Bit grŷm biŷ. a bit lŷyt bleid.
Eagut gorŷyd y ar heid.
Gŷesgyt gŷabŷn graŷn yny wroid.

Bit grŷm bydar. bit trŷm kou.
Eagut gorwyd ygkadeu :
Gŷesgyt gŷabŷn graŷn yny adnou.

Bit haha bydar. bit annwadal
Ehut. bit ynuyt ymladgar :
Detwyd or aegŷyl aekar.

Bit dyŷŷn llynn bit lynn gŷacwaŷr.
Bit granclef gleŷ ŷrth aŷr :
Bit doeth detwyd duŷ ae maŷr.

Bit euein alltut. bit dysgythrin
Drut. bit chwannaŷc ynvyt y chwerthin :
Bit wlyb rych. bid uynych mach.

Bit gŷyn olaf. bit laŷon iach.
 Bit chŷyrnyat colŷyn; bit wanwyn gwrach.

Bit diaspat aelou. bit an
 Bydin. bit basgittor dyro.
 Bit drut gloŷ. a bit roŷ bra.

Bit wenn gŷylyan. bit banu touu.
 Bit hyuagyl gŷyar ar ouu:
 Bit lŷyt roŷ. bit loŷ callonn.

Bit las lluartl. bit diwarth
 Kirchyat. bit roinyat yghyuarth:
 Bit wreic drŷe ac mynych warth.

Bit grnuangabŷ lar. bit trydar
 Canleŷ. bit ynvyt ym ladgar.
 Bit tonn callon ganalar.

Bit wynn tŷr. bit orŷa seiroh.
 Bit hoŷŷdor llaŷer ac hoireh:
 Bit lŷth chwannaŷe. bit ryngabŷe elaireh.

VI

Col 1081.

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

Gnaŷt gŷynt or dŷyreiu. gnaŷt dyn bronreiu
 Balch. gnaŷt mŷyalch ymplith dreiu:
 Gnaŷt rac traha tralleueiu.
 Gnaŷt yggwic kael kie oureiu.

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 gŷyd.

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

Gnaŷt dyd acanllŷyth ygkynnulleith
 Gayaf. kynreinyon kynrŷytyeith
 Gnaŷt aelwyt diffyd yn diffeith.

Crin calaf allif yn nant.
 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 gryunbry arth
 Awyr a gŷra ged drŷc meduaeth
 Athym ar wyr a gorwyn warth waeth.

Kyt boet bychan yakeluyd
 Yd adeil adar yggoróyd
 Coet : kyuoet vyd da a detwyd.

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

VII.

Col. 1031.

KALANGAEAF kalet graón.
 Deil ar gychóyn llynnwynn llaón :
 Y bore gynn nos vynet
 Gwae a yndiret y estraón.

Kalangayaf kein gyfrin.
 Kyfrot awel a dryckin :
 Góeith keluyd yó kalurin.

Kalangayaf cul hydod.
 Melyn blaen bedó góedó hauot :
 Góae a haed meuyt yr bychot.

Kalangayaf cróm blaen góryso.
 Gnaót o benn dirieit teruyso :
 Lle ny bodaón ny byd dyso.

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 gŷen gŷas

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

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

VIII.

Col. 1032.

BAGLAŷC bydin bagŷy onn.
 Hwycit yn llynn grŷonwynn tonu :
 Trech no chant kyssul callon.

Hir nos govdyar morua.
 Gnaŷt teruyŷc 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 waa.

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

Marchweil deró deilyar.
A dynn vyntroet o garohar :
Nao adef rin y lauar.

Marchweil dryssai a mbyar erni.
A mbyalch ar y nyth :
A chelwydabo ny then vyth

Glaó allann gólychyt rodyn.
Góynn gro mor goror cwynn :
Tee agannóyll péyll y dyn.

Glaw allan ygan glydór
Molyn eithyn erin eubr.
Duó roen py bereist lyvtr.

Glaó allan gólychyt vyggóallt.
Góynuanus gwann diffóys allt.
Góelógan góeilgi heli hallt.

Glaó allan gólychyt eigyabn.
Gochwiban góynt yóch blaen cabn.
Góedy pob camp heb y dabn.

IX.

Col. 1082.

GORWYN blaen onn hirwynyon vydant.
Pan dyuant ymblaen neint :
Bron góala hiraeth y heint.

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

Gorwyn blaen helic eilic pyc

Yn llynn. gochwiban gŷynt yŷch blaen gŷryso
 Mau : 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 alltuded.

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

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

Gorwyn blaen egroes. nyt moes
 Caledi. katwet baŷp y eiryoed :
 Gŷaethaf anaf yŷ annoes.

Gorwyn blaen banadyl. kynnadyl y serchaf.
 Goruelyn kangeu bacŷyaf :
 Bas ryd gnaŷt hyfryt yn hunaf.

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

Gorŷyn blaen auall amgall
 Pob dedwyd. hirdyd meryd mall :
 Crŷbyr ar waŷr carcharaŷr dall.

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

Gorŷyn blaen corsyd. gnaŷt meryd
 Yn drŷm, a ieuanc dysgedyd :
 Ny thyrr namyn ffol yffyd.

Gorwyn blaen elestyr. bit venestyr prob drat.
 Geir teulu yn ysgŷn
 Gnaŷt gan aghyŷir eir tŷnn.

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

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

Gorŷyn blaen redyn melyn
 Kadaŷarth. mor vyd diwarth deillon :
 Redegaŷc manaŷc meibon.

Gorŷyn blaen kyraŷal. gnaŷt gonaŷ
 Ar hen agŷonyn yn ynyal :
 Namyn duŷ nyt oes dial.

Gorwyn blaen dar. didar drychin.
 Gŷonyn yn uchel gouvel crin :
 Gnaŷt gan rewyd rychŷerthin.

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

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

Gorwyn blaen kelyn kalet ac ereill eur agoret.
 Pan gysco paŷb ar gylchet :
 Ni chŷsc duŷ pan ryd gŷaret.

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

Gorwyn blaen brŷyn brigawŷc vyd.
 Pan danner dan obennyd :
 Medŷl serchawŷc syberŷc vyd.

Gorwyn blaen yspydat. hydyr wylyat
 Gorwyd. gnaŷt serchawŷc orlyunyat :
 Gŷnelit da diwyt gennaŷ.

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

Gordyar adar gŷlyb traeth.
 Eglur nŷybre ehalaeth
 Tonn : gŷiŷ callon rac hiraeth.

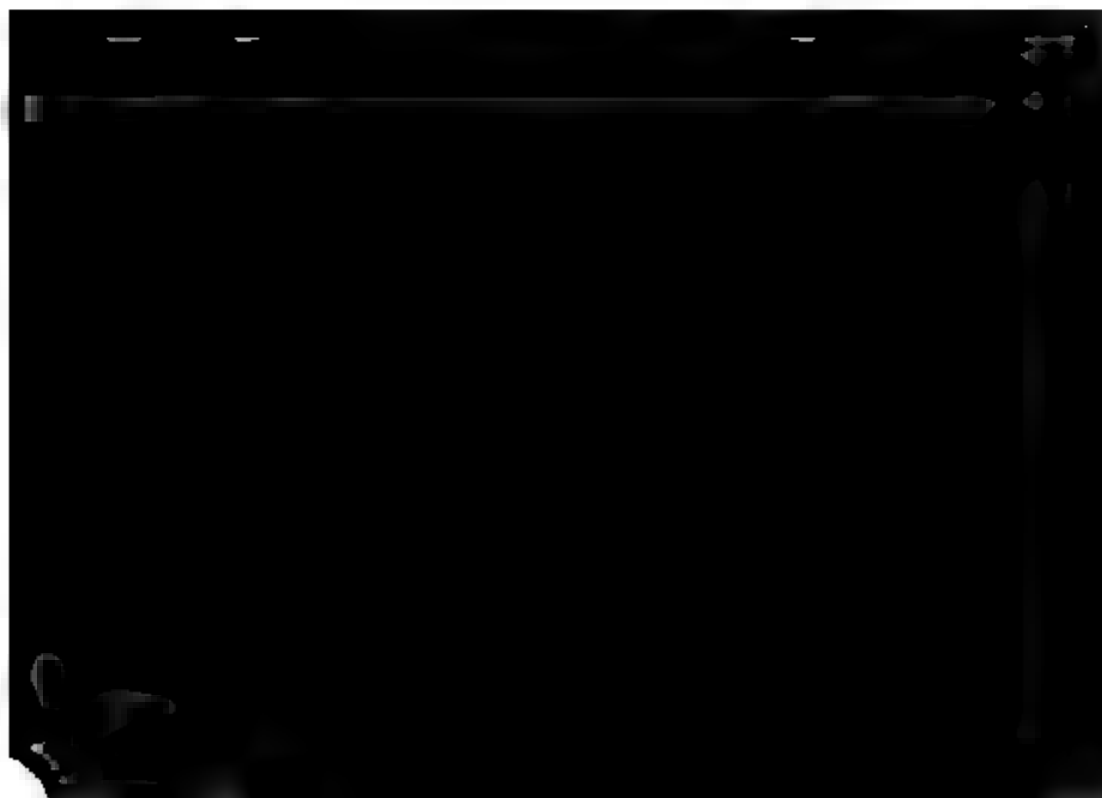
Gordyar adar gŷlyb traeth
 Eglur tonn tuth ehalaeth :
 A gret ymabolaeth
 Carŷn bei kaffŷn elwaeth.

Gordyar adar ar edryŷyard.
 Bann llef cŷn yndiffeith.
 Gordyar adar eilweith.

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

Kynteuin koin ar ystra.
 Pan vrys ketwyr y gatle :
 Mi nyt af anaf amde.

Llwyf gŷarthaf mynyd breu blaen onn.
 O ebyr dyhepkwr tonn :
 Peuyr pell chŷerthin om kallon.



Ar gangheu blodeuaŵc :
Coc lauar canet yraŵc.

Yn aber cuaŵc yt ganant gogeu.
Ar gangheu blodeuaŵc :
Gŵae glaf ae clyŵ yn vodaŵc.

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

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

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

Kethlyd kathyl uodaŵc hiracthaŵc
Y llef teith odef. tuth hebaŵc :
Coc vreuier yn aber cuaŵc.

Gordyar adar gŵyl neint :
Llewychyt loer oer doweint :
Croi vymbryt rac gofit heint.

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

Gordyar adar gŵylb gro.
Doil cŵydit divryt dibro.
Ny wadaf ŵyf claf henu.

Oed mackŷy mabklaf : oed goeia
 Gyuran yn llys vronhin :
 Poot gŷyl duŷ ŷrth y dewin.

Or awnolor yn dorwd
 Ystiryoit yr ae derlly :
 Cas dyn yman yŷ cas duŷ vry.

XI.

Col. 1086.

KYNN bum koin vaglaŷo bum kyffea
 Eiryalaŷo keinmygir ny eres :
 Gŷyr ar goet siryoet am porthea.

Kynu bum kein uaglaŷo bum hy :
 Am kynnŷyssit ygkynyrdy :
 Powys paradwys gymry.

Kynn bum koin vaglaŷo bum siryan.
 Oed kymwacŷo vympar :
 Oed kyunŷyf keuyngrom. ŷyf trŷm ŷyf truan.

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

Nyt eidun detwyd dyhed :
Amacrŷy atnabot amyned.

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

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

P're ator pre ennwir
Pan uarno douyd dyd hir :
Tywyll vyd gou : goleu gŷir.

Perygyl yn dirthiuaŷ kyrchynyat
Kewic : llawen gŷyr odyŷch llaf :
Crin calaf alaf yn doilyat.

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

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

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

Da y dirieit ny atter :
Namyn trisit a phryder :
Nyt atwna duŷ ar awnel

Oed nackŷy mabklaf : oed goein
 Gyuran yn llys vronlin :
 Poet gŷyl duŷ ŷrthi y dewin.

Or awnolor yn derwd
 Ystiryait yr ae derlly :
 Cas dyn yman yŷ cas duŷ vry.

XL

Cel. 1086.

KYNN bum kein vaglaŷo bum kyffes
 Eiryabŷ. keinmygir ny eres :
 Gŷyr ar goet eiryoet am porthes.

Kynn bum kein uaglaŷo bum hy :
 Am kynnbŷysait ygkyuyrŷy :
 Powys paradwys gymry.

Kynn bum kein vaglaŷo bum eiryen.
 Oed kynwacŷ vympar :
 Oed kyunbŷyŷ kouyngrom. bŷyŷ trŷm bŷyŷ truan.

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

Baglan brenn neut gayaf hynn.
 Yt uyd llauar gŷyr ar lynn :
 Neut dianneroh vy erchŷyn.

Baglan brenn neut gbannŷyn.
 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 kynngyssy 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
Aini. om gŵallt ymdcint :
Ar cloyn a gerynt yr icueinc

Y mae hencint yn kymwed
Ami. om gŵallt ym damied :
Ar cloyn agerynt y gŵraged.

Dyr gŵonn gŵynt gŵynn gne. godro
Gŵyd deŵr hyd diwlyd bre :
Eidyl hen hŵyr y dyro.

Y dcilen honn neus kenniret
Gŵynt. gŵac hi oo thynghet :
Hi hen eleni y ganet.

A gercis .i. yr yn was yssy gas
Gennyf ; merch cstraŵn a march glas :
Neut nat mi eu kyuadaa.

Ym pedwar prif gas eirinoet :
 Yngyueruydynt yn vnoet :
 Pas a heneint heint a hoet.

Wyl hen wyl unie wyl annelwio
 Oer gwedy gŵely keimic :
 Gyl truan Gyl tridyblie.

Wyl tridyblie hen wyl annŵadal
 Drut : Gyl eht wyl anuwar :
 Y saŵl am karaŵd nyn kar.

Nym kar rianed nym kenniret
 Neb : ny allaf darynret :
 Wi a aghou nam dygret.

Nym dygret na hun na hoen.
 Gŵedy llcas llŵer a gwou :
 Wyl anuwar obar Gyl hen.

Truan adynghot a dynghŵyt.
 Y lwyarch yr y nos y ganet.
 Hir guif hob escor lludet.

Na wisce wedy kŵyn : na vit vrŵyn
 Dy vryt lloin awel a chwercŵ gŵenŵyn :
 Nam gyhud vy mam mab yt Gyl.

Nout atwon ar vy awen
 Yn hamiet : eun achen :
 Tri gŵyd orie elwic awen.

Llyn vympar llachar ygryt.
 Arnaaf i wyluŵ : ryt
 Kynnyt anghyf duŵ gennyt.



O diegyd ath wolwyf.
 Oth ryledir ath góynnóyf :
 Na choll wyneb góyr ar gnif.

Ny chollaf dy wyneb trin wosop ōr.
 Pan wisce gleó yr ystre :
 Porthaf gnif kynn mudif lle.

Redegaóe tonn ar hyt traeth.
 Echadaf torrit aruaeth :
 Kat ac ado gnaót sfo ar sfraceth.

Yssit ym alauaróyf.
 Briac pelydyr parth y bóyf :
 Ny lauaraf na ffowyf.

Medal migned kalet rió
 Rac carn kann tal glann a vrió :
 Edewit ni wnelher nydió.

Ūasgarabót noint am glaóe caer.
 A minneu armaaf
 Ysgóyt bryt brió kynn techaf.

Y corn athrodes di vryen :
 Ao arwest cur am y en :
 Chóyth yndaó oth daó aghen

Yr engryt aghen rac aghywyr lloegyr.
 Ni lygraf vym maóred :
 Ny duchunaf rianed.

Tra vum i yn oer y gúas draó.
 A wisce o cur y ottew :
 Bydei re y ruthróen y wacó

Dihou diwoir dywaca.
 Ti yn vyb ath dyst rylus :
 Ny bu oidyl heu yn waa.

Góon érth lawen ydwolas
 Neithwyr. athuc-ny techas :
 Aer adraéd ar glabéd gorlas.

Góon érth lawen yd wylwys neithóyr.
 Ar yagóyt ar y yagóyd :
 A chan bu mab ynn bu hywyd.

Góon érth laóen yd wylis
 Neithwyr ar yagóyt ar yguis :
 Kan bu mab y mi ny diegia.

Góon gógyd gochaéd vy mryt.
 Dy lens ya maór caanar.
 Nyt car ath lavaór.

Góon vordwyt tyllunas. a wylyas
 Neithwyr. y goror ryt uorlas :
 A chan bu mab ynn ny thechaa.

Góou góydón dy eissillut.
 Ruth cryr yn obyr oedut :
 Betón dodwyd dianglut.

Tonn tyruit toit oruit.
 Pan ant kyvrein y govit :
 Góon góae ry hen oth etlit.

Tonn tyruit toit achca.
 Pan ant kyfvrein y gnea.
 Góon góae : ry hen ryth golloa.

Oed gŵr vy mab oedisgŵen
 Haŵl ac oed nei y vryen.
 Ar ryt vorlas y llas gŵen.

Prennyal dywal gal ysgŵn :
 Goruc ar loegyr llu kyndrŵyn :
 Bed gŵen uab llywarch hen yŵ hŵnn.

Pedwar 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 vycot coll edeint.

Pan las pyll oed teuyll
 Briŵ. a gŵact ar wallt hyll :
 Ac am dŵylann ffrac ffrowyll.

Dichonat ystauell oesgyll
 Ysgŵydaŵr tra vydat yn seuyll :
 A vriwat ar aghat hyll.

Dyn dewis ar vy meibon.
 Pan gyrchei baŵp y alon.
 Pyll wynn pŵyll tan trŵy luon.

Mat dodes ei uordwyt dros obell
 Y orwyd o wug ac obell :
 Pyll pŵyll tan trŵy sawel

Oed llary llab aergre
 Oed acelaŵ ciluyd oed dinas ar ystre :
 Pyll vyn doct perchyll euda.

Pan sauei yndrŵs pebyll
 Y ar orwyd orewyll.
 Ardelwei o wr wreic pyll.

Briwyt nac pyll penngloo ffer
 Ys odit llywyr yt llecher :
 Yn daŵ eidil heb dim digouer.

Pyll wynn pell cunic y glot.
 Handwyt nŵyf yrot oth dyuot :
 Yn vab atharaŵ atnabot.

Goreu tridyn y dan nef.
 A werchetwis y hadef.
 Pyll a aelyf a sandef.

Yagŵyt a rodais y byll
 Kynnoe gyscu neu hu 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 madaŵc ny bydynt
 Hiroedlaŵc. or dewaŵt y getwynt :
 Rodyn na rodyn kygreir vyt nyserchynt.

Llyma yma bod di uei
 Tringar. i veird ys oi yglot : lle nyt elei
 Byll pei pellach parei.

Maeir a madaŵc a medel
 Dewrwyr di yssic vroder :
 Selyf heilin llaŵr lliwer.

Bed gŵell yny riŵ velen.
 Bed sawyl yn llan gollen
 Gŵercheidŵ llamyŵ bŵch lloryen.

Bed rud neuscud tywarch
 Nys eiryd gŵeryt ammarch :
 Bed llygedwy nab llywarch.

Pell odyman aber llyw :
 Pellach an dŵy gyfedliŵ :
 Talan teleisty deigyŵ hediŵ.

Eryueis i win o gaŵc.
 Ef aracwan rac reinyaŵc :
 Esgyll gŵaŵr oed waewaŵr dŵc.

O diuar gennyf pan ymercheia.
 Nat gantu y diewis :
 Kynnydyuei hael hoedel mia.

Atwen leueryd kyni.
 Pan disgynnei ygkyfyrdy :
 Penn gŵr pan gŵin a dyly.

XII.

Col. 1089.

DYM kywarwydyat unhwch
 Dywal baran ygkyolŷch :
 Gŷoll yd lad nogyt ydolŷch.

Dym kyuarwydyat vn hŷch
 Dywal : dywedit yu drŷs lloch.
 Dunaŷt uab pabo ny tech.

Dym kyfuarwydyat vnhŷch dywal
 Chwerŷ blŷng chworthin mor ryuel
 Dorblodyat vryen reget greidiaŷl gauel.

Eryr gal vnhŷch glew hael :
 Ryuel godic budic uael
 Vryen greidyaŷl gauael

Eryr gal vnhŷch : berchen enaŷr :
 Kell llyr kein ebyr gŷyr glaŷr.

Penn a borthaf auntu :
 Bu kyrchynat rŷng 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 myŷn vygcrys :
 Penn vryen llary llywyei lly.
 Ac ar y vronn wennrein ae hys.

Penn a borthaf ym vedeir.

Yr yr echwyd oed nu geil
Teyrnvron treulyat genniweir.

Penn a borthaf tu mordwyt.
Oed ysgŷyt ar y wlat :
Oed olwyn ygkat :
Oed cledyf cat kywlat rŷyt.

Penn a borthaf ar vygkled.
Gŷell y vyŷ nogyt yued.
Oed dinas y henwred.

Penn a borthaf o godir
Penafŷc pellynnyafŷc y luyd :
Vryen geiryafŷc 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 bryneich :
Gŷedy gŷafŷr geloraŷr veirch.

Penn a borthaf yn aghat
Vy llaŷ. llary ud llywyci wlat :
Penn post prydein ryallat.

Penn a borthaf am porthes :
Neut atwen nat yr vylles :
Gŷae vy llaŷ llym digouea.

Penn a borthaf o du riŷ.
Ac y oncu ewyn riŷ.
Gŷaet gŷae reget o hedi.

Ny thyrvis vymbreich rygarwys vy eia.
 Vygeallon neur dorres
 Penn a borthaf am porthes.

Y gelein veinwen a oloir hedió :
 A dan brid a mein
 Géae vy llaó llad tat owein.

Y gelein ueinwen a oloir hedió.
 Ym plith prid a deró.
 Géae vy llaó llyd vygkeuynderó.

Y gelein ueinwen a oloir heno :
 A dan vein ae deóit :
 Géae vy llaó llam rym tynghit.

Y gelein veinwen a oloir heno
 Ym plith prid a thyweirch :
 Géae vy llaó llad mab kynuarck.

Y gelein ueinwenn a oloir hedió.
 Dan weryt ac arwyd :
 Géae vy llaw llad vy arglóyd.

Y golein ueinwen a oloir hedió.
 A dan brid athywaó.
 Gwao vy llaó llam rym daeraó.

Y gelein veinwenn a oloir hedió.
 A dan brid a dynat :
 Géae vy llaó llam rym gallat.

Y golein veinwenn a oloir hedió.
 A dan brid a moín glas :
 Géae vy llaó llam rym gallaa.

Anoeth byd braŵt hŵyn kynnull
 Am gym buelyn : am drull
 Rebyd uilet reget dull.

Anoeth byd braŵt hŵyn kynnwys
 Am gym 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 diuyd
 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 ruu 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.

Pŷyllel dunaŷt marchaŷe gŷein.
 Erechwyd gŷnouthur kolein :
 Yn erbyn cryssed owein.

Pŷyllel dunaŷt vd pressen.
 Erechwyd gŷnouthur catwen :
 Yn erbyn kyfryssed pasgen.

Pŷyllel wallaŷe marchaŷe trin.
 Yn erbyn r dyuia :
 elphin.

Pŷyllel v nellyrn.
 Vyr vy ffyrn :
 Bleid a uug ebyrn.

Pŷyllel uorgant af ae wyr.
 Vyndihol llosgi vyntymyr :
 Llyc a grauei ŷrth glegyr.

Pŷylleis i pan las elgno :
 Ffrowyllel lauyn areidyo :
 Pyll a phebyll oe vro.

Eilweith gŷeleis gŷedy gŷeithyen.
 Aŷr ysgŷyt ar yagŷyd vryen.
 Bueil yno elgno hen.

Ar erechwyd ethyŷ gŷallt
 O vraŷ marchaŷe ysgŷeill
 A uyd uyth uryen arall.

Ys moel vy argŷŷyd ys euras
 Gŷrth nys car ketwyr y gas :
 Lliaŷe gŷledic rydreulyaa.

Angerd uryeu ys agro.
 Gennyf. kyrchnat 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 :
 Cledyfual 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 gŵelois drydar.
 Ac eloraŵr yg gŵyar.
 A gŵyr rud rac ruthur eagar.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis i wytbeint.
 Ac eloraŵr mŵy no maint.
 A gŵyr rud rac ruthur gereint.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis i waetfreu.
 Ac eloraŵr rac arueu :
 A gŵyr rud rac ruthur agheu.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis i ottew.
 Gŵyr ny gyllynt rac ofyn gŵaeŵ :
 Ac yuet gŵin o wydyr gloew.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis i vygedorth.
 A gŵyr yn gode amhorth :
 A goruot gŵedy gorborth.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis gymynat :
 Porthit gnif bob kyminat.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis drablud.



Oedgli dywal galanas :
 Gŵaŵn weithret gŵr kyt bydŵn gŵaa.

Maenwynn medyr di yngall :
 Anghen kyssucil ar wall :
 Keissyet uaelgŵn uaer arall.

Vyndewis y gyfran ae gaeu
 Arnaŵ : ym llym megys draen :
 Nyt ouer gnif ym hogi maen.

Anrec rym gallat o dyfryn :
 Mewyrnyaŵn ygkud yghelŵrn :
 Haearn llym laes o dŵrn.

Boet bendigeit yr aghysbell
 Wrach : a dywaŵt o drŵs y chell :
 Maenwynn nac adaŵ dy gyllell.

XIV.

Col. 1042.

PANET anet gereint oed agoret
 Pyrth nef rodei grist a archet :
 Pryt mirein pridein ogonet.
 Molet paŵb y rud ereint.
 Arglŵyd molaf inneu ereint.

Rac gereint glyn dihat.
 Gŵeleis y veirch kymrud o gat :
 A gŵedy gaŵr garŵ bŵyllat.

Rac gereint gelyn kythrud.
 Gŵeleis y veirch dan gymryd
 A gŵedy gaŵr garŵ achlud.

A gŷyr rud rac ruthur gereint.

Yn llongborth gŷeleis .i. waetfren.

Ac eloraŷr rac arueu :

A gŷyr rud rac ruthur agheu.

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 ro redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn hyd :
 Ruthur godoith ar diffeith vynyd.

Oed ro redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn odeŵ :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron gleŵ.

Oed ro redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn wehin :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron gŵynn.

Oed ro redeint dan uordwyt.
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn wenith :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron brith.

Oed ro redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn adas :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron glas.

Oed ro redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint garhiryon graŵn uoloch :
 Rudyon ruthur cryron coch.

Oed ro redeint dan uordwyt

Gereint garhiryon graŋn eu bŷt :
Rudyon ruthur eryron llŷt.

Oed re redeint dan nordwyt
Gereint garhiryon graŋn uagu :
Rudyon ruthur eryron du.

Oed re redeint dan nordwyt
Gereint garhiryon graŋn anchwant :
Blafŷ blaou euraŋn yn aryant.

XV.

(61. 1042.

KATWALLAŋN kynnoedyuot.
Ae goruc un digenot.
Podeir prifgat ar doc
Am brifdoc brydein.
A thrugain kyuaruot.

LLUEST gatwallaŋn ar geint.
Lloegyŷ ardes arnes etuoint :
Llaŷ dillŋng ellŋng oed vreint.

Lluest gatwallaŋn ar ydon.
Auar anwar yŷ alou ;
Lloŷ lluyddafŷ ar sacsson.

Lluest gatwallaŋn glotryd.
Yggŷarthaf digoll uynyd :
Seith mis a seith gat beunydyd.

Lluest gatwallaŋn ar hafron.
Ae or tu draŷ y dygen.
Abreioit yn lloegi meigon.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar wy.
 Maranned wedy morlŷy :
 A diliuat kat kylchŷy.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar ffynnaŷn
 Uetwyr. rac milwyr magei daŷn :
 Dangossei gynon yno haern daŷn.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar daŷ.
 Ys lluosawc y gŷclaf.
 Kywrennin vreise naŷ.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar dawy.
 Lleidyat aŷlaf yn aŷlŷy :
 Clotryd keissydyd keŷtŷy.

Lluest gatwallaŷn tra chaor.
 Kacu bydin a chanuwr taer :
 Kan kat a thorri can kaer.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar gowyn.
 Llaŷ lludelic ar awyn :
 Gŷyr lloegyŷ lluosawc eu kŷyn.

Lluest gatwallaŷn heno :
 Trathir yn tymyr pennvro.
 Am naŷd uaŷr anhaŷd yŷfo.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar deiui.
 Kymysgoi wact a heli :
 Angerd gŷyned gŷy ny gei.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar dufyrd auon.
 Gŷnaeth eryron yn llaŷn.
 Gŷedy trin dyuineu daŷn.

Lluest gatwallaŷn vym braŷt,
Yggŷerthouin bro dunaf :
Y uar annwar yn flossaf.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar nonin.
Lleŷ lluoŷaŷo y werin.
Tŷrŷf maŷt traŷhas y ordin.

O gyssul estraŷn ac anghyfyŷaŷn
Ueneich dillyd dŷfyr offymaŷn :
Tra trŷm dyd am gatwallaŷn.

(Iŷiagŷys coet kein dudet
Haf dybryŷŷit gŷyth ŷrth dyghet.
Kyuŷeruydoin ny am eluet.

XVI.

Col. 3044.

SERŷŷCH allann voryunyon a ŷyllŷŷch werydre
Gyndylan : Ilys bunn gŷŷern neut tande :
Gŷao ioueine a cidun brotra.

Vn preun a gŷuit
Arnaŷ arno odicino ys odit :
Ac auynno duŷ derŷŷit.

Kyndylan callon iŷen
Gneaf : awant tŷrch trŷy y benn :
Tu a rodeiŷt yr tŷrŷf trenn.

Kyndylan callon godeith
Wannwyn. o gyflŷyn angyuyeiŷh.
Yn amŷyn tren tref diŷŷoith.

Kyndylan befyr boŷt 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 kyndynnyaŷc.

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 morwyn.

Kyndylan kymbyat byt :
 Ar meithyd nabydy llyt :
 Am drebóll tóll dy ysgóyt.

Kyndylan kae di y rió.
 Yn y daó lloegyrwys hediw :
 Amgeled am vu nydió.

Kyndylan kae di y nean.
 Yn y daó lloegyrwys dróy dren :
 Ny elwir coet o vu prenn.

Gan vygcallon .i. mor dra.
 Kyssylltu ystyllot du :
 Géyngnaót kyndylan kyngtan canlia.

Stauell gyndylan ys tywyll
 Heno heb dan heb wely :
 Wylaf wera. tawaf wedy.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb dan heb gannwyll :
 Namyn duó pty am dyry ptyll.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb dan heb oleuat :
 Elit aundaó am danat.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Y nenn. gbedy gben gyweithyd :
 Gúae ny wna da ae dyuyd.

Stauell gyndylan neut athwyd
 Heb weid. mae yn bod dy ysgóyt :
 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 angŵau
 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 drugaŵc duŵ pawnaf.

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Y nenn gŵedy dyua o loegyrwys :
 Kyndylan ac eluan powys.

Stauell kyndylan ystywyll
 Heno o blant kyndrwyn :
 Kynon a gŷiaón a gŷyn.

Stauell kyndylan am erwau.
 Pob awr gŷedy maŷr ymgynyrdan :
 A weleis ar dy benntan.

Eryr eli ban y lef.
 Llewasei gŷyr llynn :
 Creu callon kyndylan wynn.

Eryr eli gorelwi
 Heno y gŷaet gŷyr gwynn novi :
 Ef y goet trŷm hoet ymi.

Eryr eli a glywaf
 Heno creulyt yŷ nys beidyaf :
 Ef y goet tŷrŷm hoet arnaf.

Eryr eli gorthryniel.
 Heno diffrynt meissir mygedaŷo
 Dir brochuael hir rygodel.

Eryr eli echheidŷ myr.
 Ny throid pyscaŷt yn ebyr.
 Gelŷit gŷelit owaet gwyr.

Eryr eli gorymda
 Coet kynore kinyaŷa :
 Ae llaŷch llŷydit y draba.

Eryr penngŷern penngarn
 Llŷyt aruchel y atleis.
 Eidic amgic.

Eryr penngŵern penngarn
 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.

Eglŷsseu bassa y orffowys
 Heno. y diwed yngynnŷya.
 Cle dyr kat callon argoetwys.

Eglŷsseu bassa ynt ſſaeth
 Heno. vyntauaŵt ao gŵnaeth :
 Kud ynt ŷy rwy vy hiracth.

Eglŷssau bassa ynt yng
 Heno. y etiued kyndrŷyn :
 Tir mablan kyndylan wynn.

Eglŷssau bassa ynt tirion
 Heno. y gŵnaeth eu meillyon :
 Kud ynt ŷy. rŷy vyngcallon.

Eglŷssau bassa collasant
 Eua breint. gŵedy y diua o loegyrrwys :
 Kyndylan ac eluan powya.

Eglŷysseu bassa ynt diua
 Heno. y chetwyr ny phara :
 Gŷyr awyr ami yma.

Eglŷysseu bassa ynt baroar
 Heno. a minneu ŷyf dyar :
 Rud ynt ŷy rŷy vyggalar.

Y dref wenn ymbron y coet.
 Ys cf yŷ y hefras eiryoet :
 Ar wyneb y gŷellt y gŷaet.

Y dref wenn yu yt hymyr
 Y hefra. y glas vyuyr :
 Y gwaot a dan draot y gŷyr.

Y dref wenn ya y dyssrynt
 Llawen y bydoir. ŷrth gyuanrud.
 Kat : ygŷerin neurderynt.

Y dref wenn rŷng trenn athrodwyd.
 Oed gnodach ygŷyt.
 Toun : yu dyuot o gat no gyt yoh y echwyd.

Y dref wenn rŷng trenn athraual.
 Oed gnodach y gauet : ar
 Wynob gŷellt noo erodie brynar.

Gŷynn y byt freuer mor yŷ diheint.
 Heno gŷody colli kouncint :
 O auŷaŷt vyntauaŷt yt leŷeint.

Gwynn y byt freuer mor yŷ gŷann
 Heno. gŷody aghou eluan :
 Ac oryr kyndrŷyn kyndylan.

Nyt anghou freuer. am do
Heno am damorth brodyrde.
Duhunaf wylaf uore.

Nyt anghou ffreuer am gŵna heint
O dechreu nos hyt dewoint :
Duhunaf wylaf bylgoint.

Nyt anghou ffreuer antromyn
Heno. am gŵna grydyeu melyn :
A chochou dagreu dros erchŵyn.

Nyt anghou ffreuer acniwaf
Heno. namyu myhun : ny wanglaf.
Vymbrolyr am tymyr agŵynaf.

Ffreuer wenn brolyr athuacth.
Ny hannocdynt orliffaeth.
Wyr ny uegynt vygylyacth.

Ffreuer wenn brolyr athuu.
Pann glywynt gyŵrenin llu :
Ny echyuydei ffyd ganthu.

Mi affreuer a meillan.
Kyt yt uo cat ympob man.
Nyn taŵr ny ladaŵr an ram.

Y mynyd kyt at uo vch.
Nyt eidigafaf ydŵyn vymbuch :
Ys ygaŵn gan rei vy ruch.

Ambauol ar suerŵy.
Yda atren yny trydonŵy :
Ac yd a atŵrch ym marchnŵy.



Rym goruo yn uodw ued bryun.

Kynn ba vygkylchet
Croen neu gauyr gulet.
Kolyngar y llillen :
Rymgoruo y uodó ued trenn.

Góody vymbrodyr o dynyr hafren.
Y am dýlan dýryó :
Géao vi duó vy mot yn vyé.

Góody moirch hywel a chochwed
Dillat. a plúóar melyn :
Mein nygoos nymoos du dedyn.

Gwarthoc odcirnyaón ny buant
Gordounin. a cherd nob nyt aethan
Ym buó. gorwynnyonn géyr o uchu

Gwarthoc odcirnyaón ny buant
Gerdunin. a chant nob ny cherdynt
Ym byé goróvnyon gér

Hedió : bydei bann y dysgyr
Hi gyna diua y gŷyr.

Tywarchen creal ar erdywal
Wyr. o etined moryal :
A gŷedy rys macrysinal.

Heled hŷyedic ym gelwir.
O duó padió yth rodir :
Meirch vym bro ac eu tir.

Heled hŷyedic am kyueirch.
O duó padió yth rodir gurumseirch.
Kyndylan ae bedwar degmeirch.

Neur sylleis elygon ar dirion
Dir. o orsed orwynnyon :
Hir hŷyl heul hŷy vygheuyon.

Neur llysseis o dinllo
Ureoun ffreuer werydre.
Hiraeth amdamorth vrodyrle.

Marchaó o gaer a danaó.
Nyt oed hŷyr a gŷynnyon :
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 ragai. vy anuawt ae goruo :
Ny obrynynt ffaó yr ffua.

Tencu awel tew lletkynt
Pereid y rycheu. ny phara
Ae goreu : ar auu nat ydynt.

As clywo a duó a dyn.
As clywo y ieusino a hyn :
Meuyl barueu madeu hedyn.

Ym byó ehedyn ehedyei.
Dillat yn aros gúaed bei :
Ar glas verou naf nóyfei.

Ryuedaf dincleir nadió
Yn ol kilyd keluyd clyó :
Yggúall túrch torri cneu knyó.

Ny óy ae nyól ae móc
Ae ketwyr yn kyuamóc :
Y gúeirgláó aer yasyd dróc.

Atwen dy ystle o gat :
Gnaŵt man ar gran kyniuiat.

Kymŵed ognaf llaf hacl :
Mab kyndylan 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 kyndylan
A phyrydyaf y onnen.
Ny chaffeŵi ffranc tranc oe benn.

Amser y bum bras vŵyt.
Nydyrchafŵn vy mordŵyt :
Yr gŵr a gŵyneŵi claf gornŵyt.

Brodyr ambŵyat inneu :
Nyscŵyneŵi gleuyt cornnŵydeu :
Vn eluan kyndylan deu.

Ny mat wisc briger. nyw dirper
O ŵr yn diruaŵr gywryssed :
Nyt oed leuaŵr vymbroder.

Onyt rac agheu ac aeleu
Maŵr. a gloes glas uereu :
Ny bydaf leuaŵr inneu.

Maes maodyn neuſ cud reſ.
O diua da y odoſ :
Ar ued eirined eiry tew.

Tom elwithan neuſ gólych glaſ.
Maes maodyn y danaſ :
Dylvei gynon y góynaſ.

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 nývant :
Ny wyr tren perchen kugant.

Pedwar pón terwyn o adwyn.
Vrodyr am buant o gyndrýn :
Nyt oes y drenn berchen mýn.

Gosgo yghot adot arnat.
Nyt cyt bylgeint gyuot :
Neum gúant ysgŕ o gŕr dy got.

Gosgo di yghot a thech.
Nyt cyt ymadraſd dibech :
Nyt gúſ clein yth grein y grech.

XVII.

- Col. 1049. **G**OGY gogyfercheia. gogyfarchaf gogyfuerchyd ;
Vrien reget dywallouyet y leſenyd.
Eur ac aryant mor eudiuant eudihenyd.
Kyn noc y daſ rŕng y dŕylaſ y gŕesgeryd.

. Jcuaf awnaeth coll ac alaeth am veirch peunyð.
 Kencu y braót : kynnindaeraót. ny bugeluyð.
 Vrieu awnaeth. dialynaeth. y gewilyð.
 Kynin vynu. kyuarchwelu eudihonyð.
 Deutu acruen. dissbys dilen ; dydaót luyð.
 Seleu delyit. emynnyessit. or a dybyð.
 Dybi y uacth. aryð aeth. occu herwyð.
 . Cochliót lafneu. tróy ualeh eiryu. am sstróyth eu góyð.
 Wy kynnhalyant. lle pedwar cant. y pedwar góyð.
 Dófyð diyunas. bendigóyð claf clas. oc eu herwyð.
 Yr ac kasso kynuinaót vo. yn dragywyð.
 Dydaót collet. or ymdirýet. yr ardolyð.
 Allaót heb uaót. allauyn ar gnaót. athlaót luyð.
 Oes ucibioncin. nyt ymgyghein ymmerweryð.
 . Nyt ymganret. nyt ymdiret neb oc gilyð.
 Dreic o wyned. disswys dired dirion dreuyð.
 Lloegyrywys yð aa. lletaót yna. y hatchetlyð.
 Torrit meinweith. yn anoleith or gyfhergyr.
 Móy a gollir. noc a geffir. o wyndodyð.
 O gyt gyghor. kyfróng escor. mor a mynyð.
 Kyuyt ogud. góy auyð bud. ywyndodyð.
 . Gorffit brythyon yn atporion ar antyron gyóthyð.
 Ef alaót byt. ny byd kerlglyt. ny byd keluyð.
 Alaf gar maer. arthaót uyd chwacr. órth y gilyð.
 Llad a bodi. o eleri. hyt chóiluynyð.
 Vn goruudiaót. antrugaraót. ef a oruyð.
 Bychan y lu. yn ymchwelu. or mercherdyð.
 Arth or deheu. kyuyt ynteu dychyueruyð.
 Lloegyrywys lledi. af riuedi. o bowyssyð.
 Góoith cors uochno. o diangho. bydaót detwyð.
 Deudeng wraged. ac nyt ryued. am vn góy vyd.
 Oes ieuengtít aghyfyrdelit. y uacth dybyð.
 Beró ymdifant. barnaót or cant. nys rywelyð
 Vryen o reget. hael ef yssyð ac auyð.

Ac a vu yr adaf
 Lletaf y glod balch ygkynted
 Or tri theyrn ar deo or goglod
 A ōnn ou henŷ. anairin gŷaŷtryd aŷauyd.
 Minneu dalyessin o iaŷn llyn gairionnyd.
 Ny dalywyf yn hon.
 Ym dygyn aghen.
 O ny molŷyf i vryen. Amen.

XVIII

Col. 1050.

MAL rot yn troi tramhŷeilysu
 Trallaŷt meth tra chymoll trotheu.
 Traŷs arovyn droic mynnŷyn mynneu ;
 Triu engyrth am byrth am borthnaeu.
 A gŷonŷyn rieu gan rieu.
 Gnaŷt glutuan freinc douan diuien.
 Ac am gŷyn rieuin ryualeu
 A vyd ; a diŷŷeith eluyd heb a elwydeu.
 Ac allwod ruŷain gan rŷyuou.
 Ac allmyn heb allel kyrcheu.
 A gŷynvyt gŷyndyt yn gŷan yr deheu.
 A gŷander ŷeis oe inŷeileu.
 A llŷgyr meith am gyfreithou.
 A llŷecyr yn brydyon brat y rieu.

XIX.

Col. 1060.

MOCIDAŴ byt yngryt yngredyf carant.
 MochdaŴ mynych dorr or tórneimant.
 MochdaŴ ríng sacsson russyant
 Ymdrychu. a dibarch gladu aguassant.
 MochdaŴ gŵyr manaŴ yr mŷnnu molyant.
 Ar gogleđ dyhed diheu y gŵnant.
 Mochuyd ym prydein pryder achwant.
 Ac am deutu lloegyr llafar yt gŵnant.
 Am lithraŴ mab henri anryuedant.
 Meint uyd ygŵascar yr ysgrydyant.
 Ysgcin dros uroed rif toruocđ taruant.
 Tŵrŵf am y teruyn traha ny barchant.
 Ami disgoganaf esgut lefant.
 Gŵirion ual geuaŴc a gymynant.
 Maŵr trachwres llynghes lloegyr a gyrchant.
 Lluocđ affletneis treis ageissant.
 Am gyhoed tyr oed taer ystyngant.
 Y tyreu kadarn yn wann y gŵnant.
 Am dal tyrua y tórneimant.
 Am gynghaŴs undyd rif myrd a syrthyant.
 Am voroed kyhoed y kymynant.
 O honaŴ disgoganaf na hilia plant.
 Ac nyt mi ac kel nys treulant.
 Oesuot adyuyd douyd ac diuant
 Brythyon ae treula penna vydant.
 Brithuyt a dybyđ o dicter karant.
 A seif byd lawen pan ygŵelant.
 Dygogan tyfyrŵ erymes tra bythaŴt.

XX.

Col. 1061.

LLYNGHES von dirion dircidi
 Llesteir creu trost rŵyneu trosti.

Llanó mō ani gonóy amgyui.
 Llithraŷt góyr eryr eryri.
 Dywres aniser teskynn towi.
 Di ryuic kymry nac kanimōri.
 Dreic darogan uab henri.
 Blóydyn y eruyn kynn torvi.
 Bleid kedyrn kadarn y westi.
 Góesti byt koul ennyt keli.
 Góastat gólat góledic normandi.
 Góst prydein pryder oo eni.
 Gvaatatuot ual rot yntroi.
 Penn beird pob eluyd oth hen o vyunon.
 Mi ath ogyuarchaf ar aróydon.
 Py vynyeh gymhóyly vabon.
 Mabon karelic y gyweithyaa.
 Goruchel awen ar weilgi laa.
 Mabon oed brythyon pandelon yó hurdaa.
 Ao owein auyd ryd róyf teyrnaa.
 Góu coch ygcochwed gorawen góyned.
 Góroid hyn lil meruyn nur teyrned.
 Carannaŷc uabon ymbroun góaret.
 Kyuarwyd yó duŷ ymdamunot.
 Allmyn argythwyn gochwed dyghet.
 Breoled dachwed gyrded gerthet.
 Rygas pob rywir bydaŷt dir dyuot.
 Góyr merweryd am dreuyd yn ymdrauot.
 Rudyon galaned lain dyhed heided a diheu eubot.
 Pob kof pob kyfnot pob góu pob goruot.
 Crist amrodes ymlles ym llóyr wybot.
 Lloegyrrwys anghymmóys yn aghyminot.
 Llefferthin werin aindrin drauot.

XXI.

Col. 1061. **C**RIST iessullwyr uedu lleuuer
 Cristaŷn iaŷn gogaŷn gan ucher.
 Crist keli yr peri prudder
 Vy mardaŷt tracthaŷt tracthatter.
 Vy meirdyon bru senhyon synhyer.
 Vy marteir eurgadeir catwer.
 Vygkerdeu uch llyfreu lloer.
 Llŷrŷ ganon o gano y pader.
 Oret yduŷ odun uy omnied.
 Cret oc blas nyth gyffro masswed.
 Cret ydiodof duŷ gŷener.
 Ae gyuot y oruot ar niuer.
 O gytuon teyrnon tŷrŷf glywher.
 O gytuot rin animot rosser.
 Sacsson dyvryssyon kynngŷander.
 Ardaloed llu kyhoed kŷyner.
 Didefuyd maclenyd malucher.
 Digyfreith heb gyfreith heb gaer.
 Am uael dir y clywir hir aer.
 Am lann gŷyrann ovŷy ruduer
 Am buellt teruyn tŷrŷf ucher.
 Taryf ar uaryf o uarwaŷl lyfyrder.
 Am aber kammarch y kyfuarcher.
 Llyw llewenyd y niuer
 Yna yt vyd prydyd heb pryder.
 O brydyat gobennyat gloeŷ der.
 O prifeith penyt weith pader.
 O bris parch pan yth gyuarcher.
 Orchŷch y douyd o dyuynder.
 Ardunyant llŷydyant uch lleuuer.
 Dur ar loegyr 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 seis oedreis dros eluyd.
 Aŵn aber kammarch amharch.
 Marchdŵrŵf gaŵr llafnaŵr alluyd
 Allunman aelaŵ heb gelwyd.
 Alleith dreis dragon y gilyd.
 Lloegyrwys ar gŵynuan gŵann byd.
 Gŵyr yggryt cŵynyt emennyd.
 Gŵr ar loegyr a lŵgyr ygrouyd.
 Adaŵ y lywyaŵ y luyd.
 Hŵnn abeir dechreu dech vyd.
 Ynhir am y tir y deruyd.
 Gŵaŵr pounes aŵfonyd.
 Kyuogyat kymynyat am uedyd.
 Byt dydŵraŵt adro daŵn ywaŵtryd.
 Y weithret yt glywet lot eluyd.
 Y gyrrif adyrrif ny deruyd.
 Y radeu drŵy dedueu aderllyd.
 Darllydon karŵn kaer loriyd.
 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.
 Toruoed llu kyhoed kŵyn oi yssi.
 Ar ellŵng redet rodyeu henri
 Angklaer. henn * kaer kynarch 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 mcirch 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*

GLASSAŴN argoedyd kedymdeith.
 Gloessedic cŵyndic amchweith.
 Gloesson cur kefyon kyfarweith.
 Kywerlyn hoedyl dyn adiffeith.
 Kedyrn loegyr yn llygru kyfreith.
 Kyfrychŵn gŵelŵn eu goleith.
 Duundeb saesson ysseŵ nossweith.
 Di boned arwled eu medweith.
 Aruolloyein heb getwein gytweith.
 A dorrirnŵrth derwyn dyleith.
 Barŵneit byrr hoyd enkyweith.
 A llyw pa dyr gŵyned gŵannareith.
 Adraŵd lludet kaŵd kanhymdeith.
 Edrych awelych wael anreith.
 Amgyuyrdan kyflauan eilweith.
 Dywygir or mynnir milreith.
 Bratdyhed o gonimed gobeith.
 Dydŵyn dyn att duŵ yn vnweith.
 Goludant lluoed llaŵn ymdeith.
 Gŵrd haŵlŵr yn holi affeith.

* These words are indistinct.

Gŵr alas olosteir dichweith.
 Gŵryon gŵir diloir dyloith.
 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. 1063.

MOR yŵ gvael gŵalet.
 Kynnŵryf kynniret.
 Bratheu a brythuet.
 Brithwyr ar gerdet.
 Ac ordaŵt galet.
 Ar arldŵy dynghet.
 Ac yr duŵ dywet.
 Y dywan gollet.
 Mab uy mat anet.
 Mabineid dynghet.
 Anghenaŵd agcret.
 Anghenŵri gywet.
 Lloegrwys as 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.

Gŵaranrŷy reget.
 Rann gan ogonet.
 Gogonet an rann
 Am rodes rŷyfuan.
 Am bu bard datcann.
 At gogleu gamlan.
 Atwelir griduan.
 Ac amvŷyn kŷynuan.
 A chynhen druan.
 A chynnyd maban.
 Katwer yn vychan.
 Kadoed awelan.
 Kynnyd kadarnvan.
 Cur llaur lluman.
 Llumangoch gŷnn vot.
 Lleith eu oruot.
 Arwyd eu dyuot.
 Acrwyr eryrot.
 Aweryr eu clot.
 Eu cled cleu mgot.
 Ragof rinwedeu.
 Rann gan gynn anghou.
 Dyd gŷcinyd gŷaet creu.
 Dyd keryd kaereu.
 Ef a daŷ ual diheu.
 Aches lyghesseu.
 Ar treth na threthou.
 Ny lluyd na sŷydeu.
 Gŷann diblan dadleu.
 Gan rŷfan rŷyfueu.
 Yeir bit greireu.
 O von hyt vynneu.
 Oret y duŷ buŷ budyeu.
 Am byd ryd radeu.

Col. 1054.

PRIF gyuarch goluyd pan ryleat.
 Pŷy kynt ac tywyll ac golcuat.
 Neu adaf pan bu pa dyd. y croat.
 Neu y dan tytwet. py yr y scilyat.
 A uo lleion nys myn pŷyllat.
 • Est qui peccator am niuereit.
 Collant gŷlat neŷŷy plŷyf offeireireit.
 Boreu eb ni del.
 Or ganont teir pel.
 Eingyl gallwydel.
 Gŷnaont eu ryuel.
 Pan daŷ nos adyd.
 Pan uyd llŷyd cryr.
 Pannyŷ tyuyll noa.
 Pan yŷ gŷyrd llinos
 Mor. pan dyuerŷyd
 Cŷd anys gŷclyd.
 Yssit teir ffynnaŷn.
 Y mynyd fyawn.
 Yssit gaer garthaŷn.
 A dan donn cigraŷn.

Pŷy tewet y lleun.
 Pŷy llet y geneu.
 Pŷy meint onnoinheu.
 Neu ulaen gŷyd ffaliŷm.
 Py estŷng mor grŷm.
 Neu pet anat uon.
 Yssyd yn cubon.
 Neu leu a gŷydyon.
 A unant geluydyon.
 Neu awdant lyfyryon.
 Pan wnaut
 Pan daŷ nos a liant.
 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 ain gŷmyd.
 Am geissant deu geluyd.
 Am kaer kerindan kerindyd.
 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.

Itao lliclut lewon.

Marini brython.

Rydaroganon.

A medi leon.

Am hafron anon.

Lladyr fladyr kenn amasogy.

Ffis amala. ffur. ffr. sel.

Dyruedi trinet tramood.

Creaogyd yr orohai.

Huai gentil dichmai

Gospell. codigni

Cota goagord mur

Cornu ameni dur.

Neu bum gan wyr kaluydon.

Gan uathheu gan gouannon.

Gan cunyd gan elestron.

Ry ganhymdeith achwyason.

Blgydyn ygkaer gofannon.

Wyf hen wyf newyd gyf gŵion.

Gyf llgyr. Gyf synnogyr keinyon.

Di goui dyhen vrython.

Ggydyl kyl diacrogyon.

Adeuhont vŷch medlestri.
 A ganhont gam uardoni.
 A geissent gyfuarŷs nys deubi.
 Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 Agŷedy hynny dygovi.
 Brithuyt a byt dyuysgi.
 Nac eruyd dy hedŷch nyth vi.
 Reen nef rymaŷyr dywedi.
 Rac y gresrym gŷares dy uoli.
 Ri Rex gle amgogyuarch yn geluyd.
 A ueleisty dŷs fortis.
 Darogan dŷfyn dŷi.
 Budyant uffern
 Illic nemo in por progenia.
 Ef dillynghwys y tŷryf
 Dŷs uirtutum.
 Kacthmaŷt kynnhullŷys estis isto est
 A chynn buasswn a sunsci.
 Arnaf bŷyf derwin y duŷ diheu.
 A chynn mynuŷyf deruyn creu.
 A chynn del ewynriŷ ar vyinggenou.
 A chynn vyingkyualle ar llatheu preu.
 Poet ymhencit yda kyfedeu.
 Abreid om dyweic llythyr llyfreu.
 Kystud dygyn gŷedy gŷely aghen.
 Ar saŷl a gicleu vy mardlyfreu.
 Ry bryn hŷynt wlat nef adef goreu.

XXIV.

GOSYNDREITH LLEFOET WYNEB CLAŷR. Yŷ HYN.

1055.

SOLUT byt eyt dydaŷ.
 Ket ymgemmycker o honaw
 Dychystud aghen dychyfyŷaŷ.

Dybyd hinon gŵedy glaŵ.
 Ny naŵt kyhaſal kyvaeth laŵ.
 A gleŵ chwerit creu oa dinaŵ. |
 Pob llyſſŵr llemittyor arnaŵ.
 Pob ffer dyatter heibyaŵ.
 Dychymmyd dedwyd ao anaŵ.
 Rihyd ao ef duŵ dywallaŵ.

Golut byt eyt dyda.
 Digaŵn dovyd darpara.
 Hydyr gwaed gŵanec ūrth vro.
 Pan elwir chwelit acda.
 Dioryuic dyn ny wola.
 Ny didaŵr ny daŵr cŵt vo.
 Ny wneyd gwir ny ein ymro.
 Ny chenir mwyott ar ſſa.
 Bit vloid boidyat a dwyll.
 Chwannaŵo vyd llen llwydaŵo llaŵdino.

Golut byt eyt dybyd.
 Atwaod chwant atuant riyd.
 Dychynneit ieuſine dychynnyd.
 Nyt echwenit clot kelwyd.
 Nyt vn aruaeth kaeth a ryd.
 Ys gŵac vro ny bo crovyd.
 Atuant a daŵ ny wnehyd.
 Llŵyt ac annwyt ny gymyd.
 Ny obŵyll o daŵ diffyd.
 Ny elwir yngywreint ny gynuyd.
 Keinyathŵn gofrynŵn greuyd.
 Hyt pan ynbo gan griat greannyd.

Anghyfaelyŵr anghyfyrdalit.
 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 gynnvidyd gywrenhin.
 Bit lesc eidyl bit varŵ crin.
 Kerennyd fall gall gynnin.
 Gan rewyd ny phell vydrin.
 Dychyffre gwaeŵ 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.
 Gro. gŵst eidyl moch detwyn
 Rŵyfant maon medlyn.
 A ordyvyn paŵb oe deruyn.

Trenght torrit pob denght.
 Ry brynó nef nyt ef synn
 Mor wyt gywrenhin gyrbóyll
 O nebaút, gúisgaút coet kein gowyll.
 Nyt eglur edrych yn tywyll.
 Rac annwyt ny weryt kannwyll.
 Nyt edwyd. ný diuo póyll
 Kerennyd a dovýd ny dóyll

Ný dyuo póyll prif egóa.
 A gynneu edyn ny wna.
 Oer gaeafraút tlaút morua.
 Góell rihyd no ryssedha.
 Rac dróe ny díe atneir.
 Llawer maóreir a vethla.
 Keudaút kyt worymdaa.
 O ovrys nywys kúta
 Arythal y drindaút traha.
 Maór duó moróyt wrda.

Redeint gorwyd rwyd pob traeth
 Kynnic mynaóc marchogaeth
 Nyt neb aued oe aruaeth
 Nyt ef enir paób yn doeth.
 Nyt ehovyn bryt yn llong dreith.
 Ny thangnef gýnnaón a godeith.
 Bit vyó gúr heb dryc wryaeth.
 Mynaóc kerd ketwyf eillyaeth.
 Ny byd hyvysgúr neb noeth.
 Nyt oes reith nat vo pennaeth.
 Breyenhin beidyaút anreith
 Dywal dir vyd y oleith.
 Ny naút eing llyfyrdar rac lleith.
 Enghit gleó oe gyfarweith.

Medŷ mutdrut pob anghyfeith.
 Dinas a diffyd diffeith.
 Firyaul a garaŷr haŷdweith.
 Ef molir paŷb ŷrth y weith.
 Ny char dovyd diobeith.
 Goren kyflwyt yn gyweith.

Gwaeannŷyn goaŷlŷm tir.
 Ot ynt tonnaŷr gaŷr ennwir.
 Diwestyl alaf dirmygir.
 Gwall arny mynych welir.
 Aravo diffyd divennwir.
 Y draa kyfa rann rybucher.
 Bit wastat gwrcic ny crchia.
 Mevyl ys gnaŷt o weddaŷt hir.
 Ny rydecho rydygir.
 O hir dinaŷ dychwynir.
 Auo marŷ ny moch welir.
 Avo da gan duŷ ys dir.
 Avo gleŷ 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 Amadae, 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 1637, 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—

“*expliquant quattuor Evangelia
a Juvenco 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 “*Niguorcosam*,” 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 quievit;*”

* I am indebted to Mr. Bradshaw for much of this information.

Rao flichit lewon.

Marini brython.

Rydaroganon.

A medi heon.

Am hafren auon.

Lladyr ffadyr kenn amassgy.

Ffis amala. ffur. ffir. sel.

Dyruedi trinet tramood.

Creabdyr orohai.

Huai gentil dichmai

Gospell. codigni

Cota gosgord mur

Cornu ameni dur.

Neu bum gan wyr keluydon.

Gan uathhou gan gouannon.

Gan eunyd gan clostron.

Ry ganhymdeith achwysson.

Blwydyn ygkaor gofannon.

Wyf hen wyf newyd gyf gŵion.

Gyf llŵyr. Gyf synŵyr keinyon.

11 Dy goui dyhen vrython.

Gŵydyl kvl diacrozvon.

Adeuhont vŷch medlestri.
 A ganhont gam uardoni.
 A geissent gyfuarŷs nys deubi.
 Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 Agŷedy hynny dygovi.
 Brithuyt a byt dyuysgi.
 Nac eruyt dy hedŷch nyth vi.
 Reen nef rymaŷyr dywedi.
 Rac y gresrym gŷares dy uoli.
 Ri Rex gle amgogyuarch yn geluyd.
 A ueleisty dŷs fortis.
 Darogan dŷfyn dŷi.
 Budyant uffern
 Hic nemo in por progenia.
 Ef dillynghwys y tŷryf
 Dŷs uirtutum.
 Kacthuaŷt kynnhullŷys estis isto est
 A chynn buasswn a sunsci.
 Arnaf bŷyf derwin y duŷ diheu.
 A chynn mynnŷyf deruyt creu.
 A chynn del cwynriŷ ar vyinggenou.
 A chynn vyingkyualle ar llatheu preu.
 Poet ymhencit yda kyfedeu.
 Abreid om dywecit llythyr llyfreu.
 Kystud dygyn gŷedy gŷely aghou.
 Ar saŷl a gigneu vy mardlyfreu.
 Ry bryn hŷynt wlat nef adef goreu.

XXIV.

GOSYNDREITH LLEFOET WYNEB CLAŷR. Yŷ HYN.

xl. 1055.

SOLUT byt eyt dydaŷ.
 Ket ymgemmycker o honaw
 Dychystud aghen dychyfyŷaŷ.

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 abed Llanfeithin gwr doeth a dygedig oedd efe a mawr ei dduwioldeb. Efe a ddaufones chwech o wyr doethion ei gor i ddodi addysc 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 form.† 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 *ga*, 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. *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 *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 *Dou*. 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 Britannica 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 byf heb wy bod beith
wethyn er kym ein 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 llyfr du o Gaervyrdden." There is now no trace of this copy. There is a complete and accurate copy in the Hengwrt 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 Hengwrt collection prior to the year 1658, as it appears in the catalogue of the MS. books of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, made by Mr. William Maurice in that year. It was examined by Edward Lhuyd, when he was allowed a hurried inspection of the Hengwrt 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 Madauc, son of Maredut, 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 Myrdin, 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 pennac'h e Normandi
Ar puned yn myned droe for hell
I orcegyn Iwerldon."

"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 *Hoiianau* 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 *Hoiianau* 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 *Hoiianau* 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, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 22d.

Is there anything, then, to show by whom the *Hoiansau* 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 march du dy capan	Black thy horse, black thy cope,*
Da dy pen du duhanan	Black thy head, black thou thyself:
Ia du ae ti yscolan.	Yes, black art thou, Yscolan.
Mi iscolan yscolheic	I am Yscolan the scholar.
Yscawin y puill iscodic.	Fickle his Scottish knowledge.
Gwas ny baut agant guledic.	Alas! that there was not to me what the
	Gwledig had [of a school,†
Oloedi echnia allat buch iscol.	For burning a church and killing the king

* Copes is usually translated “cap,” but this is a modern use of the word. At that time I believe it represented the Latin *cappe*, 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

Allyvis roſ y votl.	And causing a book to be drowned.
Vy penhhl. ystrum kynhl.	My penance, very heavy it is to me,
Creadlir y creadurev. perthidev	Creator of creatures, greatest of
Muyhaw. kyraw de imi vygev.	Supporters. Forgive me my falsehood.
Ath vradasta. am tuyllas ynnev.	He that betrayed thee, deceived me also.
Blaytia llauſ im rydoded.	A full year I was placed
Ym. bangor ar paul cored.	At Bangor, on the pole of a weir.
Edrich de poen imy gan mor pyned.	Consider thou my sufferings from sea-worms.
Bei yacuypun arvn.	If I knew what I do know,
Mor amluc gunt. y vlsen brio guit fallum [ann.]	How clearly the wind blows on the sprig 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, Kentigarn, 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 "yabryd" (spirit), "yacol," 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 yacol," I cannot conceive. *Boddi* is to "drown or be drowned." The Irish equivalent is "buit, 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 makscolane per diversos judices 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 *Ysgodic*, 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 Calyddon. 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.—'Deryo' = deryw = darvu, from daru, the same as darvu. "Deryw am dano," there is an end of him, he has perished.—(E.)

Line 4.—'Tryuruyd' 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:—

"Nens tue Manauid
Eis tull o trywruid ;"

and in the other we read of "traethov 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.—'Nevtur,' 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 *Garrith* = through form and partial form—are probably the same as the "deunr," 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 aflwydd 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 niclant
Rhyodres rychwant.
Gwond Lludd y Mawr, p. 207.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 3.—'Dinol' = Diuel, Dywal or Dywal ab Erbin.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—'Arvodderit' = Arvdorydd = Ardderyd.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 2.—'Vidan' = vyddan = vyddant, from "bod" to ba.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 1.—Eliffer = Eliver, and is probably the same as the person generally called Eliver goegorddvaedr, or large-retinued.—(E.) His

name appears in the *Gwyr y Gogledd* with the following sons: Gurgi and Peredur.—(S.)

STANZA XI.

Line 2.—Calyddon, or wood of Colyddon, seems to have been in the "Gogledd" or Scotland, and included the Ettrick Forest and Tweeddala.—(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 *Mynyrian 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.—'Moiuret' = mouedd. "Nid hoffed mouedd bra." *Myn. Arch.*—(E.)

Line 4.—'Ncur,' written also nouc, 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 *Myn. 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.—'Rcnuel' = rouuel = rheuedd. "Ni lwydd rheuedd i ddiriaid."—*Myn. Arch.* iii. p. 168.—(E.)

'Duyaid' (= 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 Llevoed 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.—'Cyriduon,' 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 Ceriduen*" or the cauldron of Ceridwen—is often used by the bards for the fountain of poetic inspiration, and in this character she seems to be mentioned in this passage. "*Gogyruen*," the word used here in the original, signifies, according to Pughe (*Welsh Dict.* s. 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, \wedge sev o gymmodoldeb y naill neur lall or tri y gwneir llythyr; sev ydynt, tair pelydren goleuni; acor rhai hyn y gwneir yr im *gogyruen* ar bymtheg, sev yr un llythyren ar bymtheg: ac o galvyddydd amgen y mae saith *gogyruen* a saith [ugain], nid amgen nag arwydd teilyng-

nod y saith gair a saith ugain yn riaint y Gymraeg, ac o benynt 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 ugain ogyruen
Ysnyd yn awon."

Book of Taliessin, p. 132.

"Nent amus yggkadeir opeir territwen
Ilandit ryd vyn tafawt yn adawt gwawt ogyruen
Gwawt ogyruen nferon rwy digonis
Arnunt a llefrith a gwllith a men."

Ibid. p. 154.

"Dan pan doeth o peir
Ogyruen awon toir."

Ibid. p. 156.

"Mor wyf gort geinrwyf hyglwyf hagen
Mor wyf hyglen uart o uolrt ogyruen
Mor wyf gwyn gy gyfrwyf nyd wyf gyfyrwen
Mor oet gyfrin syrt kyrt kyrriduen."

Cynddelu, Mys. Arch. L—(E)

Line 4.—'Awyrllau' = "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 Ogyrwen's various seeds, concurring with vocal melody, and the flowing speech in the singer's numbers."—(E.)

Line 7.—'Gathyr' is probably "goithyr" = 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*, *onaid*, and it is very probable that *oddi gerth* is nothing but a modified transposition of *oddi geithr*, just as *dierth* is constantly used in the colloquial, and often in the written language, for *dyeithr* or *dieithr*. Compare also *swyrt* for *swythr*.—(E.)

Line 8.—' *Cenid cor* ' = cenydd cor, a singer in a choir, or chorister.—(E.)

Line 9.—With "*flamde kywvire vad*" compare the following lines attributed to Taliessin :—

" Pan ddiagynwys Owain . . .
Rhag pedrydan dandde.
Rhag cadwn gyfwoyre,
Cychwedl am doddyw."

The same bard also says :—

" Aelen flam lydan,
Cyfwyrain 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 *ffraw*, 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.—' *Anhelauc* ' = "anheddawg," unpeaceful, restless, turbulent. A peaceful disposition formed no part of virtue according to the moral code of those early times.—(E.)

Line 27.—' *Vetod* ' = 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 “*renact rees*” 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 “*dae*,” 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.—Taliesin, in the poem called “*Anghar Cyviadawd*,” has a similar allusion to these “*pivots or axes*”—



“ Gogwn py pegor
Yssyd 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.)

Line 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 Archæology*; 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.—‘*Guerth*,’ 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 *tarau*, thunder. The same form is occasionally met with in other poets; as, for instance—

“ Trachywyd llechwed lluch a *tharian*
Casnodyn.”

For “*Uyrus*” we should probably read *Uyas* (= *lleas*), death. But should “*Uyrus*” (= “*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 'maillion,' 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 Archæology*, 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 Melyngar 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 Archæology* 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 *Zouss, 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 bards. See similar expressions used by Gruffydd ab yr Ynad Coch (*Myv. Arch.* i.) and Dvydd Ddn o Hiraddng.—(E.)

Line 36.—‘*Inihagol*,’ evidently a clerical or a typographical error for *Mihagol* (= 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.—' *Llawridol*' = *llawfryddod*, from *llaw* (as in *llaw-en*) and *dryd*, the mind; q. d. *llawenfryddod*.—(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 "Dyw 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 "Dyw," "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, eilwaith da volwn;
Gwiwner, ei glod a ganwn,
Arglwydd 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 "*pabwir*" (= *pabwyr*), 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 kacwr*,' Pontapollia, 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. 513. *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.—' *Gwirthwin* ' is a word not found in our dictionaries. It may be compounded of *gywrth*, 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 Olivet is probably intended, where it was once very generally supposed the last judgment would take place. See note, p. 329.—(E.)

Line 17.—' *Trolo,* ' 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" = *Rhin*, one of the names of the Diety, and, as some think, the root of the Latin *parens*.—(E.)

Line 26.—' *Valingf* ' = val Iof—that is, *Iov* or *Joh*.—(E.)

Line 1.—' *Oyllestic* ' should be *cyllestric* = *callestrig*, from *callestr*, flint, a word of rather frequent occurrence in the poets, and employed in connections not unlike the present instance:—

"Ergrynaf *kyllestric* kaen
Gan wladic 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 " *Mie Dibych,* " 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 horse.—(E.)

Line 8.—‘*Diurn*.’ The rhyme is opposed to “*diurn*” (= *divurn*) being the right reading. Perhaps *diffyn* may be the form 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-trees*.”—(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.—‘*Sirch*,’ a clerical error for *sirth* = *syrrh*, *syrrhia*, from *syrrhis*, to fall.—(E.)

Line 4.—‘*A chimreuan*’ = *cymmreuan* or *cymmrevan*, from *cym* or *cyd*, together, and *breu* or *brevu*, to low.—(E.)

Rhyd Vochwy, as well as *Dinwythwy*, *Edrywy* (or *Edryvwy*), *Maebran*, *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* = *Gaoind*, 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 â 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 *chwimbleian*, *chwibleian*, and *chwivleian*. “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 Chwiflaian 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.—' *Aranwion* ' 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 'encirchiawg' (from *arch*), the reading in the *Myv. Arch.*, and adopted by Pughe (*Dict. a. 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 *eichawg*, 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 encirchiawg" by "hyperborean men."—(E.)

Line 10.—The meaning of this line is not obvious. Mr. Stephens (*Lit. of the Kymry*, 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.—'Genen,' 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 genen 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.* "prysg;" 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 "brig" 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 turbary 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 heis*

Bath vadawl idas

Dofyn eigyawn adaa.”

Book of Taliessin, p. 152.

" Au eiryoluy Meir ar y mab knas
 Nat eluyf ya llugyf ya lloes *Idas*
 Nani gatto reen cyn deg pynnas
 An reuin Kayn can *Sathanaa*."

Meilyr.

Mr. Stephens (*Lit. of the Kymry*, p. 273) assumes, but without any probability, that Iddawo 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 carns 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 carns 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 *Hoianau*.—(E.)

STANZA XL.

Line 3.—Vortigern.—(E.)

STANZA XLI.

Line 1.—‘*Cian wails.*’ A play upon words may have been intended here in the original. “*Cian*” signifies a little dog; “*ndo*,” 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

Groidiol 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.—'Kain.' There is a river of this name in Merionethshire, which joins the Mawddach near Dolgellwy; 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 duwir dyar.' There is a place called Aber Dyar, near Llanybydder, in Caermarthenshire, where the Dyar enters the Teivi.—(E.)

Line 3.—For 'Tuvno' 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.—'Rhuwyo' signifies a ruler, chieftain, or governor; but here it may be the proper name of the son of Rhigeman.—(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 "bradwrg" which seems to be the correct reading.—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 3.—'Am maelwr' = 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 'acwy' 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.

Elath, 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 Elath Vrenin, or King Elath, 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 Sciriol 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.—(F.)

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 'dhuire y rotta arint,' 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' = cymrudd, from *cwm*, 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.—'Dymnaint' (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.—‘*Goleith*’ (= *goddaith*), 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 Hywel, the son of Goronwy 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.—*Ju = ia, yoa.* The *Agyptian* 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 "nerth" 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 cuckoo 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 nocturns, 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 "Marwysgafn 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 *däu*, just as *ü* forms the same person and tense of the obsolete *äu*; and the past, *daeth*, stands precisely in the same relation to *däu* as *aeth* does to *äu*. 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 ymdäa gwraig ei hunan."

Welsh Laws.

" Pennpingyon a ymda ar y ben yr arbet y draet."

Mabinogion, ii 201.

The word is still further compounded, as *Gworymdäa*—

" Llawer mawreir a vethla.

Kendawt cyd gworymdäa.

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 Archaeology*, 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 XL.

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 *Paugen ap Urian* (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 dreuydd*.’—“The great burner of towns” is Dr. Owen Pughe’s rendering of *Mug-mawr-Dreuydd* (“*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 Cylhollawr*, 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. n.* "Cyfarfan," as well as in his edition of *Llywarch Hen*, his reading is—

"Cyfarfan ain *cafull*,"

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.—'Fonngion' (from *fon*, a staff), persons armed with staves, or similar weapons. 'Mwg' = Mwg-Mawr-Drewydd.—(E.)

Line 2.—The poet apparently means to say that the fate of Dredwaa, who was inadvertently killed by his own birds, was not so hard as his own.—(E.)

STANZA XXXVI.

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 those five words.—(E.)

Line 21.—'Trywruid.' This place is afterwards mentioned as Traethor Trywruid, and was the scene of Arthur's battle.—(S.)

Line 42.—'Mynydd Eiddlyn,' or Edinburgh—the same as Mynydd Agned, the scene of Arthur's battle.—(S.)

Line 60.—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. "tua," 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 drusaelwyr mor a thud,
Y byd i gyd a'i gyman.

Ælia Wynne, 1702.

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 Lleonawg, 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 regio 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.)

STANSA LX.

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 *Preiddou 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 Gwyddae 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 *Seithenyn Veddo*, 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*’ = *myrde*, from *myr*, the plural of *moer*, 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.—‘*Emendicoid*’ = *ammendigaid*, *anvendigaid*—that is, non-blessed, accursed. ‘*Morvin*’ = *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.—' *Finawn Wenestir*' = 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; Mæs Gwenhidwy, Llys Neiflon, a Ffynon-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 Hesiod, *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 *mich-teth* (written *mahthein* in the *Cornish Vocabulary*, ap. Zouss, 1105), a maid or virgin, which in Irish is *moidhidean*, in Gael. *maigh-dean*, 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 (*Cumb. Quart. Mag.* ii. 17) translates it "the western wave," from a supposition, it is presumed, that it is related to "*Môr y Worydd*" (*Oceanus Virginicus*), 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 1808), to denote "*promitus maris*;" and it is evident that this comes pretty near the meaning in this poem.

"Prudd wydd ym merwerydd môr,
Y llong a gollo ei hanger."

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 verse 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. 72." *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: "11 Caniad y Gododin o waith Aneurin Wawdrydd. It 2d Caniad a elwir Gwarchan Adebou, Gwarchan Cynfelin o Gwarchan Maelderw. Hwn o law hea 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 Adebou. 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 Adebou," "Gorchan Kynvelin," and "Gorchan Maelderw." On p. 20 the names of Gwilym Tew and Rhye Nannor 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 Ithol 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 Anourin, 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 cataloguer. The appearance and binding of the MS.

so much resemble that of the "Book of Taliesin" 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 Ottadoni and the Saxons, in the sixth century, when Aneurin lived, till Edward Davis 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 Davis 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 Ottadoni 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 se croyn,"

which he thus translates, "And the head of Donald Brec, the ravens gnawed it;" and to suggest that the person here meant was Donald Brec, king of Dalriada, who was slain in 643; which leads to the necessary inference that the author who witnessed his slaughter is

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 *Precidolou 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 :—Those 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 Taliesin,
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 Dyfynwal 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 Maelderw." Consider, therefore, that the first part is the original poem of the Gododin ;" and that the second part is a later continuation, made up partly of passages from the "Gorchan Maelderw," which was attributed to Taliessin, and to which allusion seems to be made in the 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 Vrych, 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 "Cyvocu Myrddin," which seems to consist of three parts—an original poem terminating with Cadwallader, a continuation to the time of Howel Dda, and a still later interpolation of the reign of Henry II., and in which we find the same machinery of Myrddin being called from the dead :—

Str. 117. "Alas, dearest ! the cold separation
When comes the day of tumult,
Thy imprisonment beneath the earth
By a monarch valiant and fearless."

Str. 121. "Arise from thy prison, and unfold the books
Of the swan without fear,
And the speech of Bun and the visions of sleep."

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 form 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 Rodin Gododin;" and in stanza 12, "Exceedingly great were the bloodshed and death, of which they were the cause, before the Bodin Gododin." *Secondly*, the men of Deifr and Brynaich, as in stanza 5, "Before his blades fell five battalions of the men of Deifr and Brynach, 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, Tudwlich Hir, near his lands and towns, slaughtered the Saxons for seven days.

On the other side there were—*first*, the Goegord, or retinue of Mynyddawg, as in stanza 11, "Their blades were white as lime, their helmets split into four parts before the Goegord of Mynyddawg Mwynvawr." The Goegord 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 Goegord of Mynyddawg, renowned in a trial,
Their life was the price of their banquet of meat.
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 Cacawg 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 "Cacawg"—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 Cyvwlch, 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 Yegor, 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 Owwei et Britones, to the year 650, when he finds the entry, "Cath Ossi 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 Taliessin* refers to the Morhoedd Gododin, or sea 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 Strathecauin, and in the *Annals of Ulster* Strath Cairinn.

For the name of Kaeltraez, 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 Catraeth, 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 Hæse

and Caere ;" and Henry of Huntingdon has "Tunc etiam Berfrid consul restitit superbis Pictorum, dimicans inter Hens et Cera ; ubi multitudine magna Pictorum strata, ultor extitit regis Egfridi et consulis Berti ;" and by Gaimar they are called "dous ewea," or two rivers.

There was, therefore, a "Campus Manand," which lay between Haefe or Hove and Caere or Cera, 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 those 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 "Ynye 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 Bree ;" and in 736, "Bellum Cnuice Cairpre i Calathros ne 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 Alfred, in alluding to William the Conqueror's expedition to Abernethy, says, "Cum Angliis victor Willielmus Laodoniam Calatriam Scotiam usque ad Abernaeth penetravit ;" where Calatria is placed between Lothian and Scotland proper north of the Firth. 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 *cae*, 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 *cae*, 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 Gogled; and Cadafel, son of Cynfedw in Gwynedd; and Hyfaidd 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 Caradig 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 *goegord*, 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: "*Alie in tempora, hoc est post multos a supra memorato bello*" (Culdrebena, fought in 561) *annorum transcursum, cum caset vir sanctus in Iona insula, subito ad suum dicit ministratorem Diormitium, Cloccam pulsa. Cujus sonitu fratres incitati ad ecclesiam, ipso sancto presule preecunte, ocias currunt. Ad quos ibidem flexis genibus infit: Nunc intente pro hoc populo et Aidano rege Dominum oremus; hac enim hora ineunt bellum. Et post modicam intervallum egressus oratorium, respiciens in eolum inquit, Nunc barbari in fugam vertuntur; Aidanoque, quamlibet infelix, tamen concessa victoria est. Sed et de numero de exercitu Aidani intersectorum, trecentorum et trium virorum, vir beatus propheticè enarravit.*" The allusion to the three chiefs and three hundred slain at Cattraeth 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 Cattraeth 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 *Dyfnwal Vrych*, or *Domnal Breck*, which the bard saw from the heights of *Adoyn*. The date of this event is known to be in 642. The site is not difficult to fix. *Tighernac* calls it *Strathocuin*; 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 Alexander 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 Cambroꝝ 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:—

Caeuo 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," *toil, conflict*, a word of comparatively common occurrence in our ancient

writers. Cyndelw applies "cynniviad" as well as "cynnivwr" to the Lord Rhys:—

"Cynnivwr cynniv nid diover,
Cynnivyad cynneddv Alecsander."

Llywarch ab Llewelyn calls Meredydd ab Cynan

"Mur graid cynniviad Cynan ;"

And Gruffyd ab Cynan

"Mab mad cynniviad Cynan."—(E.)

Line 2.—'Ebyr,' the places where rivers enter the sea.—(E.)

Line 6.—'Manawyt,' 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."

Zenae 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 Aedan in 583.—(S.)

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—For 'godisawr,' we should, with several of the copies, probably read "godrwyawr," from "godrwy," a *wreath or chain*.—(E.)

Line 10.—'Hyfaidd hir.' No other name is mentioned in connection with the epithet Cacawg, 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.—'Bodgad.' The same as Badcat, or Bathcat, now Bath.

gate. The heroes are often described as "son of" the place of their birth.—(S.)

STANZA VI.

Line 5.—'Ket chwynt e lanneu e benydysw' 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 hid; the leader
Smiles at the uplifting of his jewel
By the host of terrific toil."—(E.)

Line 2.—'Em badin,' rendered "jewelled army" in Ab Ithel's translation, is nothing more than *ym mydden*, in, or "on the army," the preposition *ym* 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:—

"Aoque 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 *pluawr*) 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 Tudvwlech Hir.—(S.)

Line 2.—' *Ne*' (= *nou, nouid, 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 'ech,' here translated near, is equivalent to the Greek *εσ* or Latin *ex*, and accordingly translate the passage—

"Tudwlch 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 cilaw," 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:—

"Tudwlch the Tall, a spot of earth reduces him to corruption."—(E.)

Line 13.—'En wrwyd.' It is not very easy to ascertain the right reading here. Some of the copies read "yn wr rhydd" and others "yn wrwyd." I regard "wrwyd" as equivalent to "orwydd," 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 Godebawc 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 "oywir," 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:—

"Plude y danav hyd ym mhen vy nghlun."

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.—‘*Arued.*’ The rhyme, supposing the stanza to be complete, would, instead of “*arued,*” 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 ‘*vreisc*’ 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*’ = *pummwnt*, *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 dorchawc*’ = three golden kings wearing a wreath ; a sort of tmesis for “*tri theyrn ourdorchawg,*” *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 diueroogyon' is rendered by Davies "the men who dropped into Deira;" and by Ab Ithel, "the men who dropped from Deira;" both apparently forgetting that "divern" (now generally written "dyvern"), 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 "dyvern" to describe that act.

"Deivyr," besides being the name of the district called *Deira*, forms also the irregular plural of "dwyr," *water*; so "deivyr diueroogyon" may mean *distillers of waters*. "Deivr" for "dyr-roedd," is very frequently met with both in old and comparatively modern writers. With "deivyr diueroogyon" of the *Gododin*, compare "Gwydyl diafyl diueroogyon" and "Gwydyl kyl diueroogyon" of the *Book of Taliesin*.—(E.)

STANZA XIX.

Line 1.—'E Mordai' = ym Mordai, in Mordai.—(E.)

Line 14.—'Athroye 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 "ffawd 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 kyuadraud oed breichyaul glut;"

which Dr. Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v. "Breichiawl"*) translates—

"Present, ere he spoke, was carried with the arms."—(E.)

STANZA XXI.

Line 1.—The stanzas opening 'Moa went to Cntracth' 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 fossatol,*’ 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 gwaetflew,*’ 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.—‘*Lliyewu.*’ The form of this name in Gorchan Mael-darw 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 *Prydwen*, 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 *prydwen*, 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 scars,
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.—'Eieirch,' probably an error of some scribe for "efeirch = ei veirch, his horses; but it should be noticed that all the copies read "eieirch," 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*, *Cambodanum*, 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 metre.—(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 Peithwyr 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.—‘*Annonauec*’ (from “anvon,” to *scut*), so full of persons *sent* thither from different places to take part in the conflict.—(E.)

STANZA XXXVII.

Line 5.—I consider ‘*Eithinyn*’ (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 “moli,” 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
Ymmhole lliw ceinwiw can ryvygaid dyn;
Yn valyn, yn volaid.”

In support of the supposition that “Eithinyn” is a proper name, it

may be remarked that this is not the only name of the kind taken from botanical nomenclature. Compare *Collon*, *Onon Greg Ysbyddaden*, *Bencawr*, etc.—(E.)

STANZA XXXIX.

Line 1.—'Nar,' which signifies a *dwarf* or *pigmy*, may be a proper name, for we find "Neddig 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 "oryr," 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 hon" was "ymbon" or "unbon," a *chieftain*, *monarch*, or *sovereign*, which latter occurs in the following stanza:—"Rac trychant unbon."—(E.)

Line 11.—'Deudec' (= deuddog). This line occurs at the end of stanzas 93 and 94, with "dehenecc," a *sigh*, substituted for "deudec," *twelve*. Which is the correct reading, if either, I will not undertake to decide; but it is pretty evident that "deudec" and "dehenecc" 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 doca, 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*, *feet horses*.—(E.)

STANZA XLVIII.

Line 10.—‘*Wyt yn dywocu*’ is not very intelligible. The whole stanza is confessedly difficult, and in many places probably corrupt.—(E.)

STANZA LI.

Line 2.—‘*Heli bratwen*.’ For “*heli*,” *brine*, 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 Easyd may refer to the Kilsyth hills; the old form of the word was Kilvesyth.—(E.)

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.—'Buddugre' 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 Corrol vab Dairy*, a poem ascribed to Taliesin, in support of his explanation:—

"Tra vu buddugre 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 Völkerechften*, p. 45) sees in "Buddugre" the name of a goddess, and gives "*Schlachtgeschrei*" (war-cry) as its German equivalent.—(E.)

Line 10.—'Hoi' = 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 Rhaidun 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 LXV.

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.—‘*Gwahankon*’ 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.—‘*Kywyf*’ = *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 *gaugen*"—unless the latter stands here for "*gagen*," a *cleft* 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 LXXIV.

Line 1.—For '*agerio*,' *այրուր*, 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 dinya*" 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 LXXIX.

Line 8.—'Kenhan' is probably a mistake of some early transcriber for "kenhau" = 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 "gwyllir" (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.—'Fun' = 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.—'Kelleic' (= cellaig or cyllaig), *the dweller in the*

celli or grove, is one of the old Welsh names for the stag; and "kollole 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.—'*Gelwidcint*' 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 "*morwya*" 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 *llwynu*, 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 *llyvia*. 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.—‘*Ffervurh.*’ 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 XCII.

Line 1.—Such is Ab Ithel's version. "Gardith tith ragou" 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 XCIII.

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. "Hancal" = "angai," from "angu" or "engu," to loosen, to set free or at large.—(E.)

Line 6.—' *Uoyr,*' which, as an appellative, signifies men (*Lak 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 ' *kelcin*' (*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 TUDVWLCH.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 410. Text, Vol. ii. p. 93.

Gorchun (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 *adlawiaid*. The following passage from *Cyvrinach y Beirdd*, p. 72, exemplifies this usage of the word:—

Yr adlawiaid a ddawant oll o golofnau *Naw Gorchan*; ag am bynny y gelwir y *gorchanau* ynddyledogion gogyfurdd; am fod yr *adlawiaid* sal gweision dyled iddynt.

“The derivatives all come from the verses of the nine *canons*; and therefore the *canons* are called superiors or equal 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.

Tudwlich, the hero who forms the subject of this gorchan, is in the *Gododin* called "Tudwlich 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 gynauin gyvioith"—Thou wilt not love the common mother-tongue.—(E.)

Line 9.—That is, an effeminate person (*mwythas, awyothas*, or *gwac mwythan*) delights in dainties and voluptuous pleasures, rather than in horse (*omye*) and manly achievements.—(E.)

Line 11.—For 'collit,' we should possibly read "colit" = colodd, 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 "methe," "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 yasic vioder :
Selyf heilin llawr 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 *Myv. 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 ceinlith kwn kunllwyd
Keffynt veryon voreuwyd
Keffitor ymdwr am *drwyd*—heueylt,
Terc teryt y ar vwyd.

Cynddelw: Myr. Arch. l. 281.

"Y tro a seith ir *Terc Trwyd*,
I Ddavydd a addevwyd."

L. G. Cothi.

With *Trwyth* or *Trwyd* compare the Irish *triath*, a hog.—(E.)

Line 5.—For *trychinforth* (which I take to be from *trych*, to cut, lop, or mangle, and *burthio* (*burth*), to thrust or repel), the Rev. Edward Davies (*Mythology*, p. 618) reads *trychinforch* (from *trych*, and *forch*); but as he sees a close connection between this *gorchan* 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 Emmrys in Snowdon. 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.—‘*Goegordd 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 57.—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 xlviii. 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 XXV.

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 the 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

POEM II.

MARUKAT Y VIL VRIB.

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 last 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 Cadwaladyr, 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 Cadwaladyr 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 Cadwaladyr is likewise mentioned. The opening lines are the same as those of another poem, No. xlvii.

Line 7.—' *Cacr Weir,*' probably Durham on the Wear.

Line 9.—' *Duiyn,*' The Gaelic equivalent is *Dubhlinna,* 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.—' *Gwyr Gogledd,*' 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 Norddmyn in Bernicia.

Line 28.—The two dames, one single and the other a widow, surely refer to Monenna, who founded a church at Duneele, 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.—'Dincidyn' is Edinburgh. 'Dincidra,' probably another name for *Magodare* or *Mugdock*. These two places indicate a district between Edinburgh and *Mugdock*—that is, *Manan*.

Line 50.—'Karr Rian'—the city of *Ryan*, or *Loch Ryan*. "Karr Ryno" probably refers to *Sanguhar* or *Senchaor*, the old city, which is on the *Crewick*, 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 XL

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 Bretrion*’ 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.—‘*Gwensteri.*’ 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 queith 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 *Pencoed*, 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.—' *Gavran*' is either intended for Girvan in Ayrshire, or for the country of Gavran, father of Aedan, or Dalriada. "*Brechainiog*" is here probably applied to the district about "*Kiddys*" 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 TALIESIN.

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 Rodri Mawr, who died in 913.

POEM XIII.

KADEIR TALIESIN.

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.—‘*Ogyrwen.*’ See note, p. 324.

Line 33.—‘*Gerdoloyon,*’ 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 Gwleth*” (c. 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 “*Urbs 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.

KADREI THYRNOK.

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 Gulodig, and the two sources are indicated in lines 65 to 68.

Line 4.—'Aladur.' Als was the name of a troop of horse in the Roman army. 'Dwr,' steel.

Line 12.—'Goegordd Mur.' The Goegordd, or company of wall.

Line 13.—'Gawrnur.' The *Myvyrian Archaeology* reads 'Gawrnur,' the Giant Wall. If Gawrnur is the correct reading, it may be a proper name.—(W.)

Line 23.—'Chynweissat,' chief ministers. The Triads of this age have "Three chief ministers (Chynweissat) of ynys Pryde"—Caradawc son of Bran, and Caurdaf son of Caradawc, and Owein son of Maseu Gulodig.

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 KERBITUN.

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. 162.

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.—‘*Calchvynydd*’ is Kelso in Roxburghshire. See vol. i. p. 172.

Line 13.—‘*Tir Gwyddno*,’ the land of Gwyddno. Gwyddno appears in the *Bonhed Gwyr y Gogledd* 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 Alelut or Dumbarton, and Gwen may be Gwennystrad.

Line 23.—As these battles are connected with Mabon, Manlloch 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 Coal 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 in

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 founds 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 *Urbs 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 *synd - mynd*, "got
kyfnewnt, "mutual enjoyment," instead of *owino*

POEM XXII.

PLAFU YR EIFFT.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 559. Text, Vol.

This is the first of a class of poems attributed
to Jewish history.

POEM XXIII.

TRAWSOANU 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 MORREN.

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 Archæology* "*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 Annwn*," 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 Lugbaidh from the city of God. The fourth was the Cauldron of Dagda from the city of Mar. 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 Carnuir. According to tradition, Camelon had twelve gates of brass, and in the next stanza this Caer is called the Isle or Is 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*; thrice twenty or sixty centuries composed the Roman legion, and were placed at the *mur* or wall.

STANZA V.

'Caer Vandwy' is also mentioned in the dialogue between Gwyddno Garanbir 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 Wedale, 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

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

bard, and in line 35 it is the reward of Taliessin's song. Llwyfenydd 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 Lehanach. 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. 187.

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 Meath. What place is meant there is nothing to show.

The lines 36 to 49 of the poem are highly poetical. Lines 50 and 51 contain a Welsh proverb.

POEM XXXV.

GWEITH ARGOET LLWYFAIN. KANU VRYEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 365. Text, Vol. ii. p. 189.

The word Llwyfain or Loven is the Cymric equivalent of Lehan, which places the scene at the end of a wood on the river Le. It describes Urien and Owain his son as fighting against Fladdwyn, or the Flame-bearer; and as Urien and his son are recorded to have fought against Theodric, king of Bernicia, he, and not 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, Flammddwyn had to extend his force from Argoed to Arfynydd, their northern and southern terminations.

Line 11.—Cenu, son of Coel, was the ancestor of the race from which Urien and other northern kings derived their descent. This line has usually been supposed to indicate that Cenu was pre-

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 Conen, 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 ywcer 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.—'Oat Glutvein gweith pen coed.' This is obviously the same locality which appears in poem xi. See Notes, p. 402.

Line 43.—'Godeu a Reged.' These two districts are frequently mentioned together, and must have been adjacent. Reged 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 Ulst' is the city on the C
"Caer Caradawc," probably the traditional 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 Lennox.

Line 28.—The kings of every language are said to be subject to Uria, 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 Erculf, 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 Erculf it is difficult to say. The name is the same as Hercules, as appears from the allusions to the columns in the line; but he is called Chief of Baptiam and the Piercer of the *Mur* 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 *Mur Menwyd*, or joy of the *mur* 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 NAF 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 Cu Chulainn, son 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 data.

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 Gwyllyon, 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 OWAIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 300. 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 Gwyddyl, 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 Llioclydd' 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 *Frydyn*, or the north, from whence Cunedda and his sons, from whom he was descended, came. The other names are unknown.

POEM XLVIII.

MARWNAF UTHYR PEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 297. Text, Vol. ii. p. 203.

This poem has the title attached to it of the *Marwnaf*, 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 *Taliesain* 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) pugnat apud Dolabellum, qui erat proconsul regi Britannico, qui et ipse *Bellinus* vocabatur et *Alius* 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 *Garanwynyon* in *Gwenystrad*.

Line 24.—' *Cat Vreith* ' are the same people mentioned in the *Historia Britonum* as " *Catbregon*," 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.

GWAUD 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 *swoc*, co-occupancy of land; *su, or; edi*, battle; *syh*, in preference to, before; *cu*, a spear; *rol*, a battlefield."

Line 73.—'Cyllellawr,' the knife-man. This was probably Oos Cyllellawr, 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, No. 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.—(8.)

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 Mareel 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 Vyrddin*." 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 dau gylo*," attributed to Taliessin, but which is the work of Jonas Athraw.—(S.)

POEM I.

KYVOESSI MYRDIR.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 462. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 218.

This dialogue appears to have been called *Cyvoessi* (from *oes*, 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 *Rylderch Ilael* 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 *Tamh*, 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 *awel, awld, must*, in many passages of this poem, have a future rather than a past meaning.—(E.)

Line 3.—'Yegwydlyn,' from "Yegwyd" (= Latin, *scutum*), a shield, and "gwyn," white. Some read it "Yegwyddwyn," white-shouldered, from "Yegwydd," the shoulder. In the Brute 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 *Yegwydlyn* 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 *adwyd, blinwyd, gwynwyd, hareddwyd*, etc.—(E.)

STANZA XXXVI.

Line 2.—The Panton MS. has "arnes," a prestage or onset, for "ornes," oppression.—(E.)

STANZA XL.

Line 6.—'Bargolyein,' 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, *Bargodiain* 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. '*Bisswys*,' a word not found elsewhere. The translator supposes it to be related to or possibly a transcript for *bussys*, 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 "Adraedil" without any *a*.—(E.)

STANZA LXII.

Line 1.—'*Eholaeth*,' 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—

“ Penneath da ei faeth ada fydd.”

STANZA LXXXV.

Line 2.—If ‘*gorwyt*’ here is = *gorwyt*, the would be—

“ *Beli Hir* and his men of Ambition

Line 3.—‘*Gynt* ;’ see note, p. 335.

STANZA 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.)

STANZA XCII.

Line 4.—The city of iniquity. According to “*Caer Ganwedd*,” the city of bright aspect.—(E.)

STANZA XCIII.

Line 3.—Or, “He will disperse the tumult of *Myvyrian* readings.—(E.)

STANZA XCVII.

Line 4.—Or, “Broke all the order of men,” *Myvyrian* copy. Probably “*torrynt*” here should be will break.—(E.)

STANZA 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.

'*Gwasgargerdd*,' 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 sovereign.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 1.—Compare the following couplet of *Llywarch Hen* :—

"Penn a borthaf tu mordwyt,
Oed ygywt ar y wlat, oed olwyn ygkat."

"A head I bear by the side of my thigh, that was a shield 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 Horiri* 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 Tyceogion*, 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.—‘*Hinwodon*.’ Where or what this is I know not. The text has “*hinwodon*,” but the Myvyrian copy has the forms “*hinuedon*” and “*hynfyddon*” besides.—(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 *Leucorum* 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 breiddwyd am Beryddon.*”

Yr ai gaer hir ar gwr hon.”—*Indur. Aled*.—(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 *Carawan* mentioned by Nennius, which has by some been identified with the Carron in Scotland.—(K.)

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 Gwrneth's coming to perform his devotions with Llewelyn the saint, his companion ; and they are called the colloquy of Llewelyn and Gwrneth.”

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 :—Moived and Llandysilio in Montgomeryshire, Llandysilio and Bryn Eglwys in Denbighshire, Llandysilio in Anglesey, Llandysilio ya Nyvod in Caermarthenshire, Llandysilio Gogor in Cardiganshire, Sellack and Llanailio 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 llyra eithia."

"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 *caawd*, and *nawd* without the prothesis 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.—‘Croybr’ is used in many parts of Wales for rime or hoar-frosting, not recorded in the Dictionaries.—(E.)

STANZA XXV.

Line 2.—‘Gwevel’ = “gvevel” (Black Book, p. 30), = gwyvel from gwyn, withered.—(E.)

POEM X.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 580. Text, Vol. ii. p. 255.

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—‘Tuawc’ here must be a miscript for “Cuawc.”—(E.)

STANZA XXIII.

This and the preceding stanza are very obscure, and possibly corrupted by transcribers.

STANZA XXVI.

Line 1.—‘Cewig,’ from Caw, a band—a badge or distinction. Bardd Caw = a graduated bard, or one that won the band of his order. “Cyrchyniad Cowig,” = cyrchynwardol 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 bard, 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 *Mabelav* ; but perhaps it is making the epithet a proper name by mistake."—*Dr. Pugh*.—(E.)

POEM XL

Translation, Vol. i. p. 320. 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 Carnhuanawc, thus :—

"Before I became heavy-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"^v—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 *caru*, hart, a stag, is intended, as is evident from the following passage in the Black Book, p. 49 :—

“ Briuhid taglan gan
Garn *caru* culgrum cam.”—(E.)

STANZA XXXIV.

Line 1.—For ‘*Dynoes*’ 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.—‘*Tylloras*’ = *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 cryr 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 kegrun = lla 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 *llumon*, though in the text before us it is corrupted into *lwon*, is evident from the succeeding stanza, in which the concluding line is the same, except that the epithet *wynn* bestowed on *Pyli* and *Sawell*, a word of the same import with *llumon*, 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 sevyd."—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 3.—For 'Dac' 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 Unhoch*, or *Caer Unoch*, near Dolgelley 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 Red Book, but from a more modern transcript, which is printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology*.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 1.—‘*Eryr Gal*’ in the original. *Gal* signifies a *Gaul*, and also an enemy (hence *galon*, *gelyn*, *gelynion*); 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*.

Gal 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 “*clodd*” 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*.—*Guce'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 "gossail" 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 "gassawl" (casawl), hateful, odious; from "cas," hatred; hateful, odious; a hateful one, an enemy.

"Casawl yw'r gwr a'i ceisiai,
A dannod ei bod mewn bai."

D. ab Davydd Lloyd.

"Odious is the man that would seek her, and insinuate that she
is in error."

"Casai," especially in its plural form "casion," is in common use for a hater or an enemy.

"Kysueil," 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. *Macwryn* 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.—"Celiorn" 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 Llangristiolis, 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. 208.

The mention of "Digoll Vynydd" in this early poem, proves the erroneouness 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."—Pugh.

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 Trodau. 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,*’ ‘*Caeo,*’ 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 Landavensia*.—(E.)

STANZA XI.

Line 1.—‘*Cowyn,*’ or ‘*Cyncyn,*’ a river that falls into the Tav at Aber Cowyn, near St. Clare’s, Caermarthenshire.—(E.)

STANZA XII.

Line 2.—‘*Penvro,*’ the county of *Pembroke*; 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

Line 1.—' *Duffyd.*' This river
that it may be a mistake for the
counties of Cardigan and Merioneth.

STANZA

Line 2.—' *Bro Dunawd,*' or Cas
prehending the sea-coast of Merioneth.

STANZA

Line 21.—Or *Meinin*, as some
"perhaps where the abbey of
Llanrwst," but more probably it
recognised under that name.—(E.)

STANZA

Line 3.—' *Elved.*' There is a hut
part of Caermarthenshire.—(E.)

POEM

Translation, Vol. I. p. 448.

The first fifty-seven stanzas of
translated by Dr. Guest in the *Archæologia*
the translation has been, with his permission,
is referred to the notes by Dr. Guest.
The remaining stanzas have been translated

STANZA

Line 3.—' *Rci*' (apparently from
times used for riches, wealth, or treasure
of Gwalchmai's Ode to Owain Gwynn

"Teyrnain a

Ni grawn

That is, "A sovereign is he,
nor hoard up wealth."

The mediæval poets used their language

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.—‘*Amhafal*,’ which may here imply, similar, in like manner, after the same manner or fashion, just as. ‘*Avacryw*.’—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.—‘*Dwyrion*,’ the Dee, according to Owen Pughe, but this is very questionable. There is *Dwyrion* in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn at Berriw, about five miles from Welshpool.—(E.)

STANZA LXXIII.

Line 1.—‘*Elsyrnion*,’ 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 'Macrysinol' is intended for Mas 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 hwyhan, 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 adele *hwyedyc* hebawo y kan epanhebogyt 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 gwerth 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 baryw,' 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 XCVI.

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 Meicyr* and *Dyffryn Ffreuer* were the shares of the two daughters of *Cyndriwyn*."—*Owen Pughe.*

Lhwyd thinks that *Maoddyn* may possibly be identical with *Merythig* or *Amerythig*, the modern Welsh appellation of Shrewsbury. *Maes Maoddyn* is probably the same as *Maes Meueddawg*, mentioned in "Englynion 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' (= *gogyverchydd*, 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.—'Icuaf' (sometimes written *Icrau*), which signifies *youngest*, was not an uncommon name in former times.—(E.)

Line 6.—'Kynnin' I take to be a miscript for "kynnin" = *cynnin*, a conflict. 'Ccluyd' or 'keluyd,' may be read either "calwydd," falsehood, or "colwydd," skilful, 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 'Kynia' 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 *Dyrrdwy*. In an account of "The Principal Territories of Britain," printed in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 85, 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 felen vawr."—(E.)

Line 10.—'Selen' = Selev or Selyv, 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 Ceneu were sons of Llywarch Hen.—(S.)

Line 11.—That is, on account of the army (*Uüydd*) mentioned in a preceding line.—(E.)

Line 22.—For ‘*torrið*,’ I read “*torrir*,” the future instead of the past.—(E.)

Line 24.—‘*Mor a mynyd*’ (= *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 ‘*Chwîlfynydd*’ is I have not been able to ascertain.—(E.)

Line 37.—For ‘*Barnawc*’ I read “*Baruawc*” (= *barvawg*, bearded), assuming that the middle letter was originally *u* and not *æ*; 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 *euw*, beginning with an *h*, assumed that the prosthetic letter owed its introduction to the influence of the preceding word, which he knew would be *eu* rather than *ei*, altered the pronoun accordingly, forgetting that *euw* is about as old and independent a form as *euw*.—(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 *Mycyrion Archaeology*. 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 *Gallgaidel*, 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 Linlithgow, 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 *Gosymdreith*, or *Vaticum*, 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. HENGWRT 536.

BONHED GWYR Y GOGLED YW HYN.

Vryen nab Kynuarch mab Meirchaŷn mab Gorust
Ledlŷm mab Keneu mab Coel.

Llywarch Hen mab Elidyr Lydanwyn mab Meirchaŷn mab
Gorust Ledlŷm mab Keneu mab Coel.

Clydno Eidin a Chynan Genhir a Chynuelyn Drŷsgyl a
Chatraŷt Calchuynyd meibon Kynnŷyt Kynnŷydyon mab
Kynuelyn mab Arthwys mab Mar mab Keneu mab Coel.

Dunaŷt a Cherwyd a Sawyl Penuchel meibyon Pabo
Post Prydein mab Arthwys mab Mar mab Keneu mab Coel.

Gŷrgi a Pheredur meibon Eliffer Gosgorduaŷr mab Arthwys
mab Keneu mab Coel.

Gwendoleu a Nud a Chof meibyon Keidyaŷ mab Arthwys
mab Mar mab Keneu mab Coel.

Trychan cledyf kynuerchyn a ttrychan ysgŷyt kynnŷdyon
a ttrychan wayŷ coeling pa neges bynhac yd elynt iddi yn
duun. Nyt amethei hon honno.

Ryderch Hael mab Tutwal Tutclyt mab Kedic mab
Dyuynwal Hen.

Mordaf mab Seruan mab Kedic mab Dyfynwal Hen.

Elffin mab Gŷydno mab Caŷrdaf mab Garmonyaŷn mab
Dyfynwal Hen.

Gauran mab Aedan Uradaŷc mab Dyuynwal Hen mab
Idnyuet mab Maxen Wledic amheraŷdyr Ruuein.

Elidyr Mŷynuaŷr mab Gorust Priodaŷr mab Dyfynwal
Hen.

Huallu mab Tutuŷlch Corneu tywyssaŷc o Kernyŷ a
Dywana merch Amlaŷt Wledic y nam.

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 Ganhir and Cynvelyn Drwegl 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 Tutolyt son of Kedie son of Dyfnwal Hen.

VIII. Mordaf son of Serfan son of Kedie son of Dyfnwal Hen.

IX. Elfin 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 Tutwlch of Cornwall, prince of Cornwall, and Dywana daughter of Amlawt Guledic was his mother.

II.

MA. HENGWRT 536.

TRIOED ARTIUR AE WYR.

Teir Lleithiclŷyth Ynys Prydein. Arthur yn pen teyrned ym Mynyŷ a Dewi yn pen ysgyb a MacIŷn Gŷyned yn pen hynelf. Arthur yn pen teyrned yg Kelliwic yg Kerneŷ a Betwini eŷgob yn pen eŷyb a Charadaŷc ureichuras yn pen hynelf. Arthur yn pen teyrned ym Pen Rionyd yny gogled a Chyndeyrn Garhwys yn pen eŷyb a Gŷrthmŷl Wledic yn pen hynelf.

Tri Hael Ynys Prydein. Nudd Hael mab Senyllt; Mordaf Hael mab Seruan; Ryderch Hael mab Tutwal Tutclyt.

Tri Gwyndeyrn Ynys Prydein. Run mab MacIŷn; Ywein map Uryen a Ruaŷn Peuyr mab Deorath Wledic.

Tri Deifniaŷc Ynys Prydein. Gwalchmei mab Gŷyar a Llecheu mab Arthur a Rhiwallaŷn wallt Banadlen.

Tri Phost Cad Ynys Prydein. Dunaŷt mab Pabo Post Prydein a Gwallaŷc mab Leenaŷc a Chynfelyn Drŷgyl.

Tri Tharŷ Caduo Ynys Prydein. Kynuarch Cat Caduo mab Kynnŷyt Kynŷytyon a Gwendolou mab Keidyaŷ a Vryen mab Kynuarch.

Tri Tharŷ Unben Ynys Prydein. Elmŷr mab Cadoir a Chynhual mab Argat ac Anaon mab Taliessin. Tri meib beird oedynt ou tri.

Tri Lledyf Unben Ynys Prydein. Llywarch Ilen mab Elidyr Lydanwyn a Manawydan mab Llyr Lledyeith a Gŷgaŷn Gŷraŷn mab Peredur mab Eliffor Goŷgorduaŷr.

Tri Unben Llys Arthur. Goronŷy mab Echell Uordŷytŷn a Chadreith mab Porthuaŷrgadu a Phleidor ŷllam.

Tri Unben Deiuyr a Brynych. Gall mab Diŷgyuedaŷt ac Yŷgaŷnell mab Diŷgyuedaŷt a Diŷfydell mab Diŷgyfedaŷt. Tri meib Beird oedynt ell tri.



Maelgwyn Gwynod the chief elder. Arth Kelliwic in Cornwall, and Bishop Betwini t Caradawc Vreichyras the chief elder. Arth Penrionyd in the north, and Cyndeyrn Garth and Gurthmwl Guledic the chief elder.

II. Three generous ones of the Island of I son of Snyllt; Mordaf Hael son of Servan; and of Tutwal Tutclyt.

III. Three fair lords of the Island of Pr Maelgwyn; Owen son of Urien; and Ruawn J Guledic.

IV. Three naturalists of the Island of P son of Gwyar; and Llecheu son of Arthur; and Banadlen.

V. Three pillars of battle of the Island of son of Pabo, pillar of Britain; and Gwallawn and Cynfelyn Drwagl.

VI. Three bulls of battle of the Island of I Cat Caduc son of Kynnwyf Kynwytyon; and Ceidyaw; and Uryon son of Kynvarch.

VII. Three bull princes of the Island of P of Cadeir; and Cynhafal son of Argat; and Afa Three sons of bards were these three.

VIII. Three humble princes of the Island of Hen son of Elidyr Lydanwyn; and Manawydan son and Gwgawn Gwrawn son of Peredur son of Eli

Tri Gwayŵrud Beird Ynys Prydein. Tristuard Bard Vryen a Dygynelŵ Bard Ywein a Mianuerdic Bard Cadwallaŵn mab Catuan a ryhaŵt eil Morgant.

Tri Chynweissat Ynys Prydein. Caradaŵc mab Bran a Chaŵrdaf mab Caradaŵc ac Owcin mab Maxen Wledic.

Teir Llyghessaŵc Ynys Prydein. Gereint mab Erbin; Gwenŵynwyn mab Naf a March mab Meirchiaŵn.

Tri Gŵrduaglaŵc Ynys Prydein. Rineri mab Tangŵn a Dinwaed Uaglaŵc a Phryder mab Dolor Deiuyr a Brynych.

Tri Hualaŵc Ynys Prydein. Catwaladyr Uendigeit a Run mab Maclgŵn a Riwallaŵn wallt Banadlen.

Tri Chaduarchaŵc Ynys Prydein. Caradaŵc Uroichuras; Menwned o Arllechwed a Llyr Lluyddaŵc.

Tri Gallouyd Ynys Prydein. Greidiaŵl Galouyd mab Enuael Adran a Gweir Gŵrhyt Uaŵr a Drystan Tallŵch.

Tri Ruduoŵc Ynys Prydein. Arthur a Run mab Beli a Morgant Mŵynnuaŵr.

Tri Thaleichaŵc Cad Ynys Prydein. Trystan mab Tallŵch a Huil mab Caŵ a Chei mab Kynyr Kynuaruaŵc ac un oed taleithaŵc arnadunt wynteu ell tri, Bedŵyr mab Pedraŵt oed hŵnnŵ.

Tri Gleŵ Ynys Prydein. Tri meib Hayarnwed Uradaŵc; Grudnei a Henpen ac Edenaŵc.

Tri Thrahaŵc Ynys Prydein. Sawyl ben uchel a Phasken mab Uryen a Run mab Einaŵn.

Tri Ysgymyd Aereu Ynys Prydein. Gilbert mab Catgyffro; Moruran eil Tegit a Gŵgaŵn Cledyfrud.

Tri Gŵrdueichat Ynys Prydein. Trystan mab Tallŵch a getwis moch March mab Meirchaŵn tra aeth y meichat y erchi y Essyllt dyfot y gynadyl ac ef; ac Arthur yn keissaŵ unhŵch ae y tŵyll, ae y treis, ac nys cauas a Phryderi mab Pŵyll amŵyn a getwis moch Pendaran Dyued yn Glyn Cuŵch yn Emlyn a Choll mab Collurewy a getwis henwen hŵch Dallweir Dallben a aeth yg gordodo hyt ym penryn Aŵstin.

XI. Three ruddy-speared bards of the Island of Prydain. Tristard bard of Urien; and Dygynelw bard of Owen; and Mainforlle, 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 Marchiann.

XIV. Three strong-crutched ones of the Island of Prydain. Rineri son of Tangwn; and Tinwaed saglawc; and Pryder son of Dolor of Deira and Bernicia.

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 Arlochwed; and Llyr Lluydau.

XVII. Three hostile ovates of the Island of Prydain. Grcidiawl 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.

XLX. 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 Edenawe.

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 Pendaran Dyfed in Gleneuwch in Emlyn; and Coll son of Collfrewy, who kept the ancient sow of Dallweir Dalben, who went burrowing

yg Kernyŷ ac yna ydaeth yny mor, ac yn Aber Torogi yg Gwent iscoet y doeth yr tir, a Choll mab Collurewy ac Iaŷ yny gwrych pa fford bynhac y kerdhei nac ar uor nac ar tir, ac yn Maes Gwenith yg Gwent y dodwes gwenithen a gwencnen, ac er hynny y mae goreu lle y wenith y llo hŷnnŷ, ac odyna yd aeth hyt y Llonwen ym Penuro ac yno y dotwes ar heiden a gwencnen, ac er hynny y mae goreu lle y heid Llonwen, ac odyna y kerdŷys hyt yn Riŷ Gyuerthŷch yn Eryri, ac y dotwes ar keneu bleid ac ar kyŷ eryr, ar eryr a rodes Coll mab Collurewy i Urynach Vydel or Gogled, ar bleid a rodes i Uenwaed o Arllechwed, ar rei hynny uu uleid Menwaed, ac Eryr Brynach. Ac odyna yd aeth hyt y Maendu yn Llanueir yn Aruon; ac yno y dodwes ar keneu cath, ar keneu hŷnnŷ a uyryŷys Coll mab Collurewy ym Menei; a honno wedy hynny uu Cath Paluc.

Tri Phrif Lleturithaŷc Ynys Prydein. Coll mab Collurewy a Menyŷ mab Teirgwaed a Drych eil Kiŷdar.

Teir Prif Hut Ynys Prydein. Hut Math mab Matonŷy a Hut Uthyr Pendragon a Hut Gŷydelyn Gor.

Tri Diweir Teulu Ynys Prydein. Teulu Catwallaŷn mab Catuan auuant seith mlyned yn Iwerdon y gyt ac ef; ac yn hynny o yspeit ny ouynassant dim idaŷ rac goruot arnadunt y adaŷ; a Theulu Gauran mab Aedan a aethant yr mor dros eu harglŷyd; ar tryded Teulu Gendolcu mab Keidyaŷ yn Arderyd a gynnalassant y urŷydyr pytheŷnos a mis wedy llad eu harglŷyd sef oed riuedi teuluod pob un or gwyr hynny un Canhŷr ar ugeint.

Tri Aniweir Teulu Ynys Prydein. Teulu Goronŷ Pefyr o Penllyn a omedassant eu harglŷyd o erbynneit y gwenŷynwayŷ y gan Leu Llaŷ Gyffes yn Llechoronŷy yn blaen Kynuael; a Theulu Gŷrgi a Pheredur a adaŷssant eu harglŷyd yg Caer Greu, ac a oed ymllad trannoeth udunt ac Eda Glinwaŷr; ac yna y llas eil deu. Ar trydyd Teulu Alan Fyrgan a ymchoelasant y ŷrth eu harglŷyd ar y ford hyt nos ae ellŷng ynteu ae 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 Cyforthwech 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 Menwaod of Arllechwedd, and these are the wolf of Menwaod and the eagle of Brynach, and thence going to Maendu in Llanfara, in Arvon, and there she dropped a kitten, and Coll son of Collfrewy threw the kitten into the Menai, and she became afterwards the Palus 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 Adŷy Ynys Prydein. Gosgord Mynydaŷc Eidyn a Gosgord Melyn mab Kynuelyn a Gosgord Dryan mab Nud.

Trywyr a wnaeth y teir Mat Gyflauan. Gall mab Disgyfedaŷt a ladeid deu ederyn Gwendoleu, a ieu o eur oed arnadunt a dwy kelein or Kymry a yssynt ar eu kinyaŷ, a dŷy ar eu cŷynos, ac Ysgafnell mab Disgyfedaŷt a ladeid Edelfflet urenhin Lloegyr a Diffedell mab Disgyfedaŷt a ladaŷd Gŷrgi Garŷŷyt, ar Gŷrgi honnv ladei kelein beunydy or Kymry a dŷy pob sadŷrn rac llad y sul yr un.

Teir Anuat Gyulauan Ynys Prydein. Eidyn mab Einygan a ladaŷd Aneiryŷ Gwaŷdrud methdeyrn beird; a Llaŷgat trŷm bargaŷt a ladaŷd Anaon mab Taliessin; a Llouan Llaŷdino a ladaŷd Vryen mab Kynuarch.

Teir Anuat Uŷyellaŷt Ynys Prydein. Bŷyellaŷt Eidyn ym pen Aneiryŷ; ar uŷyellaŷt ym pen Godlan bard; ar uŷyellaŷt 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 Luydaŷc a Chynan y braŷt. Eil a aeth gan Yrp Luydaŷc yn oes Cadyal mab Erynt; a doeth yma y erchi kymorth; ac nyt archei o bob prifgaer namyn deu kymeint ac a delhei gantaŷ idi; ac ny doeth gantaŷ yr gyntaf namyn ef ae was, ac ardustru uu rodi hynny idaŷ. A hŷnn essoer llŷyraf lluyd a aeth or ynys honn, ac ny doeth dracheuyn neb o nadunt. Sef lle y trigyŷys y gwyr hynny yn dŷy ynys yn ymyl mor Groec. Sef ynt y dŷy ynys Gals ac Avena. Trydyd kyudu a aeth gan Caswallaŷn mab Beli a Gwenwynwyn a Gwanar meibon Lliaŷs mab Nŷyure ac Aranrot uerch Beli eu mam; ac o Arllechwed yd hanoet y gwyr hynny; ac yd aethant y gyt a Chaswallaŷn eu hewythyŷ yn ol y Cesaryeit trŷy 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; ŷrth uynet eur ac aryant yr ynys gantunt 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 Diagyfedawt, 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 Ysagfnell son of Diagyfedawt, who slew Edellic, king of Lloegyr; and Disfedel son of Diagyfedawt, who slew Gwrgi Garwlwyt, and this Gwrgi killed a male and female of the Cymry, and two on Saturday that he might not kill one on Sunday.

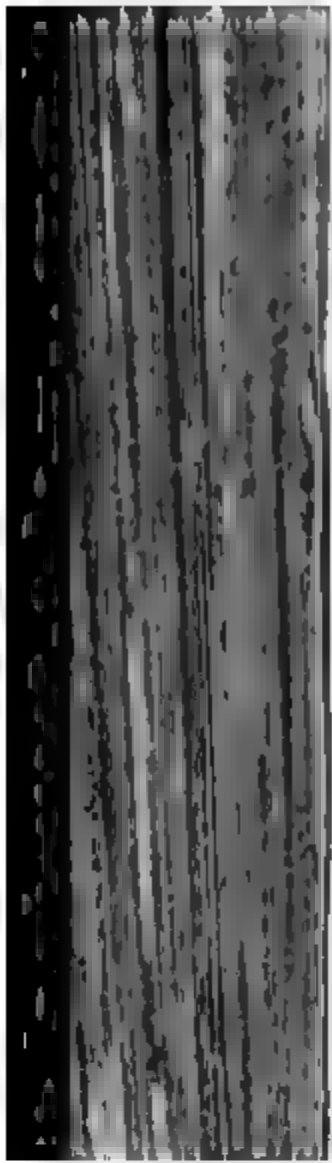
XXX. Three atrocious assassins of the Island of Prydain. Eidyn, son of Einygan, who slew Ansiryn Gwawdrud, the supreme of bards; and Llawgat Trumbargawt, who slew Afaon son of Taliesin; and Llovan Llawdino, who slew Urien son of Kynvarch.

XXXI. Three atrocious axe-strokes of the island of Prydain. The axe-stroke of Eidyn on the head of Ansiryn; 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 Laydawg 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 leviar 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 Greece. 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 Cesarot over the sea, and these warriors are now in Gwasgwyn. 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 . Kyódaſt y Korannyeit a doethant yma yn oes Llod 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 Llundain a hyt tra vei y penn ynyr ansaódyd oed yno ; ny doymormes byth yr ynys hon . Eil, Egyrn Góercheuyr Vendigeit a a gladwyt ym pryf byrth yr ynys hon . Trydyd, y dreigieu a gladwys Llod mab Beli yu dinas Emreis yu 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 Llad son of Beli bar Emreis in Eryri.



Ab Ithel ; see Williams, Rev. J.
 Aber and Iscer, i. 150 seq.
 Aber Avon, i. 431 ; ii. 430
 Aber Cammarch, i. 494
 Aber Carav, i. 481
 Abercorn, i. 127
 Aber Cowyn, ii. 444
 Aber Cuawg, i. 580 seq.
 Aberdar, ii. 357
 Aber Dau (Dov), i. 484 ; ii. 339
 Aber Don, i. 481
 Aberdovey, ii. 450
 Aber Dulas, i. 485
 Aber Dwvyr, i. 481 ; ii. 430
 Aber Dyar, ii. 343
 Abererch, i. 311
 Aberfraw, i. 95
 Abergwaith, i. 489
 Aber Gwenoll, i. 310
 Aber Hodai (Brecon), i. 478 ; ii. 439
 Aberioed, i. 360
 Aberlady, i. 85
 Aber Llychwyr, ii. 430
 Aber Llyw, i. 320, 334, 358
 Aber Mewyddua, i. 174
 Abernaeth, ii. 367
 Aber Sor, i. 481
 Aber Tawy (Swansea), ii. 343, 444
 Aber Teivi (Cardigan), ii. 444

ii. 451
 Adebou, Gwarchan e
 Adomnan, i. 137, 170
 Adonai, i. 271
 Adouwy, i. 393, 417
 Adoyn, i. 402, 407 ;
 Aduvynou Taliesin,
 Æbussa ; see Ebissa
 Aedan, grandson of I
 first independent k
 i. 66, 67, 82, 86, 1
 365, 369, 372, 403
 Aeddan ap Blegwra
 sovereignty of Wa
 Aeddan, ii. 327
 Æneas, ii. 425
 Aergwl, i. 318
 Aeron (the Avon), i.
 426 ; ii. 363, 384,
 Aervon (river Dea), i
 Actius, a Roman con
 appeal to him for
 45, 46
 Afalleman ; see Avall
 Africa, i. 541, 546
 Agascia, i. 566
 Agathos (Irongath H
 gow), i. 337 ; ii. 41
 Agricola, i. 171

- Albanus and Brittna, i. 99, 109
 Alclut, Alcluith; *see* Alclyde
 Alclyde (Dumbarton), i. 56, 59, 66,
 91, 175, 181, 350, 363, 441; ii. 321,
 406, 414
 Alexander II., king of Scotland, ii.
 320
 Alexander the Great, i. 563 *seq.*; ii.
 410
 Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, i. 22
 Alexandria, i. 546
 Allmyn, the, i. 436 *seq.* 491, 595
 Alloit; *see* Lud
 Alun Dywed, i. 312
 Alwen, river, i. 456; ii. 446
 Amadas, Richard, ii. 311
 Amaethon, i. 299
 Amathaon, i. 207
 Ambrosius (Emmrys) Aurelianus, i.
 50
 Amelach, son of Beli Mawr, i. 84
 Amhad, ii. 325
 Amhaelur = Ab Maelwr, ii. 343
 Amhlach, ii. 313
 Amlwch, ii. 344
 Ammarch, i. 334
 Ammianus Marcellinus, i. 107
 Amond, river, i. 158
 Anarant, son of Rodri Mawr, king of
 Gwynedd, i. 95, 244, 301, 466;
 ii. 397, 403
 Anarawd, son of Anarant, i. 95, 182
 Anchisea, ii. 425
 Andrews, Richard, ii. 315
 Aneurin, the Book of, i. 2 *seq.* 6,
 184 *seq.* 280 *seq.* 343, 374 *seq.*; ii.
 357 *seq.*
 Anghar Cyvindawd, ii. 327
 Angles, the, i. 6, 272, 284, 286, 345,
 350, 412, 444, 481; ii. 414, 419,
 421
 Anglesa (Mona), i. 43, 63, 95, 101,
 106, 201; ii. 344, 442
 Angor, i. 405, 419; ii. 384
 Angus, king of the Picts, i. 90, 180
 Angus Mac Fergus, i. 104
 Angus the Caldeu, i. 92
 Anhun, Annun, i. 511; ii. 332
 Anllech, Anllech, father of Brychan,
 i. 82
Annales Cambriae, i. 39; ii. 365, 443
 Annandale, i. 173
 Annwfn, Annwvn, i. 201, 228, 264;
 ii. 140
 Anoeth, i. 313
 Anrhec Urien, ii. 414
 Anwas Adeiniog, i. 262
 Aphrodite, ii. 354
 Apple-trees (the Avallenau), i. 370; ii.
 334, 335
 Arafania, i. 253
 Arafyn, i. 253
 Aranwynion; *see* Garanwynion
 Arawn, son of Cynvarch, received
 from Arthur the district of Yscot-
 lont or Prydyn, i. 59, 201, 319; ii.
 356
Archæologia Britannica, i. 4
Archæologia Cambrensis, the, i. 18;
 ii. 401, 415, 418, 445
 Arddeg, i. 404
 Ardderyd, important battle of, i. 54,
 66, 172, 175, 222, 233, 363-373,
 462 *seq.* 490; ii. 320, 336
 Arldunion (Ardinning), i. 337; ii. 402
 Ardmacha (Armagh), ii. 312
 Ardudwy, i. 312, 478, 481; ii. 429
 Arecluta, i. 173
 Aregathel, i. 173
 Arfynydd, ii. 413
 Argad, i. 319
 Argoed Llwyfain, battle of, i. 4, 6, 212,
 232, 365 *seq.* 404, 454; ii. 413
 Argoedwya, the, ii. 387
 Argyll, i. 110
 Arianrod, mother of Llew, i. 201, 205,
 297
 Arlego, river, i. 439
 Armorica, i. 241, 546
 Arman, i. 530
 Aron, i. 317
 Arran, island of, i. 78
 Arthan, i. 313
 Arthan, son of Brychan, i. 83

- Arthga or Arthgal, king of Strathclyde,
 l. 181
 Arthur, king, l. 22, 23, 50, 52-57, 60,
 85, 93, 226, 259, 315; ii. 321, 349,
 369, 379, 404, 412, 419, 436
 Arthur's O'on, l. 60
 Arthur's Seat, l. 57
 Arthur the Guledig, poems referring
 to, l. 259 *seq.*
 Arthurst, Knows of, l. 85
 Arvderydd, Arywderit; *see* Ardderyd
 Arvon, l. 174, 201, 421
 Arwl Cann, l. 417
 Arwl Melyn, l. 324
 Arwynyd, l. 365
 Aryf, ii. 385
 Arymes Frydein Vawr, ii. 398, 421
 Aser, l. 564
 Ashmolean Museum, the, l. 24
 Asia, l. 253, 541, 546
 Athfolla (Atholl), l. 182
 Athraw, Jonas, ii. 397, 423
 Athuc, ii. 436
 Atlantic, the, ii. 365
 Atticotti, the, l. 107
 Augustina, ii. 320
 Aullech; *see* Aullech
 Aurelianus, a term = Guledig (Im-
 perator), i. 50, 62
 Avaserwy, river, l. 456; ii. 446
 Avagddu, l. 296, 525
 Avallon, l. 59
 Avallennau, the, 4, 5, 12, 222, 233,
 240; translation of, 370; ii. 316 *seq.*
 335, 420. *See* Apple-trees
 Avon, river, l. 57, 91, 158, 178; ii.
 367, 401. *See* Aeron, Hæfe
 Awarnach, l. 262
 Ayrshire, l. 52, 173, 180; ii. 402

 BABYLON, l. 566
 Bacon, Thomas, ii. 357
 Baden Hill, battle of, 34, 50, 67. *See*
 Rouden Hill
 Baedan, son of Cairill, l. 86
 Baldred, l. 176
 Ballimota, Book of, l. 56, 81
 Bamborough, l. 92
 Bancarw, l. 392
 Banccirw, l. 392
 Bangor, l. 518; ii. 319
 Bangor, the, of Seiriol, ii. 344
 Bannawc, Bannawg, a mountain, l.
 174, 418
 Banon, l. 262
 "Barbari," the, Saxon invaders of
 Britain, l. 85, 96; ii. 369
 Bardism in Wales, i. 29-32, 532 *seq.*;
 ii. 324
 Bardsey, monastery of, ii. 431
 Barons, the, l. 467, 496
 Basingwerk, Book of, l. 24
 Bass, remarks on the name, i. 53, 64
 Bassa, l. 454
 Banna, a river near which Arthur's
 sixth battle was fought, l. 53.
 Bath, l. 57
 Bathgate, Badcat, Bathcat, Bodgad,
 l. 92, 376; ii. 373
 Bed Yacolan, ii. 320
 Boddgelert, parish of, ii. 394
 Bede, l. 13, 24 *seq.* 52, 69-75, 114 *seq.*
 127, 177, 297; ii. 365, 397, 406,
 443
 Bedwyr, l. 263, 311, 434
 Beidawg the Ruddy, l. 314
 Beit (Beith, Ayrshire), wood of, l. 237;
 ii. 402
 Beli, father of Iago, king of Gwynedd,
 l. 67, 464 *seq.*; ii. 368
 Beli Hir, l. 472
 Beli Mawr, l. 84, 300 (?), 443
 Beli, son of Elffin, king of Strathclyde,
 l. 75, 169, 179, 181
 Beli, son of Manogan, l. 431; ii. 420
 Belia, the two white-shielded, l. 463
 "Bellum Aruterid," l. 65
 Ben Arthur, l. 53
 Beulli Gawr, l. 318
 Beorhtfrith, Berhfrid, the alderman,
 l. 89, 90; ii. 368
 Bernicia, kingdom of, l. 39, 52, 62,
 89, 177, 243; ii. 414, 419
 Bernith, l. 89

- Berriw, ii. 446
 Bersabe, i. 547
 Beuder, i. 365
 Biccot, son of Moneit, i. 90
 Birch-tree,—a poem, i. 481 ; ii. 334
 Blegwred, i. 95
 Bleiddiad, i. 410
 Bleiddvan the Bold, i. 383
 Bleiddgi, i. 418
 Bleiddig, Bleidic, i. 417 ; ii. 368
 Bluddvan, ii. 364
 Bludwe, Bludne, i. 379 ; ii. 375
 Bodgad ; see Bathgate
 Bodw, i. 423
 Boece, Hector, i. 142 ; ii. 415
Bonhed y Scint, the, i. 29, 82 ; ii. 367
 Bonny, river, i. 54, 58
 Borderera, the, i. 467
 Bouden Hill, in Linlithgowshire (the Mons Badonicus of Gildas ?), the scene of Arthur's twelfth battle, i. 57, 58 ; ii. 349
 Brac'ian, i. 83, 448
 Bradshaw, Henry, ii. 311
 Bradwen, i. 317, 393, 417
 Braint, i. 316
 Bran Hen, i. 168
 Bran, son of Aidan, ii. 369
 Bran, son of Gweryd, i. 295
 Bran, son of Llyr, i. 201, 205, 275
 Bran, son of Mellyrn, i. 360
 Branwen, daughter of Llyr, i. 27, 201, 205
 Breac ; see Brit
 Brecon ; see Brecknock
 Brechtraig, son of Bernith, i. 89
 Brecknock, i. 43, 82 ; ii. 315, 357, 442
 Breicheinawg, i. 338 ; ii. 403
 Breint, i. 418
 Brenneich, i. 376 seq.
 Breanyeh, i. 391
 Bretanaigh ; see Brit
 Breton dialect, i. 136 seq.
 Bretrwyn, region of (Troon, in Ayrshire), i. 337 ; ii. 403
 Breych, i. 402
 Bribon, i. 422
 Bridlaw, i. 263
 Briotan Maol, grandson of Nemeid, i. 80
 Britain, i. 35, 36, 44-46, 61
 Brit, Brith, Braith, Brych, Bretanaigh, meaning of, i. 84, 93 ; ii. 421
 Brithguein, i. 84
 Brithi, i. 271
 Brithwyr (= speckled men = Picts), i. 43, 83, 93, 106, 109, 228, 290, 473 ; ii. 427, 451
 British Museum, Welsh MSS. in, i. 2, 25
 Britonia, i. 300
 Britons, the ; see Brython
 " Britonum, Historia," i. 37-40, 99
 Brittany, i. 196
 Brittus and Albanus, the brothers, i. 99, 109
 Brochmail, i. 13, 234
 Brochwael Yscythrog, i. 19, 594 ; ii. 431
 Brochwel Powys, i. 13, 64, 68, 69, 275, 448 seq. ; ii. 404, 409
 Bron Aren, region of, i. 310
 Brudea, the thirty, i. 128, 133
 " Brut Geoffrey ap Arthur," " Brut y Brenhinoedd," and the " Brut Tysilio," notice of, i. 23-26, 69
 " Brut y Saeson " and the " Brut y Tywysogion," i. 26, 27, 39, 69, 96, 104, 209 seq. ; ii. 313, 318, 423
 Bruta, origin of the, i. 245 seq.
 Brutus, king of Britain, i. 22, 99
 Brwyn, i. 308, 312
 Brwyno the Tall, i. 315
 Brych, i. 392 seq.
 Brych river, i. 93. See Brit
 Brychan and his family, i. 43, 82, 83, 94
 Brycheinawg, i. 313
 Bryn Eglwys, ii. 431
 Bryn Hydwn, i. 385
 Brynach Wyddel, son-in-law of Brychan, i. 83 ; ii. 400
 Bryneich, i. 257, 357, 487 ; ii. 363, 419

- Brython, the, l. 12, 99, 102, 109, 204, 228, 354, 373, 381, 421 *seq.* 436 *seq.* 473 *seq.*; ii. 363, 404
 Brythyon, l. 491 *seq.*
 Bryum, l. 456
 Buallt, l. 494
 Buarch Beird, ii. 398
 Buchanan, George, l. 142
 Buddugra, l. 395; ii. 383
 Buddvan, l. 383; ii. 364
 Boden; *see* Bouden
 Builth, ii. 442
 Byrri, river, l. 481; ii. 430

 CAD (Cat) Godon, l. 205 *seq.* 276, 351; ii. 328
 Cadafel (Calavael) slays Iago, l. 68; ii. 369
 Cadell, valon of, l. 447
 Cadell, Cadwal, king of South Wales, l. 95
 Cadell Deyrnllug, prince of Powys, l. 94; ii. 431
 Cadgyffro, l. 307
 Cadnant, l. 414
 Cadlou, l. 350, 414
 Cado, Book of, l. 470
 Cadreith, l. 414
 Cadrod Calchvynydd, son-in-law of Brychan, l. 82, 167 *seq.* 172
 Cadvan, king of Gwynedd, l. 68, 71, 72, 368, 413, 464; ii. 368, 419, 451
 Cadvaon, l. 373
 Cadwal; *see* Cadell
 Cadwaladr, Catgualart, the last king of Britain, l. 22, 68, 69, 73, 74, 235, 301, 373, 436-446, 465 *seq.*; ii. 337, 362, 398, 421
 Cadwallawn, Cadwallon, Cadwalla, Catgabail, Catguollawn, Catgwallawn, Chon, succeeded Ceretic in the sovereignty of Britain, l. 68 *seq.* gains the battle at Meicen, 70, 88, 177 *seq.* 234, 272, 431 *seq.* 464; ii. 419, 441 *seq.* 451
 Cadyow (*see* Godon), l. 173
 Cacaw, l. 313
 Cacawg (*see* Hyfeld Hir), l. 374 *seq.*; ii. 363 *seq.* 368, 370, 372
 Caermond (Cramond), ii. 401
 Caer Caew (Caer, Gaeo), l. 434; ii. 444
 Caer Caradawg, l. 340
 Caer Cenedir, l. 302, 310
 Caer Ceri, l. 438
 Caer Cerindan Cerindydd, l. 285
 Caer Clud (Glasgow), l. 340
 Caere; *see* Carron
 Caer Eiddyn; *see* Carriden
 Caer Gamwedd, l. 473; ii. 427
 Caergain, Cargain, Caergaint (Casterbury?), l. 479; ii. 429
 Caer Gofannon (Dalmeny?), l. 257; ii. 452
 Caer Golud, l. 285
 Caerlegion, battle of, l. 12, 55, 489
 Caerloon, Kaer Legion, different towns called, l. 55
 Caer Leriudd, l. 495
 Caer Llew a Gwydyon, l. 289; ii. 352
 Caer Llion; *see* Caerleon
 Caer Lliwalydd (Carlisle), l. 226, 257; ii. 419
 Caermarthen, l. 480; ii. 315 *seq.* 325, 409, 444
 Caermarthen Bay, ii. 335, 444
 Caermarthen, Black Book of, l. 2 *seq.* 12, 19, 21, 185 *seq.* 216 *seq.*; ii. 315 *seq.*
 Caernarvon, ii. 394, 408, 442
 Caer Ochron, l. 286
 Caer Pedryvan (a Roman camp), l. 264; ii. 411
 Caer Rawick, ii. 401
 Caer Reon, Caer Rheon, Caer Rian (Reon) = Carn Ryan, l. 270, 438; ii. 387, 401
 Caer Rigor, l. 265
 Caer Rywg, l. 370
 Caer Sallawg, l. 484
 Caer Seon (Jerusalem), l. 259; ii. 352
 Caer Sidi (city of Iudeu?), l. 264, 276; ii. 404, 411
 Caer Unwch, ii. 438
 Caer Vandwy, l. 265, 294; ii. 352, 411

- Caer Vedwyd, i. 265
 Caer Vevnir, i. 276
 Caer Weir (Durham), i. 226, 257, 436;
 ii. 399, 419
 Caer Wendolew (Carwinlow), i. 66
 Caerwys, i. 392
 Caer Wydyr, i. 265
 Caer Wyt, i. 459
 Caer Wyrangon, i. 429
 Caesarians, the, i. 445
 Caew, Caew, Caio; see Caer Ceaw
 Cai, i. 261 seq.
 Cain, i. 516
 Cain, the, i. 317
 Cair Caian; see Caer Ceaw
 Cairill, king of Ulster, i. 86
 Caithness, i. 132
 Calathron, Calithron; see Calatria
 Calatria (Calathron), district of, i. 92,
 177 ii. 367
 Calchow, Calchvynydd (Kelso), i. 172,
 173, 263; ii. 406
 Calder (Caldovar), i. 92
 Calder, river, ii. 365
 Caldovar Moor, i. 92, 93
 Caledon; see Calyddon
 Callander, i. 177
 Camber, son of Brutus, i. 99
 Cambria, kingdom of (Strathclyde), i.
 26, 66
 Cambridge, ii. 311
 Cambuslang, i. 174
 Camlan, Camelon, battle of, i. 50, 60,
 291, 31 ii. 411
 Camelon; see Camlan
 Camwr, i. 325
 Cananon, Canawon (Cunningham), i.
 430; ii. 407
 Candida Casa (Whithorn), i. 169
 Canis, i. 566
 Cantrev Dumodig, ii. 445
 Cantrev y Gwaclod, a submerged re-
 gion, i. 302; ii. 351, 352, 406
 Capharnaum, i. 546
 Caractacus, i. 170; ii. 448
 Caractonium, ii. 415
 Caradawg, Caradawg; see Caradoc
 Caradoc of Llancarvon, i. 22, 26, 33,
 168, 172, 303, 385 seq. 429; ii. 313,
 364, 405 seq.
 Caranmael, i. 459
 Carant, ii. 407
 Carausius, i. 109
 Caredig, Ceretic, successor of Maelgwn
 in the sovereignty of Britain, i. 67,
 69; ii. 364, 368
 Cardigan (Aber Teivi), ii. 340, 444 seq.
 Cardigan Bay, i. 65; ii. 351, 352, 406
 Caridwen, Cariadwen, Ceridwen; see
 Cyridwen
 Carlisle, i. 179, 183, 226. See Caer
 Lliwelydd
 Carmannock, i. 174
 Carmuir, village, ii. 411
 Carn Gaffon, i. 412
 Carnhuanawc, ii. 341, 435
 Carno, battle of, i. 29
 Carrawg (Carrick), i. 310, 429; ii. 403
 seq. 415
 Carroc Hytwyth, i. 451
 Carreian, i. 295
 Carrick, district of, 179 seq. 180; ii.
 407. See Carrawg
 Carriden, Caredin, i. 92, 172, 178,
 413; ii. 367, 374, 384
 Carron, river in Dumfriesshire, i. 429;
 ii. 407
 Carron, river in Stirlingshire, i. 43,
 53, 58, 60, 90, 91, 92, 179; ii. 367,
 370, 429, 431
 Cartasine, i. 547
 Carthage, i. 548
 Carwinlow, i. 66, 172 }
 Carwyd, i. 167 seq.
 Caswallawn, brother of Llew, i. 443;
 ii. 419, 422
 Caswallawn Law Hir, great-grandson
 of Caneda, i. 47, 61, 63
 Cataracton, ii. 366
 Catgball, Catgballan, Catgcollan,
 Cathlon; see Cadwallawn
 Cathbregon, Cat Vreith, the, i. 57,
 84, 91, 92, 106, 230, 423; ii. 403,
 429

- Cathkin hills, l. 174
 Cathraig in Leonhan (Dumbarton), the
 scene of Arthur's ninth battle, l. 56
 Cath Palug, l. 264
 Cath Vreith, the; see Cathbregion
 Catoc, Wisdom of—Triads so called,
 l. 30
 Catraeth, l. 343, 354, 376 seq. 382 seq.
 413 seq.; ll. 360-363, 373 seq. 377,
 415
 Catrawd; see Cadrod
 Catecaul, called by Bede Denice-burn,
 or Haethfelth, battle of, l. 70, 71
 Caunna, l. 173
 Caurlaf, son of Caradoc, ll. 405
 Caurlav, son of Garwynwyn, l. 167
 seq.
 Cavall, l. 320 seq. 422; ll. 349
 Caw Cawlydd, l. 173
 Caw, family of, l. 173, 309
 Cawmur, l. 298
 Cawyl, l. 298
 Ceadwealla, king of Wessex, l. 73
 Cealedigan, l. 466
 Cochryn, the, l. 437, 442
 Cedguelli, district of, in Wales, l. 47
 Cedig, son of Dyfnwal Hen, l. 167 seq.
 Cedwyt, l. 368
 Ceidhaw, son of Garthwya, l. 166 seq.
 294, 308, 403
 Ceint, Caint, river, l. 433; ll. 442
 Celi, l. 432; ll. 331
 Cellawr Brewyn, l. 350
 Celli, l. 262
 Celli Briafael, l. 314
 Celtic dialects, 120 seq.
 Celvi, l. 317
 Celyddon (Coed), the forests of Salkirk
 and Ettrick,—the scene of Arthur's
 seventh battle, l. 54, 58, 102, 233,
 241, 370 seq.; ll. 320, 328
 Celyddon (Ilech), l. 83
 Cemmac, l. 318
 Cenan, l. 415
 Ceneu, son of Coel, l. 166 seq. 355,
 365; ll. 413 seq.
 Ceneu Gwyn, l. 418
 Ceneu, son of Llywarch Hen, l. 212,
 341, 391; ll. 449
 Cennyn, l. 371
 Cenon, l. 381 seq. 387, 426
 Cenuit, son of Ceredig, l. 167 seq.
 Ceolfrid, abbot of Jarrow, l. 114, 117
 Cerddenia, l. 313
 Cerdic, founder of Wessex, l. 8
 Ceredig Guledig, l. 167 seq. 394 seq.
 Ceredigion, l. 96, 432
 Ceretic; see Ceredig
 Ceri, l. 314, 496
 Ceri Gledyvhir, l. 310
 Ceridwen; see Cyridwen
 Cerwyd, l. 309
 Cestuddyn, l. 443
 Cevn Llech Vaelwy, l. 306
 Chalmers, George, l. 143, 149
 Charles, Prince, l. 214
 Chilmacase, a church in Galloway, l. 65
 Chwilynydd, l. 342; ll. 460
 Chon; see Cadwallawn
 Chwilecian, the Sibyl, l. 372; ll. 336
 Cian, l. 314, 377, 418
 Cibno, l. 397, 427
 Cilydd Gwardawg; see Glyd
 Cinbelin, l. 168
 Cincar Brant, l. 168
 Cinran, l. 302, 310
 Cisuen, l. 547
 Clackmannan, l. 92
 Claudian, l. 45, 107
 Cleddyfein, wood of, l. 338
 Clewaint, l. 317
 Clinog, son of Dyfnwal Hen, l. 169
 Clinog Eiddyn, l. 169
 Clonmacnois, l. 124
 Cluden, river, ll. 402
 Cludvain, battle of, l. 350; ll. 402
 Clut; see Clyde
 Clyddno Eiddyn, l. 167 seq. 174, 310,
 311, 394
 Clyde, firth and river, l. 42, 109, 431
 seq. 463; ll. 399
 Clydesdale, l. 173; ll. 406
 Clydwyn, l. 337
 Cnud, l. 314

- Coch o Normandi**, i. 208, 223
Coch o'r Iwerddon (Gwyddyl), i. 102, 103; *see* Gwyddyl
Cocholyn (Cuchullin), i. 210 *seq.* 254; ii. 417
Coed Llwyvein, i. 488
Coegawg, i. 336
Coel Hen, and kings of the race of, i. 166 *seq.* 316, 430; ii. 375, 407, 413 *seq.*
Coel (Kyle), i. 430; ii. 407
Cogni, wood of, i. 271
Colan, St., ii. 319 *seq.*
Colbertine MS., i. 101
Coll, son of Beli, i. 443
Collwyn, i. 486
Columba (St.), i. 62, 67, 137, 176; ii. 319, 369
Colwedd, i. 381; ii. 377
Conan (Cyman) Tindaethwy, great-grandson of Cadwaladyr, i. 76, 93, 236 *seq.*
Conanus (Cyman) Aurelius, i. 50, 63, 64
Constantine, elected Emperor by the Roman troops, i. 46, 48; reigned in Devon and Cornwall, 63, 94
Constantine, king of the Scots, i. 181, 309
Conway in Wales, i. 43, 301
Conwy, river, i. 466, 490
Coraniaid, the, i. 102
Corbre, enclosure of, i. 810
Corbredus Galdus, i. 171
Corcnud, i. 314
Cordeylla, Creidylad, son of Llyr, i. 81
Cormac Ulfata, a king of Ireland, i. 81, 84, 86
Cornwall, i. 94, 101, 136 *seq.* 436; ii. 394
Corroi, i. 210 *seq.* 253; ii. 383, 417
Corsochno, the affair of, i. 65, 212 *seq.* 342, 439; ii. 340, 450
Corth, Cymorth, wife of Brynach Wyddel, i. 83
Corth, daughter of Brychan, ii. 400
Corwen, ii. 446
Cotton MS. of the "Brut Tyssilio," i. 25, 26
Cov, son of Ceidiaw, i. 167 *seq.*
Cowyn, Cywyn, river, i. 434; ii. 444
Cramond (Caeramond), ii. 401, 411
Crawick, ii. 401
Creurdilad, daughter of Llud, i. 298
Cromwell, Oliver, i. 2
Cruithne and his seven sons, i. 128, 133
Cruthentuaith, the territory of the Pictish kingdom, i. 81, 84, 110
Cruthnechan mac Inge, i. 109
Cuchullin; *see* Cocholyn
Cuelli, i. 262
Cuhelyn, a bard of the ninth century, i. 19, 498 *seq.* ii. 324, 327
Cuichelm, king of Wessex, i. 210
Culross (Cuilennros), i. 92
Cumbria, Britons of, i. 75, 165 *seq.* 179, 182, 242 *seq.*
Cunedda and his sons expel the Scots from Wales, i. 45, 47 *seq.* 63, 77; termed *Guladig* by the Welsh, 48, 49; came from Manau Gnotodin, 77, 82, 83, 84, 93, 226, 257, 318; ii. 418 *seq.*
Cuneglase, ruled in the eastern part of Wales, i. 63
Cunin, i. 308
Cunningham, district of, i. 170, 180; ii. 407
Cunllaith, i. 464
Cunobelinus, ii. 393
Curoi; *see* Corroi
Cuthbrictiskchirch (Kirkcudbright), i. 129
Cwy, i. 265
Cychmyn, the, i. 437, 442
Cydivor, ii. 313
Cydywal, i. 381; ii. 364, 368
Cyhaig, i. 326
"Cyfrinach Beirdd ynys Prydain," a posthumous work of Iolo Morganwg, i. 30
Cyhanan, i. 420
Cylichwydrai, i. 315

CYMAN, a Welsh prince who men to
 Ireland, l. 90, 92, 95, 269 seq. 301,
 439, 465 seq. See **Conan**
Cynan Garwyn, l. 64, 306, 441, 447
 seq.; ll. 372, 409, 449
Cynan Gemhir, l. 167 seq. 411
Cynan Gyhored, l. 318
Cynda, l. 474
Cyndaf, l. 236, 474; ll. 472
Cynddelw (**Frydydd Mawr**—the great
 bard), l. 21, 208; ll. 246, 242, 252,
 272
Cyddilig, l. 314, 320, 322, 398 seq.
Cynddylan, l. 311, 448 seq.; ll. 312,
 447 seq.
Cyndrwyn, l. 449 seq.
Cyndur, l. 269
Cynfedw, ll. 368
Cyngen, l. 448; ll. 431
Cynhaval, l. 390, 422 seq.
Cynin, l. 341; ll. 449
Cynllug, l. 320
Cynon, l. 310, 311, 315, 317, 381 seq.
 414 seq. 442; ll. 368
Cynrain, l. 331; ll. 343
Cynri, l. 381
Cynvael, l. 317
Cynvan, l. 386
Cynvarch, father of **Urien**, l. 82, 166
 see 256 • ll. 256

CYVRENIA, l. 470
Cyvrinach y Beirdd,
Cywrlich Hir, l. 379,
Cywrlich, son of **Tu**
 379; ll. 364
Cyvyndawd, ll. 327
Cywri (**Cyarl**?) ll. 34
Cywyrd, l. 309
Cywyn, river; see **C**

DAEDA, cauldron of
Daire; see **Dayry**
Dalaraidhe, in **Ulster**
Dalmeny, ll. 452. S
Dalriada, kingdom of
 369
Damnonia, l. 62, 203
Danea, the, ll. 313
Daroca, or **St. Monz**
beculean, l. 85, 86
Darius, l. 566
Daronwy, grandson of
 one of the **Gwydd**
 l. 83, 269; ll. 400
Dan Hanner, l. 469
David I., king of **Scot**
David, l. 439 seq.
David [peccator], l. 286
Davies, Dr. John, ll.
Davies Row Edward

- Deer, Book of, i. 154, 157
 Deffrobani, i. 547
 Deganwy, i. 275
 Degastan (Dawston in Liddesda e), i. 177; ii. 365
 Deheubarth (South Wales), i. 445, 487; ii. 340, 368
 Deifr, Deivyr (Deira), i. 376, 381; ii. 363, 377, 452
 Deinoel, i. 485
 Deleroith, i. 90
 Demetia (South Wales), i. 45, 63
 Denbigh, ii. 442
 Denises-burn, battle at, i. 71. *Ses* Catscaul
 Deodric; *see* Theodric
 Dermot M'Morrogh, ii. 317
 Derwent (Derwenydd), river, i. 66, 172, 406; ii. 449
 Deudraeth (the two strands), i. 304; ii. 408
 Devwy, i. 265
 Dewi, i. 484, 495
 Dewinvin, i. 317
 Dialgur of Arvon, i. 421
Diarcbion Cymraeg, ii. 323
 Dicaledones, the, i. 107
 Diefyl Diverogion (the Gwyddy) ii. 452
 Digoll Vynydd, i. 434; ii. 442
 Dinas Maon, i. 303, 433; ii. 334
 Dinbych (Tenby), i. 305; ii. 332, 408
 Din Drci, i. 390
 Dindywydd, i. 392, 406, 421
 Dineiddwg, i. 270
 Dineiddyn; *see* Dunedin
 Dinisdra, i. 566
 Dinitra, i. 566
 Dinalle, i. 458
 Dinogad, i. 406
 Dinorben, i. 318
 Dinorchan, an ancient tract, ii. 336
 Dinua, i. 401; ii. 335
 Dinwythwy, i. 432; ii. 334
 Dinethach, i. 263
 Distar, i. 392
 Distair, i. 392
 Diwed, son of Beli, i. 443
 Diwel; *see* Dywel
 Dolabellus, ii. 420
 Dolgelly, ii. 343, 438
 Domanquet; ii. 369
 Domnal Breck; *see* Donaldbrec
 Domnall Mac Auin, king of Alclyde, i. 179
 Don, i. 350
 Donald, king of the Britons, i. 182
 Donaldbrec, Dyfnwal Brec, king of Dalriada, i. 177, 233, 402, 407; ii. 359 *seq.* 386
 Dormach, i. 294
 Douglas (Dubglas), river in the district of the Lennox, the locality of four of King Arthur's battles, i. 53
 Dovar, in Alban, where Briotan Maol dwelt, i. 80, 91; *see* Iardovar
 Dovey (Dyvi), river, i. 65, 234; ii. 340, 445, 450
 Dovyr, battle of, i. 595
 Downing MS. of the "Brut y Brenhinoedd," i. 24, 26
 Dremrudd; *see* Rhun Dremrudd
 Drostan, i. 90
 Drudwas, i. 325; ii. 350
 Druids, the, i. 7, 8, 16, 29, 30, 232, 442, 535, 562; ii. 350
 Drumelzier (Dunmeller), i. 54
 Drum Essyd (Kilsyth hills?), i. 393; ii. 383
 Duawg, son of Llywarch Hen, i. 335; ii. 437
 Dublin, i. 371, 436
 Dubriactus, i. 547
 Duffodir de Calatria, ii. 367
 Duffyrdd, river (Dovey?), 435; ii. 445
 Dumanyn; *see* Dalmeny
 Dumbarton (Dunbretan, Cathraig Leamhan), i. 56, 66, 85, 175, 222; ii. 321. *Ses* Alclyde
 Dunawd, a district in Wales, i. 435; ii. 445
 Dunawd Deiwyn, i. 485
 Dunawd Vawr, i. 168, 176, 355 *seq.*
 Dundaff, ii. 370

- Dundevenel, Dundoald, l. 85
 Dunedin, Dunedene, Dineiddyn (Edin-
 burgh), l. 86, 279, 419; ii. 367, 401.
See Mynydd Agned
 Dungal, son of Teudwr, l. 181
 Dungal Moelmut, l. 168
 Dunipace (Dunipais), l. 52, 54, 58.
See Bassaa.
 Dunmoiler; *see* Drumelzier
 Dunnichen, battle of, in which Eofrid
 was defeated, l. 74, 75, 89, 179
 Dunpelodur, l. 85
 Dunpender Law, l. 84, 86
 Durham, l. 84, 40, 226; ii. 399, 419.
See Caer Weir
 Dur (=God), ii. 314, 331, 332
 Dwsin, l. 203
 Dwyryw, the, l. 457; ii. 446
 Dwywe, son of Llywarch Hen, l. 94
 Dwywel, l. 407
 Dyar, river, ii. 343
 Dyawr, l. 354
 Dyfed (South Wales), l. 42, 47, 202,
 241, 304, 439 *seq.* 472, 483 *seq.*
 Dyffryn Ffreuer, ii. 448
 Dyffryn Garant, the battle of, l. 5,
 427 *seq.*; ii. 407
 Dyffryn Meisyr, ii. 448
 Dyff, kings of the line of, l. 61 *seq.*
 234, 432
 Dyfnwal Hen and his four sons, l. 167,
 169, 179; ii. 408, 415
 Dyfnwal Moelmut, Institutes of the
 Bards of, l. 30
 Dyfnwal Vrych, Dyfnwal Brec; *see*
 Donaldbrec
 Dyganwy, l. 482 *seq.*
 Dygen, l. 434; ii. 443
 Dylan ail Ton, l. 201, 282, 288, 310;
 ii. 417
 Dyned, l. 96
 Dynevor, l. 95
 Dyved; *see* Dyfed
 Dyvi; *see* Dovey
 Dvynaint (Devonshire), l. 267; ii.
 345
 Dvynwydd, l. 408
 Dyvedwy (the Dee), ii. 449
 Dywel, Diwel, Dywal, son of Erbin, l.
 312, 369; ii. 323
 EADBERT, king of Northumbria, l.
 181
 EAMAN; *see* Eubonia
 Eamhain Abhlach (Arran), l. 79
 Eanfred, son of Ethelfrid, king of
 Bernicia, slain by Cadwalla (Cad-
 van I) l. 70, 234
 Earwen, l. 318
 Ebediw, l. 318
 Ebissa (Kosoa, Abussa), nephew of
 Hengist, l. 51, 52, 57, 108
 Ebyr Henvelen, l. 205, 274
 Ecbert, king of Northumbria, l. 189
 Eofrid, Eofrid, son of Oswy, king of
 Bernicia, slain in the battle of
 Dunnichen, l. 74, 89, 179; ii. 367
 Echeching, l. 379
 Eddow, l. 318
 Eden, river, l. 100
 Edern, l. 258
 Edeyrnlawn, l. 457; ii. 446
 Edgar, son of Malcolm Canmore, l.
 183
 Elin; *see* Eiddyn
 Edinburgh (Mynydd Agned), the great
 stronghold of the Picts, l. 57, 62,
 86; ii. 367. *See* Dunedin, Eiddyn
 Edmund, king of Wessex, l. 182
 Ednyfed, son of Maccen, l. 168
 Edrywfy, l. 316
 Edrywy, l. 282, 482; ii. 384
 Elwal, last of the direct line of the
 Welsh kings, l. 20
 Edwal Voel, son of Anarawd, a Welsh
 prince, l. 95, 237
 Edward I., l. 96
 Edwin (Etguin), son of Ella, king of
 Northumbria, l. 68, 70, 177, 180,
 234, 482; ii. 346, 442 *seq.*
 Edyrn, l. 301
 Effyd, l. 288
 Egypt, plagues of, l. 559
 Eidal, l. 316

- Eiddew**, i. 315
Eiddiwlch the Tall, i. 313
Eiddyn Cymminog, i. 262
Eiddyn, i. 337 *seq.* 379 *seq.* 401 *seq.* 412 *seq.* 532 ; ii. 364, 367 *seq.* 401
Eiddyn (*see Carriden*), i. 378 ; ii. 374, 394
Eidiol, i. 395
Eidoel, i. 499
Eidol, i. 398 *seq.*
Eilean Manand, ii. 366
Eilinwy, i. 316
Einyawn, son of Cunedda, i. 818
Eirinwed, i. 460
Eithinyn, i. 388, 392, 412, 422 *seq.* ; ii. 380
Eithir, i. 319
Eithon, river ; *see* Ithon
Eivionydd, i. 317
Elaeth, i. 19, 501 ; ii. 332, 344
Elchwith, i. 315 ; ii. 448
Eledyr Lydanwyn, father of Llywarch Hen, i. 82, 168
Eleri, i. 342 ; ii. 450
Electron, i. 286
Elfin, son of Engein, i. 169, 314
Elfin, son of Urien, i. 163
Elfric, father of Osric, and uncle of Edwin, i. 70
Elgan, i. 368
Elgno, i. 360
Eli, i. 417, 452 *seq.* 530
Eldyr Mwynvawr, i. 169, 174
Elisner, i. 316
Eliver (Eliffer) Goagordvawr, i. 167 *seq.* 369 ; ii. 322
Elia, father of Edwin, i. 68, 234
Ellia, Rev. D., ii. 344
Elci, i. 432, 503
Elphin, i. 261, 275, 360 *seq.* 388, 527, 533 *seq.* 541
Elvan, i. 452 *seq.*
Elved, i. 435 ; ii. 445
Elwyddan, mound of, i. 461
Elwyddan, the, i. 456
Emain, Muine ; *see* Mynaw
Emraia, i. 263
Emyr Llydaw, i. 314
Eneas, i. 530
Englynion Beddan Milwyr, ii. 448
Enlli, i. 416
Ennli the Dyvi, i. 275
Enoch, i. 557
Enor, i. 548
Enovant, i. 398
Enysbrachan, island of, i. 33
Eocha, son of Run, i. 181
Eochodius Find, ii. 369
Eossa ; *see* Ebissa
Eppa, i. 273
Epynt, i. 312
Erbin, i. 304, 313, 369
Ercal, i. 457 ; ii. 447
Ercwlf, i. 226, 255 ; ii. 416
Erechalde, i. 447
Ergryd, i. 310
Erlleon, i. 361
Erof, i. 255 ; ii. 416
Errith, i. 368 ; ii. 321
Erthgi, i. 378
Erthir, i. 319
Ervai, i. 405, 408
Erydon, i. 462
Eryri, i. 272, 301, 370, 432, 479, 490
Esk, river, i. 43, 66
Esk (North), river, i. 92
Essyllt, wife of Mervyn Frych, i. 76
 94
Etain, Eiddyn ; *see* Carriden
Etguin ; *see* Edwin
Ethelfirth, king of Bernicia, i. 68, 69
Ethelfred, i. 70, 334
Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria, ii. 365
Ethelric, i. 234
Ethiopia, i. 562
Ettrick Forest, i. 43, 54 ; ii. 322. *See* Celyddon
Eudav Hir, i. 398
Eubonia, Eaman, Eamania, Eumanis
 Eufania, Umania, i. 77, 86, 87 ; ii. 372
Eugein, father of Elfin, i. 169
Eulad, i. 385

- Eunydd, i. 256, 299
 Eurlein, i. 478 ; ii. 428
 Eurdyl, i. 358
 Euron, i. 281, 297
 Europa, i. 297, 541, 546, 596
 Eurogin, i. 253
 Euronwy, i. 297
 Eurwyn, i. 344
 Eurwya, i. 281
 Evans, Rev. D. Silvan, of Llanymawddwy, i. 17, 19 ; ii. 445
 Evans, Rev. Evan, i. 4 ; ii. 371, 386, 413
 Evans, Rev. G., ii. 373
 Ew, i. 315
 Ewionydd, i. 410
 Exactores, Saxon officers = Gerefa, i. 90

 FANIX of the floating chair, i. 64, 65, 67
 Falkirk, i. 93, 214 ; ii. 420
 Fergus, father of Talorgan, i. 104
 Fergus Leithdearg, son of Nemeid, i. 90
 Ferot, son of Finguine, i. 90
 Fethgna, bishop of Armagh, ii. 312 *seq.*
 Ffervarch, i. 407 ; ii. 368
 Ffichti, Gwyddyl, the, i. 102 *seq.*, 286, 304, 431. *See* Gwyddyl
 Fflamddur, i. 401
 Ffraw, river, i. 332
 Ffreuer, i. 455 *seq.*
 Ffynnon Wenestr, i. 302 ; ii. 354
 Ffyrnvael Hacl, i. 313
 Fiech's *Life of St. Patrick*, ii. 321
 Fife, i. 100, 182
 Findgaine, son of Deleroith, i. 90
 Finguine, son of Drostan, i. 90
 Fintry, parish of, ii. 370
 Firbolg, the, i. 80, 83, 84
 Fitzhamon, Robert, a Norman knight, i. 96, 239
 Flamddwyn (Theodric = Deodric, king of Bernicia), i. 176, 232, 265 *seq.* ; ii. 413, 418
 Florence of Worcester, i. 88
 Fomoire, the, pirates who drove the Nemedians out of Ireland, i. 80
 Fort, Roman, near Stow, the scene of Arthur's eighth battle, i. 55
 Forth, firth of, i. 43, 52, 56, 57, 61, 92, 133, 234, 431 ; ii. 384, 404, 407 *seq.* 420
 Forth, river, at all times the southern boundary of the kingdom of the Picts, i. 52
 Fortren, kingdom of, i. 104, 110, 122
 Fothudain (Ottadeni), the, i. 100
 Fountain of Venus ; *see* Ffynnon Wenestr
 Fraith Cairvin, ii. 366
 Francus, son of Hemitio, i. 99, 100
 Franks, the, i. 482 *seq.* 525 ; ii. 314, 334
 French, the, i. 96
 "Frenessicum Mars," the (Firth of Forth), i. 40, 51
 Frosicum, Mars, i. 40
 Frouddwyd, ii. 431
 Friodulph ; *see* Ulph
 Frisian (early) settlements in Scotland, i. 51
 "Furnus Arthuri," i. 60

 GARDHEL ; *see* Gwyddyl
 Gael, the ; *see* Gwyddyl
 Gafia, land of, i. 253
 Gafran, i. 338 ; ii. 403
 Gafran, father of Aedan, i. 60, 82, 86, 169 ; ii. 403
 Gaidel Ficht, son of Mucertach mac Erca, i. 94
 Gal, i. 355 ; ii. 436
 Gala, the river, i. 55 ; ii. 412
 Galdus ; *see* Gwallawg
 Galedin, the men of, i. 102
 Gall Cynnio, i. 598
 Galidarus, i. 566
 Galloway (Galwethia), i. 43, 85, 86, 89, 140, 180 ; ii. 320, 401, 452 . . .
 Galla, the, i. 86 ; ii. 438
 Gallt Tryvan, i. 311
 Galtraeth, ii. 366

- Galwydel, the (Gallwegians), i. 43, 140, 180, 284; ii. 452
- Galystem, i. 344; ii. 412
- Garant, i. 429
- Garanwynyon, i. 344, 373; ii. 337, 412, 420
- Garanwys, i. 546
- Carboniaun (Garwynwyn), i. 167 *seq.*
- Carboniaun, son of Coel Hen, i. 168
- Garmawn, i. 441
- Garnat, son of Deleroith, i. 90
- Garthmadrin, kingdom of, i. 82
- Garth Merin, i. 419
- Garthwys, Arthwys, son of Mor, i. 167 *seq.* 406
- Garwlwyd, i. 263
- Garwy, i. 482
- Gaus Campus, i. 86, 89; ii. 365. *See* Catraeth
- Gawrnur, i. 259; ii. 405
- Geirionydd, i. 272, 343
- Geirw, the, i. 456
- Gelli Caer, i. 442
- Genealogy of the Saints, i. 29
- Genethawg, i. 308
- Geoffrey of Monmouth, i. 21-26
- Geraint, i. 6, 266 *seq.*; ii. 449
- Gerefa, Saxon office of, i. 90
- Gereint, i. 404 *seq.* 530
- German Ocean, i. 103
- Germanus, i. 38
- Gewel, i. 312
- Gilbert, i. 307
- Gildas, and the works attributed to him, i. 33-37, 44, 48, 49, 173, 213
- Gileoin mac Ercaill, ii. 416
- Gint; *see* Gynt
- Giollacomban, Irish translation of the "Historia Britonum" ascribed to, i. 40
- Giraldus, i. 13
- Girvan, ii. 403
- Giudan, son of, i. 92
- Gindi; *see* Iudon
- Glamorgan, ii. 335, 357, 421
- Glamona, island of, i. 70
- Glasgow (Caer Clud, Penryn Wleth), i. 61, 62, 276; ii. 404, 415
- Glastonbury Abbey, i. 34
- Glein, river, Northumberland, where Paulinus baptized Angles, i. 52
- Glein, river, Ayrshire, where Arthur's first battle was fought, i. 52
- Glen Douglas, i. 58
- Glenmairison, i. 177
- Glenterra, ii. 402
- Glewlyd Gavaelvawr, i. 261
- Glutvein; *see* Cluden, Clutvein
- Glyd Gwaredawg, i. 406
- Glywysyg, i. 439
- Godebawg, Godebawc, Godebog, i. 379; ii. 375
- Goden (Cadyow), battle of, 205 *seq.* 275 *seq.* 351; ii. 328, 399, 413, 414
- Gododin, the, by Aneurin, i. 4 *seq.* 12; the Gododin poems, 374 *seq.*; ii. 357 *seq.*
- Gogyrwen, i. 260, 275; ii. 324
- Goholeth, i. 295
- Golyddan, i. 11; ii. 398, 451
- Golystan, i. 423
- Gonorylla, son of Llyr, i. 81
- Gorchan; *see* Gwarchan
- Gorchan Adebou; *see* Adebou
- Gorchan Cynvelyn, the, i. 5, 199; ii. 357
- Gorchan Maelderw; *see* Maelderw
- Gorchan of Tudwleth, i. 410 *seq.*; ii. 358, 391
- Gorddodan, the, i. 12
- Gorlassar, i. 297
- Goronwy, i. 269, 283; ii. 346
- Gorthin Hir, i. 409
- Gortigern, i. 46
- Gorwst Briodawr, i. 167 *seq.*
- Gorwst Ledlwm, i. 168
- Gorwynion, i. 457
- Gogordd, retinas in connection with the Galedig, i. 49; ii. 363, 406
- Govanon, Gumanyn, i. 286; ii. 452. *See* Caer Gofannon
- Gower, district of, in Wales, i. 47
- Gowddolw, i. 416

- Grail, I. 254
 Grail, I. 383
 Granwyn, I. 304
 Granwynon, the, I. 438
 Gratian Municeps elected Emperor
 by the Roman troops, I. 46
 Graven, Verres of the, I. 309; II. 341,
 403, 412, 436
 Grislol, II. 343
 Griffith, Thomas T., I. 24
 Grig, king of Alclyde, I. 181
 Grimm, I. 117, 122
 Gronwy Gethim, II. 449
 Gruffyd ap Cynan, a Welsh prince,
 born in Ireland; afterwards con-
 firmed on the throne of his ancestors,
 I. 20; influence of his return on
 Welsh literature, 21, 96, 468; II.
 372, 429
 Gruffydd ab Yr Ynad Coch, according
 to Stephens, author of the *Gordle-
 dan*, I. 13; II. 330
 Gual, name given by Nennius to the
 northern wall of the Romans, I. 51
 Guasgardgerl Vyrudin, the, I. 223;
 II. 423
 Guest, Dr., I. 51; II. 445
 Guest, Lady Charlotte, I. 27, 28, 31,
 191 *seq.*; II. 392, 423
 Guspno, I. 169
 Guledig, the British, equivalent to the
 Roman Emperor, I. 48, 49, 67,
 243
 Gumanyu; *see* Govannon
 Guotolin; *see* Gododin, Manau Go-
 dodin
 Gureit, Guriad, king of Alclyde, I. 179
 Gurrith, I. 368; II. 321
 Gwaednerth, I. 397, 420
 Gwaedol; *see* Wedale
 Gwaelod; *see* Cantrev y Gwaelod
 Gwaen Llwg, II. 443
 Gwaen y Trodan, II. 444
 Gwaeth Corafcho, the, I. 65
 Gwair, I. 424; II. 361, 388
 Gwath Mynaw, II. 413
 Gwalchmai, I. 307, 310; II. 445
 Gwallawg ap Llicenawg, I. 5, 103, 171
seq. 231 *seq.* 295, 310, 336 *seq.* 360;
 II. 351, 403
 Gwananhon, I. 393, 400, 423; II. 334
 Gwanas, I. 313
 Gwarchan, Gorchan, I. 404; II. 357,
 390
 Gwardler, I. 302, 386
 Gwawr, wife of Eladyr Lydanwya, and
 mother of Llywarch Hen, I. 82
 Gweir, I. 364; II. 404
 Gwethen, I. 354
 Gwell, I. 334
 Gwen, I. 310
 Gwen, son of Llywarch Hen, I. 311,
 319 *seq.* 354, 364, 389, 391, 392,
 409; II. 364, 406, 436
 Gwen, wife of Llyr Merini, and mother
 of Caradoc, I. 82
 Gwenabwy, I. 364, 389, 409, 437; II.
 364
 Gwenddolew, I. 66, 162, 172, 294,
 271, 463 *seq.* 483; II. 336
 Gwendydd, I. 371, 462 *seq.*; II. 336,
 424
 Gwengad, I. 427
 Gwenle, I. 317
 Gwensteri, the name of two rivers, I.
 338; II. 402
 Gwent, I. 42, 64
 Gwentiana, the, I. 365, 429; II. 407
 Gwentystrad, the battle of, I. 4, 6, 6,
 343, 363; II. 337, 406, 412, 420
 Gwernor, I. 426
 Gweruny, I. 427
 Gweryd, I. 295
 Gwgawn, I. 386, 403
 Gwgawn Gleddyvrudd, I. 306, 316
 Gwhyr, I. 481
 Gwiawn, I. 386, 403, 452, 525, 536
 Gwibir Vyny, I. 294
 Gwid, Gwit, Wid, II. 330
 Gwid, son of Peithan, I. 387
 Gwidig, I. 481
 Gwilym Tew, II. 357
 Gwineu, II. 431
 Gwion, I. 287

- Gwirion, i. 350
 Gwleth, ii. 404
 Gwlyged, i. 386, 403
 Gwlowy, i. 419
 Gwosprid, i. 520
 Gwrgi, i. 168, 176, 313
 Gwrgon Godden, wife of Cadrod Calch-
 vynyd, i. 82
 Gwrgun, i. 364
 Gwrhir, i. 263
 Gwriad, father of Mervyn Frych, i.
 94, 310, 385
 Gwrien, i. 385 ; ii. 368, 380
 Gwrnerth, i. 590 ; ii. 431
 Gwrtheyrn, i. 437, 440
 Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenan, i. 314
 Gwrthlev, i. 379
 Gwrvelling the Great, i. 380
 Gwrrawd, i. 310
 Gwrweddw, i. 430
 Gwryan yn y Gogledd, ii. 368
 Gwryat, ii. 368
 Gwryd Engwawd, i. 313
 Gwryd, Gwruid, Gwerid, i. 56, 57,
 174. *See* Werid
 Gwryon, i. 309, 313, 385
 Gwrya, i. 400
 Gwy, Wy (the Wye), i. 434, 438, 481 ;
 ii. 443
 Gwyddno Garanhir, i. 167 *seq.* 293 *seq.*
 302, 363, 384 ; ii. 351 *seq.* 406, 411
 Gwyddwg, i. 389
 Gwyddyl, the, i. 13, 43, 44, 63, 83, 101
 seq. 230, 233, 409, 431, 436 *seq.* ; ii.
 399, 400, 404, 415 *seq.* 452
 Gwyden, i. 355 ; ii. 415. *See* Gwydyon,
 land of
 Gwydien, i. 389
 Gwydyon ap Don, i. 201, 204, 245,
 269 *seq.* 531 ; ii. 342, 352, 398, 405,
 415, 421, 452
 Gwydyon, land of (N. Wales), i. 299 ;
 ii. 418
 Gwyllyowwy, i. 299
 Gwyn, i. 385 *seq.* 452
 Gwyn Dragon, i. 382 ; ii. 378
 Gwyn Gedybrion, i. 203
 Gwyn Gwarther, i. 468
 Gwyn of Gwynlliwg, i. 312
 Gwynassed, i. 412
 Gwyndodians, the, i. 342
 Gwyndyd, i. 406 *seq.*
 Gwynheidyd, i. 410
 Gwynion, Guinon, ii. 412
 Gwynn ap Nudd, i. 293 *seq.* ; ii. 351, 411
 Gwynnedd (North Wales), i. 43, 47, 174,
 241, 290, 342, 375, 400, 462 *seq.* ; ii.
 364 *seq.* 400, 409, 427, 449
 Gwynn Gwynionawg, valley of, i. 312 ;
 ii. 412
 Gwynwyd, i. 390
 Gwyr, i. 409 ; ii. 389
 Gwyran, river, i. 494
 Gwyr y Gogledd, the Men of the
 North, i. 83, 242 ; ii. 366 *seq.* 399,
 406, 411. *See* Y Gogledd
 Gyrthmwl, i. 314, 457
 Gwythur, i. 308, 315 ; ii. 342
 Gwythwch, i. 315
 Gylvach, i. 412
 Gylvin Gevel, i. 469
 Gynt, i. 409, 482 ; ii. 335, 389

 HAAN ; *see* Ohan
 Hacarddur, i. 338
 Haefe (the Avon), river, i. 90, 91 ;
 ii. 366
 Haethfelth (Hatfield, in Yorkshire),
 battle of, i. 68, 70 ; ii. 443
 Hafren (river Severn), i. 13, 434, 446 ;
 ii. 443
Hanes Taliessin, an important prose
 tale, notices of, i. 30, 32
 Harddnenwya, i. 430
 Hayardor, i. 298
 Hearnddur, i. 230
 Heddyn, i. 401
 Heidiliawn, i. 421
 Heilyn, i. 326, 334
 Heledd, i. 458 ; ii. 447
 Hengist, a leader of the Saxons, i. 51,
 437
 Hengwrt Collection of Welsh MSS.,
 i. 1, 2, 105 ; ii. 316, 357, 397

- Hen Eglwys, l. 310
 Hennis Henben, l. 318
 Henpen, l. 298
 Henry I., l. 96, 208, 223, 246, 470
 seq.; ii. 317, 429
 Henry II., l. 209, 246; ii. 318 seq.
 429
 Henry VII., ii. 443
 Henry of Huntingdon, l. 22, 114 seq.;
 ii. 367
 Henwyn, l. 309
 Herbert, Hon. Algernon, l. 8, 16, 190
 seq.; ii. 369
 Herbert, William; see Pembroke, Earl
 of
 Hercules (Krowlf), ii. 416
 Hergest, Red Book of, l. 2 seq. 21, 27,
 28, 105, 191 seq. 208 seq. 235; ii.
 397 seq. 429 seq.
 Heriot, river, l. 55
 Herod, l. 542; ii. 416
 Hessio and his sons, l. 99, 100
 Higden's *Polychronicon*, l. 109
 Hinweden, l. 483; ii. 430
 Hiraddug, l. 309
 Hiraethawg, l. 620
 Hirerw, l. 318
 Hireurur, l. 350
 Hoddelm, Hoddom, l. 173
 Hoewgi, Hoewgir, l. 383; ii. 378
 Hoianau, the, l. 12, 209 seq. 240,
 462; ii. 21, 316, 338
 Holy families in Britain, l. 82
 Hollywood, the, ii. 402
 Honddu, river, ii. 429
 Honorius, l. 46, 49
 Horsa, Hora, l. 437
 Horsa, Triads of the, l. 28, 29, 306-7;
 ii. 329, 409
 Houksworth, Rev. Richard, ii. 311
 Howel ap Goronwy, l. 208
 Howel dda, son of Cadwal, l. 39, 41,
 95, 236, 244, 465
 Hu, l. 299 seq.; ii. 418
 Humber, river, l. 48, 51
 Humphreys, Dr. H., bishop of Bangor,
 ii. 315
 Husa, son of Ida, l. 175, 231
 Hwrreith, l. 306
 Hyfeidd (Hyvaidd) Hir, l. 230, 232,
 351, 376; ii. 264, 266, 370 seq. 416
 Hyveidd; see Hyfeidd
 Hyvlydd, l. 318
 Hywel, son of Goronwy, ii. 346

 Iago, son of Baji, succeeds Maelgwn
 in the sovereignty of Gwynedd, l.
 67, 443, 464 seq.; ii. 368
 Ial, l. 354
 Iardovar, in Alban, l. 80, 91
 Ida, founder of the kingdom of North-
 umbria, l. 8, 37, 62, 176, 231, 234
 Idas, l. 516
 Idasa, the two, l. 469, 490; ii. 340,
 341. See Judas
 Iddawc Cordd Prydain, ii. 341
 Idno, l. 175, 363
 Idwal Iwrch, son of Cadwaladr, l.
 69, 239, 433, 465
 Ieithion, battle of, l. 489
 Ienan, l. 366
 Ionav, l. 341
 Ili; see Iala
 Ilia, l. 546
 Ina, king of Wessex; his action
 wrongly attributed to Ivor, l. 73
 See Ivor
 Indra, l. 546
 Innis Manand, ii. 366
 Inver, the (at the junction of the
 Loven with the Clyde), battle at, l.
 350
 Invers and Abera, l. 150 seq.
 Inverglas, l. 63
 Inverury, Bass of, l. 53
 "Iolo Manuscripts," the, l. 38; ii. 461
 Ior, l. 345
 Ireland (see Iwerdon), ii. 317 seq.
 Irish Annals, the, l. 34, 69; ii. 360

 Irongath Hill, near Llanlithgow, ii.
 401; see Agathes
 Irvina, river, l. 62
 Irving, Vere, ii. 365

- Isidorus of Seville, i. 37, 102**
Isla (Ili), island of, occupied by the Firbolg, i. 80
Israel, sons of, i. 559, 565
Isaac, i. 384
Itan, Iddas; see Judas
Ithon, Ieithon, Eithon, a river, ii. 442
Judea, Giudi, city of, i. 88, 91, 92, 304; ii. 404, 408, 411
Ivor, son of Alan, king of Armorica, i. 68, 73, 75, 239
Iwerdon (Ireland), i. 101, 103, 274 seq. 288, 433, 436 seq. 484, 548; ii. 417
JAGO, son of Edwal Voel, i. 237
Jamieson, Dr., i. 172
Jarbhainel, son of Nemeid, ancestor of the Tuatha De Danann, i. 80
Jerusalem, Sion, Seon, i. 289, 546; ii. 352
Jesse, father of David, i. 561
Jestin, Lord of Glamorgan, i. 96
Jesus College, Oxford, Welsh MSS. in, i. 2, 24
Jenaf, son of Llywarch Hen, i. 212
Jevan, son of Edwal Voel, i. 237
Joachim, i. 547
Job, i. 514
Jobath, grandson of Nemeid, i. 80
Joceline, i. 61, 173, 176; ii. 404
Johannes; see John the Evangelist
John, King, i. 13
John the Evangelist, i. 542; ii. 315
Jonah, i. 564
Jonas Athraw of St. David's, i. 194
Jones, Edward, i. 4, 5
Jones, Hugh, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, i. 24
Jones, Mr., of Gelly Lyvdy, i. 1
Jones, Owen, a London furrier, i. 6
Jones, Theophilus, ii. 357
Jones, Rev. W. Basil, Archdeacon of York, i. 43
Jorwerth, son of Madog, i. 175
Joceline's edition of Gildas, i. 34, 61
Judas Iscariot, ii. 340, 341
Julius Cæsar, ii. 420, 422
Jutes, the, i. 93, 108
Juvencus, the Cambridge, i. 216; ii. 311
KAERLIUM, Kaerlion, Kairlium, i. 55, 58. See Caerleon, Leogia, Dumharton
Kaldrtraez, Kaltraez; see Catraeth
Kayrmerdyn, ii. 315
Ked, i. 274
Kein, Cain, river, ii. 343
Kelso, i. 172; ii. 406. See Calchow
Kelydon, ii. 452. See Celyddon
Kemble, J. M., i. 149
Ken, i. 286
Kenneth mac Alpin, i. 181
Kent, Dr. John, ii. 332
Kent, river (Caint), ii. 442
Kentigern, St., i. 54, 59, 61, 62, 64, 67, 85, 86, 173, 176; ii. 424
Kepduff (Killduff), i. 85
Kerdd (Cerdd) y Veib Llyr, a poem attributed to Taliesin, i. 13; ii. 411
Kian, i. 525
Kilhwch and Olwen, Mabinogi of, ii. 350, 392 seq. 439
Kilvesyth (Kilsyth), ii. 383
Kincaid, i. 146
Kincardine or Mearna, i. 133
Kirkcudbright, i. 115, 129
Kirkintulloch, i. 146
Killsalebeculean, in Ulster, i. 86
Kinnell, Kineil, parish of, i. 92, 178
Knockin, ii. 442
Kyffin, Edward, i. 24
Kyle, Coel, Cyle, district of, i. 170, 180, 182; ii. 407
Kymry; see Cymry
Kynan Garwyn; see Cynan
Kynia; see Cynia
Kynvalyn; see Cynvalyn
Kyvocasi Myrdin; see Cyvocasi
LAMA, Malcolm, i. 6

Lennox (Linnuis), district of, i. 53,
 104; ii. 418
 Leogia, Legionia, i. 55
 Leuin, Leamhuin, Leamban; see Leven
 Leven, river, i. 55, 56, 159; ii. 413,
 414. See Leurchain
 Lewis Glyn Cothi, i. 21
 Lhuyd, Edward, i. 4, 44; ii. 316,
 357 seq. 446 seq.
 Liddel, river, i. 66
 Lindisfarne, i. 92, 179
 Linlithgow, i. 92
 Linnuis; see Lennox
 Lintheamus (Cambuslang), i. 174
 Lîr; see Llyr
 Llachar, i. 316
 Llachau, i. 263, 295
 Lladon, i. 526
 Llamre, i. 308
 Llan Badarn, i. 310
 Llan Beuno, i. 310
 Llanearvan, ii. 313
 Llandaff, ii. 444
 Llandysilio, ii. 431
 Llanelwy (St. Asaph's), monastery at,
 founded by Kentigern, i. 62, 316
 Llanerc?: (Lanark), ii. 336
 Llangollen, i. 334
 Llangristiolla, ii. 442

Lleinawg, i. 2
 Lleudir Gwynan
 Llewelys; see Ll
 Llewod, ii. 452
 Llew (Lothus),
 Kentigern, i. 4
 204, 275 seq.;
 452
 Llew Llawgyffen
 Llewelyn ap Gr
 Llewelyn, son of
 Llew, i. 316
 Llewon, i. 264
 Llia, i. 312
 Lliv, i. 419
 Lliver, i. 334
 Llivion, Llif, i.
 Lliwalydd, i. 31
 Llogri, the, i.
 295, 311, 334
 352, 394, 400
 470, 484 seq.
 Llongborth, i. 1
 Llorton, i. 334
 Llovan Llawdiv
 Llucifer, i. 533
 Llod, i. 293, 31
 Llod and Lloval
 253; ii. 422

- Llwy, i. 390, 422**
Llwyldawg, i. 313
Llwyfain; see Leven
Llwyvenydd (Lennox), i. 347 seq.; ii. 412, 415 seq.
Llychlyn, sea of, i. 102
Llychwr, i. 314
Llychwyr, ii. 430
Llydaw, i. 441
Llyn, the, i. 283, 428
Llyn Aeron, i. 432
Llyngedwy, i. 334
Llyr, Lir (the Lear of Shakespeare), a British king, i. 81, 274, 307; ii. 403
Llyr Merini, father of Caradoc, i. 82, 168
Llys Llunion, i. 432
Llys Pengwern, i. 448
Llywarch ab Llywelyn, ii. 350, 372
Llywarch Hen, reputed author of poems in the Red Book of Hergest, i. 2, 8, 94, 168, 184, 212, 235, 311, 319 seq. 391, 569 seq.; ii. 345, 350, 355 seq. 371, 435, 437 seq.
Llyward Prydydd y Moch, i. 12, 222
Llywelyn, i. 483 seq. 590
Llywelyn, the last prince of North Wales, i. 96, 222
Llywelyn Sion, bardic president of the chair of Glamorgan, i. 29
Llywri, i. 978
Llywy, i. 300, 318
Lochar Moss, ii. 406
Lochcote Hills, i. 58
Lochlann, ii. 336
Lochmaben, ii. 402, 406
Loerinus, son of Brutus, i. 99
Lodowic; see Lothian
Loidia, i. 88, 89
Lomond, i. 158, 159
Lomond (Loch), i. 53, 55, 59, 158
Long Mountain, the, i. 313
Long (Loch), i. 58
Longporth (Portsmouth), battle at, i. 6
Lothian, district of, i. 89, 85, 91; ii. 367 seq.
Lothus; see Llew
Lucas (the Evangelist Lake), i. 542
Ludd; see Llud
Lugar, son of St. Monenna, i. 85
Luirig, i. 94
Lumonoy, Stagnum (Loch Lomond), i. 55
Luna, i. 511, 540
***Mabinogion, The*, published by Lady Charlotte Guest, i. 27, 28, 191 seq.; ii. 338, 392 seq. 423 seq.**
Mabon (vale of the Nith), i. 262, 337, 363 seq. 562; ii. 402, 406
Mabclav, ii. 435
Machawy, Machawe, i. 314, 370, 437; ii. 334, 342
Machreu, i. 370; ii. 334
Machynlleth, ii. 340
Mackwy Dau Hanner, i. 469
M'Morrogh, Dermot, ii. 317
Macpherson's "Ossian," i. 4
Macsen Guledig, i. 160; ii. 405
Madauc; see Madog
Madawg, son of Uthyr, i. 226, 256, 312, 317, 334, 375, 386, 398; ii. 416
Madawg Elved, i. 421
Madden, i. 384
Madog ap Meredyth, prince of Powys, i. 21; ii. 316, 442
Madyeith, i. 419
Madyen, i. 396
Mael, i. 494
Maeldav, a Welsh ecclesiastic, i. 64, 67; ii. 438
Maelderw, Gwarchan of, i. 281, 414 seq.; ii. 97, 357 seq. 362, 377, 390, 394
Maelenydd, i. 493
Maelgun, see Mailcun
Maelur, i. 318
Maen, i. 334
Maen Gwyngwn, i. 377
Maenan, Maenen, abbey of, ii. 445
Maenwyn, i. 584; ii. 440
Macedauc, Magedauc, Magadavae

- (Mugdock in Stirlingshire), l. 104, 160. *See* Mugdock
- Magh Fortren; *see* Fortren
- Magh Girgin; *see* Mearns
- Malcan (Maglocanus), king of Gwynedd, i. 47, 48, 61 *seq.* 93, 212, 234, 294, 303, 362, 430, 463 *seq.* 540, 584; ii. 321, 363, 433, 440
- Major, John, l. 142
- Malcolm, king of the Scots, l. 38, 162
- Malcolm Canmore, l. 183
- Malldraeth Bay, ii. 442
- Man, Isle of; *see* Eubonia, Manau
- Man-Lluchar, ii. 406
- Manau, Manann, Manand, the name given by the Welsh to the Isle of Man, l. 77; ii. 417; also the name of a region in Scotland (Manau Gododin)
- Manau Gododin, district of, i. 34, 47, 49, 77-95, 140, 200, 238, 466 *seq.*; ii. 352, 366, 399
- Manannan mac Lir = Manawydan ap Ilyr, l. 79, 81, 201, 262, 276
- Manawyd, l. 78, 375; ii. 404
- Manogan, l. 431; ii. 420
- Manuel, Louis, ii. 423
- Mansel, Sir Edward, a collector of Welsh MSS., l. 1. *See* Margam
- Maodyn, l. 460; ii. 446
- Marc the Anchorite, l. 38
- Marcu, l. 540
- Marcarucia, l. 540
- March, l. 315; ii. 342
- Marchell, daughter of Anllech, and mother of Brychan, l. 82
- Marchera, Lord, ii. 443
- Marchleu, l. 384
- Marchwy, river, l. 456; ii. 446
- Marcus (Mark), l. 542
- Marcus elected Emperor by the Roman troops, l. 46
- Marcus, Marcianus, ii. 342
- Mare Fresicum, the, l. 40, 51
- Maredut, Meredyth, prince of Powys, ii. 316
- Margam Priory, l. 1; collection of Welsh MSS. at, 3; ii. 423
- Maria, castle of, l. 547
- Maritima, l. 546
- Marro, l. 374
- Mara, l. 511
- Merwyn Cyndyllan, ii. 313 *seq.*
- Mary, St., l. 54, 62, 437, 502, 515, 547 *seq.* 597
- Masgnic Clop, or Llyr Marial, l. 168
- Maswy, l. 236
- Math, l. 201, 205, 231, 299; ii. 342, 417
- Mathavarn, l. 217
- Mathew, l. 236
- Matholwch, king of Ireland, l. 201, 205
- Mathowwy, king of Arvon and Menn, l. 201, 205, 269; ii. 342, 417
- Mathraval, l. 95
- Matthew (the Evangelist Matthew), l. 542
- Matthew of Westminster, ii. 363
- Maurice, William, ii. 216, 257 *seq.*
- Maw, bush of, l. 337; ii. 401
- Mawddach, river, ii. 342
- Maxima, a Roman, l. 45, 48
- Mead (the) Song, by Taliesin, l. 4
- Mearns (Magh Girgin), l. 110, 123
- Mechydd, son of Llywarch Hen, l. 320 *seq.*; ii. 352
- Medel, son of Llywarch Hen, l. 334; ii. 392
- Medlan, l. 456
- Medraut (Modred), son of Llew, l. 60, 62, 93, 204
- Meidlyawn, l. 421
- Meigant; *see* Mengant
- Meigen, Meioen, battle of, l. 63, 70, 434, 443. *See* Heathfaith
- Meigen, son of Rhu, l. 311, 312, 316
- Meilyr, l. 312
- Melit, l. 262
- Mellyrn, l. 260
- Menci, the, l. 201, 447
- Menciviana, the, 429
- Menin, river (T), l. 435; ii. 445
- Merchin, l. 303
- Meirchion, ii. 342

- Meimur, i. 453
 Meivod, ii. 431
 Merchion Gul, father of Cynvarch, i. 166 *seq.*
 Meredith, prince of South Wales, i. 20
 Merrydd ab Rhya, ii. 339
 Meria, Meryn, i. 396, 419
 Merlin (Mehredus), i. 54, 241, 534
 Merlinus Ambrosius, ii. 336
 Merlinus Sylvestris, ii. 336 *seq.*, 429
 Mervin, i. 303
 Mervyn Frych, king of Wales, i. 23, 76, 94, 236, 244, 466 *seq.* 491 *seq.*
 Mervyn, king of Powys, grandson of Mervyn Frych, i. 95
 Merda, i. 566
 Merwerydd, ii. 355
 Meugant, Meigant, i. 11, 19; ii. 323, 375
 Meurig, i. 295, 336
 Mevania (Man), island of, i. 64
 Mewaldawg, i. 315
 Mewyniawn, i. 585
 Meyer, Dr. Carl, ii. 363
 Michael the Archangel, i. 509; ii. 339
 Michael, St., i. 85; ii. 447
 Migvia, church of, i. 157
 Mihagel, Mihangel; *see* Michael
 Mileriana, the, i. 139
 Milford Haven, ii. 339
 Minawg ap Llon, i. 296
 Minron, battle of, i. 469
 Mirein, i. 390, 423
 Mocerane; *see* Macordane
 Mochnwy, Vochuy, i. 462; ii. 394
 Modred; *see* Medraut
 Modron, i. 261
 Mori Marlar, i. 351
 Mona (Anglesea), i. 42, 62, 241, 264, 275, 292, 297, 336, 429 *seq.* 436, 444, 473, 482; ii. 340
 Moneit and his son, i. 90
 Monenna, St., i. 65, 66
 Moni, i. 272
 Mor, grandson of Coel Hen, i. 166 *seq.*, 312, 354
 Mor Gredlawl, i. 351
 Moray Firth, i. 158
 Môr y Werydd (*Oceanus Virginus*), ii. 355
 Morawg, i. 280
 Morcant Bulc, i. 166, 175, 231
 Mordai, i. 375 *seq.*; ii. 377
 Mordav Hael, i. 169, 174, 476
 Morlei Uffin, i. 420, 430
 Mordel, the, i. 255, 354; ii. 364 *seq.*
 Mordwyltyllon, i. 305, 375
 Morgant, i. 360; ii. 439
 Morgant Mawr, i. 463
 Morgauwg, Iolo (bardic title of Edward Williams), i. 29-32, 192 *seq.* 221 *seq.*
 Morganwg, the Cymry in, i. 42
 Morgoneu, i. 476
 Morial, i. 309, 340, 394
 Morialia, i. 548
 Morien, i. 300, 386
 Morint Brython, i. 266
 Morken, i. 61
 Morlan, ford of, i. 331 *seq.*
 Moryrn, i. 472, 475
 Moryal, i. 457, 476
 Morydd, i. 280
 Moryed, i. 401
 Moryen, i. 393, 476
 Moryon, i. 481
 Moera, i. 510, 560
 Mostyn, Lord, i. 2
 Muertach mac Erca, i. 94
 Muglock, in Stirlingshire, i. 104, 181; ii. 401 *seq.* *See* Macordane
 Muino *see* Mynow
 Muir-n-Gimlan, the ara of Gimlan, i. 77
 Mur Castell (*Mons Heris*), i. 479; ii. 77
 Mureif (*see* Reged), i. 59, 172, 201, 350 *seq.* 470; ii. 412, 440
 Murian, city of, ii. 411
 Mwg Mawr Drefydd, i. 319 *seq.*; ii. 349, 350
 Mydno, i. 269
 Mydron, i. 262

- Mynach ab Nynnon, ii. 438
 Mynaw, i. 348, 462; ii. 413
 Mynawg, i. 200, 387, 400 *seq.* 429;
 ii. 403
 Mynneu, i. 293
 Mynyd Aduol (Edinburgh), i. 57, 84,
 92, 200, 230, 263; ii. 351, 367, 420.
See Eadlyn
 Mynydawg Mwynawr, i. 377, 368
seq.; ii. 363, 368 *seq.* 375 *seq.*
 Mynyd Digoll; *see* Digoll Vynydd
 Mynyd Mam, i. 488; ii. 340
 Mynyw (Minau), Insula (Arran?) i.
 78
 Mynyw, i. 487
 Myrddin, reputed author of the Black
 Book of Caermarthen, i. 2 *seq.* 12,
 184 *seq.*, 208 *seq.* 235, 268 *seq.* 436,
 462 *seq.*; ii. 316 *seq.* 334 *seq.* 303
Mygryn Archæology of Wales, i. 6,
 23, 29, 103 *seq.* 223; ii. 317, 323,
 339, 345 *seq.* 382, 398, 424

 NAIM, i. 546
 Naiton; *see* Nectan
 Nantfrancoon, i. 297; ii. 405
 Nant Pengarn, ii. 429
 Nantwich, ii. 447
 Nash, D. W., i. 14, 15, 186 *seq.*; ii.
 305
 Nazareth, i. 592
 Nectan, Nechtain, Naiton, i. 90, 114
 Neidig Nar, i. 396; ii. 351
 Nefyn, wife of Cynvarch and mother
 of Urien, i. 82
 Nefydd, wife of Tudwal, and a saint
 at Llech Celyddon, i. 82
 Neim, i. 422
 Neimyn, i. 422
 Neithon, i. 169
 Nemellana, said to have colonised
 Ireland, i. 90, 139
 Nemhtur, Nertur, Noutur, the most
 ancient name of Dumbarton, i. 222,
 368; ii. 321
 Nemus Caledonia; *see* Celyddon
 Nennius, i. 27-40, 94, 179; ii. 352
 Neo-Druidic Heresy, the (*see* called),
 i. 8
 Neptalim, i. 347
 Ner, i. 316
 Ness (Loch), i. 177
 Nest, daughter of Cadell Deyralig,
 i. 94
 Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Iwerd,
 i. 90, 246
 Nertur; *see* Nemhtur
 Newydd, grandson of Brychan, and
 bishop in Y Gogledd, i. 52
 Newmarch, Bernard, ii. 429
 Nihus, i. 562
 Ninian (St.), church founded by, i. 62
 Niniscu (Nineveh), i. 547, 564
 Nith, river, i. 43; ii. 401 *seq.*
 Nognaw, i. 409; ii. 326
 Norlaularabrid, the, i. 234
 Norldimyn, the, i. 234, 422; ii. 406
 Norman kings, ii. 317
 Normanni, i. 453 *seq.* 491 *seq.* *See*
 Coch o Normanni
 Norris, Mr., on the Celtic dialects, i.
 138
 Northumbria, kingdom of, i. 6, 64,
 74, 178 *seq.*; ii. 452
 Northwich, ii. 447
 Norwegian pirates, ravages of, i. 181,
 182
 Novant, i. 280
 Nud, i. 650
 Nudd, son of Caidlaw, i. 166
 Nudd Hael, i. 169, 174, 338, 355; ii.
 415
 Nwython, i. 338, 407, 422
 Nwythyon, i. 402
 Nynaw, i. 303
 Nyved, i. 398
 Nywmon, ii. 438

 OCHIL HILLS (Sliabhochel), i. 92, 156
 Octa, son of Hengist, i. 51, 52, 57,
 108
 O'Connor's edition of *Frisch Annals*, ii.
 366
 O'Curry, Professor, ii. 421

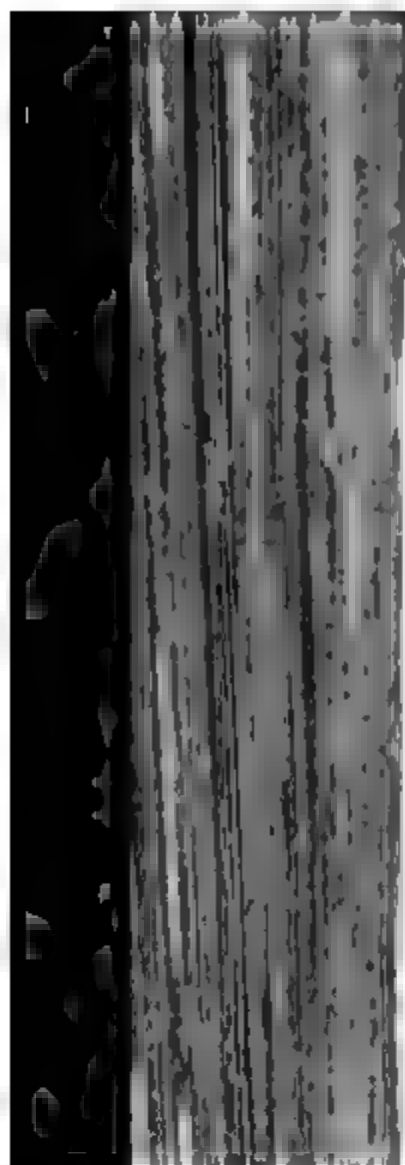
- Odgar, i. 417
 Odin, father of Vecta, i. 108
 Oeth and Anocth, family of, i. 313
 Offer, i. 384
 Ogyrven, i. 500, 527
 Ohan, Haan, king of the Britons
 (Cadwallawn I), i. 177, 178
 Olivet, Mount, i. 507; ii. 329, 333
 Olwen, ii. 350
 Omni, i. 314
 Orkney Islands ravaged by a body of
 Saxons under Octa, i. 51, 108
 Osguid; see Oswy
 Oured, king of Northumberland, i. 90
 Ooric, son of Elfric, king of Deira,
 slain by Cadwalla (Cadvan I), i. 70
 Ossa Cyllellaur, an antagonist of Ar-
 thur, i. 57; ii. 349, 421
 Oisian's poem, i. 6, 142
 Ostorius, ii. 443
 Osvran, i. 311
 Oswald, son of Ethelfrid, king of
 Bernicia, i. 68, 71, 72, 114
 Oswy, Osguid, successor of Oswald,
 war with Penda, i. 68, 72, 87-89,
 177 seq.; ii. 365
 Ottadeni, the, i. 100; ii. 359, 365
 Owain, son of Eulad, i. 365
 Owain, Guttyn, i. 25
 Owain; see Owen
 Owen (Owain, Owein), son of Urien,
 i. 163, 232, 306, 311, 324, 338 seq.
 357-367, 374, 392, 471, 488 seq.;
 ii. 339, 370, 406, 413, 417, 445
 Owen, Dr. W.; see Pughe
 Owen, son of Howel dda, i. 39

 PABO Post Prydain, i. 163, 176, 355
 Palach, i. 262
 Pantha; see Penda
 Panton, Mr., of Plas Gwyn, his Welsh
 MSS., i. 2; ii. 425 seq.
 Paogan ap Urien, i. 163, 306, 359; ii.
 349
 Paul, i. 511
 Paulinus baptized Angles in the river
 Glain, i. 53

 Pebyr, i. 308
 Peithwyr, the (Picts), i. 229, 233; ii.
 380, 403
 Pelia, i. 324
 Pelloid Mirsin, i. 422
 Pembroke; see Penvro
 Pembroke, Earl of (William Herbert),
 his collection of Welsh MSS. at
 Raglan Castle, i. 1; destroyed by
 fire, 2; compilation, professedly
 from these, by Llywelyn Siôn, 29,
 30
 Penardd, i. 175
 Penawg, i. 356
 Penclwyd, i. 407
 Penda (Pantha), king of Mercia, i. 63,
 70-72, 74, 87, 88, 179; ii. 365
 Pen Gethin, i. 336
 Pengwern, i. 370, 448 seq.
 Peniarth, the Hengwrt MSS. now at,
 i. 2
 Penicuik, i. 146; ii. 401
 Penmon, in Anglesea, ii. 344
 Pennant Twrch, i. 313
 Pennant, ii. 443
 Penprya, i. 340
 Penryn Wleth (Glasgow), i. 276; ii.
 404, 415
 Pentland Hills, i. 43, 92, 150
 Pentapolis (the Cities of the Plain),
 i. 511; ii. 332
 Penvro (Pembroke), i. 435; ii. 444
 Peredur, i. 163, 176, 312, 336
 Persia, i. 566
 Peryddon, i. 310, 436 seq.
 Peter, i. 503, 520, 549
 Petria, George, i. 34
 Pewbr, i. 326
 Pharaoh, i. 531, 559 seq.
 Pharaon, i. 415
 Philip, Hopkin Thomas, compiler of
Hanes Taliessin, i. 20-22, 193 seq.
 Phillippa, Sir Thomas, of Middlehill,
 i. 3; ii. 357
 Phrygiana, Darea, i. 26
 Picts and Scots, i. 25, 26, 44-46, 97-119
 Picts of Galloway, i. 43, 86, 179; of

Fletheppa, i. 566
Fl'o, son of Beli, i. 448
Plot of the Long Knives, i. 7
Poli, i. 546
Porcellanan, Piglings (the Holman),
 ii. 338
Portpatrick, i. 171
Powell, David, of Aberystwyth, i. 24
Powell, Mrs., of Abergavenny, ii. 357
Powys, i. 42, 64, 250, 432, 456 seq.;
 ii. 436, 449
Preiddeu Annwfn, ii. 352, 361, 410
Present, i. 418
Price, Mr., on the Celtic dialects, i. 136
Price, Sir John, received the MS. of
 Black Book of Caermarthen from
 Treasurer of Church of St. David's,
 i. 3; ii. 315
Price, John, ii. 311
Price, Rev. T., ii. 337, 342, 353, 357, 424
Probert, ii. 370
Procopius, i. 202
Frydein the Great, Omen of, i. 436;
 ii. 398
Frydain (South Britain), i. 253, 260,
 263, 270, 272, 288, 295, 314, 337
 seq. 351, 353, 409, 433; ii. 417
Fryderi, son of Pwyll, i. 201, 264,
 276, 310; ii. 404

QUEENMERRY,
RACHEL, i. 546
Ragan, son of L.
Ragno, i. 391
Ragian Castle,
 destroyed by
 professedly frs
 Llywelyn Sion
Ravenna, the ge
Rocra, island of,
Red Sea, i. 511;
Roeven, Dr. Will
Reged, district of
 291, 350 seq. 4
Reginald of Durl
Reiddun, i. 395
Reidol, i. 364
Renfrewshire, i.
Room; see Rheon
Rotunda, i. 347
Rhawin, son of I
Rheiddun, ii. 38
Rheon (Ryan), fr
 276; ii. 237, 4
Rhigenau, ii. 341
Rhiphan Moun
Rhiw Velen, i. 3
Rhiwawn Hir, ii.
Rhudd, i. 334; i



- Riaddon, i. 433
 Riogan, i. 317
 Ritson's *Annals*, ii. 366
 Riv, i. 357
 Riv Llyvnow, i. 314
 Riv Dydmwy, i. 487
 Riwdrech, i. 392
 Riwrhon, i. 412
 Robert, Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I., i. 22, 96, 209, 223, 239, 246, 470 *seq.* 491 *seq.*
 Roberts, Rev. Peter, translator of the *Brut Tyssilio*, i. 24
 Rodarcus; *see* Rydderch
 Rodawya, i. 364
 Rodlig, i. 392
 Roddwyd Ardderyd, the great western pass leading from the Roman wall into Scotland, i. 66
 Rodri Mawr, son of Mervyn Frych, i. 95, 466; ii. 403
 Rodri Molwynog, king of Wales (grandson of Cadwaladr), i. 69, 75, 465
 Rome, i. 253, 270, 519, 535, 546, 595
 Romani, the, i. 13, 101, 276, 489
 Romana, the, i. 35, 36, 42-46, 242; ii. 401
 Romanus, son of Hemitio, i. 99, 100
 Rosed, i. 535
 Rosser, i. 493
 Ruddyn, i. 430
 Run, i. 318, 338, 359
 Run, father of Llachar, i. 316
 Run, son of Arthgal, i. 181
 Run, son of Maelgwn, i. 174, 268, 464
 Run, son of Pyd, i. 310
 Ruvawn, Ruvawa, i. 315, 336, 403
 Ryan (Rheon), Loch, i. 241; ii. 337, 401, 404, 415
 Rychwardd, i. 392
 Ryd Bengarn, the, i. 479; ii. 429.
See Pengarn
 Ryd Bridw, i. 314
 Ryd Eson, i. 310, 373; ii. 337
 Ryd Vasa Cud, i. 313
 Rydderch Hael, first monarch of the kingdom of Cambria, i. 66, 167, 169, 175, 212 *seq.* 231 *seq.* 311, 371, 462 *seq.* 482; ii. 336, 338, 424
 Ryddnant, i. 317
 Rygenau, i. 316
 Rya, i. 368, 392, 457, 486
 Rywoniawg, i. 405 *seq.*
 ST. ASAPH'S (Llanelwy), i. 62; ii. 343
 St. Cadocua, i. 173
 St. Ciaran, i. 124
 St. David, ii. 320
 St. David's, i. 3, 13; ii. 318
 St. Ffraid, i. 520
 St. Germanius, i. 36, 108
 St. Patrick, i. 88, 40; ii. 321
 Salyrnin, i. 308, 463
 Saeson, the, i. 102
 Salomon, king of Armorica, i. 68
 Samnair, i. 458
 Sanawg, i. 318
 Sandev, i. 320, 333
 Santwic (Aber), i. 442
 Saraphin, i. 261
 Sarran, a sovereign of Britain, i. 94
 Saturnus, i. 540
 Sawel Benuchel, i. 168
 Sawyl, i. 334
 Saxons, the, in Britain, i. 35, 36, 44-46, 51, 107, 286, 301, 370, 378, 393, 434 *seq.* 481, 496; ii. 359
 Scal balbh, king of Pictland in Alban and of Manann, i. 81
 Scots, the, Ireland their headquarters, i. 44; their settlements on the west of Wales and in Scotland, 45, 107
 Scuit=Scot, i. 107
 Scuthyn, Scutinna, Scolanna, an Irish ecclesiastic, ii. 320
 Scythia, i. 106
 Segor, i. 548
 Segyrffyg, i. 534
 Seithemhin Saedi, i. 302, 310; ii. 353
 Seithin, i. 273

Seon, i. 299
Servan, son of Cadig, i. 167, 169, 174
Serven Wyn, i. 467
Severn, river, i. 68, 275; ii. 342, 443
Severus, i. 540
Shrewsbury, ii. 448
Siawn, i. 318
Sibbald, Sir R., i. 58; ii. 401
Sicomorialis, i. 547
Silid, i. 316
Simeon of Durham, i. 92, 181
Simon Breac, grandson of Nemeid,
ancestor of the Firbolg, i. 80
Sinclair, Sir John, i. 142
Sion Kent, ii. 418
Sion; see Jerusalem
Siryol, i. 568
Slamannan, Slamannan Moor (Sliabh-
manan), i. 91; ii. 367
Sliabhnochel, the Ochil hills, i. 92
Snowdon West Castle, i. 57
Snowdown, ii. 394, 405
Sola, i. 540
Solomon, i. 546, 561; ii. 449
Solway Firth, i. 43, 155, 183; ii. 408
Soyw, i. 564
Spoils of Taliesin, i. 353
Standard, battle of the, i. 115
Starn, son of Nemeid, i. 80

Syr, i. 566
Syria, i. 566
Syrno, i. 381

TAL ARDD, i. 371
Tal y Ront, ii. 460
Talan Talyrth, i. 1
Talhacarn, i. 527
Taliessin, Book of
184 seq. 343; ii.
Talorgan, son of F
Tannat, a virgin of
86
Tanner, Rev. Dr.,
Tan Veithin, i. 20
Taradyr, ford of,
482
Taranhon, i. 445
Tardennin, river, i.
Tarw Torment, i. 1
Tav, river, i. 424,
334, 444
Taviogau, i. 317
Tawua, i. 316; ii.
Tawy, river in S.
434, 482; ii. 20
Tawy, river (the S)
463; ii. 337, 36
Tay, the, i. 110; i.

- Tenby, ii. 408. *See* Dinbych
 Teon, ii. 431
 Terra, marsh of, i. 338
 Teth, i. 415
 Teudubr, Teudwr, son of Beli, king
 of Strathclyde, i. 75, 181
 Teviotdale, i. 178 ; ii. 337
 Teviot, river, ii. 337
 Tewdwr, king of Garthmadrin, i. 82
 Teyrullwg, ii. 449
 Thanet, i. 437, 442
 Theneu, mother of Kentigern, i. 61,
 85, 86
 Theodosius, i. 45
 Theodric (Deodric), son of Ida, i. 176,
 232, 365 ; ii. 413, 414, 418. *See*
 Flandwynn
 Thomas ab Einion, i. 206
 Tighernac, i. 69, 70, 73, 85, 89, 104,
 177 ; ii. 366 *seq.*
 Tomen y Mur ; *see* Mur Castell
 Torhouse, Standing Stones of, i. 171
 Toronia, i. 546
 Torphichen, i. 92
 Torrator, ford of ; *see* Taradyr
 Tottarth, i. 419
 Towy, river in S. Wales, i. 214
 Traeth Bychan, ii. 408
 Traeth Maelgwn, i. 65
 Traeth Mawr, ii. 408
 Trahaearn, king of Wales, i. 20, 21
 Traethev Trywruid ; *see* Trywruid
 Trallwng, i. 590 ; ii. 431
 Trawsvnydd, ii. 332
 Traval, i. 455
 Tren, the, i. 445, 448 *seq.*
 Trev Taliessin, ii. 340
 Trevor, John, of Trevalin, i. 24
 Trewrudd, i. 317
 Triada, Welsh, i. 28, 49, 101, 102, 104 ;
 ii. 354, 409
 Tribanan, the, ii. 349
 Trindawd (Trinity), ii. 328
 Trodwyd, i. 455
 Troon (region of Brotn), ii. 402
 Troy, History of, in Welsh, by Dares
 Phrygius, i. 28
 Trych Trwyth, i. 412
 Trywruid, Tryurnyd, Trathou Treu-
 ruit, Werid, Gwruid, Gwerid (Links
 of the Forth, Stirling ?) the scene of
 Arthur's tenth battle, i. 56, 57, 200,
 222, 262, 368 ; ii. 321, 351
 Trydonwy, the, i. 456 ; ii. 446
 Tuatha De Dannan, the, i. 78, 79, 83,
 139 ; ii. 411
 Tud Lleuvre, i. 421
 Tudwlich Hir, i. 378 *seq.* 410 *seq.*
 419 *seq.* ; ii. 357, 363, 374, 390 *seq.*
 Tudwall, son-in-law of Brychan, i. 82
 Tudwal Tudclud, father of Rydderch
 Hael, i. 167 *seq.* 173 *seq.*
 Turner, Sharon, i. 6, 7, 12 ; ii. 370
 Tweeddale, i. 43, 54, 58, 173 ; ii. 323,
 337. *See* Celyddon
 Twrch, the, 456 ; ii. 446
 Twrch Trwyth, story of, ii. 392 *seq.*
 Tydain, i. 310
 Tydwl, i. 324
 Tyne, river, i. 43, 155
 Typipaun, son of Cunedda, i. 82
 Tysilio, i. 19, 24-26, 594 ; ii. 431
 Tywi (the river Tweed), 373, 432, 470
 seq. 489 *seq.* ; ii. 337
 Tywi, vale of (Tweeddale), i. 240 ; ii.
 337
 UCHNANT, i. 457 ; ii. 446
 Uffern, i. 203, 256, 274, 285, 517,
 546, 557, 563
 Uffin, i. 402, 430
 Ugnach, son of Mydno, i. 289 ; ii. 352
 Ulad, the (Picts of Ulster), driven to
 Manann, i. 84, 86
 Ulph (Friedulph, king of Bernicia ?),
 i. 350 *seq.* ; ii. 414
Ulster, Annals of, ii. 312, 366
 Ulster (Uladh), Picts of, i. 81, 64, 93
 Ultoniana, the, i. 86
 Ungust, i. 129
 Unhwch, i. 355 ; ii. 437
 Urgest, i. 129
 Urian, i. 14, 59, 163 *seq.* 175, 201,
 212 *seq.* 231, 275, 319 *seq.* 341-367,

- 463 *seq.*; ff. 364, 412, 417, 430, 430
 Urnach; *see* Brynach Wyddel
 Urvai, Ervai, father of Adan, l. 404, 408
 Usher, James, bishop of Meath, ff. 311
 Uak, river, ff. 429
 Uthyr, father of Madawg, l. 226, 256; ff. 416
 Uthyr Penadragon, l. 22, 262, 297; ff. 419
- V**
 VAUGHAN, Mr. Robert, of Hengwrt, a collector of Welsh MSS., l. 1; ff. 316, 397
 Vaughan, Sir Robert, of Hengwrt, his collection of Welsh MSS. bequeathed to Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, l. 2
 Vaughans, the, of Hergest Court, ff. 423
 Vecta, ancestor of the Jutes, l. 106
 Vectuarii, the, l. 103
 Vecturiones, the, l. 107
 Venedotiana, l. 595
 Venona, l. 540
 Venni, l. 432
 Venus, l. 540; ff. 354
 Venus, Fountain of, l. 302
 Villemarqué's *Poemes des Bardes Bretons*, l. 9, 10; ff. 312, 365
 Viviano, ff. 336
 Vochuy; *see* Mochnwy
 Vortigern (Gwrtheyrn), l. 314; ff. 342
 Vortipore, king of Dyfed, l. 63
 Vyrnwy, river, ff. 343
- W**
 WALLACE, WILLIAM, l. 214
 Walter, archdeacon of Oxford; l. 22-
 Wedale, Gwaedol (valley of the Gale), l. 55, 58
 Welsh Laws, l. 64, 65, 218 *seq.*
 Welsh literature subsequent to the twelfth century, l. 19-32
 Welsh Manuscripts, ancient, l. 1, 2
- World, Gweryd (the Forth), l. 14, 174
See Trywraidd
 Wessex, kingdom of, l. 6, 183
 Whithorn, parish of, l. 93
 White Mount, the, l. 291, 478
 White Town, the, l. 454 *seq.*
 Whitehorn (Candida Casa), l. 190
 Wigton, l. 171; ff. 337
 Wilkins, Thomas, ff. 423
 William of Malmesbury, l. 22
 William of Worcester, l. 57
 William Rufus, l. 209, 223; ff. 317
 William the Conqueror, ff. 317, 367
 Williams, Edward, of Fflintstone, in Glamorgan, l. 5, 6, 29, 30, 190 *seq.*
 Williams ab Ithel, Rev. J., his edition of the *Gododin*, l. 11; ff. 357, 364 *seq.* 425
 Williams, Archdeacon, his intended edition of the Welsh poems, l. 3-10 ff. 421
 Williams, Dr. Thomas, ff. 355
 Williams, Rev. Robert, of Rhydyceusau, l. 17, 18
 Winster, river, ff. 402. *See* Gwenster
 Winwaed, river, l. 83
 Winwedfield, battle of, ff. 365
 Wright, T., ff. 314
 Wye, river, ff. 442. *See* Gwy
 Wygyr, Port, in Anglesea, l. 106
 Wynne, Mr. W. W. E., of Peniarth Hengwrt MSS. bequeathed to, l. 2 ff. 316
 Wynne, Sir W. W., his collection of Welsh MSS. destroyed by fire, l. 1
 Wythnaint, l. 262
- Y**
 YARROW, l. 173
 Y Brenhyn Coch (William Rufus), l. 209, 223
 Y Gogledd (the North), l. 67, 82, 101, 165 *seq.*; name transferred from Cumbria to Gwynedd, 244, 409; l. 366 *seq.* 417
 Yddon (river Ithon, Eithon, or Iethon?), l. 434; ff. 442

INDEX.

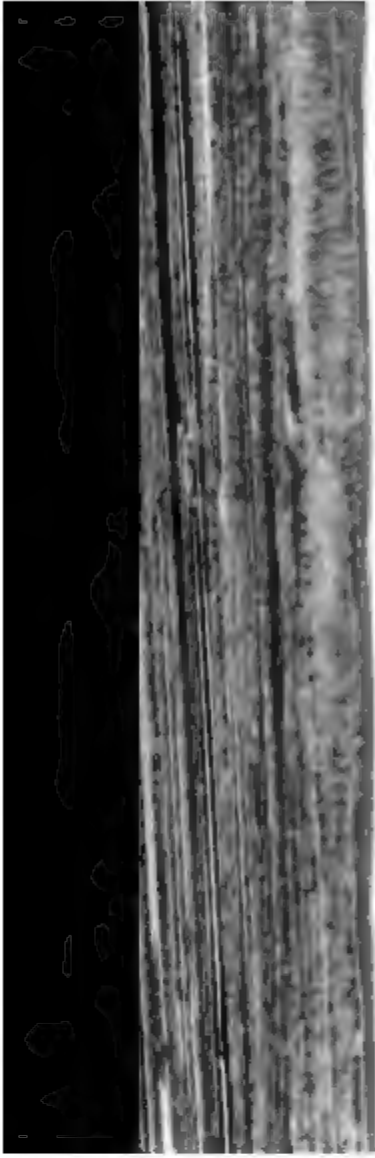
nephew of Alan, king of Armo-	Ystavingon, i. 264
i. 68, 430, 442	Ystyvachan, i. 314
Swent, i. 169 ; ii. 408	
Manau, ii. 366	ZABULON, i. 547
n, poems relating to, i. 518 seq.;	Zeua, ii. 370 seq.
18	Zorim, i. 547
ig, Yscodic, i. 308 ; ii. 320	Zozimua, i. 36
ua, i. 375	

THE END.

In one Vol. 8vo, price 12s., uniform with
"THE FOUR ANCIENT BOOKS OF WALES."

THE DEAN OF LISMORE'S BOOK
SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT GAELIC POETRY

Collected between the years 1512 and 1529 by Sir JAMES M'GIL
Dean of Lismore—illustrative of the Language and Literature of
Scottish Highlands prior to the Sixteenth Century. Edited,
Translation and Notes, by the Rev. THOMAS MACLAUGHLIN.
Introduction and additional Notes by WILLIAM F. SKENE. 8vo
12s.



1
2
3

4