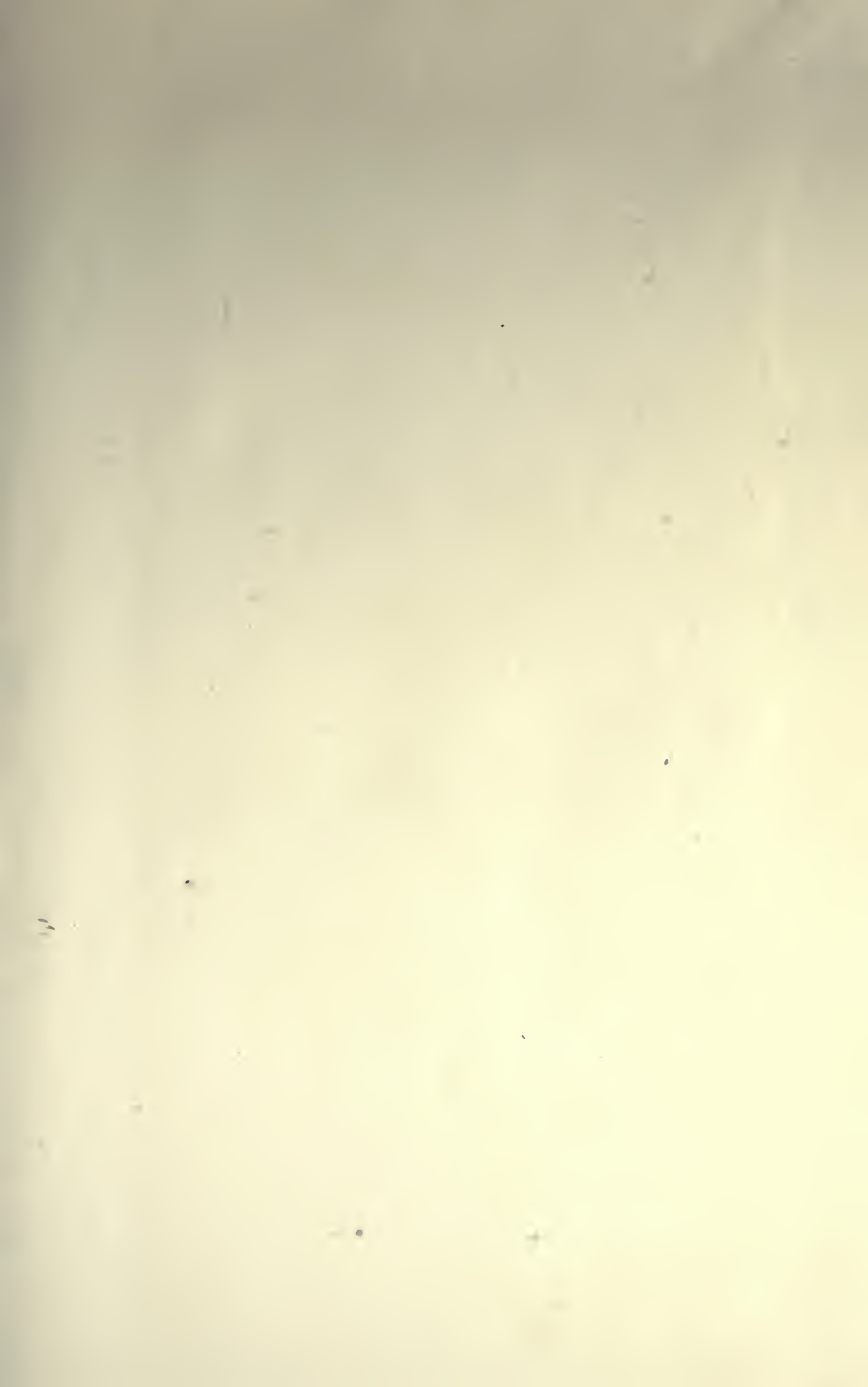


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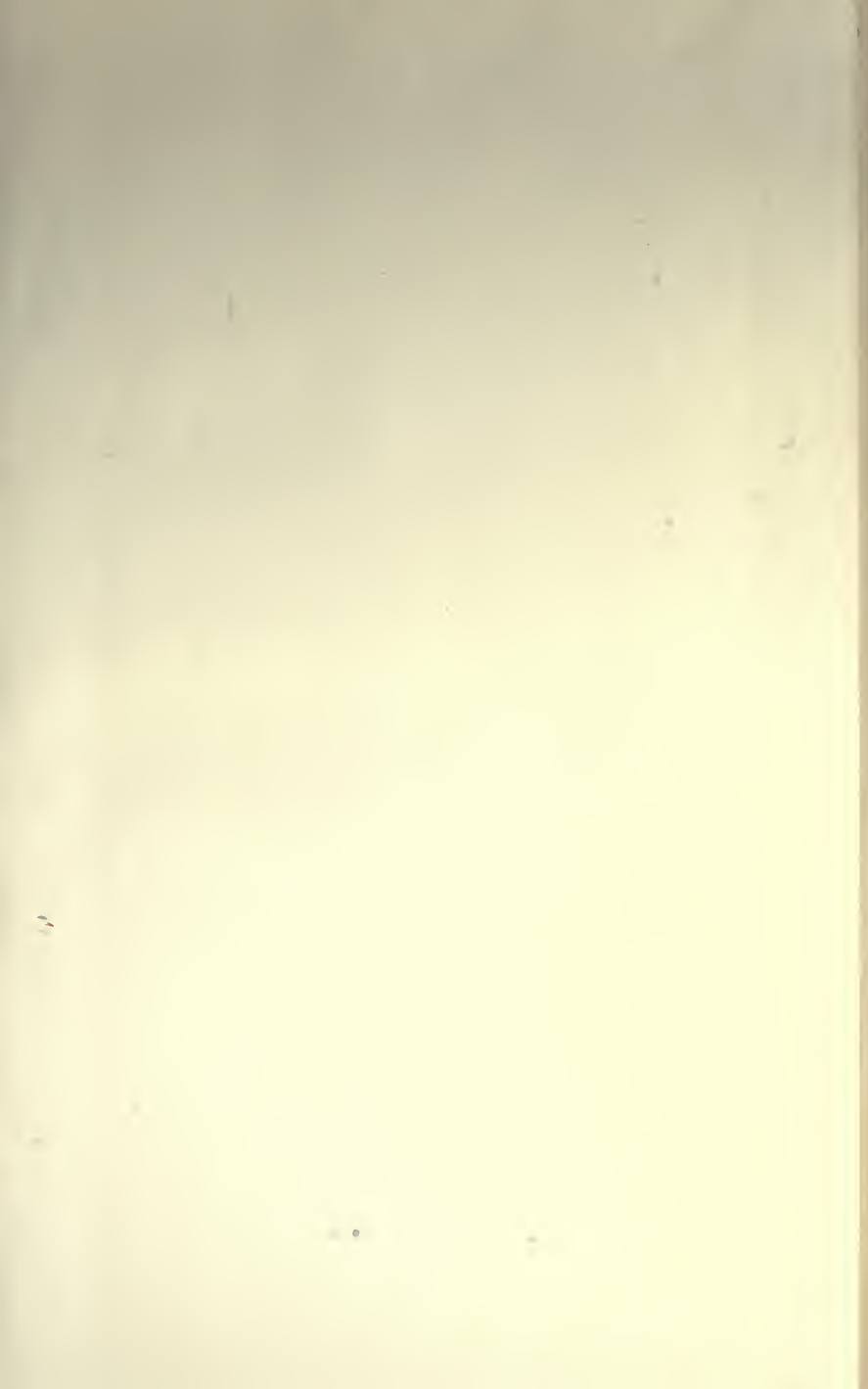








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The Four
Ancient Books of Wales

Printed by R. Clark

FOR

EDMONSTON AND DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.

LONDON . . . HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.

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THE
Four Ancient Books
OF
WALES

CONTAINING

The Cymric Poems attributed to the Bards of
The Sixth Century

BY WILLIAM F. SKENE

VOLUME II.

EDINBURGH
EDMONSTON AND DOUGLAS

1868

3/26
E

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NOTE AS TO THE WELSH TEXT. ·

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

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

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

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

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

I.

TWO POEMS

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

TRANSCRIBED IN THE NINTH CENTURY.

I.

POEM ON PAGE FIRST.

1. *Omnipotens auctor*
Ti dicones adiamor
P . . (*cut off*) . .
2. Nit arcup betid hicouid
Canlon cetticeidin gui— haguid
Uor — rdutou ti guirdoned
3. Dicones *pater* harimed
Presen isabruid icunmer
Nisacup m — arcup leder
4. Dicones *Ihesu* dielimlu
pbetid aguirdou pendibu
guotcapaur anmer— adu
5. Gur dicones remedau
Elbid anguorit anguoraut
Niguru gnim molim trinta [ut]
6. It cluis inban iciman
Guorsed ceinmicun ucmout ran
Ucatrintaut bean trident [an]

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

II.

POEM ON PAGES 48, 49 AND 50.

1. 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. *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 *ui*, in which case the word will read *discuirr*.

II.

THE BLACK BOOK OF CAERMARTHEN.

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

I.

Fol. 1. a.

MOR truan genhýf mor truan.
Aderýv. am keduýv a chaduan.
Oed llachar kýlauar kýlauan.
Oed ýscuid o trýuruýd o trýuan.

TALYESSIN.

Oed maelgun a uelun inimnan
Ý teulu rac torýuulu ný thauant.

MYRTIN.

Rac deuur ineutur ýtirran.
Rac errith. a gurrith ý ar welugan.
Mein winev in diheu a dýgan.
Moch guelher ý niuer gan elgan.
Och oe leith maur a teith ý deuthan.

TALIESSIN.

Rýs undant oet rýchvant ý tarian.
Hid attad ý daeth rad kýulaun.

Llas kŷndur tra messur y kuŷnan.
 Llas haelon o dinon tra uuan.
 Trŷuir. nod maur eu clod. gan. elgan.

MIRTIN.

Truŷ athrui. ruŷ. a ruŷ. y doethan.
 Trav athrau imdoeth bran amelgan.
 Llat dinel oe dinet. kŷulauan
 Ab erbin ae uerin a wnaethan.

TALIESSIN.

Llu maelgun bu ŷscun y doethan.
 Aer wir kad trŷbelidiad. gwaedlan.
 Neu gueith arŷwderit pan
 Vit y deunit. o hid y wuchit y darperan.

MIRTIN.

Llŷavs peleidrad gwaedlad guadlan.
 Llŷaus. aerwir brŷv breuaul vidan.
 Llŷaus ban brivher. Llŷaus ban foher.
 Llŷaus ev hŷmchuel in eu hŷmvan.

TALIESSIN.

Seith meib eliffer. Seith guir ban brouher.
 Seith gwaew nŷ ochel in eu seithran.

MYRTIN.

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

TALIESSON.

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

MYRTIN.

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

Can ýs mi mýrtin guýdi. taliessin.
Bithaud. kýffredin. vý darogan.

II.

4. a.

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

III.

5. a.

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

Kenetŷl woror. kŷwriŷc woscord. kŷghŷgneid.
 Kŷwolv. waur. kŷwarvs mavr. kir llavr eircheid.
 Kerit vŷchod. kerenhit nod clod achvbiad.
 Clo kelvid. kant kalan kid. kŷnvllid greid.
 Greid bleit blŷghaud. Gretŷw detŷw duraud. gnaud brand-
 uriaeth.
 Gur oet eitoel gorvŷreol. gordethol doeth.
 Gvŷtbuil dragon. gosparth brŷthon. gosgŷman gvith.
 Gnaud trŷganet. gnaud kŷhidet. gorsset metveith.
 Mettvin kŷwran. marchauc mitlan. mann meidrolaeth.
 Meitrid mur ior. maus pedir pedror. maur cor kŷvoeth.
 Moes vreise vreŷr. moes wirth vehir. milwir orvith.
 Maer claer kŷwid. mad cathŷl kŷvid. moidit ieith.
 Mas cas nognav. minhev nev frav. molav frav fraeth.
 Muner uodauc. maer anhetauc. maretauc doet.
 Medel visci mel vartoni. mŷnogi gvŷth.
 Mŷnvinað vron. metv ton dros traeth.
 Mer kerteð kein. mŷwir covein. mirein anoeth.
 Menestir. vŷtud. meuvet vetvd. molud esmuith.
 Music a gan mal eur orian. man vahanieth.
 Gveith reith rŷsset. gvich ruich rŷuet. rinuet reen.
 Rec rŷsiolaw. rec a archaw. ruŷmav iurthen.
 Ruthur. vthir avel. rŷnaut uvel. rŷvel vebin.
 Ruteur dŷrllit. rŷchlud clodrit. rihit aden.
 Rev wet paraud. rin vŷnn. wascaud. tra gnaud wobrin.
 Rŷ hait itaut. rŷcheidv ŷ naut. rac caut gelin.
 Rŷ. chedwis detŷf. ry chŷnis gretŷw. rac lletŷw ogŷrven.
 Rac. dac. drossow. reghid brid bot. rot cuhelin.

IV.

Fol. 5. a.

HERVIT vrten. autŷl kŷrridven. ogŷrven amhad.
 Amhad anav. areith awŷrllav. ŷ cav keineid.
 Cvhelin doeth. kŷmraec coeth. kŷvoeth awŷrllav.
 Keluit id gan. cluir vir aedan. kŷwlvann lev.

Kert kŷwlaunder. kadeir dirper cadir wober. ŷv.
 Kanholicion caffod eilon. keinon vrthav.
 Cau tŷirnet. cathil kŷhidet kŷurŷsswŷv.
 Campus ŷ veirch. canhŷn ae peirch. kŷwren eirch glŷv.
 Cor waradred. kenetŷl noted ked kŷwetliv.
 Lliwed a hun. llŷsseit eitun. llun venediv.
 Llŷd am kŷwor. llog desseffor. llog porth anav.
 Llvgŷrin kŷtrim. lledvegin grim. llim ŷd grim glev.
 Lleuver sŷnhuir. llauer a vŷr. llvir id woriv.
 Gorpo gvr gulet druŷ tagnevet het o hetiv.

V.

b. **K**YVAENAD keluit. kŷnelv o douit.
 Kŷuaenad kŷnan o crist kein didan.
 Ac vei gŷuerkinan am.ŷ.gŷlehin huan.
 Ar gnŷuer pegor ŷssit ŷ dan mor.
 Ar gnŷuer. edeinauc a oruc kŷuoethauc.
 Ac vei. vei. paup. tri trŷchant tauaud.
 Nŷ ellŷnt vetraethaud. kŷwoethev ŷ trindaud.
 Din dŷual ŷ faud. Nŷ eruill cospaud.
 Kŷmun bid paraud. in erbin tridaud.
 Bid glaf glefŷychaud. ban wanha. ŷ gnaud
 Y diodrut. ŷ isscaud.
 Guae ti din hewid pir doduid unbid.
 Onid imwaredit. or druc digonit.
 Nev duid ŷthrihit. ŷthurid. a. kerit.
 Drud dŷtihenit. dŷ imtuin ar llogŷlwit.
 Trvach dŷdivet. dŷ lauriav. o. vet.
 Asegi athraed ŷmlith prit athŷdwet.
 Dihafal dŷimteith dŷisscar ath kedimteith.
 Corph diffid direid. gobuill. o. theneid.
 Corph ni glivit paleueir ŷ gilit.
 Pa roteiste oth rev vet. kin kŷues argel.
 Pa roteiste otholud kin muill moll mud.

Ac y haruetud. ac y diadaud.
 Ac nŷ riuellssud y meint a garyssud.
 Ac itoet o wud y lurv teint. dud.
 Adaon i taethant ig kŷmeint offuiant.
 Prit prinude chant. othriit ageugant.
 Ac ysmortiuant. mal gossod amrant.
 A ueleiste o garant asv treis tragissant.
 Nŷ phercheiste guener oth vaur etŷllter.
 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 hoes.
 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
 Llŷaus aghiueith adodute ardiareith.
 Gvae vi pir imteith genhide in kŷueith.
 Gvae vi pir wuuf ar dikiuolv.
 Pan douthume attad oeth bichan vianuad.
 Neu rimartuad oth laur kiueithad.
 Arnun nincred ni nep. oth tremint. trvŷ ted.

VI.

Fol. 12. a.

ENEID kid im guneit. in aghen digerit.
 Guir yv guae uinhev pir deuthoste imgotev.
 Nac irofe. nac aghev. na diuet. na dechrev.
 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 dŷhaetei alar.
 Oetun guint gouchaf llei vŷnruc nom da.

Oetun nŷul ar mŷnit ȳn keissau keton hit.
 Oetun blodev guit ar vinep eluit.
 Amssuinasseie douit im dodath ar deunit.
 Eneid kid im guneit.

VII.

DAC im adneirun nev. rim waredun.
 Keugant kŷwraghaum. wide kŷwisscaran.
 A chiwnod senet. A cheugant kinatlet.
 A daduirein obet guȳdi hir gorwet.
 Kŷwoethauc duw awet. ȳ din inȳ deheu wuchet.
 A dȳadu tan ar poploet anȳlan.
 Alluch a tharian. a llȳaus llȳdan.
 Nȳ llettaud lle dinag. na didrif na diag.
 A widȳ tagde teernas arvere.
 Dȳgettaur. ȳ. 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.
 Mȳnȳ mae meillon agulith ar tirion.
 Mȳnȳ mae kertorion in kȳveir kȳsson.
 Kein vid ev goffalon gan guledic gorchortion.
 Mȳnȳ mae ehestil am teernas uwil.
 Men ȳ mae perȳw hael inȳ claer kȳueistet.
 Rotiad bid beddrael. nid guael ȳ gerenhit.
 A chin deginull emne eilivert vedit.
 Or saul dȳmguȳtat. ar lleith dimgorbit.
 Ac ew gueith dimgunelemne. dimbrodic dit.
 Nis rydraeth rȳuetev kȳvoeth ruȳtev dȳuit.

VIII.

Fol. 14. a.

TRI an reith march inis pridein.

Carnawlauc march. owein. mab vrien.

A. Bucheslum seri. march gugaun cletywrut.

A Tauautir breichir. m. kadwallaun. fil. k.

TRI thom etýstir inis pridein.

Arwul melin. march passeen fil. vrien.

A. Duhir terwenhit. m. selýw mab kýnan garrvin.

A drudluid. m. rýterch hael.

TRI gohoev etýster inis pridein.

Guýnev godvff. hir. march kei.

Ruthir ehon tuth blet. m. gilberd mab kadgyffro.

A. keincaled. m. gualchmei.

TRI hoev etistir inis pridein.

Llv agor. m. karadauc. b.

A melýnlas. m. kaswallaun mab belý.*

IX.

Fol. 15. a.

MOLI duu innechrev a diuet.

Ae kýniw ný welli ný omet.

Vn mab meir modridaw teernet.

Meir mam crist. ergýnan rianet.

Dýdav ýr heul or duýrein ir goglet.

Dý eiraul ir dý. maur drugaret.

Ar dý mab iolud en karet.

Duv uchom. Duu ragam. Duu vet.

Ren new anrotone. ran trugaret.

Teýrn uron. tanc ý romne. heb imomet

Diwýccomne a digonhom ogamuet.

* The MS. here seems defective.

Kin mýned im guerid imiruet.
 In týwill heb canvill im gorsset.
 Ym gueinvod im gorod im gorwet.
 Guýdi merch ac imtuin glassuet.
 A chýuet a chid im agraget.
 Ný chisgaw gobuýllaw om diwet.
 Gulad it inne. ýsagro ýmassvet.
 Mal deil ovlaen guit daduet.
 Guae agaur a graun maur uerthet.
 Ac onýsguataul ý riet.
 Kýn gatter ew in rýred. pressen. perýgil uit inýdivet.
 Ný vir drud. nid ýscrid iný timhýr.
 Ný chiuid uore. ný chiueirch. nid eistet.
 Ný chan wen nid eirch trugaret.
 Bit chuero ý talhaur iný diwet.
 Sýberuid. a maur wrid. a maret.
 Meithrin corph. ý lýffeint a nadret.
 Allevuod ac imtuin enviret.
 Ac aghen dýdau urth gluýdet.
 Ew inluth dý chinull dý chiuwet.
 Dýnessa heneint alled arnad.
 Dý clust. di trein. di teint neud adwet.
 Dý chricha croen diuisset.
 Athuna heneint alluidet.
 An eirolve ne inihagel. ar ren new rana trugaret.
 Kintevin keinhaw amsser. Dýar adar glas callet.
 Ereidir in rich. ich iguet.
 Guirt mor brithottor tiset.
 Ban ganhont cogeŵ ar blaen guit
 Guiw handid muý. výllauridet.
 Tost muc amluc anhunet.
 Kan ethint uý kereint in attwet.
 Ym brin in týno. ininýsset
 Mor impop fort itelher. rac crist guin nid oes inialet.

Oet in chuant in car in trosset

Treitau tŷ tir dŷalltudet.

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

Ygid a crist guin. nŷ forthint vevŷgilet.

Rec aarchawe nim naccer. ŷ rof aduv. dagnouet.

Am bo forth. ŷ porth riet.

Crist nŷ buve trist ŷthorsset.

X.

Fol. 18. a.

GOGONEDAUC argluit hanpich guell.

Athuendicco de egluis. achagell.

A. kagell. ac egluis.

A. vastad. a diffuis.

A. Teir finhaun ŷssit.

Due uch guint. ac vn uch eluit.

A. ŷ 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 ŷn hŷdiruer.

A. kywid. agueithred.

A. tŷuvod athŷdued.

A. ŷsaul da digoned.

Athuendigaf de argluit gogoned.

Gogonedauc a. h. g.

XI.

ARDUIREAUE tri trined in celi.

Yssi un athri. vned un yuni.

Vn guirth oe teithi. un duu diuoli.

Athuolaf uaurri maur dýurhidri.

Dýuolaur ýsguir. Dýuolaudir ýsmi.

Ys bud bartoni arhelv eloy.

Hanpich guell cristi.

Pater. & fili & spiru. domni.

on. adonay.

ARDUIREAUE dev. ýssi vn a deu.

Yssi tri hep. ev. hep haut ý amhev.

Awnaeth fruith afreu afop. amriffreu.

Duu ý env. in deu. duýuaul ý kýffreu.

Duu ý env. in tri duýuuaul. ý inni.

Duu ý env in vn. Duu paulac annhun.

ARDUYREAUE. vn. isý deu ac un.

Issi tri ar nun. issi duu ý hun.

Aunaeth maurth a llun. a mascul a bun.

Ac nat kýuorun bas ac anotun.

Auneth tuim ac oer. a. heul alloer.

Allýthir. ig. cuir afflam im pabuir.

A. serch in sinhuir. a bun hýgar huir.

Allosci. pimp kaer otýueti. wir.

XII.

VNENU domni meu ý. voli. maur ý uolaud.

Molawe douit. maur ý kinnit ar ý cardaud.

Duu anamuc. Duu angoruc. Duu anguard.

Duu angobeith. teilug pirfeith. tec ý purfaud.

Duu andyli. Duu issi vry. vrenhin trindaud.

Duu abroued inŷ truyted in ŷ trallaud.
 Duu a dŷfu. oe garcharu gan vuilaud.
 Guledic deduit an gunel inrit erbin dit braud.
 An duch ir gulet irŷ varet. ae. werindaud.
 Ym paradis. impur kŷnnuis rac puis pechaud.
 Angunel iechid irŷ penid ae pimp dirnaud.
 Dolur eghirith. Duu andiffireh ban kŷinirth enaud.
 *Din a collei bei nasprinhei diuei devaud.
 Or croc crevled ŷ deuth guared ir vedissŷaud.
 Kadarn bugeil Crist nid adweil. ŷ teilŷgdaud.

XIII.

Fol. 21. a.

BRENHIN guirthvin guirth uchaw ŷssit.
 Yssi pen plant adaw.
 Yssi per gadeir gadarnaw.
 Yssi hael diwael diweirhaw.
 Yssi haul uraul guruhaw.
 A cliwir. issi owir id pridaw.
 Y Duv maur. ŷ duv llaur llariaw.
 Y duv guin guengert aganaw.
 Ynŷ wuŷw. ŷ duv indin digerit. ordevnit ŷ diallaw.
 O pechu a pechuis adaw.
 O pechaud kin braud prŷderaw.
 Erbin oed ŷ dit. ŷ del paup oe
 Bet inŷ devret in devraw.
 Mal ŷ bv ban fv oreuhaw.
 In vn llv ir vn lle teccaw.
 Hid impen vn brin erbin ev barnv.
 Or teulv teilŷghaw.
 Teilŷgdaud wascaud. osgort nav grad new.
 Vŷ Dewis kinvllaud.

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

Vŷ Devs domenvs menaud.
 Vŷ bardeir. ŷ Beirt ŷ uedissiaud.
 Vŷ maurhidic nen. vŷ perchen.
 Vŷ parch. kin tŷwarch. Kin tŷwaud.
 Amgadu ŷ traethu traethaud.
 Yth voli kin tewi tawaud.
 Ac im cow. valioff. adiwaud
 Urth ŷ gureic. ŷ am dreic vffŷldaud.
 Ban dŷwu guas duv diwarnaud
 Attav. ir imbrav ae briaud.
 Rotesew dirneid. kin dirnaud.
 A bilwis o bilion. ŷ gnaud.
 Canŷdoet hagen higaff. ŷ rotion. a rothei o nebaud.
 Gvnaeth duv trvgar gardaud.
 In evr coeth kŷvoeth. ŷ trindaud.
 Y mas maeistaud. ŷ mae moliduv.
 Adwin ŷ coti. A. diwad pechaud.
 Wid. weti. Adiwin kely brad keli.
 Culuit argluit new nav kanmaul attad.
 Guenglad vad veidroli.
 Guenvlit rit riehtun voli.
 Gwingar kar gvar guironet kedwi.
 Nŷ chedwis eva irawallen per barauŷs duv.
 Vrthi. am ŷ cham nŷchimv ahi.
 Guŷth golev a orev erni.
 Rŷv duted edmic. ogŷllestic guise. A guisevis imdeni.
 Periw new a peris idi. imperuet ŷchiwoeth ŷ noethi.
 Ac eil guirth. awnaeth ehalaeth argluit a ergliw ŷ voli.
 Ban winnvis gochel ŷ deli.
 Sew fort ŷffoes iti.
 Inŷtoet aradur in eredic tir
 Herwit guir in gueini. Y diwaud ŷ trindaud keli.
 Ew ae mam dinam daun owri.
 Agur guin. Turr guir gwŷdi nŷ.

A dav y geissav in gwesti.
 Ar owris y winit.
 A gueleiste gureic a mab genti.
 A diwed tithev irolev guironet.
 Mý thomet in gwesti.
 Jn gueled in mýned hebti.
 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. Vrrth y gvr aweli.
 A gueleiste dinion din. gowri.
 In mýned hebod heb drossi.
 Gueleis ban llyuneis yllentir
 Deguch a weluch y medi.
 Sew awnaethant plant kai
 Y Vrrth y medel ym chueli.
 Druy eiroleid meir mari
 Oe gvybod gvybv duv oheni.
 Yt oet iny diffrid. y. gidahi.
 Ysprid glan a gleindid indi.

XIV.

Fol. b. 23.

*ADWIN caer yssit ar lan llyant.
 Adwin yd rotir y pauper y chwant.
 Gogywarch de gwinet boed tev wyant.
 Gwaewaur rrin. Rei adarwant.
 Dýv merchir. gueleisse guir yg cvinowant.
 Dýv iev bv. ir. guarth. it adcorssant.
 Ad oet brýger 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 vaelvŷ kyllehuŷ wriwant.
Cuytin ŷ can keiwin llv o carant.

XV.

Fol. 23. b. DINAS maon duv daffar. pendevic adwin adviar.
Asich heul agulich edar.
DINAS maon cas vnbin teernet. kŷmŷnad kad degin.
Asich heul agulich. mervin.
DINAS maon gulad adav. amdifffin duv amdanav.
Asich heul agulich. nŷnhav
MAD dodes ŷ mortuit. ar merchin mŷrch lluid.
Kadeirdeuram diwurn. asich heul agulich maelgun.

XVI.

Fol. 24. a. **G**WIN ŷ bid hi ŷ vedwen in diffrin guŷ.
A sirch ŷ chegev pop vn. pop dvŷ.
Ac auit pan vo. ŷ gad in ardudvŷ.
A chimrean biv am rid vochnvŷ.
A pheleidir a gaur inŷ ganhvŷ.
Ac edwin imonban gluedichuŷ.
Ar gueisson gleisson ŷsca(win) tra vodi.
Ar dillad rution in ev roti.

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

GWIN ŷ bid hi ŷ veduen ŷ guarthaw dinvŷthuŷ.
A vibid ban vo ŷgad in ardudwŷ.
Ar peleidir kŷchuin amedrŷwuŷ.
A. phont ar taw. ac arall ar tawuŷ.
Ac arall amwall amdwŷlan gwŷ.

Ar saer ae gunelwŷ. bid ŷ env garvŷ.
 Ar benŷgaul mon ae. guledŷchuŷ.
 Guraget dan ŷ gint. guir ŷg kŷstvŷ.
 Dedwŷtach no mi ae harhowe.
 Amser kadwaladir. kert aganhwi.

XVII.

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

AFALLEN peren pren hŷdud glas.
 Pvwaur ŷ chagev hŷ ae chein wanas.
 Ami dysgoganafe kad am dias.
 Penguern kŷwetŷrn metŷ hatas.*

AWALLEN peren. a pren melin.
 A. tŷw in hal art. heb art inychilchin.
 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 kyminawd kymyn leas
 Eingyl gan pendeuic eryri eri attkas.

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

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

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

AFALLEN peren. blodev essplit.
 Atiff in argel in argoýdit.
 Chuetlev a giklev ir inechrev dit.
 Rýssorri guassauc guaessaf. meufit
 Duýweith atheirgueith. pedeirgueith in vn. dit.
 Och iessu. na dýffv wýnihenit.
 Kýn dýffod ar willave lleith mab guendit.

AFALLEN peren atiff ar lan. afon.
 Inŷ llurv. nŷ lluit maer. arŷchlaer aeron.
 Trafu vm puŷll. wastad. am buiad inibon.
 A. bun wen warius. vn weinus vanon
 Dec inlinet adev ugein inŷ gein anetwon
 It viŷ inŷmteith gan willeith agwillon.
 Guŷdi da diogan aditan kertorion.
 Nv nev nam guŷ. guall. gan wŷlleith a guŷllon.
 Nv nev nachŷŷŷafe ergrinaŷ. wŷnragon.
 Vŷ argluit guendolev ambrorŷŷv brodorion.
 Guŷdi porthi heint a hoed am cŷlch coed keliton.
 Buŷŷ guas guinwŷdic. gan guledic gorchortion,

AFALLEN peren blodev essplit.
 Atŷŷ igwerid ag hiid ŷ guit.
 Disgogan hwimleian hwetil adiwit.
 Id lathennaur gan brid guruhid erwit.
 Rac dreigev arderchev. riev rŷbit.
 Goruit grat wehin din digrefit.
 Rac maban hvan heolit arweit.
 Saesson ardiwreit beirt ar kinit.

AFALLEN peren a pren fion
 Attif ŷ dan gel ŷg coed keliton.
 Kid keisseer ofer vit heruit ŷ haton.
 Inŷ del kadwaladir oe kinadil kadwaon.
 Y erir tŷwi a teiwi affon.
 A dyuod grande o aranwinion.
 A guneuthur guar. o. willt. o gwallt hirion.

AFALLEN peren a pren fion.
 Attif. ŷ dan gel ŷg coed keliton.
 Kid keisser ofervit herwit. ŷ hafon.
 Yn ŷ del kadwaladir oe kinadŷl. rid reon.

Kinan inŷ erbin ef kŷchwin ar saesson.
 Kimrŷ a orvit kein bid endragon.
 Kaffaud paub ŷ teithi. llauen vi bri brŷthon.
 Kenhittor kirm eluch. kathil hetuch a hinon.

XVIII.

DIAN a parchellan. a parchell dedwit.*
 Nachlat dŷredcir ŷmpen minit.
 Clat in lle argel in arcoedit.
 Rac erwis ritech hael ruŷfadur fit.
 Ami disgoganafe a gwir uit.
 Hid in aber taradir rac trausev prŷdein
 Kimrŷ oll inŷeu kŷfluit.
 Llŷuelin ŷ env o eissillit
 Gwinet gur digorbit.

Fol. 27. a. DIAN a parchellan. oet reid mŷned
 Rac. kinŷtion mordei bei llafassed.
 Rac diuod erlid arnamne ac ingueled.
 Ac or diaghune. nŷ chumune in lluted.
 Ami disgoganafe. rac ton navfed.
 Rac vnic bariffvin gvehin dived.
 Dirchafaud llogaud tud ir llettered.
 Yn tŷmhir gurthtir a guŷstuiled.
 In ŷ del kinan iti oechin gueled.
 Nŷ bit attcor bith ar ŷ threfred.

DIAN a parchellan nŷhaut kisscaff.
 Rac godurt ŷ galar ŷssit arnaf.
 Deg mlinet a deu ugein ŷd porthaise poen
 Y struc aorhoen ŷssit 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.
 Nýmad rianed oplant adaw.
 Ar ný creddoe ýdovit indit diwethaf.
 Yd welese gnendolev in perthie riev.
 In cýnull preitev o pop eithaw.
 Ydan vȳguerid rut nv neud araf.
 Pen 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 rȳuel a difissci.
 Ac arfev coch. ac och indi.
 Ac winttuȳ in dihev adoant o heni.
 Ac. awnant enrȳdet ar bet. Dewi.
 Ami disgoganafe bid divisci.
 O ýmlat mab a thad gulad ae guȳbi.
 A mȳned ý loegruiſ diffuiſ trewi.
 Ac nabo guared bith ý nortmandi.

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

 IAN a parchellan. a parchell dýhet.
 Run dýuueid huimleian chuetyl enryuet.
 Ami discoganaue haf guithlonet.
 Kýwrug brodorýon brad o winet.
 Ban diholer taguistil inhir o tir guinet.
 Dýbit seith ganlllog o ýnt gan wint goglet
 Ac in aber dev eu kinatlet.

 IAN a parchellan a parchell guin.
 Rýmdýwod huimleian chuetil am echrin.
 Pan bebillo lloegir in tir ethlin.
 A guneuthur dýganhuý dinas degin.
 O g*(——) lloegir a llyuelin
 Aduit mab arwarr. (——) kýchuin.
 Ban sorro deinoel mab dunaud deinwin.
 Ad vit frange ar ffo fort ný ofn.
 In aber dulas. gvanas guehin.
 Cochuet inev kýlwet. ýn ev kilchin.

 IAN a parchellan hoian hoiev.
 Bei ýchenauc duv gunai. ýmchuelev.
 ý (——) ll ýssý. wiv. bitaud mev.
 Ar hun ýssý (——) keissed intev.

 IAN a parchellan neud dit golev.
 Andaude leis adar duffýr dýar leissev.
 An hit ni bluitinet a hir diev.
 Ariev enwir edwi fruytheu.
 Ac escib. lluch lladron differch llannev.
 Amýneich a obrin beich o bechodev.

* The line within brackets marks a hole in the parchment caused by the green capitals having eat into it.

 IAN a parchellan llin y vinet.
 Kyuuelý anwinud panelhute y oruet.
 Bychan awir ryderch hael heno y ar y wlet.
 A portheise neithuir o anhunet.
 Eiri hid impen clun. gan cun callet.
 Pibonvy imblev. blin wy rysset.
 Ry dibit div maur dit guithlonet.
 Kywrug glyu powis achlas guinet.
 A chivod hirell oe hir orwet.
 Y amvin ae elin terwin guinet.
 Ac onymbit gan vy ri ran trugaret.
 Guae wi ban imbv. trv vy diwet.

 IAN a parchan. Ny bit kywun.
 Ban kyhuin llu aer o kaer wyrtin.
 Y harduy dev kenev. in kywrenhin.
 O hil ris aerllut. aer llyf bitin.
 Ban llather y Saesson y kimerev trin.
 Guin ev. bid vy kimri. kimrvy. werin.

 IAN a parchellan. a parchell. guin gvis.
 Nachuste hun bore. nachlat im prise.
 Rac dyuod. Ryderch hael. ae cvn kyfruy's.
 Kin caffael o honautte y coed reddaud. dychuis.

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

* On the margin—

Ny chirchud differch o diffuis lin.

 IAN a parchellan andaude y naur
 Ban dottint. ve guir guinet ev gueith maur.
 Llaflnev in ertirn kim a ganhaur.
 Briuhaud llurugev rac llun waewaur.*
 Ami disgoganaue. deu priodaür.
 A luniont tegnevet o nef hid laur.
 Kynan kadwaladir. Kymri penbaladir.
 Bitaud ev kinatil aedmyccaür.
 A chiureithau gulad. a chistutia gwad.
 Allv alle(——)divahaur.
 An bi ni inaeth guared guý(——)aeth
 Neb o haelonaeth nididolaur.

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

 IAN a parchellan. a parchell gawi.
 Na chlat de redkir nac iste. wiuuý.
 Nac achar waes. nachar. warvÿ.
 A chussil arotafe y wenabuý.
 Naud ieuange serchauc syberv warruý.
 Ami discoganafe gúeith machavvi.
 Aduit geloraur rut in riv didmuý.
 O kiwranc y kynvrein bron reinon kifrvi.
 Advit bore och. acoch ofuy.
 Arth o deheubarth a dirchafuý.
 Ryllettaud y wir ew tra thir mynvÿ.

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

Ban diffon nortmin. yar lldan 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 dýued ae guledichuy.

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

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

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

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

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

IOLIAN 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.

IOLIAN 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.
 Gwtil a brithon a romani.
 Avvnahont dyhet a divysci.
 Ac y kywenv dywiev divod iti.
 Ac imlat in taer am dvylan tywi.

IOLIAN a parchellan. bychan breichvras.
 Andav de leis adar mor maur eu dias.
 Kertorion allan heb ran vrdas.
 Gurthwnaud espid a brid gan gwas.
 Heb cadvid. vynep heb ran vrdas.
 Ban. vo. dev broder. deu itas am tir.
 Megittor oc ev guir. vy. hir alanas.

HŌIAN a parchellan. Nŷm dawe kingid.
 O clŷbod lleis adar duwir dŷar ev grid.
 Tenev gvallt vŷ pen. vŷ llen nŷd clid.
 Dolit vŷ iscubaur. nŷd maur vŷ id.
 Vŷ craun haw ami nid imverid.
 Kŷn iscar aduv ditaul kŷvid.
 Ami discoganawe kin. gorffen bid.
 Gwraget heb gvilet. gwir heb guruhid.

HŌIAN a parchellan a parchell rŷmi.
 Tenev vyllen nid llonit ŷmi
 Yr gueith arŷwderit mi nŷm dorbi.
 Kŷnduguitei awir ŷ lavr. allŷr. enlli.
 Ami discoganawe gvŷdi henri.
 Breenhin na breenhin brithwŷd dŷbi.
 Ban vo pont. ar. taw ac arall ar tŷwi.
 Y dav ŷ dŷved rŷvel iti.

XIX.

ENGLYNNIONN Y BEDEV.

Fol. 32. a. ^E**B**ETEV ae gulich ŷ glav.*
 Gvir nŷ ortŷwnassint vŷ dignav.
 Kerwid. a chivrid a chav.
 EBETEV ae tut gvitwal.
 Ny lesseint heb ŷmtial.
 Gurŷen. morien. a morial.
 EBETEV ae gulich kauad.
 Gvŷr. nŷ lesseint in lledrad.
 Gwen. a gurien. a guriad.
 BET tedei tad awen. ŷg godir brin
 Aren. ŷnŷdvna ton tolo.
 Bet dilan llan bevno.

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

- BET kerî cletifhir. ý godir hen
Egluis. ýný diffuis graeande.
Tarv torment. ýmýnwent corbre.
- BET seithennin sinhuir vann.
Y rug kaer kenedir a glann.
Mor mauridic a kinran.
- EN aber gwenoli. ý mae
Bet prýderi ýný terw tonnev tir.
Yg karrauc bet gwallauc hir.
- BET gwalehmei ým peryton.
Ir diliv. ý dýneton.
In llan padarn bet kinon.
- BET gurgwaud urtin
In uchel týtin. inisel gwelitin.
Bet kýnon mab clýtno idin.
- BET run mab pýd in ergrid
Avon. in oervil ig gverid.
Bet kinon in reon rid.
- PIEV ý bet ýdan ý brin.
Bet gur gurt ýg kýniscin.
Bet kinon mab clýtno idin.
- BET mab osvran ýg camlan.
Gvýdi llaver kýwlván.
Bet bedwir in alld trývan.
- BET owen ab urien im pedrýal
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 ý bet da ý cýstlun.

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 gwrís.
 Bet meigen mab run rvif llis.
 ES cul y bet ac ys hir.
 In llurv llyaus amhir.
 Bet meigen ab run ru yw gwir.
 TRI. bet tri bodauc inarterchauc
 Brin. ym pant gwin. gvinionauc.
 Mor. a meilir. a madauc.
 BET madauc mur egluc.
 Yg kywluc kinhen. vir vrien.
 Gorev. mab y guyn. o winll yue.
 BET mor maurhidie diessie
 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 yn y 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 výt výt pvý eu neges.

TEULU oeth ac anoeth a dýuu

Y noeth ý eu gur ý eu guas.

Ae ceisso výt clated guanas

BET llvch llaueghin ar certenhin

Avon pen saeson suýt erbin

Ný bitei drimis heb drin.

EBETEU ýn hir výt.

Yn llvýr ý guýr lluossit.

Bet gvryen gvrhýd enguavt. allvýtauc uab lliwelit.

Pieu ýr bet ýnymýt

A lýviasei luossit.

Bet fýrnuael hael ab hývlýt.

PIEU ir bet hun bet eitvlch

Hir. ig gurthtir pennant turch.

Mab arthan gýwlauan gýuulch.

BET llev llaugýfes ý dân achles

Mor ýný bu ý gýwnes.

Gur oet hvnnv guir ý neb ný rotes.

BET beidauc rut ýn amgant riv

Lývnav. bet lluoscar ýg keri

Ac ýn rýd britu bet omni.

PELL ý výtsci ac argut

Guerýd machave ae cut.

Hirguýnion hýsset beidauc rut.

PELL ý výtsci ac anau

Guerýd machave arnau.

* The handwriting changes here.

Beidauc rut yv hun ab emer llydau.
 BET unpen o pridein yn lleutir

Guynnassed. yn yda lliv yn llychur.

Ig kelli uriauael bet gyrthmul.

EBET yn ystyuaheu

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 bartrin.

Gessevin vch kinran.

Bet ruvaun ruvenit 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 cylchuý drei.

Mekid meibon meigen meirch mei.

PIEV y bet hun. bet bruyno

Hir hydir ywir iný bro.

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

- Parth y dvei nŷ bitei fo.
 PIEV y bet hun nid
 Aral guýthuch urth ervid.
 Trath lathei chwarchei vrthid.
 BET silit dýval inedrywuy le.
 Bet llemenic in llan elvy.
 Yg guernin bre bet eilinvý.
 BET milur mirein gnaud kelein
 Oelav. kin bu. tav. y dan mein.
 Llachar mab run yg clun kein.
 BET talan. talyrth
 Yg kinhen teir cad.
 Kýmýnad pen pop nýrth.
 Hýget a goret y pirth.
 BET elissner abner. inýwinder.
 Daear diarchar dibryder.
 Pen llv wu tra wu y amser.
 BET gur gurch y var.
 Llachar llýv niver. in aber duwir dýar.
 Ynŷ gvna tavne toniar
 PIEV y bet ýnŷ ridev.
 Bet ruyw ýv hunnv mab rigenev.
 Gur a digonei da ar y arwev.
 PIEV y bet hun bet breint.
 Y rug llewin ae lledneint.
 Bet gur guae. y isscereint.
 PIEV y bet yn llethir. y brin.
 Llauer 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.
 Nŷ dodeilew ar ladron.
 Nŷ rotei gwir ŷ alon.
 BET taw logev. mab llut. inŷtrewrut
 Trav. mal ŷ mae inŷ kŷstut.
 Ae clathei caffei but.
 PIEV ŷ bet ar lan rŷddnant.
 Run. ŷ. env radev keucant.
 Ri oet ew. Riogan ae gvant.
 OET ef kŷfnŷssen ŷ holi
 Galanas. guawrut grut aten.
 Achen bvir but bet bradwen.
 PIEV ŷ bet pedrival.
 Ae pedwar mein amŷtal.
 Bet madauc marchauc dŷwal.
 EN eiwonit elvit tir.
 Ymae gur hŷduf hir.
 Lleas paup pan rŷdighir.
 ETRI bet ŷg kewin kelvi.
 Awen ae divaud imi.
 Bet kinon garv ŷ duŷael.
 Bet kinvael. bet kinveli.
 BET llvid lledneis. ig kemeistir.
 Kin boed hirtuw ŷ eis.
 Dŷgirchei tarv trin ino treis.
 BET siaun sŷberv in hirerw.
 Minit. ŷrug ŷ gverid ae derv.
 Chuerthinauc braucbrid chuerv.
 PIEV ŷ bet ŷnŷ clidur.
 Tra wu nŷ bv eitur.
 Bet ebediv am maelur.
 PIEV ŷ bet inŷ rallt. trav.
 Gelin ŷ lauer ŷ lav.
 Tarv trin trugaret itav.

*Y BEDDEU ynŷ morua
 Ys bŷchan aŷ haelewŷ.
 Ymae sanauc sŷberw vun.
 Y mae run rŷuel aswŷ.
 Ymae earrwen verch hennin
 Y mae lledin allŷwŷ.
 BET hennin henben yn aelwŷt
 Dinorben. bet airgwl yn dŷuet
 Yn rŷt gŷnan gŷhoret.
 GOGYUARCH pob diara
 Pieu yr ŷedgor ŷssŷ ŷma.
 Bet einŷaŷn ab cunedda
 Cwl ŷm prŷdein ŷ ddiua.
 PIEU yr bed ynŷ maes mawr.
 Balch ŷ law ar ŷ lafnawr.
 Bet beli ab benlli gawr.

XX.

KYGOGION. ELAETH AE CANT.

Fol. 35. b.

†ANTREGHIS wiguisc amhoen.
 O amrŷues neus adwaen.
 Nŷm gunaho douit duŷ poen.
 Nŷ gvnaho dowit duŷ poen
 Ar din amŷdic ae awar.
 Direid new. direid daear.
 Daearaul pechodaul imŷ Joel aduv.
 A deweint. duhuned.
 A gothuŷ crist nachisced.
 Nachisced 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 ac nistirmýcco.
 A new ý nos ý tragho.
 Otreinc mab din heb imdiwin
 A duv. am awnel o pechaud.
 Ný mad aeth eneid iný gnaud.
 Ný naud ý direid imioli
 A duv. inerbin dit kýnhi.
 Ný thebic drud ý treghi.
 Cantreghis.

XXI.

ELAETH AGANT.

Fol. 35. b.

HEB coffav duv daun diffrid
 Gwirion ac egilion hevid
 Gormot o cam syberwid.
 Guae ae gunel heb kel imbit.
 Nýcharaw alaw ol difod
 Bressuil. pop pressent ýshawod.
 Din wuýf itav. eitav clod
 Yduv gorev im gorvod.
 Caraw voli pedýr avedir tagtew
 Iaun. ae pelltaun. ýgid ac ew
 Im pop ieith obeith atew.
 Llara cloduaaur, hael porthaur new.
 Y duv ý harchaw arch roti
 Argluit. ýn argledir eloy.
 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. ý. harchaw arch hewid
 Kýwiaun can dicaun vȳniffrið.
 Y. meneid rac poen enbid.
 Naut cristonogion ý bid.
 Y duv. ý. harchaw arch giwreint
 Bresswil inprissur pop pilgeint.
 Y meneid rac poein oweint.
 Naut duire ý rolre seint.
 Heb coffav duv.

XXII.

GEREINT FIL ERBIN.

Fol. 36. a.

RAC gereint gelin kȳstut.
 Y gueleise meirch can crimrut.
 A gwidȳ gaur garv achlut.
 Rac Gereint gelin dihad.
 Gueleise meirch crimrut o kad.
 Aguȳdi gaur garu puȳllad.
 Rac Gereint gelin ormes.
 Gueleis meirch can eu crees.
 Aguȳdi gaur garv achles.
 En llogborth ý gueleise vrcheint.
 Ageloraaur mvȳ nomeint.
 Aguir rut rac ruthir gereint.
 En llogporth ý gueleise giminad.
 Guirigrid aguaed am iad.
 Rac gereint vaur mab ý tad.
 En llogporth gueleise gottoev.
 A guir nȳ gilint rac gvaev.
 Ac ý ved gvin o guȳdir gloev.
 En llogporth ý gueleise arwev
 Guir a guȳar in dinev.
 A gvȳdi 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 mýnit.
 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.

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

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

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

Gwerin werid. gwedý clevid crid a chymvý.
 Ny dav metic hid orphen bid. hid ý nottvý.
 Hýuel haelaf. vaur eilassaw gorescýnhvý.
 Caffaud hýuel urth ý hoewet. wý rýbuchvý.

VY rý puched ý colowin ked. clod pedrydant.
 Rýuel dýwal vrien haval. arial výttheint.
 Gurisc gueilgi dowýn. kývid hehowin colofýn milcant.
 Llugirn deudor. lluoet agor. gur. bangor breint.
 Pryðus perchen priodaur ben. pen pop kinweint.
 Gorev breenhin ar gollewin. hid in llundein.
 Haelaw lariau. levaf teccaf. o adaw plant.
 Gwerlig haeton gvaut verdidon vaton vetveint.
 Goruir menic mur gwerennic guruhid gormant.
 Terruin am tir. ri reith kýwir. o hil morgant.
 O morecanhvc o rieinvc radev rvýtheint.
 O teernon kýwrid leon. galon reibeint
 Vn vid veneid ý ellýspp bid. gelleist porthant.
 Hoethil hir ac ew. a chein ý atew trvi artunianit.
 Vrten arnav. rad ac anaw. affav a phlant.

XXIV.

Fol. 39. b.

ASSUYNOW naut duv diamehv
 Y daun aedonyauc wiffinnhev.
 Ar dý guir erir aerev.
 Ar dý gulad guledic dehev.
 Assuinaf archaf eirchad
 Ym gelwir. naut kýuir kýgwastad.
 Ar dýdrissev aer. drussad.
 Ar didrissaur gvaur gwenvlad.
 Assuinaw archaw arch vaur
 Y periw a peris new allaur.
 Naut rac dýuar car kertaur.
 Ar dýpirth ar diporthaur.

Assuinaf naut haut haelon
 Deheuparth diheuporth kertorion.
 Athturuf othtarianogion.
 Athtoryf oth teern meibon.
 Assuinaf y chnaut nacheluch.
 Ychporth. can perthin attreguch.
 Gostecwir llis gosteguch.
 Gostec. beirt bart aglywuch.
 Assuinaf haut naut haelvonet.
 Worsset. nyth orseiw teernet.
 Ar dy torif coryf kywrisset
 Ar dy teulu teilug met.
 Met cuin ev gwiraud met kirm
 Ae gwallav. ae gwellig in eurdirn.
 Agloev y ved in edirn.
 Agliv deur. aglev teeirn.
 Teern welch 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. ruis. morkimlaut
 Gurt. ruis firt kvit kert. vahaut.
 Assuinasserv herv hirvlaut.
 Assuinaf ar wut naw. naut.
 Assuinaw naut duv diamhev. y daun.

XXV.

Fol. 40. a.

* **HERA** 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. aced. kyd credwit
 Douit. drvi kereirhyt. fit.
 Maur penyð meith peunyt.
 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 losci ecluis. allat buch iscol.
 Allývir rod y voti.
 Vý penhid. ýstrum kýnhi.
 Creaudir y creadurev. perthidev
 Muýhaw. kýrraw de imi výgev.
 Ath vradaste. am tuyllas ýnnev.
 Bluýtín llaun im rýdoded.
 Ym. bangor ar paul cored.
 Edrich de poen imý gan mor prýued.
 Bei ýscuýpun arvn.
 Mor amluc guint. y vlaen bric guit fallum.
 Arav vneuthume bith nýs gunaun.†

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

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

Creaudir y creaduriev perthidev muythaw.
 Matev imvygev. athuradaste am tuyllas ynheu.
 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 kyudaw.
 Croes crist in wisse ymdanaw.
 Arhelf uy ren y guiscaw
 Hetiu. un trev a glyuaw.
 Nid ew wy duu niscrawdaw.
 Guiscaw ymdanaw inberch.
 Ny credaw coel canyd kerch.
 Y gur am creuyse am nerth.
 Ymae vimrid ardebed.
 Arowun ar mor wyned.
 Etyl butic bitaud ked.
 Ymae vymrid ar kighor.
 Arowun myned. ar mor.
 Etyl butic bytaud ior.
 Dyrcheuid bran y hasgell.
 Arowun myned. impell.
 Etyl butic bitaud guell.
 Dyrcheuid bran y hadein.
 Arowun myned ruvein.
 Etil butic bytaud kein.
 Ystarnde wineu fruין guin.
 Redec hiraethauc raun rin.
 Ren new. oet reid duu genhin.
 Ystarnde winev birr y blev.
 Ruit ygniw. rygig. otew.
 Mynyd vo truין. yduit trev.
 Ystarnde winev hir y neid.
 Ruit yg nyw rygig. woteid.
 Ny lut ar lev trev direid.
 Trum kyduod daear. tev deil dris.
 Chuerv vuelin met melis.

Ren new ruitade vŷ neges.
 O eissillit guledic. a gueith
 Wtic. wosprið. aphedir pen pop ieith.
 Sanffreid suŷnade in imdeith.
 Heul eirioled arouned
 Argluit. crist kely. colowin ked.
 Dŷwyccviff wŷm pechaud am gueithred.*

MI aego winneis ŷ offereid
 Bid. ae hesgip ae higneid
 Ba beth orev rac eneid.
 Pader a buŷeid a bendiceid
 Creto. ae canho rac eneid.
 Hid wraud goreu gortŷwneid.
 Yscŷthrich fort a delhich ti. allunhich tagneuet.
 Nŷthvi trane ar trugaret.
 Ro vŷd. ŷ. newŷnauc. a dillad ŷ noeth.
 A chenich golŷchuid.
 O kŷuil dieuil dothuid.
 Sŷberu asegur dolur ar eu knaud.
 Guerth mŷned dros uessur.
 Ystir nithiau nŷ bo pur.
 Rŷhun a rŷuetudaud. ariwiraud
 O vet. a rietillter. o gŷnaud.
 Llŷna chuec chuerv erbin. braud.
 Anudon am tir. abrað argluid.
 A diuanv llaugar.
 Dit braud bitaud ediwar.
 O kŷuodi pilgeint adeueint

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

Torrwin piŷc tuth eleirch
 Tonn. trybelid areith.
 Duv y ðin a ðevin kedimdeith.
 Gorwin blaen perthen. Kein gywrev
 Adar. hir dit bann cogev.
 Trugar ðaffar ðuv orev.

Duhunau. ac y meitunav. ar seint.
Id keiff. pop cristaun. kyrreieuint.

XXVIII.

Fol. 43. a.

GVLEDIC ar bennic erbin attad.
Er barch o kyuarch. o. kyuaenad.
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 trecheis.
Nid eissev. wy kerd. yg kein ewreis.
Nid eissywed ked men y keweis.
Nid ew ym crevis dews diffleis.
Yr guneuthur. amhuill na thuill. na threis.
Nid ew duhunaaur a handeneis.
Nid ew rotir new. ir neb nvý keis.
Nid rvý o awit awenyt eis.
Nid rvý o obruy a obrýneis.
Nid porthi ryuic ryuegeis im bron.
Nid porthi penid. ry vetýleis.
In адаud wy ren rydamvneis.
Rýdid imeneid. reid ry ioles.

XXIX.

Fol. 44. a.

BENDITH ý wenwas. ir dec diýrnas.
 Breisc ton. bron ehalaeth.
 Duv. ý env in nvfin impop ieith.
 Dýllit enweir meir rýmaeth.
 Mad devthoste ýg corffolaeth.
 Llýna mab gowri gobeith.
 A dýlivas idas ý leith.
 Bu drvi. vewil. athuýllvriaeth.
 In hudaul gvar guassanaeth ý argluit.
 Bu hýwit. ac. ný bu doeth.
 Ac hid vraud. ný vn ý arvaeth.
 Kýffeí bart pridit. ar ýssit.
 In eluit. Ar hallt ar echuit.
 Ar graean. ar mir. ar sir sýweditiaeth.
 Beirnad rodiad llara llau fraeth.
 Mui ý dinwas sune. gunaune eddwaeth.
 Kýuoethev. ri. nistrdraeth.
 Maur duv hetiv. moli dývr daaeth.

BENDITH nautoryw new. ir keluit
 Creaudir. kýuothauc duu douit.
 Aperis lleuver lleuenit.
 Hael. výnver heul in dit.
 Eil kanuill cristaun. a leuich uch eigaun.
 Lloer vilioet vilenhit.
 Athrýdit rýuet. ýv merwerit
 Mor. cv threia. cud echwit.*
 Cv da. cvd ýmda. cv. treigil. cv threwna.
 Pa hid. a. nev cud vit.
 Y pen ý seith mlinet.

* On the margin, in a small hand —

Digones perw. pedwerit

Yvet. redecauc duwyr chwit.

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

XXX.

Fol. 45. a.

IYM awel llum brin.
 Anhaut caffael clid.
 Llicrid rid reuhid llin.
 Ryseiw gur arvn conin.
 Ton trathon toid tu tir.
 Goruchel guaetev rac bron banev
 Bre breit allan or seur.
 Oer lle. lluch rac brythuch
 Gaeaw. crin caun calaw truch.
 Kedic awel. coed inibluch.
 Oer guely pisscaud ygkisscaud
 Iaen. cul hit caun barywhaud.
 Birr diwedit 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.
 Ryuaaur quint reuhid dien.
 Ottid eiry ar warthaw rev.
 Gosgupid gint blaen guit tev.
 Kadir yscuid ar yscuit glev.
 Ottid eiry tohid istrad.
 Diuryssintvy keduir y cad.
 Mi nidaw. anaw nim gad.

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

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

Rodwit iwerit a teulu na fouch.
 Guýdi. met meuil na vŷnuch.
 Y bore gan las ý dit
 Ban kirehuid mug maur treuit.
 Nýd oet uagaud meirch mechit.
 Nim guna lleuenit llad.
 Or chuetleu amdiallad.
 Mechit golo guit arnad.
 Kýuaruuan amcavall.
 Kelein ariuar ar wall
 Kiwranc run ar drud arall.
 Canisfonogion muge. alataut mechit.
 Druduas nis amgiffre dit.
 Periw new pereiste imi dýuit.
 Gwir. igrid. rid rewittor.
 Oeruelauc tonn. brith bron mor.
 Ren rothid. duv. in. kighor.
 Mechit mab llýwarch. dihawarch
 Vnben. glvystec llenn lliwalarch.
 Kýntaw. a ffruinclúymus march.

XXXII.

Fol. 47. b.

PA gur ýv ý porthaur.
 Gleuluid gauaeluaur.
 Pa gur ae gouin.
 Arthur. a chei guin.
 Pa imda genhid.
 Guir gorev im bid.
 Ym tŷ ný doi.
 Onýsguaredi.
 Mi ae guardi.
 Athi ae gueli.
 Vŷthneint elei.
 Assivýon ell tri.

Mabon am mýdron.
Guas uthir pen dragon.
Kýsceint. mab. banon.
A guin godýbrion.
Oet rinn vȳ gueisson
In amuin ev detvon.
Manawidan ab llȳr.
Oet duis ȳ cusil.
Neustuc manauid
Eis tull o trȳwruid.
A mabon am melld.
Maglei gúaed ar guelld.
Ac anguas edeinauc.
A lluch. llauȳnnauc.
Oetin diffreidauc
Ar eidin cȳminauc.
Argluit ae llochei
Mȳ nei ȳmtiwȳgei.
Kei ae heiriolei.
Trae llathei pop tri.
Pan colled kelli.
Caffad cuelli. aseirolei.
Kei hid trae kȳmȳnhei.
Arthur ced huarhei.
Ȳ gúaed gouerei.
In neuat awarnach
In imlat ew agurach.
Ew a guant pen palach.
In atodev. dissethach.
Ȳm minit eidin.
Amuc. a. chinbin.
Pop cant id cuitin.
Id cvitin. pop cant.
Rac beduir bedrȳdant.

Ar traethev trywruidd.
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 uris.
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 aaeth von
Y dilein lleuon.

Y iscuid oet mýnud
 Erbin cath paluc.
 Pan gogiueirch tud.
 Puý quant cath paluc.
 Nau ugein kinlluc.
 A cuytei in ý buýd.
 Nau ugein kinran. a.*

XXXII.

Fol. 49. a.

† Meinoeth kiclev lew heid.
 Pen gethin pell ban dýgneid.
 Oný lochir llaur nýffeid.

ƆAN is coegauc·issi moreurauc
 Ahin in emil llis guallauc.
 Minnev bitaw golvdauc.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit.
 Attinvis ý ligad. in ý wit.
 Gwallauc ab lleinauc argluit.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit dv.
 Attinnuis ý ligad oe ttv.
 Guallauc ab lleinnauc pen llv.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit guenn.
 Attinvis ý ligad. oe penn.
 G. ab lleinauc unben.
 Boed emendiceid ir guit glas.
 Attinwis ý ligad in guas.
 G. mab lleýnnauc 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 au ei envauc.
 In gorlluro idaeth gvallauc
 Yvalaen yr veiriauc.
 Nid aeth nep au ei edmic
 Ir gorlluro id aeth meuric
 Ar kewin y gureic 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 ný rýimgelir.
 Minnev guitnev garanhir.
 Nim gade gan kýlauaret
 Athi. urthi fruin ýdwet.
 Dýwris im trum tawuý anet.
 Nid y tawue nessaw alawaraw
 Urthid. nam vin y tawue eithaw.
 Erir mor terruin treiauw.
 Yscithreid vý modruý eur kýwruý
 Cann. y gan wýauarvý.
 Gueleis aer rac kaer wantvý.
 Rac mantvý llv a weleis
 Aessaur brihuid. torrhid eis.
 Mýgedaul. kein a dýgei treis.

Gwin ab nut but. bitinaur.
 Kint ysirthei kadoet rac carnetaur
 Dŷ ueirch. no bruŷn briw ŷ laur.
 Ystec vŷ ki ac istrun.
 Ac ŷssew. orev or evn.
 Dormach oet hunnv afv ŷ maelgun.
 Dormach truinrut ba ssillit
 Arnaw canissam giffredit.
 Dŷ gruidir ar wibir winit.
 Mi awum inŷ lle llas guendolev.
 Mab keidav colowin kerteŷ.
 Ban rŷerhint brein ar crev.
 Mi awum in lle llas bran.
 Mab ŷwerit clod lŷdan.
 Ban rŷerint brein garthan.
 Mi awum lle llas llachev.
 Mab arthur uthir ig kerteŷ.
 Ban rŷreint brein ar crev.
 Mi awum lle las meuric.
 Mab karreian clod edmic.
 Ban rŷreeint brein ar cic.
 Nŷ buum lle llas gwallauc
 Mab goholheth teithiauc.
 Attwod lloegir mab lleŷnnac.
 Mi awum lle llas milvir
 Pridein. or duŷrein ir goglet.
 Mi. wi. wiw. vintev. ŷ. bet.
 Mi awum lle llas milguir
 Bridein or duŷrein ir dehev.
 Mi. wi. wiv. vintev. ŷ aghev.

XXXIV.

KYD karhwine morva. cassaue mor
 Pŷr toei wanec carrec camhur.

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

XXXV.

Fol. 51. a.

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

Ban deuaw o caer seon
 O imlat ac itewon.
 Itaw caer lev a gwidion.
 Dabrede genhiw ir dinas
 Athuit met ara phellas.
 Ac eur coeth ar diwanas.
 Mi nŷd adwaen ŷ gurrhŷ
 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 enrŷdet.
 Taliessin viw inhev talaw itti dŷ gulet.
 Taliessin penhaw or guir.
 Beïtad ŷg kert ŷkŷuergir.
 Tric ima hid dŷv merch.
 Vgnach mvihaw ŷ alaw.
 Athvo. rad ŷ gulad pennhaw.
 Nŷ haetaw kabil nŷ thrigiaw.

XXXVI.

MARUNAD MADAUC MAB MAREDUT.

KYNTELV PRIDIT MAUR AE CANT.

Fol. 52. a.

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

Waewaur guae loegir in dit kein.
 Teulv madauc mur prýdein.
 Yn lluthauc. in llithiav brein.
 Godurýw a gliuaw. ar claur llavur.
 Rei. rýuelclod dissegur.
 Teulv madauc mur eglur.
 Mal gavr torýw teulu arthur.
 Godurýw a glyaw. ar claur vagv
 Glýv. gloev madauc býeiwu.
 Trinva kýva kinýtu.
 Trydit tri diweir teulv.

XXXVII.

MARUNAD MADAUC FIL MAREDUT.

Fol. 52. b.

KYWARDCHAW im ri. rad wobeith.
 Kýwardhaw kýwercheise canweith.
 Y prowi prýdv. opriwieith.
 Eurgert. ým argluit kedýmteith.
 Y cvinav madauc. metweith
 Y alar. ae alon ýmpob ieith.
 Dor ýscor iscevid canhinteith.
 Tarian in aerwan. in evrweith.
 Turuw gruc ýg gotuc goteith.
 Tariw escar ý iscuid in dileith.
 Rwý. mirt kýrt. kertorion. wobeith.
 Rut. dilut diletýw kedimteith.
 Rý gelwid. madauc. kin noe leith.
 Ruid galon. ý. vogion diffeith.
 Rvit attaw attep výtogobeith.
 Rit. wisscoet. wessgvin canhimteith.
 Rut on gir. Bran vab llir lledieith.
 Ruit ý clod includav anreith.
 Rvt woauc vaon nýt oleith.

Rad wastad gwistlon canhimteith.
 Llawin arýrad. ig kad ig cvnlleith.*
 Llav escud. dan isevd calchwreith.
 Llev powis peues diobeith.
 Haul owin. gur ný minn mabweith.
 Hvil ýsevn ýsevid pedeirieith.†
 Hael madauc. veuder anhyweith.
 Can derýv. darfv am oeleith.
 Can daeraud. darw kedýmteith.
 Oet beirtcar. bart clvm di ledieith.
 Oet cadarn agor. dýwinmor diffeith.
 Oet hir ý truted. oed hýged higar.
 Oet llawar guýar. oe kýwarweith.
 Oet buelin blas. gwanas gwaedreith,
 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 kýmeint ý affeith.
 Yg goleuder saint. ig goleudeith.
 Yg goleuad rad. ridid perfeith.

XXXVIII.

Fol. 53. b.

‡ SEITHENHIN sawde allan.
 Ac edrychuirde varanres
 Mor. maes guitnev rýtoes.
 Boed emendiceid ý morvin
 Aehellygaut guýdi cvin.
 Finaun wenestir mor terruin.

* On margin —

Llawin gvlar a gar. o kidweith

† On margin —

Hil teirn in heirn henveith

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

Boed emendiceid y vachteith.
 Ae. golligaut guydi gueith.
 Finaun wenestir mor diffeith
 Diaspad vererid y ar vann caer.
 Hid ar duu y dodir.
 Gnaud guydi traha trange hir.
 Diaspad mererid. y ar van kaer
 Hetiv. hid ar duu y dadoluch.
 Gnaud guydi traha attreguch.
 Diaspad mererid am gorchuit
 Heno. ac nimhaut gorlluit
 G. g. traha tramguit.
 Diaspad mererid y ar gwinev
 Kadir keadaul duv ae gorev.
 Gnaud guydi gormot eissev.
 Diaspad mererid. am kymhell
 Heno y urth nyistauell.
 Gnaud guydi traha trange pell.
 Bet seithenhin synhvir vann
 Rug kaer kenedir a glan.
 Mor maurhidic a kinran.

XXXIX.

ENWEV. MEIBON. LLYWARCH HEN.

Fol. 54. a.

* **M**EC yd gan ir adaren ar perwit pren.
 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 allvewur. lluydon.
Tarv trin rýuel adun.
Cledir kad kanvill. o. girium.
Ren new ruý a endeid hun.
Gorev trý wir ý dan new
Y amdiffin euhadew
Pill. a seliw. a sandew.
Y bore gan las ý dit.
Ban kirchuid mug maur trevit.
Nid oed vagaud meirch mechit.
Kýwarvan am cavall.
Kelein ar wiar ar wall.
Kývranc run. ar drud arall.
Diaspad a dodir ýgwarthaw lluc.
Výnit. o. duch pen bet kinlluc
Meu gerit. mi ae goruc.
Ottid eirý tohid istrad.
Dwrissint kedwir ý cad.
Mi nýd aw anaw nimgad.
Ný duid ti ýscoleic. nid vid eleic
Vnben nithelwir in dit reid.
Och kindilic na buost gureic.
Pell otima aber llýv.
Pellach ýn duý kýuetliw.
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
PHILLIPPS, BARONET, OF MIDDLE HILL.

HWN YW E GODODIN.

ANEIRIN AE CANT.

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

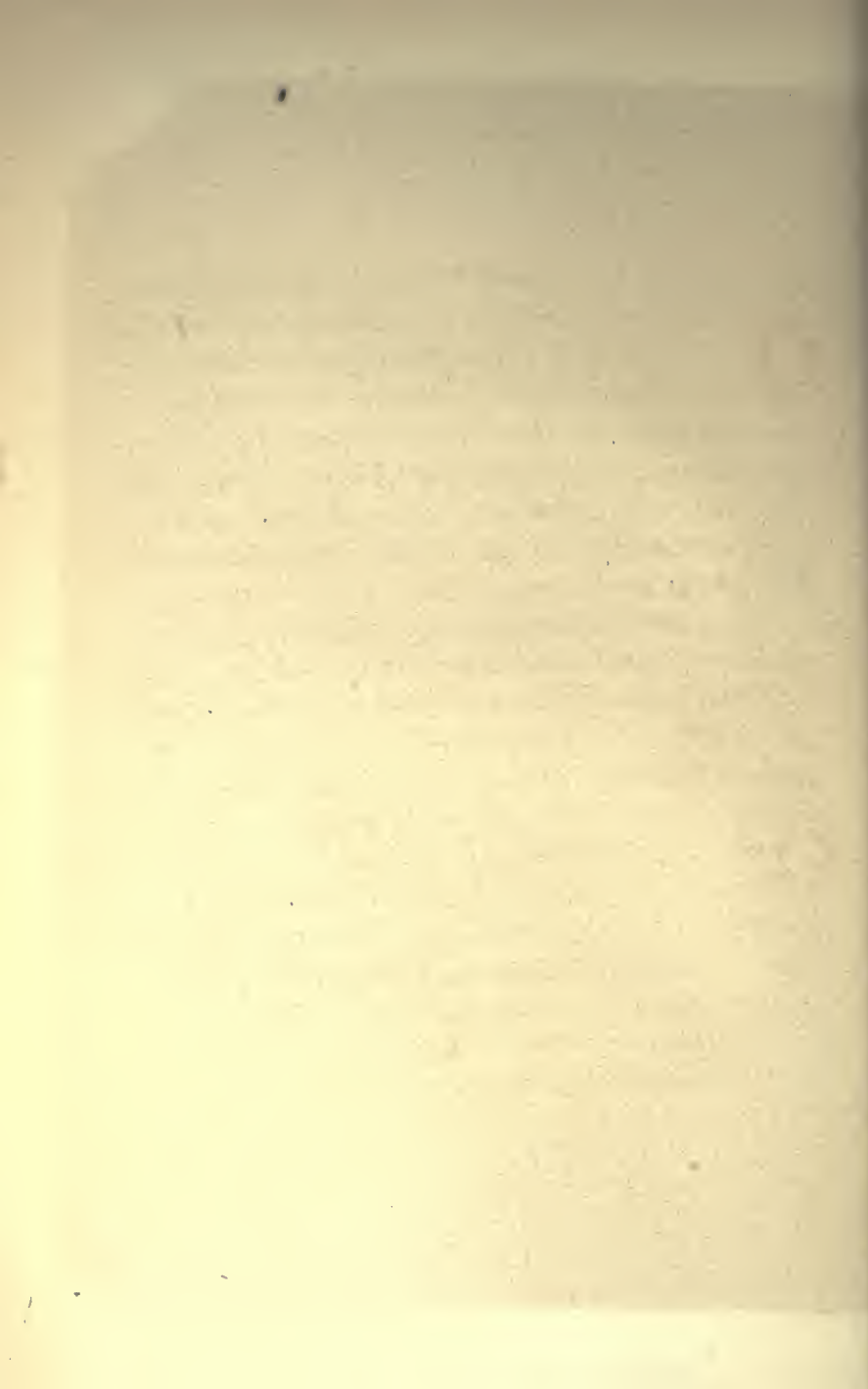
a gwynn a gwrpat. o gatraeth o gwynnat. o vrynn hydwn
kynn taffat. gwedy med gloew ar anghat nŷ welef vrun e dat.

Gwyr a grysspassant buant gyt neit hoedyl vryrpon med
wou uch med hidleit. golgord vynydaue enwaue en reit.
gwerth eu gwled o ved vu eu heneit. caradaue amadaue
pyll ac yean. gwgaen a gwaen. gwynn achynvan. pe
redur arueu dur. gwawrdur ac aedan. achubpat eng gwr
ysgwyaue anghyman. a chet lledeffyt wylladassan. neb
ŷ eu tynhyr nyt atcorlan. 

Gwyr a grysspassant buant gyt vaeth. blwydyn od uch
med mawr eu haruaeth. mor dru eu hadrawd wy. angawr
hwaeth. gwewyn eu hadlam nyt mab mam ae maeth. mor
hur eu hetlit ac eu hetgyllaeth en ol gwyr pebyr temyr
gwinvaeth. gwlyget gododin eu ebyn fraeth. anwyn m
nydaue enwaue e gwnaeth. a phrit er prynu breithyll

Gwyr a aeth gatraeth ys cat ys gawr. **G**atraeth
nerth meirch a gwrymleirch ac ysgwyaue. peleidy ar
gychwyn allym waewawr. allurugen daer achledyuawr
ragorei tŷlle tŷy vpdinaur. kw^{dei} bym pymwnt rac ŷ la
vnaur. ruawen hir ef rogei eur e allawr. a chet a choel

Nŷ wnaethpwyt neuad **C**wein kein ŷ gerdawr.
mor orchynnan. mor vawr mor oruawr ŷ gpylavan.



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

KAYAWC kȳnhorawc men y delhei.
 Diffun ymlaen bun med a dalhei
 Twll tal y rodawr ene klywei
 Awr. nȳ rodei nawd meint dilynei.
 Ni chilȳei o gamhawn enȳ verei
 Waet mal brwȳn gomȳnei gwȳr nȳt echei.
 Nȳs adrawd gododin ar llawr mordei.
 Rac pebyll madawc pan atcorȳei
 Namen un gwr o gant enȳ delhei.

KAEAWC kȳnnivȳat kȳwlat erwȳt.
 Ruthȳr erȳr en ebȳr pan llithȳwȳt.
 E amot a vu not a gatwȳt.
 Gwell a wnaeth e aruaeth nȳ gilȳwȳt.
 Rac bedin ododin odechwȳt.
 Hȳder gȳmhell ar vreithel vanawȳt
 Nȳ nodi nac ȳsgeth nac ȳsgwȳt.
 Nȳ ellir anet rȳ vaethpwȳt
 Rac ergȳt catvannan catwȳt.

KAEAWC kȳnhorawc bleid e maran.
 Gwevrawr godiwawr torchawr am rann.
 Bu gwevrawr gwerthvawr gwerth gwin vann.
 Ef gwrthodes gwȳrs gwȳar disgrein.
 Ket dȳffei wȳned a gogled e rann.
 O gussȳl mab ȳsgȳrran
 Ysgwȳdawr angkȳuan.

KAEAWC kȳnhorawc aruawc eg gawr
 Kȳn no diw e gwr gwrd eg gwȳawr.

Kynran en racwan rac bydinawr
 Kwýdei pým pýmwn't rac y lafnawr.
 O wŷr deivŷr a brennŷch dŷchiawr.
 Ugein cant eu diuant en un awr.
 Kŷnt y gic e vleid nogŷt e neithŷawr.
 Kŷnt e vud e vran nogŷt e allawr.
 Kŷn noe argŷurein e waet e lawr.
 Gwerth med eg kŷnted gan lliwedawr.
 Hŷueid hir ermŷgir tra vo kerdawr.

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

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

GWYR a aeth gatraeth oed fraeth eu llu.
 Glasved eu hancwŷn a gwenwŷn vu.
 Trŷchant trwŷ beirŷant en cattau.
 A gwedŷ elwch tawelwch vu.
 Ket elwŷnt e lanneu e benŷdu.
 Dadŷl dieu agheu y eu treidu.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth vaduaeth uedwn.
 Fŷrŷf frwŷthlawn oed cam nas kŷmhwŷllwn.
 E am lavnawr coch gorvawr gwrnwŷn.
 Dwŷs dengŷn ed emledŷn aergwn.

Ar deulu brenneych beych barnasswn.
 Dilŷw dŷn en vŷw nŷs adawsswn.
 Kŷueillt a golleis diffleis oedwn.
 Rugŷl en emwrthryn rynn riadwn.
 Nŷ mennws gwrawl gwadawl chwegrwn.
 Maban ŷ gian o vaen gwŷnngwn.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth gan wawr
 Trauodŷnt en hed eu hovnawr.
 Milcant a thrŷchant a emdaflawr.
 Gwŷarllŷt gwŷnnodŷnt waewawr.
 Ef gorsaf ŷng gwrŷaf. eg gwrŷawr.
 Rac gosgord mŷnŷdawe mwŷnvawr.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth gan wawr
 Dŷgŷmŷrrws eu hoet eu hanŷanawr.
 Med evŷnt melŷn melŷs maglawr.
 Blwŷdŷn bu llewŷn llawer kerdawr.
 Coch eu cledŷuawr na phurawr
 Eu llain. gwŷngaleh a phedrŷollt bennawr
 Rac gosgord mŷnŷdawe mwŷnvawr.

GWYR a aeth gatraeth gan dŷd.
 Neus goreu o gadeu gewilid.
 Wŷ gwnaethant en geugant gelorwŷd.
 A llavnawr llawn annawd em bedŷd.
 Goreu ŷw hwnn kŷn kŷstlwn kerennŷd.
 Enueint creu ac angeu oe hennŷd.
 Rac bedin ododin pan vudŷd
 Neus goreu deu bwŷllŷat neirthŷat gwŷchŷd.

GWR a aeth gatraeth gan dŷd.
 Ne llewes ef vedgwŷn veinoethŷd.
 Bu truan gŷuatcan gŷvluŷd.

E neges ef or drachwres drenghidŷd.

Nŷ chryŷsiws gatraeth

Mawr mor ehelaeth

E aruaeth uch arwŷt.

Nŷ bu mor gŷffor

O eidŷn ŷsgor

A esgarei oswŷd

Tutuwlch hir ech e dir ae dreuŷd.

Ef lladei Saesson seithuet dŷd.

Perheit ŷ wrhŷt en wrvŷd

Ae govein gan e gein gŷweithŷd.

Pan dŷvu dutvwlcŷ dut nerthŷd.

Oed gwaetlan gwŷŷaluan vab kilŷd.

GWR a aeth gatraeth gan wawr.

Wŷneb udŷn ŷsgorva ŷsgwŷdawr.

Crei kŷrchŷnt kŷnnullŷnt reiawr.

En gŷnnan mal taran twrŷf aessawr.

Gwr gorvŷnt gwr etvŷnt gwr llawr.

Ef rwŷgei. a chethrei. a chethrawr.

Od uch lled lladei a llavnawr.

En gŷstud heŷrn dur arbennawr.

E mordei ŷstŷngei a dŷledawr.

Rac erthgi erthŷchei vŷdinawr.

Vreithŷell gatraeth pan adrodir.

Maon dŷchiorant eu hoet bu hir.

Edŷrn diedŷrn amŷgŷn dir.

A meibŷon godebawc gwerin enwir.

Dŷforthŷnt lŷnwŷssawr gelorawr hir.

Bu tru a dŷngŷetven anghen gŷwir.

A dŷngwt ŷ dutvwlcŷ a chŷvwlcŷ hir.

Ket ŷvein ved gloŷw wrth leu babir

Ket vei da e vlas ŷ gas bu hir.

BLAEN echeching gaer glaer ewgei.
 Gwŷr gweirŷd gwanar ae dilŷnei.
 Blaen ar e bludue dŷgollouit vual
 Ene vwŷnvawr vordei.
 Blaen gwirawt vragawt. ef dŷbŷdei.
 Blaen eur a phorphor kein as mŷgei.
 Blaen edŷstrawr pasc ae gwaredei.
 Gwrthlef ac euo bryt ae derllŷdei.
 Blaen erwŷre gawr buduawr drei.
 Arth en llwrw bŷth hwŷr e techei.

ANAWR gŷnhoruan

Huan arwŷran.

Gwledic gwd gŷffgein

Nef enŷs brŷdein.

Garw rŷt rac rŷnn ;

Aes elwrw budŷn.

Bual oed arwŷnn

Eg kŷnted eidŷn.

Erchŷd rŷodres.

E ved medwawt

Yuei win gwirawt.

Oed eruit uedel.

Yuei win gouel.

A erueid en arued.

Aer gennin vedel.

Aer adan glaer.

Kenŷn keuit aer.

Aer seirchŷawc

Aer edenawc.

Nŷt oed dirŷf ŷt ŷsgwŷt

Gan waywawr plŷmnwŷt.

Kwŷdŷn gŷuoedŷon ;

Eg cat blŷmnwŷt

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

AEITHI etmygant
 Tri llwry nouant.
 Pymwnt a phymcant.
 Trychwn a thrychant.
 Tri si chatvarchawc ;
 Eidyn euruchawc.
 Tri llu llurugawc ;
 Tri eur deyrn dorchawc.
 Tri marchawc dywal ;
 Tri chat gyhauwal.
 Tri chysneit kysnar ;
 Chwerw fysgynt esgar.
 Tri en drin en drwm.
 Llew lledynt blwm ;
 Eur e gat gyngwrwn.
 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
 Saph seri alon.

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

Bwýt e erýr erýsmýgei.
 Pan grýssýei gýdýwal kýfdwýreei.
 Awr gan wýrd wawr kýui dodei.
 Aessawr dellt ambellt a adawei.
 Pareu rýnn rwýgýat dýgýmmynei.
 E gat blaen bragat briwei
 Mab sývno ; sýwyedýd ae gwýdýei.
 A werthws e eneit
 Er wýneb grýbwýllýeit ;
 A llavýn lliveit lladei.
 Lledessit ac athrwýs ac affrei ;
 Er amot aruot aruaethei.
 Ermýgei galaned
 O wýr gwýchýr gwned
 Em blaen gwýned gwanei.

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

GWYR a aeth gatraeth buant enwawc.
 Gwin a med o eur vu eu gwirawt.
 Blwýdýn en erbýn urdýn deuawt.
 Trýwýr a thri ugeint a thrýchant eurdorchawc.
 Or sawl ýt grýssýassant uch gormant wirawt
 Ný diengis namýn tri o wrhýdri fossawt
 Deu gatki aeron a chenon dayrawt
 A minheu om gwaetfreu gwerth vý gwennwawt.

UYG car ýng wirwar nýn gogýffrawt
 O neb oný bei o gwýn dragon ducawt.

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

ARYF angkýnnnull agkýman dull agkýsigoget.
 Trachýwed vawr treiglessýd llawr lloegrwýs giwet.

Heessit eis ýgkýnnor eis ýg cat uereu.

Goruc wýr lludw

A gwraged gwýdw

Kýnnoe angheu.

Greit vab hoewgir

Ac ýsberi

Y beri creu.

ARWR ý dwý ýsgwýd adan
 E dalvrith. ac eil tith orwýdan.
 Bu trýdar en aerure bu tan.
 Bu ehut e waewawr bu huan ;
 Bu bwýt brein bu bud e vran.
 A chýn edewit en rýdon
 Gan wlith erýr tith tirýon.
 Ac o du gwasgar gwanec tu bronn.
 Beird být barnant wýr o gallon.
 Diebýrth e gerth e gýnghýr ;
 Diua oed e gýnrein gan wýr.
 A chýnn e olo a dan eleirch
 Vre ; ýtoed wrýt ene arch.
 Gorgolches e greu ý seirch
 Budvan vab bleidvan dihavarch.

CAM e adaw heb gof camb chelaeth.
 Nýt adawei adwý ýr adwrýaeth.

Nýt edewis e lŷs les kerdoryon prýdein
 Diw calan ŷonawr ene aruaeth.
 Nýt erdit e dir kevei diffeith.
 Dra chas anias dreic ehelaeth.
 Dragon ŷg gwýar gwedy gwinvaeth
 Gwenabwý vab gwenn ; gýnhen gatraeth.

BU gwir mal ŷ meud e gatlew.
 Ný deliis meirch neb marchlew
 Heessit waywawr ŷ glŷw.
 Y ar llemenic llwýbŷr dew.
 Kenŷ vaket am vŷrn am borth ;
 Dŷwal ŷ gledŷual emborth.
 Heessýt onn o bedŷŷollt ŷ law ;
 Y ar veinnŷell vŷgedorth.
 Yt rannei rŷgu e rŷwin ;
 Yt ladei a llauŷn vreith o eithin.
 Val pan vel medel ar vreithin
 E gwnaei varchlew waetlin.

TESSAC anuonawc o barth deheu.
 Tebic mor lliant ŷ deuodeu.
 O wŷled a llarŷed
 Achein ŷuet med ;
 Men ŷth glawd e offer e bwŷth madeu.
 Ný bu hŷll dihyll na heu diheu.
 Seinnŷessýt e gledŷf ŷm penn mameu
 Mur greit oed moleit ef mab gwýdneu.

KEREDIC caradwý e glot.
 Achubei gwarchatŷei not.
 Lletvegin is tawel kŷn dŷuot
 E dyd gowŷchŷd ŷ wŷbot.

Ys deupo car kŷrd kŷvnot
Y wlat nef adef atnabot.

KEREDIC caradwŷ gŷnran.
Keimŷat ŷg cat gouaran.
Ysgwŷt eur crwŷdŷr cadlan ;
Gwaewawr uswŷd agkŷuan.
Kledŷual dŷwal diwan.
Mal gwr catwei wŷaluan.
Kŷnn kŷsdud daear hŷnn affan
O daffar diffŷnnei e vann.
Ys deupo kŷnnwŷs ŷg kŷman.
Can drindawt en vndawt gŷuan.

PAN grŷssŷei garadawc ŷ gat ;
Mal baed coet trŷchwn trŷchŷat.
Tarw bedin en trin gomŷnŷat ;
Ef llithŷei wŷdgwn oe anghat.
Ys vŷn tŷst ewein vab eulat.
A gwrŷen. a gwŷnn a gwrŷat.
O gatraeth o gŷmŷnat.
O vrŷnn hŷdwn kŷnn caffat.
Gwedŷ med gloew ar anghat
Nŷ weles vrun e dat.

GWYR a grŷssŷassant buant gŷtneit.
Hoedŷl vŷrrŷon medwon uch med hidleit.
Gosgord vŷnŷdawc enwawc en reit.
Gwerth eu gwled o ved vu eu heneit.
Caradawc amadawc pŷll ac ŷeuan ;
Gwgawn a gwiawn. gwŷnn a chŷnvan.
Peredur arueu dur ; gwawrdur ac aedan.
Achubŷat eng gawr ŷsgwŷdawr angkŷman.

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

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

GWYR a aeth gatraeth ŷg cat ŷg gawr.
Nerth meirch a gwrŷmseirch ac ŷsgwŷdawr.
Peleidŷr ar gŷchwŷn allŷm waewawr.
A llurugeu claer a chledŷuawr.
Ragorei tŷllel trwŷ vŷdinawr.
Kwŷdei bŷm pŷmwnt rac ŷ lavnawr.
Ruuawn hir ef rodei eur e allawr.
A chet a choelvein kein ŷ gerdawr.

DY wnaethpwŷt neuad mor orchŷnnan.
Mor vawr mor oruawr ŷ gŷvlavan.
Dŷrllŷdut medut morŷen tan.
Nŷ thraethei na wnelei kenon kelein.
Un seirchŷawc saphwŷawc son edlŷdan.
Seinnŷessit e gledŷf em penn garthan.
Noc ac esgŷc cariec vŷr vawr ŷ chŷhadvan.
Nŷ mwŷ gŷsgogit wit uab peithan.

DY wnaethpwŷt neuad mor anvonawc
Onŷ bei vorŷen eil caradawc.
Nŷ diengis en trwm elwrw mŷnawc.

Dýwal dýwalach no mab ferawc.
 Fer ý law faglei fowýs varchawc.
 Glew dias dinas e lu ovnawc.
 Rac bedin ododin bu gwasgarawc.
 Y gýlchwý dan ý gýmwy bu adeuawc.
 Yn dýd gwyth bu ýstwyth neu bwýth atveillýawc.
 Dýrlýdei vedgým eillt mýnýdawc.

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

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

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

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

An deliit kŷnllwŷt ŷ ar gŷnghorawr.
 Gorwŷd gwareus rith rin ŷch eurdorchawr.
 Twrch goruc amot emlaen ŷstre ŷstrywŷawr.
 Teilingdeith gwrthŷat gawr.
 An gelwit e nef bit athledhawr.
 Emŷt ef krennit e gat waewawr.
 Catvannan er a clut clotvawr.
 No chŷnhennit na bei llu idaw llawr.

AM drŷnni drŷlaw drŷlenn.
 Am lwŷas am diffwŷs dŷwarchen.
 Am gwŷdaw gwallt e ar benn.
 Y am wŷr erŷr gwŷdŷen.
 Gwŷduc neus amuc ac waŷw
 Ardullŷat diwŷllŷat e berchen.
 Amuc morŷen gwenwawt
 Mirdŷn. a chŷvrannv penn
 Prif eg werŷt. ac an nerth ac am hen ;
 Trŷwŷr ŷr bod bun bratwen.
 Deudec gwenabwŷ vab gwenn.

AM drŷnni drŷlaw drŷlenn.
 Gweinŷdŷawr ŷsgwŷdawr ŷg gweithŷen.
 En arŷal cledŷual am benn.
 En lloegŷr drŷchŷon rac trŷchant unben.
 A dalwŷ mwng bleid heb prenn.
 En e law ; gnawt gwŷchnawt enŷ lenn.
 O gŷurang gwŷth ac asgen.
 Trenghis nŷ dienghis bratwen.

EUR ar vur caer krŷsgrwŷdŷat
 Aer cret tŷ na thaer aer vlodŷat.
 Un ara ae leissŷar
 Ar gatwŷt adar brwŷdryar

Sýll 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 haedot en gelwit redýrch gwýr not.
 Oed dor diachor diachor din drei
 Oed mýnut wrth olut ae kýrchei.
 Oed dinas e vedin ae cretei.
 Ný elwit gwinwit men na bei.

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

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

GOROLED gogled gwr ae goruc.
 Llarý vronn haeladon ný essýllut.
 Nýt emda daear nýt emduc
 Mam ; mor eirýan gadarn haearn gaduc.
 O nerth e kledýf claer e hamuc.
 O garchar an war daear em duc.
 O gývle angheu o anghar dut
 Keneu vab llýwarch dihaiuarch drut.

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

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

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

ERKRYN e alon ar af
 Ery brwŷdrin trin tra chuar.
 Kwr e vankeirw
 Am gwr e vannearw.
 Bŷssed brŷch briwant barr.
 Am bwŷll am disteir am distar.
 Am bwŷll am rodie am rŷchward.
 Ys bro ŷs brŷs treullŷawt rŷs en riwdrec.
 Nŷ hu wŷ nŷ gaffo e neges.
 Nŷt anghwŷ a wanwŷ odiwes.

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

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

Ysgwn drem dibennor.

Ný weleist e morehwýd mawr marchogyon

Wýnedin ný rodin nawd ý Saesson.

GODODIN gomýnaf dý blegýt.

Týnoeu dra thrumein drum essayth.

Gwas chwant ý arýant heb emwýt.

O gussýl mab dwýwei dý wrhýt.

Nýt oed gýnghor wann.

Wael ý rac tan veithin.

O lýchwyr ý lýchwyr luch bin.

Luchdor ý borfor berýerin.

Llad gwaws. 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 eilýassaf elein.

O brei vrých ný welých weýelin.

Ný chemýd haed ud a gordin.

Ný phýrth mevýl morýal eu dilin.

Llavýn durawt barawt e waetlin.

KYWYREIN ketwýr kýwrenhin.

Gwlat atvel gochlýwer eu dilin.

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

KYWYREIN ketwýr hýuaruuant.
Y gýt en vn vrýt ýt gýrchassant.
Byrr eu hoedýl. hir eu hoet ar eu carant.
Seith gýmeint o loegrwýs a ladassant.
O gývrýssed gwraged gwyth a wnaethant.
Llawer mam ae deigýr ar ý hamrant.

DY wnaethpwýt neuad mor dianaf
Lew ; mor hael baran llew llwýbýr vwýhaf.
A chýnon larývronn adon deccaf.
Dinas ý dias ar llet eithaf.
Dor angor bedin bud eilyassaf.
Or sawl a weleis ac awelav
Ymýt ; en emdwýn arýf grýt gwrýt gwrýaf.
Ef lladei oswýd a llavýn llýmaf.
Mal brwýn ýt gwýdýnt rac ý adaf.
Mab klýtno clot hir canaf
Ytý or ; clot heb or heb eithaf.

WINVEITH a medweith
Dýgodolýn. gwnlleith
Mam hwrreith
Eidol enýal.
Ermygei rac vre
Rac bronnn budugre
Breein dwýre
Wýbýr ýsgýnnýal.
Kýnrein en kwýdaw
Val glas heit arnaw ;
Heb giliaw gýhauval.
Sýnnwýr ýstwýr ýstemel ;

Y ar weillyon gwebŷl
 Ac ardemŷl gledŷual.
 Blaen ancwŷn anhun
 Hediw an dihun ;
 Mam reidun rwŷf trydar.

WINVEITH a medweith
 Yd aethant. e genhŷn
 Llurugogŷon nŷs gwn lleith lletkŷnt.
 Cŷn llwŷded eu lleas dŷdaruu.
 Rac catraeth oed fraeth eu llu.
 O osgord vŷnŷdawe wawr dru.
 O drychant namen vn gwr nŷ dŷuu.

WINVEITH a medveith ŷt grŷssŷassant.
 Gwŷr en reit moleit eneit dichwant.
 Gloew dull ŷ am drull ŷt gŷtvaethant.
 Gwin a med amall a amucsant.
 O osgord vŷnŷdawe am dwŷf atveillŷawe ;
 A rwŷf a golleis om gwir garant.
 O drychan riallu ŷt grŷssŷassant
 Gatraeth ; tru namen vn gwr nŷt atcorsant.

HV bŷdei ŷg kŷwŷrein pressent mal pel
 Ar ŷ e hu bŷdei. ene uei atre.
 Hut amuc ododin
 O win a med en dieding
 Yng ŷstryng ŷstre.
 Ac adan gatvannan cochre
 Veirch marchawe godrud emore.

ANGOR dewr daen
 Saph seri raen
 Sengi wrŷmgaen

Emlaen bedin.

Arth arwýnawl drussýat dreissýawr

Sengi waewawr

En dýd cadýawr.

Yg clawd gwernin.

Eil nedic nar ;

Neus duc drwý var.

Gwled ý adar

O dryðdar drin.

Kýwir ýth elwir oth enwir weithret ;

Ractaf rwýuýadur mur catuilet

Merin a madýein mat ýth anet.

ARDYLEDAWC canu kýman caffat.

Ketwýr am gatraeth a wnaeth brithret.

Brithwý a wýar sathar sanget.

Sengi wit gwned bual am dal med.

A chalaned kýuirýnged.

Nýt adrawd kibno wede kýffro cat ;

Ket bei kýmun keui dayret.

ARDYLEDAWC canu kýman ovri.

Twryf tan atharan arýuerthi.

Gwrhýt arderchawc varchawc mýsgi.

Ruduedel rýuel a eiduni.

Gwr gwned divudýawc dimýngýei

Y gat. or meint gwlat ýd ý klýwi.

Ae ýsgwýt ýsgwýt ar ý ýsgwýd. hut arolli

Wayw mal gwin gloew o wýdýr lestri.

Aryant am ýued eur dýlyi.

Gwinvaeth oed waetnerth vab llýwri.

ARDYLEDAWC canu claer orchýrdon.

A gwedý dýrreith dýlleinw aeron.

Dimcones lovlen benn eryron.
 Llwy't ; ef gorev'vwy't y' ysgylv'yon.
 Or a aeth gatraeth o eur dorchog'yon.
 Ar neges m'ynydawc m'ynawc maon.
 N'y doeth en diwarth o barth vry'thon.
 Ododin wr bell well no ch'ynon.

ARDYLEDAWC canu kema'n kywreint.
 Llawen llogell by't bu didichwant.
 Hu m'ynnei eng kylch by't ; eidol anant.
 Yr eur a meirch mawr ; a med medweint.
 Namen ene delei o v'y't hoffeint.
 Kyndilie aeron w'y'r enouant.

ARDYLEDAWC canu clae'r orchyrdon.
 Ar neges m'ynydawc m'ynawc maon.
 A merch eudaf hir dreis gwananhon.
 Oed porfor gwisgyadur dir amdrych'yon.

DYFFORTHES meiw'y'r molut ny'uet.
 Baran tan ter'y'd ban g'ynneuet.
 Duw mawrth gwisgyassant eu gwry'm dudet.
 Diw merch'y'r perideint eu calch doet.
 Divyeu bu diheu eu diuoet.
 Diw gwener. calaned amd'y'get.
 Diw sadwrn bu divwrn eu ky't weithret.
 Diw sul eu llavneu rud amd'y'get.
 Diw llun ky't benn clun gwaetlun gwelet.
 Neus adrawd gododin gwedy' lludet.
 Rac peby'll madawc pan atcor'y'et
 Namen vn gwr o gant ene delhet.

MROCH dwyreawc y' more.
 Ky'n'nif aber. rac ystre

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

MOCH 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 drwý chwerthin.
 Oed llew y lladewch chwi dýnin.
 Cledýual dýwal fysgýolin.
 Oed mor diachor yt ladei
 Esgar ; gwr haul en y bei.

DISGYNNWYS en affwys dra phenn.
 Ný deliit kywýt kywrennin benn.
 Disgiawr breint vu e lad ar gangen.
 Kynnedýf y ewein esgýnnv ar ýstre
 Ystwn gýn gorot goreu gangen.
 Dilud dýleýn cathleu dilen.
 Llýwý llývroded rwých ac asgen.
 Anglas asswýdeu lovlén.
 Dýfforthes ae law luric wehýn.
 Dýmgwallaw gwledic dal ;
 Oe brid brennýal.
 Eidol adoer crei grannawr gwýnn
 Dýsgiawr pan vei ; bun barn benn.
 Perchen meirch
 A gwrymseirch
 Ac ýsgwýdawr ýaen.
 Gýuoet a gýuergýr esgýn disgýn.

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

KEINT amnat amdina dŷ gell
 Ac ŷstauell ŷtuŷdei. dŷrllŷdei
 Med melŷs ; maglawr
 Gwrŷs. aergŷnlŷs gan wawr.
 Ket lwŷs lloegrwŷs lliwedawr.
 Rŷ benŷt ar hŷt ŷđ attawr.
 Eillt wŷned klŷwer e arderched.
 Gwananhon bŷt ved.
 Savwŷ cadavwŷ gwŷned.
 Tarw bedin treis triin ; teŷrned.
 Kŷn kŷwesc daear kŷn gorwed ;
 But orfun gododin bed.

BEDIN ordŷvnat en agerw.
 Mŷnawc lluyđawc llaw chwerw.
 Bu doeth a choeth a sŷberw.
 Nŷt oed ef wrth gŷued gochwerw.
 Mudŷn geinnŷon ar ŷ helw.
 Nŷt oed ar lles bro pob delw.
 An gelwir mor a chŷnnwr. ŷmplŷmnwŷt
 Yn trŷvrwŷt peleidŷr. peleidŷr gogŷmwŷt
 Goglŷssur heŷrn lliveit llawr en assed.
 Sŷchŷn ŷg gorun en trŷdar ;
 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 osgord vŷnŷdawc nŷ diangwŷs
 Namen vn arŷf amdiffrŷf amdiffwŷs.

GOLLET morŷet nŷ bu aessawr
 Dŷfforthŷn traeth ŷ ennŷn llawr.
 Rŷ duc oe lovlen glas lavnawr.
 Peleidŷr pwŷs preiglŷn benn periglawr.
 Y ar orwŷd erchlas penn wedawr
 Trindŷgwŷd trweh trach ŷ lavnawr.
 Pan orvŷd 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 nwŷthŷon rŷ gollessŷn.
 Gweleis gwŷr dullŷawr gan awr adevŷn
 A phenn dŷvvŷnwal a breŷch brein ae enoŷn.

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

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

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

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

Lliaws ac vei anwaws nýt edewýt.
 Rac ruthŷr bwŷllŷadeu a chledŷvawr
 Lliveit handit gwelir llavar llew.

PORTHLOED vedin

Porthloed lain.

A llu racwed

En ragŷrwed

En dŷd gwned

Yg kŷvrŷssed.

Buant gwŷchawc

Gwede meddawt

A med ŷuet

Nŷ bu waret

An gorwŷlam

Enŷd frwŷthlam.

Pan adroder torret ergŷr

O veirch a gwŷr tŷngir tŷnget.

PAN ŷm dŷvŷd lliaws prŷder

Prŷderaf fun.

Fun en ardec

Arŷal redec.

Ar hŷnt wŷlaw.

Ku kŷstudŷwn.

Ku carasswn

Kelleic faw.

Ac argoedwŷs

Guae gordŷvnwŷs

Y emdullŷaw.

Ef dadodes ar lluyd pwŷs ar lles rieu.

Ar dilŷvŷn goet

Ar diliw hoet

Yr kŷvedeu.

Kÿvedwogant ef an dÿduc ar dan adloÿw
 Ac ar groen gwÿnn. gosgroÿw
 Gereint rac deheu gawr a dodet.
 Lluch gwÿnn gwÿnnndwll ar ÿsgwÿt
 Y or ÿspar llarÿ ÿor.
 Molut mÿnut mor.
 Gogwneif heissÿllut
 Gwgÿnei gereint
 Hael mÿnawc oedut.

DIANNOT e glot e glutvan.
 Diachor angor ÿg kÿman.
 Diechÿr erÿr gwÿr govaran.
 Trinodef eidef oed eirÿan.
 Ragorei veirch racvuan.
 En trin lletvegin gwin o bann.
 Kÿn glasved a glassu eu rann.
 Bu gwr gwled od uch med mÿgÿr o bann.

DIENHYT ÿ bob llawr llanwet
 E hual amhauel afneuet.
 Twll tall e rodawr
 Cas ohir gwythawc
 Rÿwonÿawc diffreidÿeit.
 Eil gweith gelwideint amalet.
 Yg cat veirch a seirch greulet.
 Bedin agkÿsgoget ÿt vÿd cat vorÿon ;
 Cochro llan ban rÿ godhet.
 Trwm en trin a llavÿn ÿt lladei
 Garw ; rÿbud o gat dÿdÿgei.
 Cann calan a darmerthei
 Ef gwenit a dan vab ervei.
 Ef gwenit adan dwrch trahauc.
 Un riei a morwÿn a mÿnawc.

A phan oed mab teŷrn teithiawc
 Yng gwŷndŷt gwaed glŷt gwaredawc.
 Kŷn golo gwerŷt ar rud
 Llary ; hael etvŷnt digŷthrud.
 O glot a chet echiawc ;
 Neut bed garthwŷs hir o dir rŷwonyawc.

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

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

* GUELEYS y dull o bentir a doŷn
 Aberthach coelkerth a emdŷgŷn.
 Gueleŷs y deu oc eu tre re rŷ gwydŷn.
 O eir nwython rŷ godessŷn.
 Gueleŷs y wŷr tŷlluawr gan waur a doŷn
 A phenn dŷuŷnwal vrŷch brein ae knoŷn.

GODODIN gomŷnnaf oth blegŷt.
 Yg gwŷd cant en arŷal en emwŷt.
 A guarchan mab dwŷwei da wrhŷt
 Poet gno en vn tŷno treissŷt.
 Er pan want maws mvr trin.
 Er pan aeth daear ar aneirin.
 Mi neut ŷsgaras nat a gododin.

LLECH llefdir arŷf gardith tith ragon
 Tec ware rac gododin ŷstre anhon.
 Rŷ duc diwŷll o win bebŷll ar lles tŷmŷr
 Tŷmor tŷmestŷl. tra merin llestŷr.
 Tra merin llu. llu meithlŷon.
 Kein gadrawt rwŷd rac riallu
 O dindŷwŷt en dŷuuwŷt ŷn dŷvu.
 Ysgwŷt rugŷn rac doleu trin tal vriw vu.

DIHENYD y bop llaur llanwet
 Y hauaŷ amhaŷ afneuet
 Twll tal y rodauc
 Cas ohir gwŷchauc
 Rŷwŷnŷauc diffret.
 Eil with gwelŷdeint amalet
 Y gat veirch ae seirch greulet
 Bit en anŷgoget bit get

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

Uoron gwýchŷrolŷon pan rŷ godet.
 Trwm en trin allain ŷt ladei
 Gwaro rŷbud o gat dŷdŷgei
 Gant. can ŷg calan darmerthei.
 Ef gwenit a dan vab uruei.
 Ef gwenit a dan dwrch trahauc.
 Un rŷein a morwŷn a menauc
 A chan oed mab brenhin teithiauc.
 Ud gwŷndŷt gwaet kilŷd gwaredawc.
 Kŷn golo gwerŷt ar grud hael etvŷnt
 Doeth dŷgŷrchet ŷ get ae glot ae echiauc
 Uot bed gorthŷn hir o orthir rŷwŷnauc.

AM drŷnni drŷlav drŷlen
 Am lwŷs am diffwŷs dŷwarchen
 Trihue baruaut dreis dili plec hen
 Atguuc emorem ae guiau hem
 Hancai ureuer urag denn
 At gwŷr a gwŷdŷl a phrŷdein
 At gu kelein rein rud guen
 Deheuec gwenauwŷ mab gwen.

AM ginŷav drŷlav drŷlen
 Trŷm dwŷs tra diffwŷs dŷwarchen
 Kemp e lumen. arwr baruaut asgell
 Vreith edrŷch eidŷn a breithell
 Goruchŷd ŷ lav loflen
 Ar gŷnt a gwŷdŷl a phrŷden.
 A chŷnŷho mwng bleid heb prenn
 Enŷ law gnavt gwŷchlaut ene lenn.
 Prŷtwŷf nŷ bei marw morem
 Deheuec gwenabwŷ. mab gwenn.

EMAN EDECHREU GORCHAN TUTWULCH.

* **A**RYF angkynnull angkyman dull ; twryf en agwed.
 Erac menwed. erac mawrwed. erac matyed.
 Pan ystyernn gwern e am gam gyrn. e am gamgled.
 E uoli ri. alluawr. peithliw racwed.
 Yd i gweles ; ar hual tres tardei galled.
 Dýgochwiawr a chloi a phor ; a pherth a pher ;
 A rud uorua æ y morua. ac ewýonydd
 A gwynheidýd kein edryssed.
 Trybedawt rawt rac y devawt ; eil dal rossed.
 Taryaneu bann am dal hen banu bý edryssed.
 Bleid e vwyýt oed bleidyat rýt ený dewred.
 Pubell peleidýr pevyr prýt neidýr. o lweh nadred.
 Welýd ýd wýt gwelydon rwýt rieiñ gared.
 Carut vreidvým carwn dý vým ; vut heýwred.
 Camhwrawc darw kwýnaf dý varw. carut dýhed.
 Baran mor ýgkýnhoryf gwýr. ý am gatpwl.
 Ymwan bran ýg kýnwýt.
 Tardei donn gývrýngon gowýdawc být.
 Ef gwrthodes ar llwýth peues ; ar lles pedýt
 Petwar lliwet. petwar milet miledawr být.
 Aessawr ýn nellt allavýn eg wallt. un o bedror
 Gwr gwýllyas. o gyrn glas med meitin
 Gwr teithiawr o blith porfor porthloed bedin.
 Breeýth tutvwlcñ baranret dost. benongwaed gwin.
 Yr med a fawryf ýd aethant aeryf dros eu hawfin.
 Gwýalvan weith er cadw kývreith bu kývjewin.
 Kýnan kenon teithvým o von. ar vreint gorllin.
 Tutvwlcñ kývwlcñ a oreu vwlcñ ar vann caereu.

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

Gan vynydawc bu atveillyawc eu gwirodeu.
 Blwydŷn hiraeth er gwŷr gatraeth am maeth ŷs meu.
 Eu llavneu dur eu med en bur eu haualeu.
 Arŷf angkynnvl angkŷman dull twrŷf neus kigleu.

AC E VELLY E TERVYNA. WEITHYON
 EDECHREU GWARCHAN ADEBON.

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

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

PEI mi brŷtwn
 Pei mi ganwn ;
 Tardei warchan gorchegin.
 Gweilging torch trŷchdrwŷt
 Trŷchethin trŷchinfwrth.
 Kŷrchessit en avon

Kynn noe geinnŷon.
Tŷllei garn gaffon ;
Rac carneu riwrhon.
Rŷveluodogŷon.
Esgŷrn vŷrr vŷrrvach varehogŷon.
Tŷllei ŷlvach
Gwŷrŷt govurthŷach.
Rŷt gwŷnn rae eingŷl
Yawn llad. ŷawn vriwŷn vriwŷal.
Rac canhwŷnawl cann.
Lluc ŷr duc dŷvel
Disgŷnnŷal alel.
Y bob dewr dŷ sel.
Trwŷ hoel trwŷ hemin ;
Trwŷ gibellawr a gemin.
Ac eur ar dhrein
A galar dwvŷn dŷvŷd ;
Y wŷnnassed velŷn.
E greu oe gŷlchŷn ;
Keledic ewŷn.
Med mŷgŷr melŷn.
Eil greu oe gŷlchŷn ;
Rac cadeu kŷnvelŷn.
Kŷnvelŷn gasnar
Ysgwn brŷffwn bar.
Goborthŷat adar
Ar denin dwŷar.
Dŷrreith grad vorŷon ;
Adan vordwŷt haelon.
Kŷvret kerd wŷllŷon ;
Ar welling dirŷon.
Teŷrn tut anaw
Ysmeu e gwynaw ;
Enŷ vwŷf ŷ dŷd taw.

Gomŷnŷat gelyŷn ;
 Ehangsett ervŷn.
 Gochawn kŷrd keinmŷn ;
 Yw gwarchan kŷnvelŷn.
 Gorchan kŷnvelŷn kŷlehwŷ wŷlat ;
 Etvŷn gwr gwned gwŷned e wlat.
 Dŷchiannawr dewr dŷchianat.
 Eidŷn gaer gleissŷon glaer
 Kŷverthrŷnneit.
 Kein dŷ en rud enŷs gwerth
 Ruduolawt ved meirch
 Eithinŷn neut ŷnt blennŷd.
 Gwarchan kŷnvelŷn ar ododin
 Neus goruc o dŷn dogŷn gŷmhwŷlleit.
 E wayw drwn oreureit am rodes
 Poet ŷr lles ŷw eneit.
 Etmŷgir e vab tecvann ;
 Wrth rif ac wrth rann wŷr catvan
 Colovŷn greit.
 Pan vŷrŷwŷt arveu
 Tros benn cat vleidyen
 Buan deu en dŷd reit.
 Trŷ wŷr a thrivgeint a thrŷchant
 I vreithŷell gatraeth ŷd aethant.
 Or sawl ŷt grŷssŷassant
 Uch med menestri ; namŷn tri nŷt atcorsant.
 Kŷnon a chadreith. a chatlew o gatnant.
 A minheu oni creu dŷchiorant.
 Mab coel kerth vŷgwerth ŷ a wnaethant ;
 O eur pur a dur ac arŷant.
 Evnŷvet nŷt nodet e cawssant ;
 Gwarchan kŷrd kŷnvelŷn kŷvnovant.

*CANU VN CANIAWC 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 RIUEDI E GWYR
A AETHANT E GATRAETH. NOC A DELE GWR MYNET Y
EMNID HEB ARVEU. NY DELE BARD MYNET E AMRYSSON
HEB E GERD VONN. EMAN WEITHYON EDECHREU GWAR-
CHAN MAELDERW. TALYESSIN AE CANT AC AWDEL
BREINT IDAW. KEIMENT AC EODLEU E GODODIN OLL EI
DRI GWARCHAN YNG KERD AMRYSSON.

DOLEU deu ebŷr am gaer.
Ymduhun am galch am glaer.
Gwibde a doer adwŷaer.
Clodryd keissidŷd kŷsgut.
Brithwe arwe arwrut.
Ruthŷr anorthwe a uebir.
Adwŷ adodet nŷ debit.
Odef ŷnŷas dof ŷ wrŷt.
Dŷgwgei en arŷf en esgut.
Hu tei en wlŷd elwit.
Gwr a ret pan dŷchelwit.
Kŷwely kŷrŷmdŷ kŷrŷmdwŷn.
Kŷueiliw nac eiliw etvrwŷn
Nac emniel dŷ dŷwal a therwŷn.
Tervŷn torret tec teithŷawl
Nŷt aruedauc e uolawt.
Diffryderas ŷ vrascawt.
Molawt rin rŷmidhin rŷmenon.

* 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.
 Disgleirýawr ac archawr tal achon
 Ar rud dhreic fud pharaon.
 Kýueillýawr en awel adawaon.
 Trengsýd a gwýdei neb ae eneu
 Y ar orthur teith teth a thedýt.
 Menit a osgord mavr mur onwýd.
 Ar vor ni dheli.
 Na chýngwýd gil na chýngor
 Gordibleu eneit talachor
 Nýt mwý rý uudýt 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.
 Kýchhuech ný chwýd kýchwerw
 Kýchvenýches
 Kýchwenýchwý enlli weles.
 A lenwis miran mir edles.
 Ar ýstre gan vore godemles.
 Hu tei idware ýngorvýnt
 Gwýr goruýnnaf 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.
 Ystofflit llib llain.
 Blin blaen blen blenwýd.

Trybedavt y wledic e rwng drem dremrud
 Dremrýt ný welet y odeu dhogýn rýd.
 Ný welet y odeu dhogýn fýd
 Mor eredic dar digeryd.
 Kentaf digonir canwelw
 Kýnnwýthic lleithic llwýrdelw
 Kýn y olo gouudelw
 Taf gwr mavr y wael maelderw.
 Delwat dieirýdaf y errý par ar delw
 Rwýsc rwýf bre
 Rýmun gwlat rýmun rýmdýre.
 Ysgavl dhisgýnnýawd wlawd gýnire
 Nac ýsgawt y redece rý gre.
 Godiweud godiwes gwlat vre.
 Ný odiweud o vevýl 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 grýssýassant

En amwýn breithell bu edrýwant
 Ket rýlade hwý wý ladassant
 Ahýt orfen být etmýc výdant.
 Ac or sawl a aýtham o gýt garant.
 Tru namýn un gur nýt englýssant.

Trycant eurdorchauc

Gwned gar guaenauc
 Trychan trahaave
 Kýuun kýuarvave
 Trychan meirch godrud
 A grýssýws ganthud
 Trychwn a thrýchant

Tru nýt atcorsant.

Dýwal ýg cat kýniwng ýgkeni.

Yg kývrang nýt oed dang as gwnehei

Yn dýd gwýth nýt ef weith gocheli.

Baran baed oed bleidic mab eli.

Ervessit gwin gwýdýr lestri llawn ;

Ac en dýd camavn camp a wneei

Y ar aruul cann kýnn oe dregghi.

Calaned cochwed ae deui.

Pwýs blaen rýdre ferei ý gaden

Drýll kedýr cat

Kein crýsgwýdýat.

Bryt am gorlew

Diechwith lam

Y orwýlam

Nat rý gicleu

Ef gwneei gwýr llýdw

A gwraged gwýdw

Kýnn oe agheu.

Breint mab bleidgi

Rac ýsberi

Y beri greu.

Kein guodeo e celyo erý výhýr

O hanav ar a fýsgut

Af eirýangut.

Pan esgýnnei baub ti disgýnnvt.

Cenei gwin gwaet meirw meint a wanut.

Teir blýned a phedeir

Tutet en vavr ýtuaer

Asgýmmýrr hut

Ath uodi gwas ným gwerth na thechut

Pressent kýuadraud oed breichýaul glut.

Pan gýrchei ýg kýwlat e glot oed anvonave

Ef dilydei win gwr eurdõrchauc

Ef rodei gloŷwdull glan y gwŷchiauc
 Ardŵyei cann wr arwr mŷnauc.
 Anvonave eissŷllut alltut marchauc
 Un maban e gian o dra bannauc
 Nŷ sathravt gododin ar glavr fossaut.
 Pan vei no llif llŷmach nebaut.
 Angor deor dain sarff sarffwŷ graen
 Anŷsgoget vaen. blaen bedin arall
 Arlwŷ treis tra chŷnnivŷn.
 Rwŷ gobwrŷ gordwŷlain.
 Enwir ŷt elwir oth gŷwir werthret.
 Restor rwŷfŷadur. mvr pob kŷnŷeith.
 Tutvwlch treissic aer caer o dileith.
 Angor deor dain sarph saffwŷ grain. blaen bedin
 Enwir ŷt elwir oth gŷwir gverit.
 Kewir. ŷth elwir oth kŷwir werthret.
 Rector rwŷvŷadur mur pob kiwet.
 Merŷn mab madŷeith mat ŷth anet.
 Aches guolouŷ glasvleid duuŷr dias dull.
 Angor deor dain anŷsgoc vaen ein blaen bedin
 Let rud leuir a meirch a gwŷr rac gododin
 Re cw gŷuarch kŷwuŷrein
 Bard kemre tot tARTH rac garth merin.
 Sewŷt dan wodef. nŷ ŷstŷngei
 Rac neb wŷneb cared erŷthuaccei
 Dirŷeit o eirch meirch ŷg kŷndor
 Aur gwŷrŷavr hein gwaewawr kelin creudei.
 Pan wanet ŷg kŷueillt ef gwanei
 Ereill nŷt oed amevŷl ŷt a dŷccei.
 Dŷvit en cadwrŷt kein asmŷccei
 Pan dŷdut kŷhuran clotuan mordei.
 Geu ath diwedus tutleo
 Na deliis meirch neb marchlew
 Kenŷ vaccet am bŷrth amporth

Oed cadarn ē gledýual ýnýorth
 Ur rwý ýsgeinnýei ý onn o bedrýholl
 Llav ý ar vein erch mýgedorth.
 Ardwynef adef eidun gwalat.
 Gwae ni rac galar ac avar gwastat.
 Pan doethan deon o dineidin
 Parth deetholwýl pob doeth wlat.
 Yg kýwryssed a lloegýr lluyd amhat.
 Nav ugeint am bob vn am beithýnat.
 Ardemýl meirch a seirch a seric dillat
 Ardwýei waetnerth e gerth or gat.
 O osgord mýnýdauc pan grýssýassant.
 Gloew dull e am drull ýt gýnuaethant.
 O ancwýn mýnýdauc handit tristlavn vý mryt.
 Rwg e rýgolleis ý om gwir garant
 O drychan curdorchauc a grýssýws gatraeth
 Tru namen vn gwr nýt anghassant.
 Gosgord gododin e ar ravn rin.
 Meirch eiliv eleirch a seirch gwehin.
 Ac ýg kýnnor llu lliwet disgin
 En amwýn called a med eidin.
 O gussýl mýnýdawe
 Trossassei ýsgwýdawr.
 Kwýdassei lafnavr
 Ar grannaur gwin.
 Wý ceri gon gwýlaes disgin.
 Ný phorthassan warth wýr ný thechýn.
 Neut eryueis ý ued ar ýg kerdet
 Gwinuaeth rac catraeth ýn un gwaret
 Pan ladhei ac lavnawr ýnýsogoet
 Yn daýr nýt oed wael men ýt welet
 Nýt oed hýll ýdellýll en emwaret.
 Atwýthic scýndauc madauc eluet.
 Pan dec ý cýuarchant nýt oed hoedýl diane

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 nirein

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 eurdorchogŷon

Cant o deyrnet hit pan grimbuiller bu

Guell prit pan aeth canwyr y gatraeth

Ord eilth gur guineaeth 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 discinhei
 Gnaut mab golistan cen nei bei
 Guledic i tat indeuit a lauarei
 Ganut ar les minidauc scuitaur trei
 Guaurud rac ut eidin uruei.

Ni forthint ueiri molut muet
 Rac trin riallu trin orthoret
 Tebihic tan terýd drui cinneuet.
 Diu maurth guisgassant eu cein duhet
 Diu merchýr bu guero eu cit unet
 Diu ýeu cennadeu amodet
 Diu guener calanet a ciuriuet
 Diu sadurn bu dedurnn eu cit gueithret
 Diu sul laueneu rud a at ranhet.
 Diu llun hýt benn clun guaet lunguelet
 Nýs adraud Gododin guedý lludet
 Hir rac pebyll madauc pan atcorhet.

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

Guir gormant aethant cennin
 Gwinweith a medweith oedýn
 O ancwýn mýnýdauc
 Anthuem cim inruinauc
 O goll gur gunet rin
 Mal taran nem tarhei scuýtaur
 Rac rýnnaud eithinin.

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

Oed mor guanauc idinin
 Mal inet med neu win
 Oed mor diachar
 Yt wanei esgar
 Uid att guanar gurthyn
 Moch aruireit i more
 Icinim apherým rac stre
 Bu ciuarch gueir guiat
 Igcin or or cat
 Ciueillt ar garat
 Init gene
 Buguolut minut bu lee
 Bu guanar gueilging gwrymde.
 Guelet e lauanaur en liwet
 In ciuamuin gal galet
 Rac godurýf ý aessaur godechet
 Techin rac eidin vre uruiet
 Meint a gaffeilau nýt atcorýet
 O hanau cuir oed arnav ac canet
 Cin dinnýauc cale drei pan griniee grinie
 Nit atwanei ri guanei ri guanet
 Oed mených gwedý cwýn 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 gogýmrat
 Edili edili ni puillyat
 Nýs adraud gododin in dit pleigbeit
 Na bei cinhaua citeluat.
 Llafnaur let rud laim cinach lud
 Guron guorut ý maran laim gur leidyat

Laguen udat stadal vleidiat bleid ciman
 Lwarth teulu laur in ladu
 Cinoidalu ni bu guan
 Enuir ith elwir od gwir guereit
 Rector liuidur mur pob kŷvŷeith
 Tutvwlch treissic hair caer godileit.
 Kŷuaruu ac ac erodu leidiat lu
 — ero nŷ bu ac cihoit ac i hero ni bu
 Hero ciued guec guero
 Gnissint gueuilon ar e helo
 Nit oed ar les bro bot ero
 Ni cillas taro trin let un ero
 Traus ŷ achauŷ liuir delo
 Ef guant tra trigant echassaf
 Ef ladhei auet ac eithaf
 Oid guiu e mlaen llu llarahaf
 Godolei o heit meirch e gaŷaf
 Gochore brein du ar uur
 Caer cein bei ef arthur
 Rug ciuin uerthi ig disur
 Ig kunnor guernor guaur
 Erdŷledam canu icinon cigueren
 In guauth ac cin bu diuant dileit aeron
 Riuesit i loffen 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 eurdorchogŷon
 Wŷ guenuit lledint seuiogion
 Oed ech en temŷr treis canaon
 Oed odit imit o barth urŷthon
 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 eithuuat aruhicat efguisgus
Aur ig cinnor gaur ig cin uaran odeiuiuiet
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
HENGWRT COLLECTION, THE PROPERTY OF W. W. E.
WYNNE, ESQ. OF PENIARTH, M.P.

I.

Fol. 1. a. *Gan ieŷyd gan elestron.
 Ry ganhymdeith achŷysson.
 Blŷdyn yg kaer ofanhon.
 ŷyf hen ŷyf newyd. ŷyf gŷion.
 ŷyf llŷyr ŷyf synŷyr keinon.
 Dy gofi dyhen vrython.
 Gŷydyl kyl diuerogyon.
 Medut medŷon.
 ŷyf bard ny rifafi eillon.
 ŷyf syŷ llyŷ ŷyf syŷ 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 gyfarŷs 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.

lan. uil hui nyt eban. kyfrog mor aglan. neu
gorwyf gbaetlan. arnab cant kymran. rud em
byg kychoy. eur vy yscwytrwy. my ganet yn adwy
anu ym goddy namyn goronwy odoleu edrywy.
lhr & ym vy myssabz. pell nabum heussabz.
treigleis ympon llabz kyn bum lleenabz. treig
gleis kylchynneis kysceis cant ymys. cant
caer athrugys. derwydon doethur. darogewch
y arthur. yllit yllid gynt. neur uil eighnynt.
deu aderyo o ystyr dilyo. ddrist yciwctav. addyd
braot iacilab. euren yn euryll. mi hudwyf berth
yll ac wydyf dythyll o eirynel fferyll. **ab gvf**

reutalheism
yfarchaf ymren ystwy ab adwen. py dyduc aghen kyn no cheituen.
kylsefin ym byt auu eissydyt. meneich aleit pyr
nam dydwert. pyr nam orgyt. vn abz nam herly
nyt. py datoyreith moc. pyt echemis dxc. py ffyn
hawn aduc uch argel tywylloc. pan yb kalaf cam.
pan yb uof lloengan. arall ny chanhoyt dyyscwyt
allan. Pan yb gofaran trowf tonneu uth lan.
yn dial dylan. dydahaed attan. pan yb mor trom
maen. pan yb mor llym draen. do doffi poy gwel
aebon ae yblaen. py peris paroyt rog dyn acan
nwyt. poy gwel yadwyt ae ieuant aellwyt. do
ost ti peth wyt pan bych yn kysewyt. de corff aee
nert. de argel canhoyt. eileddyw kelyd pyr nam



Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 A gúedy hynny digoni.
 Brithuyt abyth dyuysei.
 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 dúfyn 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 vyggeneu.
 Achyn vyg hyfalle ar y lllathen 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.

My eirolet rac ried.
 Bydŷyf or trindaŷt trugared.
 Iolaf rybechaf eluŷd gŷaed.
 Naŷ rad nef nestic toruoed.
 A decuet seint seic seithoed.
 Gŷrhydrych ryfyd ieithoed.
 Morheic mat gynnyd kyhoed.
 Nifer awyl Duŷ trychoed.
 Yn nef yn dayar yn diwed.
 Yn yg yn ehag yn ygwed.
 Ygcorff yn eneit yn hagwed.
 Pell pŷyll rac rihyd racwed.
 Athiolaf wledic wlat hed.
 Poet ym heneit ym buched.
 Yn tragwyd ygkynted
 Yn gŷas nef nym gomed.

EBESTYL a merthyri.
 Gŷerydon gŷedwon gofri.
 A selyf Duŷ a serui.
 Glan ieith glan teith dyteithi.
 Ac yn duun glas dyfyd imi.
 Hyt pan rychatŷyf vynteithi.
 Nifer auuant glan lŷys
 Gradeu eur golofneu eglŷys.
 Ar meint traethadur a traethŷys
 Sywedyd llyfreu llŷyrlŷys.
 Rac gŷerin digarat disŷys.
 Boet ym heneit y amdiffynnŷys.

NIFER a uuant yn aghyffret
 Uffern. oer gŷerin gŷaretret.
 Hyt pymhoes byt.
 Hyt pan dillygŷys Crist keithiwet.

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

DIFER seint amorca.
 Anifer yn dull toronia.
 A thorsi trachaer roma.
 A poli ac alexandria.
 A garanŷys ac indra.
 Tres partes diuicia.
 Asicia affrica europa.

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

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

DIFER seint enugnyeit.
 Deŵrwyr echeurin eu pleit.
 Rac rihyd rŷsc uoleit.
 Ketwyr neb cu kyneirheit.
 Yn yg yn ehag ym pop reit.
 Bŷynt dinas in corff ac yn heneit.

DIFER seint sicomorialis
 A deproffani ynys.
 Ar meint glan a vendigŷys
 Dŷfyr gŷin gŷyr al distryŷys.
 Ac eiraŷl ei urdaŷl pŷys.
 Dan syr seint ryseilŷys.

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 gŷyr terwyn mor.

DIFER seint ynys prydein.
 Ac iwerdon adŷyn ran.
 Toruoed gŷeithredoed mirein.
 A gredis a gŷeinis y genhyn.

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

NIFER seint oriente.
 A chyfundaŵt kiŵdaŵt iude.
 Ieithoed groec ac efrei.
 A lladin gŵyr llacharte.

SEITH vgeint seith vgeint seith cant o seint
 A seith mil a seith dec vgeint
 Nouember nifer aduunant.
 Trŵy 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 gredŵys trŵy lef ieuan.
 Golychan gobrynant van.
 Yn nefoed nys digofant.

DAŴ mil seint a aruolles
 Bedyd a chrefyd achyffes.
 Yr goleith poen poploed gŵres.
 Vffern oer y hachles.
 Os dofyd ryndigones.
 Trŵy pen pedyr perit anlles.

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

Am niuem angeli.
 Precedunt confirmati.
 Vnistrati baptizati.
 Usque in diem iudicii.
 Quando fuit Christus crucifixus ut sibi
 Ipsi placuisset. venissent ibi in auxilium.
 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 pressent pan ŷyf dic.
 Traethaf pan vydaf yggro
 O ossymdeith osepio
 A ryfyr o merthyr elo.
 Yn edryfynt seint segerno.
 O eir pechaŷt pan ymbo
 Dim uch dim meint am clyho.

III.

BUARCH BEIRD.

Fol. 3. a.

EDYMPEILLI 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 ygŷaŷed 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.

Madŷs mynet yr ymdiot
 A cheluydeit am geluydyt.
 Achamclwm kystŷm kywlat.
 Bugeil brood 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 anclut ar ken.
 Mal grynnyaŷ 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 deil.
 Mal lladu llyry a gŷyeil.
 Mal todi dyfet rac geir.
 ŷyf bard neuad. ŷyf kyŷ kadeir.
 Digonaf y veird llafar llesteir.
 Kyn vy argyŷrein ym garŷ gyfloc.
 Ryprynhom ni an llocyth tydi vab meir.

IV.

ADUVYNEU TALIESSIN.

Fol. 3. b.

ATUYN rin rypenyt i ryret.
 Arall atŷyn pan vyd Duŷ dymgŷaret.
 Atŷyn kyfed nŷy gomed gogyffret.
 Arall atŷyn y am kym 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 nŷyfre.
 Arall atŷyn rythalhŷyr aede.
 Atŷyn march mygvras mangre.
 Arall atŷyn dilŷŷhŷe.
 Atŷyn chwant ac arŷant amaerŷy.
 Ar. at. dyvorŷyn modrŷy.
 Atŷ. eryr ar lan lŷyr pan llanhŷy.
 Ar. at. gŷylein yn gŷarŷy.
 Atŷyn march ac eurgaleh gŷlechŷy.
 Ar. at. aduŷyn yn adŷy.
 At. eynaŷn medit ŷ liaŷs.
 Ar. at. kerdar hael hygnaŷs.
 At. mei y gogeu ac eaŷs.
 Ar. at. pan vyd hinhaŷs.
 Atŷ. reith a pherpheith neithiaŷr.
 Ar. at. kyflŷyn a garhaŷr.
 At. bryt ŷrth penyt periglaŷr.
 Ar. at. dydŷyn y allaŷr.
 At. med ygkynted y gerdaŷr.
 Ar. at. am terwyn toryf vaŷr.
 At. cleiric catholic yn eglŷys.
 Ar. at. enefyd yn neuadŷys.
 At. plŷyf kymrŷydyŷy atowys.
 Ar. at. yn amser paradŷys.
 At. lloer llewychaŷt yn eluyd.
 Ar. at. pan vyd da dymgofyd.
 At. haf ac araŷf 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 gogywec.
 Ar. at. ellein gymraec.
 At. gruc pan vyd ehoec.
 Ar. at. morua ywarthec.
 At. tymp. pan dyn lloe llaeth.
 Ar. at. ewynaŵc marchogaeth.
 Ac ys imi atŷyn nyt gŷaeth.
 A that bual ŵrth tal medueith.
 At. pysc yny lyn llywŷaŵt.
 Arall at. y oreilŵ gwaryhaŵt.
 At. geir a lefeir y trindaŵt.
 Ar. at. rypenyt y pechaŵt.
 Aduŷyn haf or aduŷyndaŵt.
 Kerenhyd a dofyd dydbraŵt.

V.

Fol. 4. b.

DEUS duŵ delwat.
 Gŵledic gŷaed neirthyat.
 Crist Jessu gŷyliat.
 Rŷysec rihyd amnat.
 Aduelach kaffat.
 Nym gŷnel heb ranned.
 Moli dy trugared.
 Nŷy dyfu yma.
 Gŵledic dy gynna.
 Nŷy dyfu nŷy dyfyd.
 Neb kystal a douyd
 Nŷy ganet yn dyd plŷyŷ.
 Neb kystal a Duŷ.

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 echwrys.
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 chym gopetror.
Ac ennynnu mor.
Llŵyth byt lloscetaŵr.
Hyny uŵynt marwaŵr.
Lloscaŵt ynyal ran
Rac y vaŵr varan.
Ef tynho aches
Rac y varanres.
Diffurn dyd reges.
Gŵae ae harhoes.
Ef tardho talaŵr.
Terdit nef y laŵr.
Gŵynt rud dygetaŵr.
Ech y gadŵynaŵr.
Neu byt mor wastat
Mal pan great.

Seith pedyr ae dywaŷt.
Dayar diwarnaŷt.
Dywaŷt duŷ sadŷrn
Dayar yn vn ffŷrn.
Sadŷrn vore rŷyd.
In gŷnaho ny culŷyd.
Tir bydaŷt tywyd.
Gŷynt y todo gŷyd.
Ebryn pop dyhed.
Pan losco mynyded.
Atuyd triganed
A chyrn rac rihed.
Kyfoethaŷc ae henuyn.
Mor. a tir. a llyn.
Atuyd cryn dygryn.
A dayar gychwyn.
Ac uch pop mehyn.
A marŷ mein uudyn.
Eryf argelŷch.
Ac enŷnnu llŷch
Ton aghyolŷch.
Taryan ymrythŷch.
Teithŷaŷc afar.
Ac eryf trŷy alar.
Ac enŷnnu trŷy var
Rwg nef a dayar.
Pan dyffo trindaŷt
Ymaes maestaŷt.
Llu nef ymdanaŷ.
Llŷyth llydan attaŷ.
Kyrd a cherdoryon
A chathleu egylyon.
Drychafant o vedeu.
Eirant o dechreu.

Eirant káu coet.
Ar gymeint adoet.
A rewinyŷys mor.
A wnant maŷr gaŷr.
Pryt pan dyffo
Ef ae gŷahano.
Y saŷl a uo meu.
Ymchoelant o deheu.
A digonŷy kamwed.
Ymchaelent y perthgled.
Ponyt erlys dy gyfreu.
A lefeir dy eneu
Dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu
Yn tywyll heb leuereu.
Ac ym oed y ereu.
Ac ym oed i ieitheu.
Ac ym oed i ganwlat
Ac eu cant lloneit.
Canuet gŷlat pressent.
Nŷ bum heb gatwent.
Oed mynych kyfar chwerŷ
Y rof eim kefynderŷ.
Oed mynych kyrys cŷydat
Y rof y am kywlat.
Oed mynych kyflafan.
Y rofi ar truan.
Am goryŷ hŷn vyth.
Nym gŷnaei dyn byth.
Am gyrrŷys ygeroc
A wydŷn yn oc.
Am gyrrŷys ym pren.
Dipynŷys vympen.
Tafaŷ ti vyn deutroet.
Mor tru eu hadoet.

Tauaŵ dyr boenet.
 Escyrn vyn traet.
 Tauaŵ dy vyn dŵy vreich
 Ny ny dybyd eu beich.
 Tauaŵ dy vyn dŵy yscŵyd.
 Handit mor dyuyd.
 Tauaŵ dyr cethron
 Ymy ōn vyg callon.
 Tauaŵ dy gethraŵt.
 Y rŵg vyn deu lygat.
 Tauaŵ yr da allat
 Coron drein ym iat.
 Tauaŵ dy oestru
 A wanpŵyt vyn tu.
 Teu yŵ chitheu.
 Mal yr yŵch llaŵ deheu.
 Iŵch nŷ byd madeu
 Vy gwan a bereu.
 A wledic ny wydyein.
 Pan oed ti a grogein.
 Gŵledic nef gŵledic pop tut
 Nŷ wydein ni grist tut vyhut.
 Bei ath ōybydein.
 Crist athathechein.
 Nyt aruollir gŵat
 Gan lŵyth eissyfflat.
 Digonsaŵchi anuat
 Yn erbyn dofydyat.
 Can mil egylyon
 Yssyd imi yn tyston.
 A doeth ym kyrchaŵ
 Gŵedy vyg crogaŵ.
 Ygcroc yn greulet.
 Myhun ym gŵaret.

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

VI.

ARYMES PRYDEIN VAVR.

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

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

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

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

MAB meir maŵr a eir pryt nas terdyn.
 Kymry rac goeir breyr ac vnbyn.
 Kyneircheit 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 aneireu eisseu trefdyn.
 Kymry a saesson kyferuydyn
 Y amlan ymtreulaŵ ac ymŵrthry ir.
 O diruaŵr vydinaŵr pan ymprofyn.
 Ac am allt lafnaŵr a gaŵr a gryn.
 Ac am gŵy geir kyfyргеir y am peurllyn.
 Alluman adaŵ agarŵ discyn.
 A mal balaon saesson syrthyn.
 Kymry kynyrcheit kyfun dullyn.
 Blaen ŵrth von granwynyon kyfŷng oedyn.
 Meiryon ygwerth eu gan yn eu creinhyn.
 Eu bydin ygŵaetlin yn eu kylchŷn.
 Ereill ar eu traet trŵy goet kilhyn.
 Trŵy uŵrch ŷ dinas fforas ffohŷn.
 Ryfel heb dychwel y tir prydyn.
 Attor trŵy laŵ gyghor mal morllithryn.
 Meiryon kaer geri difri cŵynant.
 Rei y dyffryn abryn nys dirwadant.
 Y aber peryddon nŷ mat doethant.
 Anaeleu tretheu dychynnullant.

Naú vgein canhúr y discynnant.
 Maúr watwar namyn petwar nyt atcorant.
 Dyhed ý eu gúraged a dywedant.
 Eu crysseu yn llaún creu aorolchant.
 Kymry kyneircheit eneit dichwant.
 Gúyr deheu eu tretheu a amygant.
 Llym llifeit llafnaúr llóyr ý lladant.
 Ný byd ý vedyc múnor awnaant.
 Bydinoed katwaladyr kadyr ý deuant.
 Rydrychafúynt kymry kat awnant.
 Lleith anoleith rydygyrchassant.
 Yg gorffen eu tretheu agheu aúdent.
 Ereill arosceill ryplanhassant.
 Oes oesseu eu tretheu nys escorant.
 Ygkoet ymaes ym bryn.
 Canhúyll yn tywyll a gerd genhyn.
 Kynan yn rac wan ympop discyn.
 Saesson rac brython gúae agenyn.
 Katwaladyr yn baladyr gan y unbryn.
 Trúy synhúyr yn llóyr yn eu dychlyn.
 Pan syrthúynt eu clas dros eu herchwyn.
 Ygcustud a chreu rud ar rud allmyn.
 Yggorffen pop agreith anreith degyn.
 Seis ar hynt hyt gaerwynt kynt púy kynt techyn.
 Gúyn eu byt úy gymry pan adrodynt.
 Ryn gúaraút y trindaút or trallaút gynt.
 Na chrynet dyfet na glyúyssyg
 Nys gúnaho molaút meiryon mechteyrn.
 Na chynhoryon saesson keffyn ebryn.
 Nys gúnaú medut meddaút genhyn.
 Heb talet o dynget meint a geffyn.
 O ymdifeit veibon ac ereill rýn.
 Trúy eiryaúl dewi a saint prydeyn.
 Hyt ffrút arlego ffohaúr 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 ŷyr kud ym da cŵd a cŵd vyd.
 Dychyrchŷynt gyfarch mal arth o vynyd.
 Y talu gŵynyeith gŵaet eu hennyd.
 Atvi peleitral dyfal dillyd.
 Nyt arbettŷy car corff y gilyd.
 Atui pen gaſlaŵ 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 safhŷynt galaned ŷrth eu hennyd.
 Ef dialaŵr y treith ar gŵerth beunyd.
 Ar mynych gennadeu ar geu luyd.

DYGORFU kymry trŷy kyfergyr.
 Yn gyweir gyteir gŷtson gytffyd.
 Dŷgorfu kymry y peri kat.
 A llŷyth lliaws gŵlat agynnullant.
 A lluman glan dewi adrychafant.
 Ytywysaŵ gŷydyl trŷy lieingant.
 A gynhen dilyn genhyn y safant.
 Pan dyffont yr gad nyt ymwadant.
 Gofynnant yr saesson py geissyssant.
 Pŷy 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.
 Dŷbi o lydaŵ prydaŵ gyweithyd.
 Ketwyr y ar katueirch 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 diffeith ygwerth eu dryeffyd.
 Boet mor boet agor eu kussulwyr
 Boet creu boet agheu eu kyweithyd.
 Kynan a chatwaladyr kadyr yn lluyd.
 Etmyccaŵr hyt vraŵt ffaŵt ae 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 mirein luyd.
 Deu arth nys gŵna gŵarth kyfarth beunydyd.
 Dysgogan derwydon meint a deruyd.
 O vynaŵ hyt lydaŵ yn eu llaŵ yt vydyd.
 O dyued hyt danet ŵy bieuiydyd.

O waŵl hyt weryt hyt eu hebyr.
 Lettataŵt eu pennaeth tros yr echŵyd.
 Attor ar gynhon saeson nybyd.
 Atchwelŵynt ŵydyl ar eu hennyd.
 Rydrychafŵynt gymry kadyr gyweithyd.
 Bydinoed am gŵrŵf othŵrŵf milwyr.
 A theyrned deŵs rygedŵys eu ffyd.
 I wis ŷ pop llyghes tres a deruyd.
 A chymot kynan gan y gilyd.
 Ni alwaŵr gynhon yn gynifwyr
 Namyn kechmyn katwaladyr ae gyfnewitwyr.
 Eil kymro llawen llafar auyd.
 Am ynys gymŵyeit heit a deruyd.
 Pan safhŵynt galaned ŵrth eu hennyd.
 Hyt yn aber santwic sŵynedic vyd.
 Allmyn ar gychwŷn i alltudyd.
 Ol ŵrth ol attor ar eu hennyd.
 Saesson ŵrth agor ar vor peunydyd.
 Kymry generaŵl hyt vraŵt goruyd.
 Na cheissŵynt lyfraŵr nac agaŵr brydyd.
 Arymes yr ynys hon namyn hyn ny byd.
 Iolŵn i ri a greŵys nef ac eluyd.
 Poet tywyssaŵc dewi yr kynifwyr.
 Yn yr yg gelli kaer am duŵ yssyd.
 Ny threine ny dieine nyt ardispyd.
 Ny ŵiŵ ny wellyc ny phlyc ny chryd.

VII.

ANGAR KYFYNDAŴT.

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.
Pŷr 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 ae rin rodes
 Awen aghymes.
 Seith vgein ogyruen
 Yssyd yn awen.
 ŷyth vgein o pop vgein e uyd yn vn.
 Yn annŷfyn y diŷyth.
 Yn annŷfyn y gorŷyth.
 Yn annŷfyn is eluyd.
 Yn awyr uch eluyd
 Y mae ae gŷbyd.
 Py trisit yssyd
 Gŷell no llewenyd.
 Gogŷn dedyf radeu.
 Awen pan deffreu.
 Am geluyd taleu.
 Am detwyd dieu.
 Am buched ara.
 Am oesseu yscorua.
 Am hauual teyrned. py hyt eu kygwara.
 Am gyhauual ydynt trŷy weryt.
 Maŷrhydic. sywyd pan dygyfrensit
 Awel uchel gyt.
 Pan vyd gohoyŷ bryt
 Pan vyd mor hyfryt.
 Pan yŷ gŷrd echen.
 Pan echreŷyt uchel.
 Neu heul pan dodir.
 Pan yŷ toi tir.
 Toi tir pŷy meint.
 Pan tynhit gŷytheint.
 Gwytheint pan tynnit.
 Pan yŷ gŷyrd gŷeryt.
 Gŷeryt pan yŷ gŷyrd.
 Pŷy echenis kŷrd.

Kyrd pŷy echenis.
Ystir pŷy ystyryŷys.
Ystyryŷyt yn llyfreu
Pet wynt pet ffreu.
Pet ffreu pet wynt.
Pet auon ar hynt.
Pet auon yd ynt.
Dayar pŷy y llet.
Neu pŷy y theŷhet.
Gogŷn trŷs llafnaŷr
Am rud am laŷr.
Gogŷn atrefnaŷr
Rŷg nef a llaŷr
Pan atsein aduant.
Pan ergyr diuant.
Pan lewych aryant.
Pan vyd tywyll nant.
Anadyl pan yŷ du.
Pan yŷ creu a uu.
Buch pan yŷ bannaŷc.
Gŷreic pan yŷ serchaŷc.
Llaeth pan yŷ gŷyn.
Pan yŷ glas kelyn.
Pan yŷ baruaŷt myn.
Yn lliaŷs mehyn.
Pan yŷ baruaŷt.
Pan yŷ keu efŷr.
Pan yŷ medŷ colŷyn.
Pan yŷ lledyf ordŷyn.
Pan yŷ brith iyrehwyn.
Pan yŷ hallt halŷyn
Cŷrŷf pan yŷ ystern.
Pan yŷ lletrud gŷern.
Pan yŷ gŷyrd llinos.

Pan yŷ rud egroes.
 Neu wreic ae dioes.
 Pan dygynnu nos.
 Py datweir yssyd yn eur lliant.
 Ny ŷyr neb pan rudir y bron huan.
 Lliŷ yn erkynan 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
 Mŷyhaf y sywedyd.
 Pŷy amgyffraŷd gŷyd
 O aches amot dyd.
 Gogŷn da a drŷc
 Cŷda. cŷd amewenir mŷc
 Maŷr meint gogyhŷc.
 Kaŷc pŷy ae dylifas.
 Pŷy gŷaŷr gorffennas.
 Pŷy abregethas.
 Eli ac eneas.
 Gogŷn gogeu haf.
 A uydant y gayaf.
 Awen aganaf.
 O dŷfyn ys dygaf.
 Auon kyt beryt.
 Gogŷn y gŷrhyt.
 Gogŷn pan dyueinŷ.

Gogŷn pan dyleinŷ.
Gogŷn pan dillyd.
Gogŷn pan wescryd.
Gogŷn py pegor
Yssyd y dan vor.
Gogŷn eu heissor
Paŷb yny oscord.
Pet gygloyt yn dyd
Pet dyd ymblŷdyn.
Pet paladyr ygkat.
Pet dos ygwawt.
Atuŷyn y trannaŷt.
Gŷaŷt nŷy mefyl gogyffraŷt
Aches gvyd gŷydyon.
Gogŷn i nebaŷt
Py lenwis auon
Ar pobyl pharaon.
Py dydŷc rŷynnon
Baran achŷysson.
Py yscaŷl odef
Pan drychafafŷt 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 pŷc.
Pan yŷ du troet alarch gŷyn.
Pedrydaŷc gŷaŷl llym.

Llŷyth nef nyt ystyg.
 Py pedeir tywarchen.
 Nŷ wys eu gorffen.
 Py voch neu py grŷdyr hyd.
 Ath gyfarchaf vargat vard.
 Gŵr yth gynnŷd escŷrn nŷŵl.
 Cŵdynt 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 iŵrch ymynŷd.
 Bum kyff bum raŵ.
 Bum bŵell yn llaŵ.
 Bum ebill yggefel
 Blŷdyn ahanher.
 Bum keilyaŵc brithŷyn
 Ar ieir yn eidin.
 Bum amŵs ar re.
 Bum tarŵ toste.
 Bum bŵch melinaŵr.
 Mal ymaethaŵr.
 Bum gronyn erkennis.
 Ef tyfŵys ymryn.
 A mettaŵr am dottaŵr.
 Yn sawell ymgyrraŵr.
 Ymrygiaŵr o laŵ.
 Ŵrth vyg godeidaŵ.
 Am haruolles yar.
 Grafrud grib escar.
 Gorffowysseis naŵ nos

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

VIII.

KAT GODEU.

Fol. 11. a.

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

Auanwyd gŵneithyt.
Ny goreu emwyt.
Yr amgelŵch bywyt.
Ryswyd a gŵyduŵyt.
Ac eido yr y bryt.
Mor eithin yr gryt.
Siryau seuysit
Bedŵ yr y vaŵr vryt.
Bu hŵyr gŵiscysit.
Nyt yr y lyfyrder.
Namyn yr y vaŵred.
Auron delis bryt.
Allmyr uch allfryt.
Ffenitwyd ygkynted.
Kadeir gygwrysed.
Omi goreu ardyrched
Rac bron teyrned.
Llŵyf yr y varaned.
Nyt oscoes troetued.
Ef laddei a pherued
Ac eithaf a diwed.
Collwyd bernysit
Eiryf dy aryfgryt.
Gŵyros gŵyn y vyt.
Tarŵ trin teyrn byt.
Moraŵc a moryt.
Ffawyd ffynyessit.
Kelyn glessysit
Bu ef y gŵrhyt.
Yspydat amnat.
Heint ech y aghat.
Gŵiwyd gorthorat.
Gorthoryssit ygat.
Redyn anreithat.

Banadyl rac bragat
Yn rychua briwat.
Eithin ny bu vat.
Yr hynny gŷerinat.
Gruc budyd amnat.
Dy werin sŷynat.
Hyd gŷyr erlynyat.
Derŷ buanaŷr.
Racdaŷ crynei nef allaŷr.
Glelyn gleŷ drussiaŷr
Y enŷ ym peullaŷr.
Clafuswyd kygres.
Kymraŷ arodes.
Gŷrthodi gŷrthodes
Ereill o tyllles.
Per goreu gormes
Ym plymlŷyt maes.
Goruthaŷc kywyd
Aches veilon. wyd.
Kastan kewilyd.
Gŷrthryat fenwyd.
Hantit du muchyd.
Handit crŷm mynyd.
Handit kyl coetdyd.
Handit kynt myr maŷr.
Er pan gigleu yr aŷr.
An deilas blaen bedŷ.
An datrith datedŷ.
An maglas blaen derŷ.
O warchan maelderŷ.
Wherthinaŷc tu creic.
Ner nyt ystereic.
Nyt o vam athat.
Pan ym digonat.

Bum cledyf yn aghat.
 Bum yscŷyt ygkat.
 Bum tant yn telyn
 Lletrithaŵc naŵ blŷdyn.
 Yn dŷfyr yn ewyn.
 Bum yspŷg yn tan.
 Bum gŷyd yngŵarthan.
 Nyt mi ŷyf ny gan
 Keint yr yn bychan.
 Keint ygkat godeu bric.
 Rac prydein wledic.
 Gŷeint veirch canholic.
 Llyghessoed meuedic.
 Gŷeint mil maŵrein.
 Arnaŵ yd oed canpen.
 A chat er dygnaŵt.
 Dan von y tauaŵt.
 A chat arall yssyd
 Yn y wegilyd.
 Llyffan du gaflaŵ.
 Cant ewin arnaŵ.
 Neidyr vreith gribaŵc.
 Cant eneit trŷy bechaŵt
 Aboenir yny chnaŵt.
 Bum ygkaer uefenhit.
 Yt gryssynt wellt agŷyd.
 Kenynt gerdoryon
 Kryssŷnt katuaon.
 Datŷyrein y vrythron
 A oreu gŷytŷon.
 Gelwyssit ar neifon.
 Ar grist o achŷysson.
 Hyt pan y gŷarettei
 Y ren rŷy digonsei.

As atebŷys dofyd
Trŷy ieith ac eluyd.
Rithŷch riedaŷc wyd.
Gantaŷ yn lluyd.
A rŷystraŷ peblic.
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.
Mŷyhaf teir aryfgryt.
A chweris ymbyt.
Ac vn a deryŷ
O ystyr dilyŷ.
A christ y croccaŷ
A dyd braŷt rac llaŷ.
Gŷern blaen llin
A want gysseuin.
Helyc a cherdin.
Buant hŷyr yr vydin.
Eirinwyd yspin.
Anwhant o dynin.
Keri kywrenhin.
Gŷrthrychyat gŷrthrin.
Ffuonwyd eithyt.
Erbyn llu o geŷryt.

Auanwyd gŵneithyt.
Ny goreu emwyt.
Yr amgelŵch bywyt.
Ryswyd a gŵyduŵyt.
Ac eido yr y bryt.
Mor eithin yr gryt.
Siryan seuyssit
Bedŵ yr y vaŵr vryt.
Bu hŵyr gŵiscyssid.
Nyt yr y lyfyrder.
Namyn yr y vaŵred.
Auron delis bryt.
Allmyr uch allfryt.
Ffenitwyd ygkynted.
Kadeir gygwrysed.
Omi goreu ardyrched
Rac bron teyrned.
Llŵyf yr y varanhed.
Nyt oscoes troetued.
Ef laddei a pherued
Ac eithaf a diwed.
Collwyd bernyssid
Eiryf dy aryfgryt.
Gŵyros gŵyn y vyt.
Tarŵ trin teyrn byt.
Moraŵc a moryt.
Ffawyd ffynyessit.
Kelyn glessyssid
Bu ef y gŵrhyt.
Yspydat amnat.
Heint ech y aghat.
Gŵiwyd gorthorat.
Gorthoryssid ygat.
Redyn anreithat.

Banadyl rac bragat
Yn rychua briwat.
Eithin ny bu vat.
Yr hynny gŷerinat.
Gruc budyd amnat.
Dy werin sŷynat.
Hyd gŷyr erlynnyat.
Derŷ buanaŷr.
Raedaŷ crynei nef allaŷr.
Glelyn gleŷ drussiaŷr
Y enŷ ym peullaŷr.
Clafuswyd kygres.
Kymraŷ arodes.
Gŷrthodi gŷrthodes
Ereill o tyllles.
Per goreu gormes
Ym plymlŷyt maes.
Goruthaŷc kywyd
Aches veilon. wyd.
Kastan kewilyd.
Gŷrthryat fenwyd.
Hantit du muchyd.
Handit crŷm mynyd.
Handit kyl coetdyd.
Handit kynt myr maŷr.
Er pan gicleu yr aŷr.
An deilas blaen bedŷ.
An datrith datedŷ.
An maglas blaen derŷ.
O warchan maelderŷ.
Wherthinaŷc tu creic.
Ner nyt ystereic.
Nyt o vam athat.
Pan ym digonat.

Am creu am creat.
 O naŵrith llafanat.
 O ffrŷyth o ffrŷytheu.
 O ffrŷyth duŵ dechreu.
 O vriallu a blodeu bre.
 O vlaŵt gŷyd a godeu.
 O prid o pridret.
 Pan ym digonet
 O vlaŵt danat
 O dŵfyr ton naŵvet.
 Am sŷynŷys i vath.
 Kyn bum diaeret.
 Am sŷynŷys i wytyon
 Maŵnut o brython.
 O eurwys o ewron
 O euron o vodron
 O pŷmp pumhŵnt keluydon.
 Arthaŵon eil math
 Pan ymdygyaed.
 Amsŷynŷys i wledic.
 Pan vei let loscedic.
 Am sŷynŷys sywydon
 Sŷwyt kyn byt.
 Pan vei genhyf y vot
 Pan vei veint byt.
 Hard bard bud an gnaŵt
 Ar waŵt y tuedaf a traetho tauaŵt.
 Gŵaryeis yn llychŵr.
 Kysceis ym porffor.
 Neu bum yn yscor
 Gan dylan eil mor.
 Ygkylchet ymperued
 Rŵg deulin teyrned.
 Yn deu wayŵ anchwant

O nef pan doethant.
Yn annŷfyn llifereint
Ŵrth urŷydrin dybydant
Petwar vgeint cant.
A gŷeint yr eu whant.
Nyt ynt hyn nyt ynt ieu
No mi yn eu bareu.
Aryal canhŷr a geni paŷb o naŷ cant
Oed genhyf inheu.
Ygledyf brith gŷaet
Bri am darwed
O douyd o golo lle yd oed.
O dof yt las baed.
Ef gŷrith ef datwrith.
Ef gŷrith ieithoed.
Llachar y enŷ llaŷffer.
Lluch llywei nifer.
Ys ceinynt yn ufel.
O dof yn uchel.
Bum neidyr vreith y mryn.
Bum gŷiber yn llyn.
Bum ser gan gynbyn.
Bum bŷystuer hyn.
Vyg. cassul am kaŷc.
Armaaf nyt yn drŷc.
Petwar vgeint mŷc
Ar paŷb a dydŷc
Pymp pemhŷnt aghell
A ymtal am kyllel.
Whech march melynell.
Canweith yssyd well.
Vy march melyngan
Kyfret a gŷylan.
Mihun nyt eban.

Kyfrŷg mor a glan.
 Neu gorŷyf gŷaetlan.
 Arnaŷ cant kynran.
 Rud em vyg kychŷy.
 Eur vy yscŷytrŷy.
 Ny ganet yn adŷy.
 A uu ym gowy
 Namyn goronŷy
 O doleu edryŷy.
 Hir wynn vy myssaŷr.
 Pell na bum heussaŷr.
 Treigleis y myŷn llaŷr
 Kyn bum lleenaŷr.
 Treigleis kylchyneis
 Kysceis cant ynys.
 Cant caer a thrugys.
 Derwydon doethur.
 Darogenŷch y arthur.
 Yssit yssyd gynt.
 Neur mi ergenhynt.
 Ac vn aderyŷ
 O ystyr dilyŷ.
 A christ y croccaŷ.
 A dyd braŷt racllaŷ.
 Eurein yn euryll.
 Mi hudŷyf berthyll
 Ac ŷydyf drythyll
 O erymes fferyll.

IX.

MAB GYFREU TALIESSIN.

Fol. 13. a.

KYFARCHAF ym ren
 Y ystyrgaŷ awen.

Py dyduc aghen
Kyn no cherituen.
Kyssefin ym byt
A uu eissywyt.
Meneich aleit
Pynam dyweit.
Pyr nam eisgyt
Vn aŕ nam herlynyt.
Py datŷyreith mŷc
Pyt echenis drŷc.
Py ffynhaŷn a diŷc
Uch argel tywyllŷc.
Pan yŷ kalaf cann.
Pan yŷ nos lloergan.
Arall ny chanhŷyt
Dyyscŷyt allan.
Pan yŷ gofaran
Tŷrŷf tonneu ŷrth lan.
Yn dial dylan.
Dydahaed attan.
Pan yŷ mor trŷm maen.
Pan yŷ mor llym draen.
Aŷdosti pŷy gŷell
Ae von al y vlaen.
Py peris parŷyt
Rŷg dyn ac annŷyt.
Pŷy gŷell y adŷyt
Ae ieuanc ae llŷyt.
A ŷdostti peth ŷyt
Pan vych yn kyseŷyt.
Ae corff ae eneit.
Ae argel canhŷyt.
Eilewyd keluyd
Pyr nam dywedyd.

A ũdosti cũd uyd
 Nos yn arhos dyd.
 A ũdosti 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.
 Pyr y traethŵn i traythaŵt.
 Namyn o honaŵt.
 Py peris keinhaŵc
 O aryant rodavt.
 Pan yŵ mor redegawc.
 Karr mor eithiaŵc.
 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.
 Gŵedy anreufed
 Pyr yn gŵna ni byrhoedled.
 Digaŵn llaŵryded
 Kywestŵch a bed.
 Ar gŵr an gŵnaeth
 Or wlat gŵerthefin.
 Boet ef an duŵ an duŵch
 Attaŵ or diwed.

X.

DARONŴY.

Fol. 13. b.

DŴŵ differth nefŵy
 Rac llanŵ llet ofrŵy.
 Kyntaf attarrŵy.
 Atreis dros vordŵy.
 Py pren a vo mŵy ;
 No get daronŵy.
 Nyt ŵy am nodŵy
 Am gylch balch nefŵy.
 Yssit rin yssyd ŵy
 Gŵaŵr gŵyr goronŵy.
 Odit ae gŵypŵy.
 Hutlath vathonŵy.
 Ygkoet pan tyŵy.
 Ffrŵytheu nŵy kymrŵy.
 Ar lan gŵyllyonŵy.
 Kynan ae kaŵŵy
 Pryt pan wledychŵy.

Dedeuant etwaeth
 Tros trei athros traeth.
 Pedeir prif pennaeth.
 Ar pymhet nyt gŵaeth.
 Gŵyr gŵrd ehelaeth
 Ar prydein aruaeth.
 Gŵraged a ui ffraeth.
 Eillon a ui kaeth
 Ryferthŵy hiraeth
 Med a marchogaeth.
 Dedeuho 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 ayselein.
 Anan derŵ a drein.
 Ar gerd yt gygein.
 Ki ŷ tynnu.
 March y rynnyaŵ.
 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 dineidŷn. 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 gyneil uoaŵc.
 Eiric y rethgreu riedaŵc.
 Rieu ryfelgar geŵheruaŵc.
 Ef differth aduŵyn llan lleenaŵc.
 Torhyt vn hŵch ardŵyaŵc.
 Hir dychyferuydein.
 O brydein gofein.
 O berth maŵ ac eidin.
 Nŷ chymeryn kyuerbyn.
 Kyweith kyweithyd clytwyn.
 Digonŵyf digones lyghes.
 O beleidyr o bleigheit prenwres.
 Prenyal yŵ y paŵb y trachwres.
 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 trachwres.
 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 medylyeisti dy alon.
 Kat yn rac uydaŵl amabon.
 Nyt atraŵd aduraŵt achubyon.
 Kat y gwensteri ac estygi lloygyr.

Safŵaŵc yn aŵner.
 Kat yn ros terra gan waŵr.
 Oed hyŵst gŵragaŵn eguraŵn.
 Yn dechreu yghenyat y geiraŵr.
 O rieu o ryfel ry diffaŵt.
 Gŵyr a digaŵn godei gŵarthegaŵc.
 Haeardur a hyfeid a gŵallaŵc.
 Ac owein mon maelgynig deuaŵt.
 A wnaŵ peithwyr gorweidaŵc.
 Ym pen coet cledyfein.
 Atuyd kalaned gŵein.
 A brein ar disperaŵt.
 Ym prydein yn eidin yn adeueaŵc.
 Yggafran yn aduan brecheinaŵc.
 Yn erbyn yn yscŵn gaenaŵc.
 Ny wyl gŵr ny welas gŵallaŵc.

XII.

GLASWAŴT TALIESSIN̄ XXIII. ATAL.

Fol. 14. b.

KENNADEU am dodynt mor ynt anuonaŵc.
 Dygaŵn ymllecynt meint vygkeud aŵt.
 Gnaŵt rŵyf yn-heli beli wiraŵt.
 Gnaŵt yscŵyt ysaŵn argefyn ysaŵit.
 Gnaŵt gŵyth ag adŵyth o yspydaŵt
 Gaer. a naŵcant maer maer marŵhaŵt.
 Atvyd mei ar venei crei gyflogaŵt.
 Atvyd mŵy ar gonŵy creith gŵynyeith gŵnahaŵt.
 Adoerlleith dyrreith anaŵ baraŵt.
 O heyrn erchwyrn edyru dyrnaŵt.
 Tri dillyn diachor droch drymluaŵc.
 Teir llyghes yn aches arymes kyn braŵt.
 Tri diwedyd kat am dri phriaŵt
 Gŵlat. gŵnahaŵt bat betraŵt.

Tri o pop tri. tri phechaŵt.
 Ac eryri vre varnhaŵt.
 Llu o seis. eil o ynt. trydyd dygnaŵt.
 Ygkymry yd erhy gŵraged gŵeddaŵt.
 Rac baran kynan tan tardaŵt.
 Katwaladyr ae cŵyn.
 Briŵhaŵt bre a brŵyn.
 Gŵellt a tho tei. ty tandaŵt.
 Atvyd ryfedaŵt.
 Gŵr gan verch y vraŵt.
 Dyfynhyn duraŵt
 Olin anaraŵt.
 O honaw y tyfhaŵt
 Coch kattybrudawt.
 Nyt arbet nanaŵt.
 Nachebyn derŵ na braŵt.
 Ŵrth lef corn kadŵr
 Naŵ cant ynafyrdŵl.
 O bedrydant dygnaŵt.
 Dygorelwi lesni o laswaŵt.
 Efret Ŵrth a gaŵd ygeudaŵt.

XIII.

KADEIR TALIESSIN. XXIII.

Fol. 15. a.

MYDŴYF merweryd.
 Molaŵt duŵ dofyd.
 Llŵrŵ kyfranc kywyd.
 Kyfreu dyfynwedyd.
 Bard bron sywedyd.
 Pan atleferyd.
 Awen cŵdechuyd.
 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 vas.
 Gogyfarch veird treis.
 Bath vadaŵl idas.
 Dofyn eigyaŵn adas.
 Pŵy am ledwis kas.
 Kamp ympop noethas.
 Pan yŵ dien gŵlith.
 Allat gŵenith.
 A gŵlit gŵenyn.
 Aglut ac ystor.
 Ac elyŵ tra mor.
 Ac eur biben lleŵ.
 A llen aryant gŵiŵ.
 A rud em a graŵn.
 Ac ewyn eigyawn.
 Py dyfrys ffynhaŵn
 Berŵr byryr daŵn.
 Py gyssyllt gŵerin
 Brecci boned llyn.
 Allŵyth lloer wehyn.
 Lledyf lloned verlyn.
 A sywyon synhŵyr.
 A sewyd am loer.
 A gofrŵy gŵed gŵyr.
 Gŵrth awel awyr.

A mall amerin.
 A gŵadaŵl tra merin.
 A chorŵc gŵytrin.
 Ar llaŵ 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 ameued.
 A mynych adneued.
 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 medgryn medwon.
 Adŵyn y dragon.
 Daŵn y derwydon.

XIV.

Fol. 16. a.

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

Gŵleis treis trydar ac auar ac aghen.
 Yt lethrynt lafnaŵr ar pennaŵr disgowen
 Keint rac ŵd 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 tafaŵt yn adaŵt gŵaŵt ogyrwen.
 Gŵaŵt ogyrwen uferen rŵy digones
 Arnunt a llefrith a gŵlith a mes.
 Ystyryeim yn llŵyr kyn clŵyr cyffes.
 Dyfot yn diheu agheu nessnes.
 Ac am tired enlli dybi dylles.
 Dyrehaŵr llogaŵr ar glaŵr aches.
 A galwn arygŵr an digones.
 An nothŵy rac gŵyth llŵyth aghes.
 Pan alwer ynŷ von tiryon vaes.
 Gŵyn eu byt ŵy gŵleidon saesson artres.
 Dodŵyf deganhŵy y amrysson.
 A maelgŵn uŵyhaf y achŵysson.
 Ellygeis vy arglŵyd yggŵyd deon.
 Elphin pendefic ryhodigyon.
 Yssit imi teir kadeir kyweir kysson.
 Ac yt vraŵt parahaŵt gan gerdoryon.
 Bum ygkat godeu gan lleu agŵydyon.
 Vy arithŵys gŵyd eluyd ac elestron.
 Bum y gan vran yn iwerdon.
 Gŵleis 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 kenedyl gŵythlaŵn o iawn teithi.

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

XV.

KADEIR TEYRNON. CCC.

Fol. 16. b.

AREITH awdyl eglur.

Awen tra messur.
 Am gŷr deu aŷdur.
 O echen aladwr.
 Ae ffonsa ae ffur.
 Ae reom rehtur.
 Ae ri rŷfyadur.
 Ae rif yscrythur.
 Ae goch gochlessur
 Ae ergyr dros uur.
 Ae kadeir gymessur.
 Ym plith goscord uur.
 Neus duc o gaŷr nur.
 Meirch gŷelŷ gostrodur.
 Teyrnnon henur.

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

Am nyt vo nyt vyd.
Nyt vyd am nyt vo
Llyghessaŵr a vo.
Tohit gŵanec tra gro.
Tir dylan dirbo.
Nac eillt nac ado.
Na bryn na thyno.
Na rynnauŵd godo.
Rac gŵynt pan sorho.
Kadeir teyrnon.
Keluyd rŵy katwo.
Keissitor yгно.
Keissitor kedic.
Ketŵyr colledic.
Tebygafi dull dic.
O diua pendeuic
O dull diuynnic.
O leon luryc.
Dyrchafaŵt gŵledic.
Am terwyn hen enwic.
Breuhaŵt bragaŵt bric.
Breuaŵl eissoric.
Oric a merin
Am teruyn chwhefrin.
Ieithoed edein.
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 vŷ 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 gigleu.
 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 llŷs don.
 Mi ac euronŷŷ ac euron.
 Gŷeleis ymlad taer yn nant ffrangcon.
 Duŷ sul pryt pylgeint.
 Rŷg ŷytheint a gŷydyon.
 Dyf ieu yn geugant yd aethant von.

Y geissau yscut a hudolion.
 Aran rot drem clot tra gŵaŵr hinon.
 Mŵyhaf gŵarth y marth o parth brython.
 Dybrys am ylys efuys afon.
 Afon ae hechrys gŵrys gŵrth terra.
 Gŵenŵyn y chynbyt kylchbyt eda.
 Nyt ŵy dyweit geu llyfreu beda.
 Kadeir getwided yssyd yma.
 A hyt vraŵt paraŵt yn europa.
 An rothŵy y trindaŵt.
 Trugared dydbraŵt
 Kein gardaŵt gan wyrda.

XVII.

KANU YGŴYNT. CCC. ATAL.

Fol. 17. b.

DECHYMIC pŵy yŵ.

Creadt kyn dilyŵ.
 Creadur kadarn
 Heb gic heb ascŵrn.
 Heb ŵytheu heb waet.
 Heb pen aheb traet.
 Ny byd hyn ny byd ieu.
 No get y dechreu.
 Ny daŵ oe odeu
 Yr ofyn nac agheu.
 Ny dioes eisseu
 Gan greaduryeu.
 Maŵr Duŵ mor wynneu
 Ban daŵ o dechreu.
 Maŵr y verth ideu
 Y gŵr ae goreu.
 Ef ymaes ef ygkoet
 Heb laŵ a heb troet.

Heb heneint heb hoet.

Heb eidigaf adoet.

Ac ef yn gyfoet

A phymhoes pymhoet.

A heuyd yssyd hyn

Pet pemhŷnt ulŷdyn.

Ac ef yn gyflet.

Ac ŷyneb tytwtet.

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

Kanys gŷyl golŷc.

Ef yn drŷc ef yn da.
Ef hŷnt ef yma.
Ef a antrefna
Ni diŷc awna.
Oe ef yn dibech
Ef yn wlyp ef yn sych.
Ef a daŷyn vynŷch.
O wres heul. ac oeruel lloer.
Lloer yn anlles
Handit llei y gŷres.
Vu gŷr ae goreu.
Yr holl greadurŷeu.
Ef bieu dechreu.
A diwed diheu.
Nyt kerdaŷr keluyd.
Ny mohŷy dofyd.
Nyt kywir keinyat.
Ny molhŷy y tat.
Ny naŷt vyd aradyr.
Heb heyrn heb hat
Ny bu oleuat.
Kyn ile creat.
Ny byd effeirat.
Ny bendicco auyrllat.
Ny ŷybyd anygnat.
Y seith lauanat.
Deg ŷlat darmerthat.
Yn e gylaŷr wlat.
Decuet digarat.
Digarŷys eu tat.
Digaru kawat
Yn rŷy rewinyat.
Llucuffer llygrat.
Eissor eissyflat

Seith seren yssyd.
 O seithnaŷn dofyd.
 Seon sywedyd.
 A ŷyr eu defnyd
 Marca mercedus.
 Ola olimus
 Luna lafurus.
 Jubiter. venerus.
 O heul o hydryuer
 Yt gyreh 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 galchuynyd.
 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 gyreh assam ni trŷydet ar tir gŷydno.
 Oed kelein veinwen rŷg grayan a gro.
 Pan ymchoeles echŷyd o gludŷys vro.
 Nyt efrefŷys buch ŷrth ŷ llo.

Gogyfarch vabon o arall vro
 Kat. pan amuc owein biŵ y vro.
 Kat yn ryt alclut. kat ynygwen.
 Kat yg gossulŷt abann udun.
 Kat rac rodawys eirŷyn drych.
 Gŵaywaŵr a du a lleullenyn.
 Kat tuman llachar derlyŵ derlin.
 Yseŷydaŵr yn llaŵ garthan yggryn.
 A welei vabon ar ranwen reidaŵl.
 Rac biŵ reget y kymyscyn.
 Ony bei ac adaned yd ehettyn.
 Rac mabon heb galaned vy nyt eyn.
 O gyfarfot discyn a chychwyn kat.
 Gŵlat vabon gŷehenyt anoleithat.
 Ban disgynnŷys owein rac biŵ y tat.
 Tardei galch achŷyr ac yspydāt.
 Nyt yscafael ŷ neb dŷyn biŵ moel.
 Kyt es clŷch rac gŷyr rein rudyon.
 Rac pedrydan dande
 Rac kadarn gyfŷyre.
 Rac gŷyar ar gnaŵt.
 Rac afar ystaenaŵt.
 Kychwedyl am dodyŵ
 O leutired deheu.
 Traeth rieu goleu haelon.
 Nyth y ogyfeirch o chwynogyon.
 Am ryt or am gŷern y gatuaon.
 Ban berit kat ri rŷyf dragon.
 Billt na owillt biŵ rac mabon.
 O gyfaruot gŷrgun.
 Bu kalaned ned rei yn run.
 Bu llewenyd dybyd y vrein.
 Ban ymadraŵd gŷyr gŷedy nuchien
 Kat. nyt ef dieghis yseŷyt owein.

Yseúyt uolch úrthyat ygkat trablud.
 Ni reei warthec heb úyneb rud.
 Rudyon beuder biú a maúr y rat.
 Gúyar gorgolchel gúarthyf iat.
 Ac ar úyneb gúyn yd yr gaffat.
 Eurobell greulet genem dullyat
 Preid wenhúys iolin. preid daresteinat.
 Preid rac taerurúdyr taer gyffestraún.
 Preid pen gyfylchi. keig ar yseúdaúr.
 Maúr discreinaúr llafnaúr am iat.
 Kat y rac owein maúr. maúr o irat.
 Meindyd kúdynt úy wyr yn amúyn gúlat.
 Pan discynnúys owein rac gúenwlat.
 Yr echúys gorerefein bud oe tat.

XIX.

KANU Y MED. XXIII.

Fol. 19. b.

GOLYCHAF wledic pendiuic pop wa.
 Gúr agynheil ynef arglúyd pop tra.
 Gúr a wnaeth y dúfyr ý baúb yn da.
 Gúr a wnaeth pop llat ac ae llúyda.
 Medhet maelgún mon ac an medwa.
 Ae vedgorn ewyn gúerlyn gúymha.
 As kynnull gúenyn ac nýs múnha.
 Med hidleit moleit molut ý pop tra.
 Lleáuś creadur a vac terra.
 A wnaeth duú ý dyn yr ý donha.
 Rei drut rei mut ef ae múnha.
 Rei gúyllt rei dof douyd ae gúna.
 Yn dillig vdunt yn dillat yda.
 Yn uúyt yn diaút hyt vraút yt parha
 Golychafi wledic pendefic gúlat hed.
 Y dillóg elphin o alltuted.

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

XX.

KANU Y CŴRŴF. XXIII.

Fol. 19. b.

MEITHI etmynt
 Gŵr a gatŵynt gŵynt.
 Pan del yrihyd.
 Goruloedaŵc eluyd.
 Menhyt yn tragywyd.
 Ys tidi a uedyd.
 Dylif deweint a dyd.
 Dyd ymamogaŵr.
 Nos ym orffowyssaŵr.
 Maswed auolhaŵr.
 Y ŵrth wledic maŵr.
 Maŵr duŵ digones.
 Heul haf ae rywres.
 Ac ef digones.
 Bud coet amaes.
 Galwetaŵr yraches
 Ar eilic aghymes.
 Galwettaŵr pop neges.
 Deus dymgŵares.
 Achyn dybydyn
 Llŵyth byt yr vnbryn.
 Nŷ ellynt ronyn
 Heb gyfoeth mechteyrn.
 Ef ae taŵd yn llyn

Hyny vo eginyn.
 Ef ae taŵd weith arall.
 Hyny vo yn vall.
 Dreuhaŵc dyderuyd.
 Dysgofac yr eluyd.
 Golchettaŵr y lestri.
 Bit groyŵ y vrecci.
 A phan 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 vynut 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.

MEITHI etmygant.

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

Kwd dirgel rac dyd.
A ŷyr kerd geluyd.
Py gel kallonyd.
Am dyro amde.
Or parth pan dŷyre.
Py dyduc llyŷ gayaf.
Py gyt dechreu lle.
Yn dewis echiaŷc.
Ffus. ffons ffodiaŷc.
Ef duhun hunaf.
Ef gobryn karaŷc.
Kymry kaernedaŷc.
Ytat garadaŷc.
Dear meneiuon.
Dear mynaŷc mon.
Maŷr erch anudon.
Gŷenhŷys gŷallthirŷon.
Am gaer ŷyragon.
Pŷy a tal y keinon.
Ae maelgŷn o von.
Ae dyfyd o aeron.
Ae coel ae kanaŷon.
Ai gŷrwedŷ ae veibon.
Nyt anchward y alon.
O ynyr ŷystlon.
Ef kyrech kerdoryon.
Se syberŷ seon.
Neur dierueis i rin.
Ymordei vffin.
Ymorhred gododin.
Ys ceirurith kyfrenhin.
Bran bore dewin.
ŷyf kerdenhin hen.
ŷyf kyfreu lawen.

Athraŵ ydygen.
 Meu molaŵt vryen.
 Eiryan eiryoës.
 Llyminaŵc llumoes.
 Ruduedel auŵys.
 Rudyn ae llynvys.
 Kat yn hardnenŵys.
 Ynyr ae briwys.
 Kant kalan kynnŵys.
 Kant car amyuŵys.
 Gweleis wyr goruaŵr.
 A dygyrchynt aŵr.
 Gŵeleis waet ar llaŵr.
 Rac ruthyr cledyfaŵr.
 Glessynt escyll gŵaŵr.
 Escorynt vy waywaŵr.
 Trychant kalan kyman clotuaŵr.
 Ynyr ar tir yn wir cochaŵr.

XXI.

Fol. 20. b.

ARCHAF 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 naŷuet.
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 ac 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 atreidŷn
Aduŷyn gaer yssyd yn ardŷyrein.

Gochaŷn y medut y molut gofrein.
 Aduŷyn areu hor escor gynfrein.
 Godef gŷrych dymbi hir ŷhadein.
 Dychyreh bar karrec crec mor ednein.
 Llit ymyŷn tyghet treidet trath amein.
 A bleidut gorllŷt goreu affein.
 Dimpyner o duch llat pŷy llad cofein.
 Bendith e ulŷyd nef gytlef afein.
 Arnyn gŷnel yn vrowyr gorŷyr owein.
 Aduŷyn gaer yssyd ar lan lliant.
 Aduŷyn yt rodir y paŷb ŷchwant.
 Gogyfarch ti vynet boet teu ulŷyant.
 Gŷaywaŷr ryn rein a derllyssant.
 Duŷ merchyr gŷelŷs 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 vaelŷy kylchŷy vriwant.
 Cŷydyn ygan gefyn llu o garant.

XXII.

PLAEU YR REIFFT. X. C.

Fol. 21. b.

E FREI etuyl ar veib israel
 Vchel enuryt.
 Kyt rif dilyn
 Rydyn esseyne.
 Rygadŷys duŷ dial
 Ar plŷyf pharaonus.
 Dec pla poeni
 Kyn eu bodi.
 Ymor affŷys.
 Kyssefinpla pyscaŷt difa.
 Dignaŷt annŷyt.

Eilpla llyffeint lluosau.
Lleŷsynt ffronoed.
Tei a threfneu
Athyleeu
Achelleu bŷt.
Tryded gŷydbet
Gŷychyr gohoget gŷalatŷt.
Petwar iccwr
Cur am ystyr edynogyon.
Eil kyguhaes
Ffrŷyth coet a maes
Cuŷt kylyon.
Pymhet bŷystnon.
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 lloesus.
Llydan eu clust.
Blodeu kyfys.
Naŷuet aruthyr
Diuedlaŷc vthyr
Doniaŷc nofus.
Du tywyllŷc
Drem aneglŷc

Egiptius.

Dec veinyoeth

Móyhaf góynyeith

Ar plóyf kynrein.

Crist iessu christ ioni grein.

Hut ynt clydór.

Chwechant milór

Milet efrei.

XXIII.

TRAÜSGANU KYNAN

GARWYN. M. BROCH.

Fol. 22. a.

KYNAN kat diffret

Amarllofeis ket.

Kanyt geu gofyget.

Górthelgón trefbret.

Kant goróyd kyfret

Aryant eu tudet.

Cant lleng ehoec

O vn ovaen gyffret.

Cant armell ym arffet

A phympónt cathet.

Cledyf gúein karrec

Dyrngell gúell honeb.

Cant kynan kaffat.

Kas anwelet

Katellig ystret.

Kat anyscoget.

Kat ar óy kyrchet.

Gúaywaór ebrifet.

Gúenhóys aladet.

A lafyn gúyarlet.

Kat y mon maór tec.

Eglyt amolet.
 Tra menei mynet
 Gŵorŷyd a gŵorgret.
 Kat ygeruc dŷmet.
 Aercol ar gerdet.
 Nac ny rywelet.
 Y biŷ rac ffriŷ neb.
 Mab brochuael brolet.
 Eidywet eidunet.
 Kernyŷ kyfarchet.
 Ny maŷl ieu tyghet.
 Dystŷc aghyffret
 Ynyd am iolet.
 Mygkynnelŷ o gynan.
 Kadeu ergynnan.
 Aeŷeu fflam lydan.
 Kyfŷyreŷn maŷrtan.
 Kat yg wlat brachan.
 Katlan godaran.
 Tegyrned truan.
 Crinyt rac kynan.
 Lluryc yn ymwan.
 Eiŷŷor llyŷ heechan.
 Kyngen kymangan
 Nerthi ath wlat lydan.
 Kigŷeu ymdidan.
 Paŷb yny gochvan.
 Kylch byt goch gŷochuan.
 Keithynt dy gynan.

XXIV.

LATH MOESSEN.



Dŷ bŷyth duó kein. yn arffet meir y heissoraŷt.
 Hynt gŷiryoned kyflaŷn rihed kynnelŷ o honaŷt.
 Gŷyeil iesse dy pobyl iude. dychyfaeraŷt.
 Hu gelwir lleu o luch aleho yr eu pechaŷt.
 Deheu reen mynyd adien mŷyn kyfundaŷt.
 Yn ran eluyd yn temhyl selyf seil o gyffraŷt.
 Gofunet gŷas colofyn dias ffeŷt fflemychaŷt.
 Paradŷys drŷs. bugeil deŷs duun gŷledychaŷt.
 Neu rygigleu gan proffŷydeu lleenaŷc.
 Geni iessu a rydarfu. hyt y uuched.
 A uei uuched y pop ried bŷyt paraŷt.
 Kyn perissit bei mi prytŷn periŷlaŷt.
 Ry duc claer nyt. dayar a yspeidaŷt.
 Ar vor diffŷys pan disgynnŷys dy amgyffraŷt.
 Gŷlat priodaŷr nys duc mŷynuaŷr bei im oho honaŷt.
 Meint dy godet boet imdy rat. gŷyeil iesse
 Arat iessu llathyr y blodeu.
 Maŷr gŷyrth yn y vryt o duó donyeu.
 Ef oed ygnat. ygnat oed ef. dewin diheu.
 Gŷr y cussyl i pop vfyd rac geu.
 Ef yssyd gafael clayar nifer toeu.
 Cunlleith y luyd deheu.
 Y mal bŷdeŷin dilit o lu lloneit.
 Hubyd y gŷrth vn mab meir moli reen.
 Huarwas gŷas o duó treidas pet wyr pet gŷiryon.
 Dy rac afael kyfoet coet kyflaŷn.
 Lledyssit gein o arffet iessu.
 Rud ny popon moch y dyscat
 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.

O duŵ gorden a duŵ reen rex meneifon.
 Herot gystic nŷ bu godic. y geleudon.
 Dy poenedic gŵallat peues perchen meibon.
 Pan aeth dofyd parth pan dillyd
 Nilus habed. ryduc herot. annŵyt gayafaŵl.
 Kyflaŵn vonhed. ygkaer nazared
 Nyt aeth peues perchen anaŵ.
 Byt adebryat hu bŵyf yth rat tut gorchordeon.
 Geni douyd dyduc perchen lleg egylyon.

XXV.

Fol. 23. a.

MORRIT anuyndaŵl
 Tuth iaŵl dan yseaŵl.
 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 heuelis.
 Ŵrth heuelis nŵython
 Ŵrth pedyr afaon.
 Ardŵyreaſi a varn gŵrys
 Kadarn trydar dŵfyn y gas.
 Nyt mi gŵr llŵfyr llŵyt
 Crŵybyr Ŵrth clŵyt.
 Hut vyn deu garant.
 Deu dich uar dichwant
 Om llaŵ yth laŵ dyt dŵy dim.

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.
 Affroenuoll gŵyrenhic
 March sadyrnin.
 A march custenhin.
 Ac ereill yn trin
 Rac tir all gŵin.
 Henwyn mat dyduc.
 Kychwedyl o hiraduc.

Bum húch bum búch
 Bum syú bum súch.
 Bum bann bum banhúch.
 Bum gaŕ ym rythúch.
 Bum llif yn eirth
 Bum ton yn egheirth.
 Bum yscafyn ysceinat dilyú.
 Bum kath pennrith ar tri phren.
 Bum pell. bum pen.
 Gafyr ar yscaú pren.
 Bum garan gŵala gŵelet golúe.
 Tragúres milet moryal.
 Katwent kenedyl da.
 Or yssyd is awyr gŵedy kassolón.
 Nyt byú ormod meint am gŵyr.*

XXVI.

Fol. 24. a.

Y gofeissvys byt. Bu deu tec arwlat gŵledychysit.
 Bu haelhaf berthaf or ryanet.
 Bu terŷyn gŵenŷyn gŵae y gywlat.
 Ef torres ar dar teir gŵeith ygkat.
 Ac ef ny vyd corgŷyd y wlat dar plufaŕ
 Pebyr pell athrechŷys coet gyrth y godiwaŵd
 Alexander. yn hual eurin gŵae a garcharer
 Ny phell garcharŷyt. agheu dybu
 Ac lle ef kafas ergyr o lu
 Neb kynnoc ef ny darchaŵd
 Myued bed berthŷyd or adŷyndaŵt
 Hael alexander ae kymmerth yna.
 Gŵlat syr a siryoel a gŵlat syria
 A gŵlat dinifdra. a gŵlat dinitra.

* A leaf of the MS. appears to be wanting between this and the following poem, but there is some indication that the leaf had been taken out at the time the MS. was written.

Gŵlat pers a mers a gŵlat y kannu.
 Ac ynyssed pleth a phletheppa.
 A chiŵdaŵt babilon ac agascia
 Maŵr a gŵlat galldarus bychan y da.
 Hyt yd ymduec y tir tywarch yna
 Ac yt wnahont eu bryt ŵrth eu helya
 Y wedant gŵystlon y europa.
 Ac anreithaŵ gŵladoed gŵyssy oed terra.
 Gŵythyr gŵenynt wraged gordynt yma.
 Bron loscedigyon gŵyled gŵastra.
 O gadeu afor pan atrodet
 Digonynt brein gŵneint pen brithret
 Y milwyr mageidaŵn 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 varŵ rac sychet.
 Eu geu gogŵilleu ar eu milet.
 As gŵenŵynŵys y was kyn noe trefret.
 Kyn no hyn bei gŵell digonet.
 Ym harglŵyd gŵlatlŵyd gŵlat gogonet.
 Vn wlat ior oror goreu ystlyned.
 Diwyceŵyf digonŵyf poet genhyt ty gyffret.
 Ar saŵl am clyŵ poet meu eu hunet.
 Digonŵynt ŵy vod duŵ kyn gŵisc tytwet.

XXVII.

Fol. 24. b.

AR claŵr eluyd y gystedlyd ny ryanet.
 Teir person duŵ. vn mab adŵyn terŵyn trinet.
 Mab yr dŵydit. mab yr dyndit. vn mab ryued.
 Mab duŵ dinas. mab gŵen meirgŵas. mat gŵas gŵelet
 Maŵr y orden. maŵr duŵ reen ran gogonet.
 O hil ade ac abrahe yn ryanet.
 O hil dofyd dogyn dŵfynwedyd llu ryanet.

Dýduc o eir deill abydeir o pop aelet.
 Pobyl ginhiaŵc. goec gamwedaŵc salŵ amnýned.
 Rydrychafom erbyn trindaŵt gŵedy gŵaret.
 Croes crist yn glaer. lluryc llachar rac pop aelat.
 Rac pop anuaŵs poet yn dilis dinas diffret.

XXVIII.

Fol. 24. b.

RYFEDAF na chiaŵr

Adef nef y laŵr

O dyfot rŵyf gaŵr

Alexander maŵr.

Alexander magidaŵr.

Heŵys hayarndaŵn

Cledyfal anwogaŵn.

Aeth dan eigŵaŵn.

Dan eigaŵn eithyd

Y geisiaŵ keluydyt.

A geisso keluydyt

Bit o iewin y vryt.

Eithyd oduch gŵynt.

Rŵg deu griffŵt ar hynt

Y welet dremynt.

Dremynt aweles

Pressent nŵ chymes.

Gŵeles ryfedaŵt.

Gorllin gan pyscaŵt.

A eidunŵys y ny vryt.

A gafas or byt.

A heuyt oe diwed

Gan duŵ trugared.

XXIX.

Fol. 25. a.

AD duŵ meidat duŵ dofydat dewin trugar.
 Maŵr enwerys pan ym nodeist i trŵy tonyar.

Toruoed moessen gŵledic reen gŵae eu hescar.
 Ys arganfu perif aelu reglyt y par.
 Ac y voraŵc a orugost newyd y par.
 Neur dineuŵy trŵy ryferthŵy a uaŵd adar.
 Adrycheif heul hyt gollewein y bu dayar.
 Ti a nodyd a rygeryd o pop karchar.
 Namyn toruoed teryd eu gaŵr trŵm eu dear.
 A naŵd ninheu rac adŵydeu uffern anwar.
 Ad duŵ meidat duŵ dofydat dewin trugar.
 Ys teu ti wlat nef. ys ŵrth tagnef it y kerŷ.
 Nyt oes ludet nac eissywet yth wlat dofyd.
 Nŷ pherir neb ny byd escar neb yŵ gilyd.
 Mi a wŷdŷon beis deallŵn rac kewilyd.
 Karu o honaŵt y lan trindaŵt o neb keluyd.
 Beird ach gogan. ŷynt acharan yn tragywyd.
 Nŷ bu agŵael y rodeist israel. yn llaŵ dauyd.
 Alexander keffei llaŵer nifer y wyr.
 Nyt ef nerthas onŷ chafas dy gerenhyd.
 Ae vŷdinoed ae vaŵr gadeu ae gamluyd.
 Pan doethant yr dayar buant dear eu dihenyd.
 Selyf ygnat a gennis gŵlat. bu gŵell noc yd.
 Mab teyrnon. bu gnaŵt berthon oe gyweithyd.
 Iago feibon a uu verthon ar eu heluyd.
 A dygymuant arannyssant trŵy eir dofyd.
 Auel wirŷon a uu lŷydon a gymyrth ffyd.
 Y vraŵt kaim bu diwerin drŵc y gussyl.
 Aser a soyŵ yn awyr loyŵ eu kyweithyd.
 Seren agel a dŷyn nifer rac eu milwyr.
 A llaŵh voessen ef ae toruoed ar eu heluyd.
 Rudech dalen vd eilladem vd ei genhym.
 Llafar amut a doeth a drut as diwygyd.
 Gŵledic cŵd vn cŵd dirperyan dihenyd.
 Molaf inheu pressŵyl toruoed adef menwyt.
 Molaf inheu adaŵt goreu goreilenŵ byt.

Prif teyrnas a duc ionas o perued kyt.
 Kiôdaŵt niniuen bu gŵr llawen pregethyssit.
 Riein tra mor bu kyscaŵt ior yscoryssit.
 Ac auaria meir merch anna maŵr y phenyt.
 Yr dy haeled a thrugared vechteyrn byt.
 An bŵym ninheu ynef kaereu kynnŵys genhyt.

XXX.

Fol. 25. b.

GOLYCHAF wledic pendeuic gŵlat ri.
 Py ledas y pennaeth dros traeth mundi.
 Bu kyweir karchar gweir ygkaer sisi.
 Trŵy ebostol pŵyll a phryderi.
 Neb kyn noc ef nyt aeth idi.
 Yr gadŵyn tromlas kywirwas ae ketwi.
 A rac preideu annŵfyn tŵst yt geni.
 Ac yt uraŵt parahaŵt yn bard wedi.
 Tri lloneit prytwen yd aetham ni idi.
 Nam seith ny dyrreith o gaer sisi.
 Neut ŵyf glot geinmyn cerd o chlywir.
 Igkaer pedryuan pedyr y chwelyt.
 Ygkynneir or peir pan leferit.
 O anadyl naŵ morŵyn gochyneuit.
 Neu peir pen annŵfyn pŵy y vynut.
 Gŵrym am y oror a mererit.
 Ny beirŵ bŵyt llŵfyr ny rytyghit.
 Cledyf lluch lleaŵc idaŵ rydyrchit.
 Ac yn llaŵ leminaŵc yd edewit.
 A rac drŵs porth vffern llugyrn lloscit.
 A phan aetham ni gan arthur trafferth lethrit.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith o gaer vedwit.
 Neut ŵyf glot geinmyn kerd glywanaŵr.
 Igkaer pedryfan ynys pybyrdor.
 Echŵyd a muchyd kymysgetor.
 Gŵin gloyŵ eu gŵiraŵt rac eu gorgord.

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 ũrhyt arthur.
 Tri vgeint canhŭr a seui ar y mur.
 Oed anhaŭd ymadraŭd ae gwylyadur.
 Tri lloneit prytwen yd aeth gan arthur.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith o gaer golud.
 Ny obrynaf y lawyr llaes eu kylchŭy.
 Ny ũdant ũy py dyd peridydyd pŭy.
 Py aŭr y meindyd y ganet cŭy.
 Pŭy gŭnaeth ar nyt aeth doleu defŭy.
 Ny ũdant ũy yr ych brych bras y penrŭy.
 Seith vgein kygŭng yny aerŭy.
 A phan aetham ni gan arthir auyrdol gofŭy.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith o gaer vandŭy.
 Ny obrynaf y lawyr llaes eu goheu.
 Ny ũdant py dyd peridydyd pen.
 Py aŭr y meindyd y ganet perchen.
 Py vil a gatwant aryant y pen.
 Pan aetham ni gan arthur afyrdŭl gynhen.
 Namyn seith ny dyrreith a gaer ochren.
 Myneich dychnut val cunin cor.
 O gyfranc udyd ae gŭidan hor.
 Ae vn hynt gŭynt ae vn dŭfyr mor.
 Ae vn ufel tan tŭrŭf diachor.
 Myneych dychnut val bleidaŭr.
 O gyfranc udyd ae gŭydyanhaŭr
 Ny ũdant pan yscar deweint a gŭaŭr.
 Neu ũynt pŭy hynt pŭy y rynnaŭd.
 Py va diua py tir a plaŭd.
 Bet sant yn diuant a bet allaŭr.
 Golychaf y wledic pendefic maŭr.
 Na bŭyf trist crist am gŭadaŭl.

XXXI.

Fol. 26. b.

ARŴYRE gŵyr katraeth gan dyd.
 Am wledic gŵeith uudic gŵarthehyd.
 Vryen hŵn anwaŵt eineuyd.
 Kyfedeily teyrned ae gofyn
 Ryfelgar. rŵysc enwir rŵyf bedyd.
 Gŵyr prŵdein adŵythein yn lluyd.
 Gŵen ystrat ystadyl kat kynnygyd.
 Ny nodes na maes na choedyd
 Tut achles dyormes pan dyuyd.
 Mal tonnaŵr tost eu gaŵr dros eluyd.
 Gŵelais wyr gŵychyr yn lluyd.
 A gŵedŷ boregat briŵgic.
 Gweleis i tŵrŵf teirffin traghedic.
 Gŵaed gohoyŵ gofaran gochlywid.
 Yn amŵyn gŵen ystrat y gŵelit
 Gofur hag agŵyr llaŵr lludedic.
 Yn drŵs ryt gŵeleis ŷ wyr lletrudŷon.
 Eiryf dillŵg y rac blaŵyr gofedon.
 Vnynt tanc gan aethant golludŷon.
 Llaŵ ygcroes gryt y gro garanwynŷon.
 Kyfedŷynt y gynrein kyŵyn don.
 Gŵanecaŵr gollychynt raŵn eu kaffon.
 Gŵeleis i wyr gospeithic gŵspylat.
 A gŵyar a uaglei ar dillat.
 A dulliaŵ diaflym dŵys ŵrth kat
 Kat gŵortho ny buffo pan pŵyllatt
 Glyŵ reget reuedaf i pan ueidat.
 Gŵeleis i ran reodic am vryen.
 Pan amŵyth ae alon. yn llech wen
 Galystem. y ŵytheint oed llafyn
 Aessaŵr gŵyr goborthit ŵrth aghen.
 Awyd kat a diffŵ eurwyn.

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

XXXII.

Fol. 27. a.

VRYEN yr echŷyd.
 Haelaf dyn bedyd.
 Lliaŷs a rodyd
 Y dynyon 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 yssd arnat.
 O pop erclywat
 Dŷys dy peleitrat.
 Pan erclywat kat.
 Kat pan y kyrchynt
 Gŷnyeith awneit
 Tan yn tei kyn dyd
 Rac vd yr echŷyd.
 Yr echŷyd teccaf
 Ae dynyon haelhaf.
 Gnaŷt eigyl heb waessaf.
 Am teyru gleŷhaf.
 Gleŷhaf eissyllyd
 Tydi goreu yssyd.
 Or a uu ac auyd
 Nyth oes kystedlyd.
 Pan dremher arnaŷ
 Ys ehalaeth y braŷ.
 Gnaŷt gŷyled ym danaŷ
 Am teyrn gocnaŷ.
 Am danaŷ gŷyled.
 A lliŷs maranhed
 Eu teyrn gogled
 Arbenhic teyrned.
 Ac yn y vallŷyf hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen.
 Ni bydif ym dirwen
 Na molŷyfi vryen.

XXXIII.

ÆGGORFFOWYS

Can rychedŷys
 Parch ach vinnŷys.
 A med meuedŷys.

Meuedŷys med
 Y oruoled
 A chein tired
 Imi yn ryfed.
 Aryfed maŷr
 Ac eur ac aŷr.
 Ac aŷr achet
 Achyfriuet
 Achyfriuyant.
 A rodi chwant.
 Chwant oe rodi
 Yr vy llochi.
 Yt lad yt gryc
 Yt vac yt vyc.
 Yt vyc yt vac
 Yt lad yn rac.
 Racwed rothit
 Y veird y byt.
 Byt yn geugant
 Itti yt wedant
 ŵrth dy ewyllis.
 Duŷ ryth peris
 Rieu ygnis
 Rac ofyn dybris.
 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 tudet
 Imi ryanllofet.
 Llŷfenyd van.
 Ac eirch achlan
 Yn vn trygan
 Maŵr a bychan
 Taliessin gan
 Tidi ae didan.
 Ys tidi goreu
 Or a gogleu
 Y ŵrd lideu.
 Molaf inheu
 Dy weithredu.
 Ac yny vallŷf hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen.
 Ni bydif ym dirwen
 Na molŷf vryen.

XXXIV.

Fol. 28. a.

AR vn blyned
 Vn yn darwed
 Gŵin a mall a med
 A gŵrhyt diassed
 Ac eilewyd gorot.
 A heit am vereu
 Ae pen ffuneu
 Ae tec gŷydua eu
 Ei paŵb oe wyt
 Dyfynt ymplymnŷyt.
 Ae varch y danaŵ
 Yg godeu gŵeith mynaŵ.
 A chwanec anaŵ
 Bud am li am laŵ.
 ŷyth vgein vn lliŵ

O loi a biú.
 Biú blith ac ychen
 A phop kein agen
 Ny bydón lawen
 Bei lleas vryen.
 Ys cu kyn eithyd
 Yeis kygryn kygryt.
 A briger meu olchet
 Ac elor y dyget
 A gran gŷy ar llet
 Am waet gŷyr gonodet.
 A gŷr bŷrr bythic.
 A uei wedŷy wreic
 Am ys gŷin ffeleic
 Am ys gŷin mynyc gyltŷn.
 Am sorth am porth am pen
 Kyn na phar kyfŷyrein.
 Kymaran tauaú
 Gŷas y drŷs gŷarandaú
 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 ygclaúð
 Neut vryen a blaúð.
 Vch nynt vch as
 Vch ympop kamas.

Nac vn treŵ na deu
 Ny naŵd y rac eu.
 Ny bydei ar newyn
 A phreideu yn y gylchyn.
 Gorgoryaŵc gorllassaŵc gorlassar.
 Eil agheu oed y par.
 Yn llad y escar.
 Ac yny vallŵyfi hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen.
 Ni bydif ym dyrwen.
 Na molŵyf vryen.

XXXV.

GŴEITH ARGOET LLŴYFEIN. KANU VRYEN.

Fol. 28. b.

E BORE Duŵ sadŵrn kat uaŵr a uu.
 Or pan dŵyre heul hyt pan gynnu.
 Dygryssŵys flamdŵyn yn petwar llu.
 Godeu a reget y ymdullu.
 Dyuŵy o argoet hyt ar vynydd.
 Ny cheffynt eiryos hyt yr vndyd.
 Atorelwis flamdŵyn vaŵr trebystaŵt.
 A dodynt yggŵystlon a ynt paraŵt.
 Ys atdebŵys. owein dŵyrein ffossaŵt.
 Nyt dodynt nyt ydynt nyt ynt paraŵt.
 A cheneu vab coel bydei kymŵyaŵc.
 Leŵ kyn astalei oŵystyl nebaŵt.
 Atorelŵis vryen vd yr echŵyd.
 O byd ymgyfaruot am garenhyd.
 Dyrchafŵn eidoed oduch mynydd.
 Ac amporthŵn ŵyneb oduch emyl.
 A gyrchafŵn peleidyr oduch pen gŵyr.
 A chyrchŵn fflamdŵyn yn y luyd.
 A lladŵn ac ef ae gyweithyd.

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

XXXVI.

Fol. 29. a.

ARDŷYRE reget rysed rieu.
 Neu ti rygosteis kyn bŷyf teu.
 Gnissynt kat lafnaŷr a chat vereu.
 Gnissynt wyr ydan kylchŷyaŷr. lleu
 Goŷy 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 adaŷ doethaŷ don.
 Yn y doeth vlph yn treis. ar y alon.
 Hyny doeth vryen yn edyd yn aeron.
 Ny bu kyfergyryat ny bu gynnŷys.
 Talgynaŷt vryen y rac powys
 Ny bu hyfrŷt brŷt echen gyrrŷys
 Hyueid a gododin a lleu towys.
 Deŷr yn emnŷned a theith gŷyduŷys
 Diueuyl 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 pryŷc 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 ymduc dillat na glas na gaŵr
Na choch nac ehoec vyc mor llaŵr.
Nyt ardodes y vordŷyt 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 geird ac ymdŵyraŵ.
Ac hyt orffen byt edrywyd kaŵ.
Gofydin goyscub. dyhaŵl am delŵ
Dileŵr am leuureu. neu vi erthycheis
Yneis rac hŷyd peleidyr ar yscŷyd.
Yscŷyt yn llaŵ godeu a reget yn ymdullyaŵ.
Neu vi a weleis ŵr yn buarthaŵ.
Sarff soned virein segidyd laŵr.
Neu vi gogŵn ryfel yd argollaŵr.
Ar meint a gollŷyf y argollaŵr.
Neu vi neu ym gorŷyth medu medlyn
Gan hyfeid hyŵr hyŵst dilyn
Neu vi neu yscenhedeis kyscaŵt gŵeithen
Dithrychŷys vy rieu radeu lawen
Gŵasca gŵlat da. ŵrth uruŵyn.
Ac yny vallŷyf y hēn
Ym dygyn agheu aghen.
Ny bydif ym dirwen
Na molŷyf vryen.

XXXVII.

YSPEIL TALIESSIN. KANU VRYEN.

Fol. 29. b.

EG gŵrhyt gogyfeirch yntrafferth
 Gŵaetŵyf awellŵyf ynkerth
 Wir. gŵeleis i rac neb nym gŵeles
 Pop annŵyl. ef diwyl y neges.
 Gŵeleis i pasc am leu am lys.
 Gŵeleis i deil o dy fyn adowys.
 Gŵeleis i keig kyhafal y blodeu.
 Neur weleis vd haelhaf y dedueu.
 Gŵeleis i lyŵ katraeth tra maeu
 Bit vy nar nŵyhachar kymryeu
 Gŵerth vy nat maŵr uyd y uud y radeu
 Pen maon milwyr amde.
 Preid lydan pren onhyt yŵ vy awen gŵen
 Yscŵydaŵr y rac glyŵ gloyŵ glasgŵen
 Gleŵ ryhaŵt gleŵhaf vn yŵ vryen.
 Nym gorseif gŵarthehyd. gordear
 Goryaŵc gorlassaŵc gorlassar goriag a gordŵyre.
 Pop rei sag dileŵ du merwyd y mordei
 Vd tra blaŵd yn yd eloth vod.
 Vared melynaŵr yn neuad
 Maranhedaŵc. diffreidaŵc yn aeron.
 Maŵr y wyn y anyant. ac eilon
 Maŵr dyfal ial am y alon.
 Maŵr gŵrneth ystlyned y vrython.
 Mal rot tanhŵydin dros eluyd.
 Mal ton teithiaŵc llŵyfenyd.
 Mal kathyl kyfliŵ gŵen a gŵeithen.
 Val mor mŵynuaŵr yŵ vryen.
 Vn y egin ehangryt gŵaŵr.
 Vn yŵ rieu rŵyfyadur a dyaŵr.
 Vn yŵ maon meirch mŵth miledaŵr.

Dechreu mei ympowys bydmaŵr.
 Vn yŵ yn deuŵy pan ofŵy y werin.
 Eryr tir tuhir tythremyn.
 Adunsŵn y ar orŵyd ffysciolin
 Tut ynyeil gŵerth yspeil taliessin.
 Vn yŵ gŵrys gŵrs llaŵr a gorŵyd.
 Vn yŵ breyr benffyc y arglwyd.
 Vn yŵ hydgre hyd yn diuant.
 Vn yŵ bleid banadlaŵc anchwant.
 Vn yŵ gŵlat vab eginyr.
 Ac ŵnwed a vnsŵn katua ketwyr
 Vnsŵn y drŵc yieaian.
 A cheneu a nud hael a hirwlat y danaŵ.
 Ac os it ytŵydif ym gŵen.
 Ef gŵneif beird byt yn llawen.
 Kyn mynhŵyf meirŵ meis gŵyden
 Gŵaladyr gŵaed gŵenwlat ŵryen.

XXXVIII.

Fol. 30. a.

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

Kaletach yr arteith hael hynt.
 Toryf pressennaŵl tra phrydein
 Tra phryder rygothoyŵ ryllyccraŵ
 Ryllyccrer. rytharnaŵ rybarnaŵ.
 Rybarn paŵb y gŵr banher
 Ae ninat yn ygnat ac eluet.
 Nyr y gŵr dilaŵ y daeret
 Gŵas greit a gŵrhyt gotraet.
 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 traeth dyd.
 Terned y gŵned nŵys med mat
 Tebic heul haf huenyd soned gan mŵyhaŵ
 Kenhaf gan doeth y gan llu eilassaf
 Bint bydi derwyt bryt haf pryt mab
 Lleenaŵc llaŵc. hamgŵrŵl gŵnn
 Gŵaŵl gŵnn gŵres. tARTH gŵres gwres tARTH
 Tragynnys yd eghis heb warth.
 Cleda cledifa cledifarch.
 Nyt am tyrr y lu yledrat.
 Nyt amescut y gaŵ y kywlat.
 Tyllynt tal yscŵydaŵr rac talen y veirch.
 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.

DADOLŪCH VRYEN.

Fol. 31. a.

ILEU uyd echassaf
 Mi nyŵ dirmygaf.
 Vryen a gyrehaf.
 Idaŵ yt ganaf.
 Pan del vygwaessaf.
 Kynnŵys a gaffaf.
 Ar parth goreuhaf.
 Y dan eilassaf.
 Nyt maŵr ym daŵr
 Byth gŵheleith awelaf.
 Nyt af attadunt ganthunt ny bydaf.
 Ny chyrchafi gogled
 Ar mei teyrned.
 Kyn pei am lawered
 Y gŵnelŵn gyghŵystled.
 Nyt reit im hoffed.
 Vryen nym gomed.
 Llwyfenyd tired
 Ys meu eu reufed.
 Ys meu y gŵyled.
 Ys meu y llared.
 Ys meu y deliden
 Ae gorefrasseu
 Med o uualeu
 A da dieisseu
 Gan teyrn goreu.
 Haelaf rygigleu.
 Teyrned pop ieith
 It oll ydynt geith.
 Ragot yt gŵynir ys dir dyoleith.

Kyt ef mynassún
 Gúeyhelu henún.
 Nyt oed well a gerún.
 Kyn ysgúybydún.
 Weithon ygúelaf
 Y meint a gaffaf.
 Namyn y duó vchaf
 Nys dioferaf.
 Dy teyrn veibon
 Haelaf dynedon.
 Gúy kanan eu hyscyrion
 Yn tired eu galon.
 Ac yn y vallúyfi hen
 Ym dygyn agheu aghen
 Ny bydaf ym dirwen
 Na molúyfi vryen.

XL.

MARÚNAT EROF.

Fol. 31. a.

VMCHOELES eluyd
 Val nos yn dyd.
 O dyfot clotryd
 Ercúlf pen bedyd.
 Ercúlf a dywedei.
 Agheu nas riuei.
 Yscúydaúr y mordei
 Arnaó a torrei.
 Ercúlf sywessyd
 Ermin lloergegyd.
 Pedeur colofyn kyhyt
 Rudeur ar eu hyt.
 Colofneu ercúlf
 Nys arueid bygól.

Bygól nys beidei.
 Gres heul nys gadei.
 Nyt aeth neb is nef
 Hyt yd aeth ef.
 Ereólf mur ffossaút.
 As amdut tywaút.
 As rodúy trindaút
 Trugared dyd braút
 Yn vndaút heb eisseu.

XLI.

Fol. 32. b.

MADAÚC mur menwyt.
 Madaúc kyn bu bed.
 Bu dinas edryssed.
 O gamp a chymúed.
 Mab vthyr kyn lleas
 Oe laú dy úystlas.
 Dybu erof greulaún.
 Llewenyd anwogaún.
 Tristyt anwogaún.
 A oryú erof greulaún.
 Brattau iessu
 Ac ef yn credu.
 Dayar yn crynu
 Ac eluyd yn gardu.
 A chyscoc ar ybyt
 A bedyd ar gryt
 Llam anwogaún
 A oryú erof creulaún.
 Mynet yn y trefyn
 Ym plith oer gethern
 Hyt yg waelaút vffern.

XLII.

MARŶNAT CORROI. M. DAYRY.

Fol. 31. b.

DY ffynhaŵn lydan dylleinŵ aches.
 Dydaŵ dyhebcyr dy bris dybrys.
 Marŵnat corroy am kyffroes.
 Oer deni gŵr garŵ y anŵyteu.
 A oed voy y drwc nys maŵr gicleu
 Mab dayry dalei lyŵ ar vor deheu
 Dathyl oed y glot kyn noe adneu.
 Dy ffynhaŵn lydan delleinŵ nonneu.
 Dydaŵ dyhebcyr dybrys dybreu.
 Marŵnat corroy genhyf inheu.
 Oer deni.
 Dy ffynhawn lydan dylleinŵ dyllyr.
 Dy saeth dychyrch traeth diuŵg dybyr.
 Gŵr a werescyn maŵr y varanres.
 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.
 Lliaŵs eu teruyse am eu teruyn.
 Tardei pen amwern gwerin goaduŵyn.
 Kaer y sy gulŵyd ny gŵyd ny grin.
 Gŵyn y vyt yr eneit ae harobryn.

XLIII.

MARŶNAT DYLAN EIL TON.

TAL. AE CANT.

Fol. 32. a.

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

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

XLIV.

MARŴNAT OWEIN.

Fol. 32. a. **E**NEIT owein ap vryen. gobŵyllit y ren oe reit.
 Reget ud ae cud tromlas. nyt oed vas y gywydeit.
 Iscell kerdglyt cloduaŵr escyll gaŵr gŵayawaŵr llifeit.
 Cany cheffir kystedlyd. y vd llewenyd llatreit.
 Medel galon geueilat. eissillut y tat ae teit.
 Pan ladaŵd owein fflamdŵyn. nyt oed uŵy noc et
 kysceit.
 Kyscit lloegyr llydau nifer a leuuer yn eu llygeit.
 A rei ny ffoynt hayach. a oedynt ach no reit
 Owein ae cospes yn drut mal cnut. yn dylut deueit.
 Gŵr gŵiŵ uch y amlŵ seirch. a rodei veirch y eircheit.
 Kyt as cronyei mal calet. ny rannet rac y eneit
 Eneit o. ap Vryen.

XLV.

Fol. 32. b. **E**CHRYN ynys gŵaŵt hu ynys gŵrys gobetror.
 Mon mat goge gŵrhyt eruei. menei y dor.
 Lleweis wiraŵt gŵin a bragaŵt gan vraŵt escor.
 Teyrn wofrŵy diwed pop rŵyf rewinetor.
 Tristlaŵn deon yr archaedon kan rychior.
 Nyt uu nyt vi ygkymelri y gyfeissor.
 Pan doeth aedon. o wlat wytyon seon teŵdor.
 Gŵenŵyn pyr doeth pēdeir pennoeth meinoeth tymhor
 Kŵydynt kyfoet ny bu clyt coet gŵynt ygohor.

Math ac euuyd. hutóyt geluyd ryd eluinor.
 Y myó gúytyon ac amaethon. at oed kyghor.
 Tóll tal y rodaóe ffyryf ffodiaóe. ffyryf diachor.
 Katarn gygres y varanres ny bu werthuor.
 Katarn gyfed ym pop gorsed gónelit y vod.
 Cu kynaehtóy hyt tra uóyf uyó kyr búylletor.
 Am búyfi gan grist. hyt na búyf trist ran ebostol.
 Hael archaedon gan egylyon. cynóyssetor.

ECHRYS ynys gúaót 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 cónyn dygnaót eu tra.
 Erdygnaót wir ar vor heb ar tir hir eu trefra.
 Oe wironyn na digonyn dim gofettra.
 Kerydus óyf na chyrbúyllóyf am rywnel da.
 Y lóru lywy púy gúahardóy púy attrefna.
 Y lóru aedon púy gynheil mon móyn gowala.
 Am búyfi gan grist hyt na búyf trist o dróc o da.
 Ran trugared y wlat ried buched gyfa.

XLVI.

Fol. 33. a.

MYDÓYF taliessin deryd
 Gúaót 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 veheneit góynt órth onwyd.

Kefynderchyn y gŵn y gyfyl
 Kyfachetwyn a choelyn kerenhyd.
 Gŵiscant veird kywrein kanonhyd.
 Marŵ cunedaf a gŵynaf a gŵynit.
 Cŵynitor teŵdor teŵdun diarchar.
 Dychyfal dychyfun dyfynveis.
 Dyfyngleis dychyfun.
 Ymadraŵd cŵdedaŵd caletlŵm.
 Kaletach ŵrth elyn noc ascŵrn.
 Ys kynyal cunedaf kyn kywys
 A thytwet. y ŵyneb a gatwet
 Kanweith cyn bu lleith dorglŵyt.
 Dychludent wyr bryneich ym pymlŵyt.
 Ef canet rac y ofyn ae arsŵyt oergerdet.
 Kyn bu dayr dogyn y dŵet.
 Heit hauall am ŵydwal gŵnebrŵyt.
 Gŵeinaŵ gŵaeth llyfred noc adŵyt.
 Adoet hun dimyaŵ a gŵynaf
 Am lys am grys cunedaf
 Am ryafflaŵ hallt am hydyruer mor.
 Am breid afŵrn a ballaf.
 Gŵaŵt veird a ogon a ogaf.
 Ac ereill arefon arifaf.
 Ryfedaŵr yn erulaŵd a naŵ cant gorŵyd.
 Kyn kymun cunedaf.
 Rymafei biŵ blith yr haf.
 Rymafei edystraŵt y gayaf.
 Rymafei win gloyŵ ac oleŵ.
 Rymafei torof keith rac vntreŵ.
 Ef dyfal o gressur o gyfleŵ gŵeladur.
 Pennadur pryt lleŵ lludŵy uedei gywlat
 Rac mab edern kyn edyrn anaeleŵ.
 Ef dywal diarchar diedig.
 Am ryfreu agheu dychyfyg.

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

XLVII.

Fol. 33. b.

DYGOGAN awen dygobryssyn.
 Maranedh ameuued a hed genhyn.
 A phennaeth ehalaeth a ffraeth 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
 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. 34. a.

DEU vi luossaŵc yntrydar.
 Ny pheidŵn rŵg deulu heb ŵyar.
 Neu vi a elwir gorlassar.
 Vygwreys bu enuys ym hescar.
 Neu vi tywyssaŵc yn tywyll
 Am rithŵy am dŵy pen kawell.
 Neu vi eil kawyl yn ardu.
 Ny pheidŵn heb ŵyar rŵg deulu.
 Neu via amuc vy achlessur.
 Yn difant a charant casnur.
 Neur ordyfnais i waet am ŵythur.
 Cledyfal hydyr rac meibon caŵrnur.
 Neu vi araunŵys vy echlessur.
 Naŵuetran yg gŵrhyt 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.
 Cledyfaŵr goruaŵr gyghallen.
 Neu vi oreu terenhyd
 Hayarndor edeithor penmynyd.
 Ym gŵeduit ym gofit. hydyr oed gyhir.
 Nyt oed vyt ny bei fy eissillyd.
 Midŵyf bard moladŵy yghywreint.
 Poet y gan vrein ac eryr ac ŵytheint.
 Auacdu ae deubu y gymeint.
 Pan ymbyrth petrywyr rŵg dŵy geint.
 Drigyaŵ y nef oed ef vychwant.
 Rac eryr rac ofyn amheirant.
 Ŵyf bard ac Ŵyf telynaŵr.

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

XLIX.

Fol. 34. b.

KEIN gyfedŵch

Y am deulŵch

Llŵch am pleit.

Pleit am gaer.

Kaer yn ehaer

Ry yscrifyat

Virein ffo raddaw.

Ar lleg kaw

Mŷyedic uein

Dreic amgyffreu.

O duch lleu

Llestreu llat.

Llat yn eurgyrn.

Eurgyrn yn llaw.

Llaw yn ysci.

Ysci ymodrydaf

Uur ythiolaf

Budic veli

Amhanogan. ri

Rygeidŵ y teithi.

Ynys vel veli

Teithiaŵc oed idi.

Pymp pennaeth dimbi
 O ŷydyl ffichti
 O pechadur kadeithi
 O genedyl ysei.
 Pymp. ereill dymgoi
 O nordmyn mandi.
 Whechet ryfedri.
 O heu hyt vedi.
 Seithuet o heni
 Y weryt dros li.
 ŷythuet lin x a dyui
 Nyt llŷyded escori.
 Gynt gŷaedd venni.
 Galwaŷr eryri
 Anhaŷd y deu.
 Iolŷn eloi
 Pan ynbo gan geli
 Adef nef dimbi.

L.

Fol. 34. b.

RYDYRCHAFŷY duŷ ar plŷyf brython
 Arŷyd lleŷenyd lluyd o von.
 Kyfryssed gŷyned brys gorchordyon.
 Ffaŷ claer o pop aer kaffael gŷystlon.
 Powys dybydant dŷys ygkyfleudon.
 Gŷyr goruyn gorynt ar eu deduon.
 Deulu yd aut bydant gysson.
 Yn vn redyf vn eir kyweir kymon.
 Kyfranant yn iaŷn keredigiaŷn vaon.
 Pan welych wyr ryn am lyn aeron.
 Pan vo trŷm tywi a theiui auon.
 ŷy gŷnant aer ar vrys am lys lonyon.
 A geunis adewis yn orllŷython.
 Nŷ nothŷy dinass oed rac yr ŷython.

Dynclut. dyn maerut dyn daryfon.
 Nyf oed lŷr degyn dyn riedon
 Pan dyfu gatwallaŷn
 Dros eigyaŷn iwerdon.
 Yd atrefnŷs neŷŷ yn ardnefon.
 Keinyadon moch clyŷyf eu gofalon.
 Marchaŷc lu mor taer am gaer llion.
 A dial idwal ar aranwynŷon.
 A gŷare pelre a phen saesson.
 Ys trabludyo y gath vreith ae haghyfieithon.
 O ryt ar taradyr hyt ym porth ŷgyr y mon.
 Ieuanc didŷynas dinas maon.
 Or pan amygir mel a meillon.
 Gadent eu hamrydar ae hamrysson.
 Nyf diŷystyl godi die ŷrth alon.
 Rydyrchafŷ duŷ ar plŷyf brython.

LI.

Fol. 35. a.

TRINDAŷT tragywyd
 A oreu eluyd.
 A gŷedy eluyd
 Adaf yn geluyd.
 A gŷedy adaf.
 Day goreu ena.
 Yr israel bendigeit
 A oreu murgreit.
 Gŷrd y gyrbŷlleit.
 Glan y gywydeit.
 Deudec tref yr israel. dŷyrein gywychafael.
 Deudec meib yr israel. a oreu duŷ hael.
 Deudec meib yr israel buant gytuaeth.
 Deudec du dinam. teir mam ae maeth.
 Vn gŷr ae creŷys creaŷdyr ae gŷnaeth.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a uo pennaeth.

Deudeg meib yr israel a wnaeth culŷyd.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a uo arglŷyd.
 Deudec meib yr israel a wnaeth dofyd.
 Mal y gŷna a vynho a vo keluyd.
 Deudec meib yr israel dymgofu
 O ganhat iessu.
 Ac vn tat ae bu
 Atheir mam udu.
 O nadu y doeth rat
 Ac eissydyd mat.
 A meir mat great.
 A christ vy nerthat.
 Arglŷyd pop gŷenwlat.
 A alwaf a eilŷ pop ryd.
 Hu bo vyg hynnyd.
 Genhyt gerenhyd.

LII.

GŷAŷT LUD Y MAŷR.

Fol. 35. b.

KATHYL goreu gogant
 ŷyth nifer nodant.
 Duŷ llun dybydant
 Peithiaŷc ydant.
 Duŷ maŷrth y trannant.
 Gŷyth yn yscarant.
 Duŷ merchyr medant
 Ryodres rychwant.
 Duŷ ieu escorant
 Eidyolyd anchwant.
 Duŷ gŷener dyd gormant.
 Yg waet gŷyr gonofant.
 Duŷ sadŷrn

.

Duó sul yn geugant
 Diheu dybydant.
 Pymp llong a phym cant
 Oranant oniant
 O brithi brithoi
 Nuoës nuedi
 Brithi brithanhai.
 Sychedi edi euroi
 Eil coet cogni
 Antared dymbi.
 Paŵb y adonai
 Ar weryt pŵmpai.
 Darofum darogan
 Gŵaed hir rac gorman.
 Hir kyhoed kyghan.
 Katwaladyr a chynan.
 Byt budyd bychan.
 Difa gŵres huan.
 Dysgogan deruyd
 Auu auudyd.
 Ŵybyr geironyd
 Kerd aŵn y genhyd.
 Ŵylhaŵt eil echŴyd
 Yn torroed mynyd.
 Ban beu llaŵn hyd.
 Brython ar gyghyr.
 Y vrython dymbi
 Gŵaet gŵned ofri.
 Guedy eur ac eurynni.
 Diffeith moni a lleenni.
 Ac eryri anhed yndi.
 Dyscogan perffeith
 Anhed ym diffeith.
 Kymry pedeir ieith.

Symudant eu hareith.
Yt y vi y uuch y uuch vreith
A wnafo gŷnyeith.
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 dolhŷyc kyt
Dolaethŷy eithyt.
Kynran llaŷn yt
Gyfarch kynut
Heb eppa heb henuonha.
Heb ofur byt.
Byt auyd diffeith dyreit.
Kogeu tyghettor.
Hoyŷwed trŷy groywed.
Gŷyr bychein bron otŷyllyd.
Toruennhaŷl tuth iolyd.
Hŷedyd ar vedyd
Ny wan cylllellaŷr cledyfaŷr meiwy.
Nyt oed udu y puchyŷŷŷn
Anaŷ angerdaŷl trefdyn.
Ac y wyr kared creudyn.
Kymry eigyl gŷydyl prydyn.
Kymry kyfret ac ascen.
Dygedaŷr gŷydueirch ar llyn.
Gogled o wenŷynuyd o hermyn.
O echlur caslur caslyn.

O echen adaf henyn.
 Dygedaŵr trydŵ y gychwyn
 Branes o goscord gŵyrein.
 Meryd millet seithin
 Ar vor agor ar cristin.
 Vch o vor vch o vynydd.
 Vch o vor ynyal ebryn.
 Coet maes tyno abryn.
 Pop araŵt heb erglyŵaŵ nebaŵt
 O vynaŵc o pop mehyn.
 Yt vi brithret
 A lliaws gyniret.
 A gofut am wehyn.
 Dialeu 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.
 Ae deubyd o gŵanfret
 Tra merin tat ket.
 Mil ym braŵt prydein vrdin.
 Ac yam gyffŵn kyffin.
 Na chŵyaf ygoglyt gŵern
 Gŵerin gŵaelotwed uffern.

Ergrynaf kyllestric kaen
Gan wledic gŵlat anorffen.

LIII.

Fol. 36. b.

VN wir dymbi romani kar.
Odit o vab dyn arall y par.
Rac daŵ ryglyŵhaŵr maŵ gyfagar
A bydin a gŵaetlin ar y escar.
A thriganed kyrn a gŵerin trygar.
Ry thrychynt rygyrehynt ygeledyfar.
Brein ac eryron gollychant ŵyar.
Arllŵybyr gŵrit arth gŵrys diarchar.
Ardyrched katwaladyr lluch allachar.
Ar ŵyneb bydinaŵr broed ynyal.

VN wir dymbi dydranoueu.
Gofunet dysgogan ygkynechreu.
Blŵdynded budic rossed rihyd reitheu.
Gayaf gyt llyry llym llywit llogeu.
Keithiaŵn eilyassaf mynut ryffreu.
Prit myr ryuerthŵy ar warr tonneu.
Elyrch dymdygyrch tani o glaŵr balcheu.
Arth a lleŵderllys oleu bylleu.
Ef dibyn y teruyn o rud vereu.
Rŵy keissut kystud rybud rageu.
Rac y varanres ae vaŵr vedeu.
Credeu cŵydynt tyrch torrynt toruoed taleu.
Y kynnif katwaladyr clot lathyr leu.
Dydyrchafŵy dreic o parth deheu.
Gan was rydad las yn dyd dyfieu.

VN wir dymbi hael hyŵred.
Tyruaŵt molut maŵr edryssed.
Llŵybyr teŵ lluossaŵc llydan y wed.

Hyt pan uwynt seith ieith y ri gŷyned
 Hyt pan traghŷy traghauŷ 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 gordyfyt 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 ygeled.
 Y gynnif katwaladyr ar ior gŷyned.

VN wir dydeuhaŷr dyderbi hyn.
 Lloegyr oll ymellun eu meuoed genhyn.
 Gŷelet artebet y gŷyr brychwyn.
 Rŷng saeth veru a hayarn gŷyn.
 Galŷhaŷr ar vor. gŷaywaŷr aegryn.
 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.
 Gŵerin byt yn wir bydaunt lawen.
 Medhaunt ar peiron berthwyr echen.
 Fflemychaunt hirell ty uch hafren.
 Bydhaunt kymry kynnnull yn discowen.
 Y kynnif katwaladyr bythit llawen.
 Peneri cerdoryon clot y gŵeithen.

VN wir dedeuhaŵr
 Ae lu ae longaŵr
 Ae taryf yscŵytaŵr
 Ae newityaŵ gŵaywaŵr.
 A gŵedy gŵychyr aŵr
 Y uod ef gŵnelaŵr
 Kyleh prydein bo
 Flemychit ygno.
 Dreic nyt ymgelho
 Yr meint y do.
 Nyt yscaŵniolet
 Gorescyn dyuet.
 Dydyccaŵt ynwet
 Tra merin reget.
 Perif perchen ket.
 Gŵledychaŵt yn eluet.
 Hael hydyr y dylif.
 Goruaŵr y gynnif.
 Ŵrth awryrohif
 Katwaladyr gŵeith heinif.

LIV.

YMARWAR LLUD BYCHAN.

EN enŵ duŵ trindaŵt kardaŵt kyfrŵys.
 Llŵyth lliaws anuaŵs eu henwerys.

Dy gorescynnau prydein prif van ynys.
 Gŵyr gŵlat yr ascia a gŵlat gafis.
 Pobyl pŵyllat enwir eu tir ny wys.
 Famen gowyreis herwyd maris.
 Amlaes eu peisseu pŵy eu heuelis.
 A phŵyllat dyvynner ober efnis.
 Europin arafin arafanis.
 Cristyaŵn difryt diryd dilis.
 Kyn ymarwar llud a llefelis.
 Dysgogettaŵr perchen y wen ynys
 Rac pennaeth o rufein kein y echrys
 Nyt rys nyt kyfrŵys ri rŵyf y areith.
 Arywelei aryweleis o aghyfyeth.
 Dullator petrygŵern llugyrn ymdeith.
 Rac ryuonic kynran baran godeith.
 Rytalas mab grat rŵyf y areith
 Kymry ny danhŵal ryfel ar geith.
 Pryderaf pŵyllaf pŵy y hymdeith.
 Brythonic yniwis dydyrchefis.

LV.

KANU Y BYT MAŴR.

Fol. 38. a.

GVOLYCHAF vyn tat.
 Vyn duŵ vyn neirthat.
 A dodes trŵy vy iat
 Eneit ym pŵyllat.
 Am goruc yn gŵylat.
 Vy seith llafanat.
 O tan a dayar.
 A dŵfyr ac awyr.
 A nyŵl a blodeu
 A gŵynt godeheu.
 Eil synhŵyr pwyllat

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

Pymhet artymheraŵd
 A pyrth y vedyssaŵt.
 Yn tri yt rannat
 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 kynmelŵ elphin.

LVI.

KANU Y BYT BYCHAN.

Fol. 38. b.

KEIN geneis kanaf.
 Byt vndyd mŵyhaf.
 Lliaŵs a bŵyllaf
 Ac a bryderaf.
 Kyfarchaf y veird byt.
 Pryt nam dyweid
 Py gynheil y byt.
 Na syrch yn eissywyd.
 Neur byt bei syrchei.
 Py ar yt gŵydei.
 Pŵy ae gogynhalei.
 Byt mor yŵ aduant.
 Pan syrch yn diuant
 Etwa yn geugant.

Byt mor yŷ ryfed.
Na syrch yn vnwed.
Byt mor yŷ odit
Mor vaŷr yt sethrit
Johannes. Matheus.
Lucas. a Marcus.
ŷy a gynheil y byt
Trŷy rat yr yspryt.*

* This poem ends on the last page of the MS., and then follows the beginning of another poem, which is nearly illegible, only a few words being distinct. The title is DAROGAN KAT (WALADYR), and it commences with the words Merch lŷc mŷch 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 AGŴENDYD YCHŴAER.*

Col. 577.

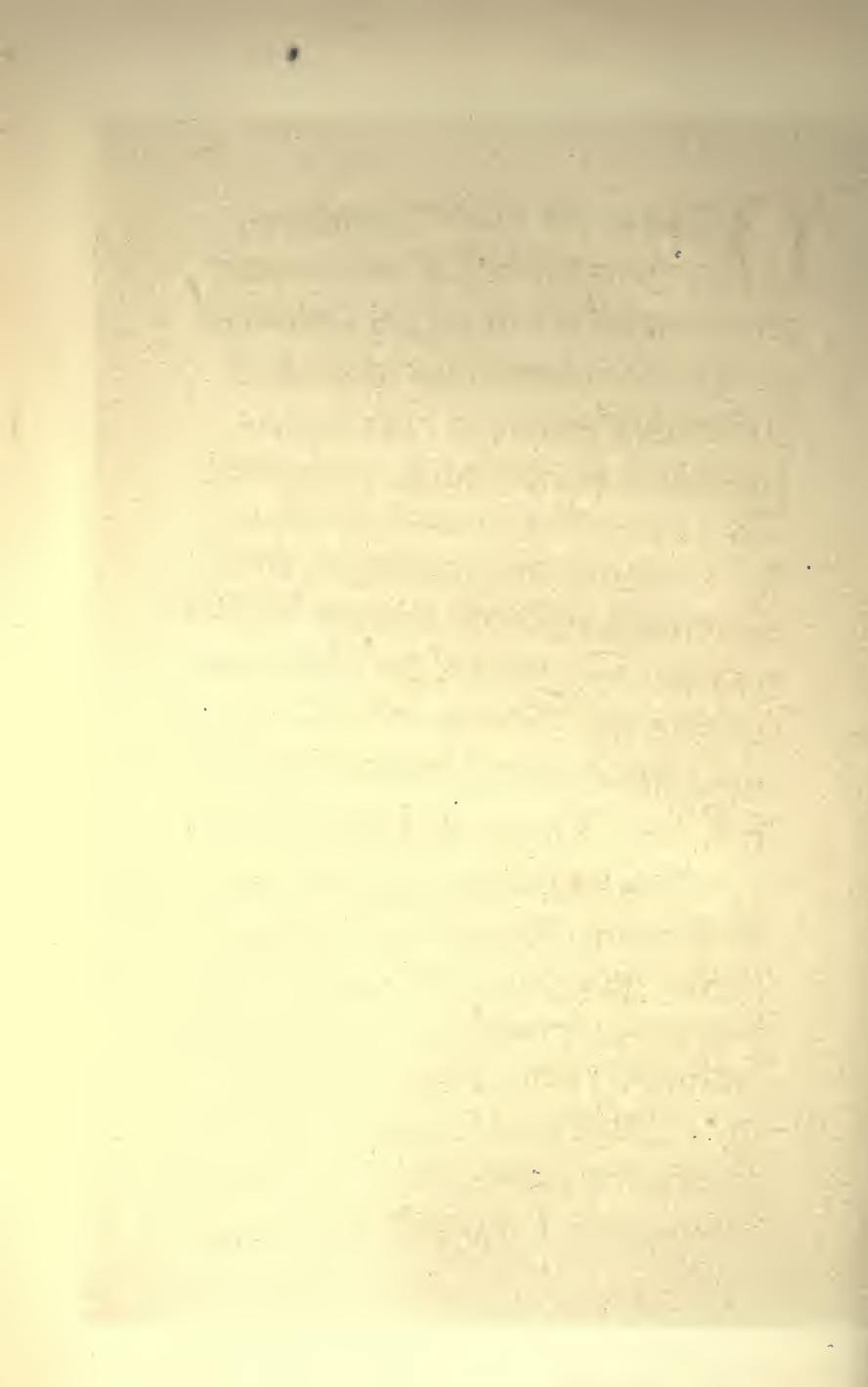
DEUTHUM i attat y atraŵd
Yguadaeth y gogled y gennyf.
Syŵ pob tut traethŵyt ŵrthyf.

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

Kyuarchaf ym llallogan
Vyrđin 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.

De llaf yb nes pamser hermaeu an
isel. y bennaeth ymlab holhel. ystar
gooyein ny billys. ny byd nes y baradlys.
nytgbaeth ird odyun noc ird oeglys.
Izfuarchaf ymychym vraot addeis
ygtot gein. pby ikledych ikedy bargotym.
Blypoy abanner vueruer vrehyryent.
euhoes aduylrrer. diuenubn pob dibryder.
Tamm (yrt kedymdeith) achanon kumlleith.
trugared duw ytheneit. pby ikledych ike
dy vrehyryent. Dyrchauabtt uuicogud.
nyt achatuo ydeurud. kynan yrtvn kym
ry bieuud. Izfuarchaf ffechlyssur byt.
ymdyllket ynchikeryan. pby ikledych.
ikedy kynan. Gwypellennic o dramyr.
torrant gaereu thierthyr. dyllkedynt vren
hin o vrehyr. Izfuarchaf oechlyssur byt
kan gwdst yrtthyr. pby ikledych ikedy bee
hyr. Disgoganaf serueu skynn. ken
nat gwaistat vsgbyd(kyn. gleb gadarugar
char gylch(kyn. treiglavt bro bradab



Yn gerd gadauael aui koel.
 Kymry yŷ bi. kyuarth auel
 Rŷyd yŷ arŷyd ryderch hael.

Kanys ryderch bieu ffaŷ.
 A chymry oll y danaŷ.
 Neu gŷedy ynteu kŷdaŷ.

Ryderch hael gymynat gelyn
 Gŷan teŷ y wan ac uy.
 Dyd gŷynwyd ynryt tawy.

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

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

Kyuarchaf ym clotleŷ llallaŷc.
 Anuyinnaŷc ynlluyd.
 Neu wedy ryderch pŷy vyd.

O leas gŷendoleu y gŷaetfreu arderyd
 Handŷyf o eithur.
 Morgant uaŷr uab sadyrnin.

Kyuarchaf ym clotleŷ llallaŷc
 Kerglyt. kyt llant.
 Pŷy wledych wedy morgant.

O leas gŷendoleu y gŷaetfreu arderyd
 A synny pahan ym keugŷaladyr.

Kyflîô dy benn ac aryen
 Gaeaf, gŵares duô dy anghen.
 Pŵy wledych wedy uryen.

Digones douyd digued
 Arnaf claf ŷyf or diwed.
 Maelgŵn hir ar dir gŵyned.

Oys gar ymbraôt. yt vych
 Vygkalon. drŵc vy hoen am ryd drych
 Neu wedy maelgŵn pŵy wledych.

Run y enô rugyl y ffossaôt.
 Ygkynnor bydin brŷydraôt.
 Gŵae brydein or diwarnaôt.

Kann ŷyt kedymdeit achanon
 Kunlleith. athal waôr aborthŵn.
 Kwda gŵyned gŵedy run.

Run y enô ryuel o vri.
 A oganaf y dyderbi.
 Gŵendyn gŵlat yn anghat veli.

Kyfuarchaf ym clotleô llallaôc.
 Anvynnaôc ygkyni.
 Pŵy wledych wedi beli.

Cannethyô uym pŵyll gan wyllyon mynyd.
 Amyhun ynagro.
 Wedy beli y uab ef iago.

Cann ethyô dy bŵyll gan wyllyon mynyd
 A thyhun yn agro.
 Pŵy wledych wedy iago.

Amgŵrth gyuarch ym brytuan.
Y gyuedeu neut eban
Gŵedy iago y uab ef katuan.

Y kerdeu rydraethassam
O dyuot clot bodrydan.
Pŵy wledych wedy katuan.

Gŵlat kadwallaŵn ŵryt maŵr.
Pedryuael byt. ryglywawr
Dygŵydit penn eigyl y laŵr.
A byt byt y hetmyccaŵr.

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

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

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

Ath gyfuarchaf yn glaeear.
Clotleu goreu dyn dayar.
Pŵy wledych wedy idwal.

Gŵledychaŵt wedy idwal
Yn llŵrŵ dyuynnyn diarchar
Ysgŵydwyn hoŵel uab kadwal.

Kyfuarchaf ym clotleu llellaŵc.

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
Etmyekaŵr y dauaŵt.
Arbennic arien anaraŵt.

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

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

Ys bargodyein ny bissŵys.
 Ny byd nes y baradŵys.
 Nyt gŵaeth urd o dynn noc urd o eglŵys.

Kyfuarchaf ym ychyein
 Vraŵt a weleis ygelot gein.
 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.

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

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

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

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

Disgoganaf seruen wynn.
 Kennat gŵastat ysgŵydwyn.
 Gleŵ gadarn garchar gylchwyn.
 Treiglaŵt bro bradaŵc unbyn.
 Ef grynnaŵt hŵnt rædaŵc 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 unie 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. anwynnawc ygkadeu.
 Neu gŵedy gruffud pieu.

Dywedwyf nyt odrycker
 Ormes prydein pryderer.
 Gwedy gruffud gŵyn gwarther.

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.

Kyniuerŵch a rif y ser.
 Kynhebycker yniuer.
 Ef yŵ ymackŵy deu hammer.

Kyuarchaf ym diuuner

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

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

Kyuarchaf ymdiafro
Uraŵt a darllewys lyuyr cado.
Pŵy wledych wedy euo.

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

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

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

Kyuarchaf ymbraŵt ygŵyn.
Kanys mi ae hamouyn.
Pŵy wledych wedy brenhin na vrenhin.

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

Myrdin dec daŵnglot gywyt.

Llidyafu ymyt.

Beth auyd ýnoes ynvyt.

Pan uo lloegyr yn griduan

Achynir. yn drycanyan

Y byd ylluyd bôhŵman.

Myrdin dec daŵn leueryd.

Na dywet ŵrthyf gelwyd.

Beth auyd wedy lluyd.

Ef a gyfyt un or chwech.

Ary uu ynhir yn llech.

Ar loegyr auyd gortrech.

Myrdin dec daŵnglot wely.

Troyt y gýnt o vyŵn ty.

Pŵy wledych wedy hynny.

Deuot yŵ dyuot owein.

A goresgyn hyt lundein.

A rodi y gýmry goeluein.

Myrdin dec daŵnglot bennaf.

Kanys yth eir y credaf.

Owein pahyt y para.

Gŵendyd gwarandaŵ letkynt.

Troyt y gýnt yrdiffrynt.

Pump mlyned adŵy ualkynt.

Kyuarchaf ym ehalaeth

Uraŵt a weleis yn ueduaeth.

O dyna pŵy auyd pennaeth.

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

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

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

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

Elit lleuein yn dyffrynt.
 Beli hir aewyr gorwynt.
 Gŵynn eubyt gymry a gŵae gynt.

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

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

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

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

Canon morurynn morunet.
 Oedyn myrdin urych vreisc liwet.
 Pa daŵ yny deu ouunet.

Pan disgynno kadwaladyr
 A llu llydan gantaŵ kymwed.
 Duŵ merchyr y a mŵyn gŵyr gŵyned.
 Asdeubyd gŵyr kaer gamwed.

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

Pan disgynno kadwaladyr
 Yn dyffryn tywi.
 Biaŵt tra thrwm ebyr.
 Gŵasgaraŵt brythot brithwyr.

Kyuarchaf ym ehalaeth
 Uraŵt a weleis yn ueduaeth.
 Pŵy wledych odynaeth.

Pan uo teir ieithyaŵc taeaŵc
 Ym mon. ae uab yn gunnachaŵc.
 Ryglywawr gŵyned goludaŵc.

Pŵy gŵascar lloegyr yar diwed
 Mor. pŵy y gŵyn ar deued.
 Neu gymry pŵy vyd eu gŵared.

Taryf rywyr a thŵryf ryderch.
 A bydinoed kadwaladyr.
 Yar dardennin auon.
 Torrynt allwed gŵyr.

Nac ysgar yn aur tywyadyl
 A mi o angŵarthyr gynnadyl.
 Paleas 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 kyflaŵn.
 Kadeu gŵeithen gŵledychant.

Nac yscar yn antrŵyadyl
 A mi o angŵarth yr gynnadyl.
 Pŵy wledych wedy kadwaladyr.

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

Llaŵ ar gled arall ar groes
 Gogelet baŵp y einyoes.
 Gan gŷndaf kymot nyt oes.

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

A chiwtaŵt plant adaf
 A henynt ae gŵaŵt.
 A dioes gŵaret hyt uraŵt.

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

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

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

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

Na rann periglaur na cherdaŷr
Ny byd nac adreidyaf yr allaŷr.
Yny dygŷydhho nef ar laŷr.

Llallaŷc kan am hatebyd.
Myrdin uab moruryn geluyd.
Truan a chwedyl a dywedyd.

As dywedaf y wendyd.
Kanyŷ dŷys ym kŷuerchyd.
Dylat diwed riein vyd.

A rydywedeis i hyt hynn
Y wendyd waessaf unbyn.
Diderbyd kymeint timmyn.

Llallaŷc kan am diderbyd.
Neu yr eneit dy urodyr.
Pa hennaeth y uaeth a uyd.

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

Och amwylor oer esgar.
 Góedy dyuot yn drydar.
 Gan unben deúr diarchar.
 Dy ylodi y dan dayar.

Góasgaraŵt awel awyr
 Póyll drut adóyll ot gerdir.
 Góennffaŵt hyt vraŵt ys dir.

Och leas di veduaeth.
 Neut yni dianmaeth.
 Hoet da adoet pan dygir
 Clot vrno. póy draetho góir.

O lochwyt kyuot a thauot
 Llyfreu awen heb arsóyt
 A chwdyl bun a hun breudwyt.

Maró morgeneu maró kyfrennin.
 Moryal. maró moryen mur trin.
 Trymaf hoed am dywoet ti vyrdin.

Digones douyd digued arnaf
 Maró morgeneu. maró mordaf.
 Maró moryen. maró a garaf

Óy un braŵt na cheryd arnaf
 Yr góeith arderyd óyf claf
 Kyuaródydt a geissyaf.
 Y duó ythorchymynnaf.

Athorehmynnaf ditheu
Y benn y creaduryeu.
Gŵendyd wenn atlam kerdeu.

Y kerdeu rydrigyassant.
O dyuot clot vodrydant
Och duŵ ŷynt a aduant.

Gŵendyd na vyd anhylar.
Neur roet y llŷyth yr dayar.
Diofryt o baŵb agar.

Ym byŵ nyth diofredaf.
Ahyt vraŵt yth goffaaf.
Dy ffossaŵt trallaŵt trymaf.

Escut gorwyd rŷyd gŷynt
Amchyniynaf. vy eirioes
Vraŵt y ren ryŵ goreu.
Kymer gymun kynn agheu.

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

Gorchymynnaf vy eiryoës
Vraŵt. yny gaer wertheuin.
Gogelet duŵ o vyrdin.

Gorchŷmynnaf inheu vy eiryoës
Chwaer. yny gaer wertheuin.
Gogelit duŵ o wendyd. Amen.

II.

GŴASGARDGERD VYRDIN YNY BED.

Col. 584.

GWR a leueir yn y bed.
A dysgŷt. kynn seith mlyned ;
March marŷ eurdein gogled.

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

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

Pan del gŷrthryn yar olwyn
Du. y lad lloegyr llŷbyr wehyn.
Chwerŷ wenŷyn yn amwyn.
Gŷynbrynn wynvrynn eisiwyn 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 diffŷys.
Treth am bop darogan.
Castell yn aber hodni.

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

Pan dyuo henri y holi
Mur kastell y deruyn eryri.
Galwaŵt gormes dra gweilgi.

Pan dyuo ygŵynngŵann y holi llundein.
Yar veirch nyt kein.
Rygeilŵ ef deyrnas kaergein.

Teneu y mes teŵ y hyt.
Pan dyuo yndeissyuyt.
Brenhin guas gŵae ac cryt.

Mab a uyd maŵr y urdas.
A orescyn mil dinas.
Hoedel egin brenhin o was

Kadarn ŵrth wann aduot.
Gŵann ŵrth gadarn gordirot.
Pennaeth handes gŵaeth oe dyuot.

Byt a uyd bryt ŵrth uaŵrdes.
Yd bydant gŵragedeint llaes vuches.
Bydant llu meibyonein eu kyffes.

Byt a uyd bryt ŵrth ydes.
Yt wnaŵ taeaŵc y les.
Disgiwen bun gŵrthbŵyŵth gŵas.

Byt a uyd a gorffenn oet
Pallant ieueine rac adwyŵt.
Mei marŵ cogeŵ rac annŵyt.

Byt a uyd bryt ŵrth erchŵys.
Yd adeilaŵr yn dyrys.
Heb werth maŵr ni chaffaŵr crys.

Byt a vyd bryt ōrthlyeu
 Byŋ mall a gŋall ar lanneŋ.
 Torredaŋd geir a chreireu.
 Eu diuanwaŋt gŋir lletaŋt geu.
 Gŋan ffyd bob eildyd dadleu.

Byt a uyd bryt ōrth dillat.
 Kyghaŋs arglŋyd maer chwiniat.
 Gwacllaŋ bard hard effeiryat.
 Diuannwaŋr gwyr lletaŋr gŋat.

Byt a uyd heb wynt heblaŋ.
 Heb ormod eredic heb drathreulyaŋ.
 Tir digaŋn uyd un erŋ y naŋ.

Pan dyuo yr gŋyr heb wryt.
 Ac ynllle ycoet kael yr yt.
 Ympob hed gŋled agyuyt.

Pan uo kyuelin gymyred. gŋyd gŋannŋyn
 A ui. gŋedy pennaeth gŋenŋyn.
 Bydaŋt gŋaeth budelŋ no chrowyn.

Duŋ merchyr dyd kyghor fen.
 Ytreulyaŋr llafnaŋr ar benn
 Cudyant deu ŋgkreu kyghenn.

Yn aber sor yt uyd kyghor
 Ar wyr gŋedy trin treulitor.
 Glyŋ gŋyn llyŋ yn yscor.

Yn aber auon y byd llu mon
 Eingyl gŋedy hinwedon.
 Hir weryt arwryt uoryon.

Yn aber dŷfyr nwy deil duc
Yt vi agnaho gŷidic.
A gŷedy cat kyuarlluc.

Cat a vi ar hyrri
Auon. a brython dyworpi.
Gnaŷt gŷyr gŷhwr gŷrhydri.

Yn aber y don peruor cat
A phelydyr anghyuyon.
A gŷaet rud ar rud saesson.
Wassaŷc dy waed dy wendyd
Am dywaŷt wylyon.
Mynydd yn aber karaf.

III. *

026. LLEWELYN A GŶRNERTH A OEDYNT DEUSEINT BENYDYAŷL YN Y
TRALLŶNG YM POWYS. A DYUOT YGYT AWNEYNT Y TEIR
AŶR DIWETHAF OR NOS. AR TEIR AŶR KYNTAF OR DYD Y
DYWEDUT EU PYLGEINT AC ORYEU Y DYD Y AM HYNNY.
AC Y SEF Y GŶELEI LYWELYN KUDUGYL GŶRNERTH YN
GAET. A CHANY WYDYAT PAHAMOED HYNNY. SEF A
WNAETH YNTEU KANU ENGLYN.

EIRY mynydd gwynt am berth.
Kanyŷ creaŷdyr nef am nerth.
Ae kyŷgu awna gŷrnerth.

Eiry mynydd duŷ yn bennaf.
Kanyŷ attaf gwediaf.
Nac ef kyŷgu nyallaf.

* The remainder of the poems taken from the Red Book of Hergest are in the same handwriting with another chronicle (Col. 999) which is brought down to the year 1376.

Eiry mynyd gŷynt am ty.
 Kanys llefery uelly :
 Beth ōrnerth awna hynny.

Eiry mynyd gŷynt deheu.
 Kanys traethaf prif eiryeu :
 Tebyckaf yŷ mae angheu.

Eiry mynyd gorwyn bro.
 Detwyd paŷb ōrth ae llocho :
 Creaŷdyr nef ath diangho.

Eiry mynyd gorwynn prenn.
 Kanys llefaraf amgen :
 Nyt oes naŷd rac tynghet nen.

Eiry mynyd pob deuaŷt.
 Rac gormeil goual dydbraŷt.
 A gaffaf i gymun ynghardaŷt.

Eiry mynyd gwynt am ty
 Kanys lleuery uelly :
 Och vymraŷt ae reit hynny.

Awendrut mi ath garaf.
 Hyt ar duŷ y gŷediaf :
 Llywelyn rywyr y kaffaf.

Eiry mynyd gŷynt am vrynn.
 Kanys creaŷdyr nef am mynn :
 Ae kŷsgu y mae llywelyn.

Eiry mynyd gwynt de(heu).
 Kanys traethaf prif eiryeu.
 Nac ef kanu vy oryeu.

Eiry mynyd godysgeit.
Pan droho gŷynt yngkyleh pleit.
Awdost di pŷy a dyweit.

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

Eiry mynyd pob canherth.
A geiff y voli yn prytuerth :
Mae yma dy vraŷt gwrnerth.

Blaengerd gymhelri.
Atyum pob drut. ac awen ym peri :
Beth wrnerth oreu ytti.

Blaencat pob deuaŷt. a llafurnaŷt
Drut. am vuched hyt dyd braŷt.
Goreu y keueis gardaŷt.

Awendrut tec dy gampeu.
Y maer ganon yth eneu :
Dywet py gardaŷt oreu.

Blaengar awen gŷynt ŷrth lynn.
Pan ymladho tonn am vrynn.
Goreu yŷ bŷyt rac newyn.

Onyt bwyt nys kyrhaedaf.
Ac am dwylaŷ nas kaffaf :
Dywet beth awnaf yna.

Blaengerd gymhelri. ac ynni
Pob drut. ac auen ymperi :
Dyro dillat rac noethi.

Vyndillat mi ae radaf
 Y duó y gorehymynnaf :
 Py dal yna a gaffaf.

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

Kyfliú dyd kanyth garaf.
 Ardelú kerd kanys keissyaf :
 Gan duó py únpeth gassaf.

Bud ac awen a chyffret.
 Pan retto dúfyr ar anwaeret
 Guaethaf túyll trúy ymdiret.

Túyll trúy ymdiret os gúnaf.
 Ac y duó naf kyffessaf :
 Pa dial a vyd arnaf.

Or gúney dúyll ymdiret.
 Heb ffyd heb grefyd heb gret :
 Key benyt ar dy seithuet.

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

Nyt kyffelyú da a drúe.
 Pan ymladho gúynt a múe.
 Gúna da yr duó sef y diúe.

Blaengar awen pob achles.
 Retuaúr gorwydaúr ar tes :
 Diwed pob peth yú kyffes.

Awnelych obob dirdra.
 O dŷyll athreis a thraha :
 Yr duŷ kyffessa ynda.

TYSSILYAŴ UAB BROCHUAEL YSCYTHRAŴC AGANT
 YR ENGILYNON HYNN Y GAN ŴRNERTH YN
 DYUOT Y GYWIRAŴ Y GRETŴRTH LYWELYN
 SANT Y GYTMEITH AC A ELWIR YMATREC
 LLYWELYN A GWRNERTH.

IV.

Col. 1028.

EIRY mynyd gŷynn pob tu :
 Kynneuŷn bran a chanu :
 NydaŴ da o drachyscu.

Eiry mynyd gŷynn keunant :
 Rac ruthur gŷynt gŷyd gŷyrant :
 Llawer deu aymgarant :
 Aphyth ny chyfuar uydant.

Eiry mynyd gŷynt ae taŴl.
 Llydan lloergan glas tauaŴl.
 Odit dyn dirieit dihaŴl.

Eiry mynyd hyd ŷscut :
 GnaŴt ymprydein gynrein drut.
 Reit oed deall y alltut.

Eiry mynyd hyd ardes.
 Hŷyeit ynllynn gŷynn aches
 Hŷyr heu haŴd y ordiwes.

Eiry mynyd hyd ardro

Chwerd yt bryt ŵrth agaro :
 Kyt dywetter ŵrthyf chwedyl.
 Mi a atwen venyl lle y bo.

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

Eiry mynyd hyd ar daryf :
 Gnaŵt gan gynran eryl anaf :
 Ac ysgynnu odu corof :
 A disgynnu bar ar anaf.

Eiry mynyd hyd kyngroŵ.
 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 iyrehwyn.
S iachryd ryuedot pagŷyn.

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

Eiry mynyd brith bronn tŷr.
Kyrehyt aniueil glydŷr.
Gŷaewreic agaffo drycwr.

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

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

Eiry mynyd kynglhennyd auon.
Hŷyrweian ŷc yngkynnyd :
Ny moch dieil meuhl meryd.

Eiry mynyd pyse ynllynn.
Balch hebaŷc bacŷyaŷc unbynn :
Nyt ef ageiff paŷb auynn

Eiry mynyd coch blaen pyr :
Llidiaŷc lluoŷsaŷc ongyr
Och rac hiraeth vymrodyr.

Eiry mynyd buan bleid :
Ystlys diffeithŷch adreid :
Gnaŷt pob anaf ardieid

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

Eiry mynyd eilion ffraeth.
 Gowlychyt tonneu glanntraeth :
 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 pyse yn eigyaŷn.
 Lle nybo dyse nybyd daŷn.

Ery mynyd pyse 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 ymbronn :
 Gochwiban gŷynt yŷch blaen onn :
 Trydyd troet y hen y ffonn

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

Eiry mynyd coch traet ieir
 Bac dŷfyr mynyt leueir :
 Chwenneckyt meuhl mabreir.

Eiry mynyd hyd esgut :
 Odit amdidaŵr orbyt :
 Rybud y drŷch ny weryt.

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

Eiry mynyd gŷynn to tei.
 Beitraethei dauaŵt awypei
 Geudaŵt : 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 ucheneit
 Gŷynt. bit taŵel yn deleit :
 Bit gnaŵt aflŷyd ar diryeit.

Bit guhudyat keisyat. bit gnifiat
 Gŷyd. a bit gyunwys dillat :
 A garo bard bit hard rodyat.

Bit avwy unbenn abit leŵ.

Abit bleid ar adŷ.
 Ny cheidŷ ywyneb ar ny rodwy.

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

Bit amlŷc marchaŷc. bit ogelaŷc
 Lleidy. tŷyllit gŷreic goludaŷc :
 Kyueillt bleid bugeil diaŷc.

Bit amlŷc marchaŷc. bit redegaŷc
 Gorŷyd. bit uab llen ynehannaŷc :
 Bit anniweir deueiryaŷc.

Bit grŷm biŷ. a bit lŷyt bleid.
 Esgut gorŷyd y ar heid.
 Gŷesgyt gŷaŷn graŷn yny wreid.

Bit grŷm bydar. bit trŷm keu.
 Esgut gorwyd ygkadeu :
 Gŷesgyt gŷaŷn graŷn yny adneu.

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

Bit dyfŷn llynn bit lynn gŷaewaŷr.
 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 claf. bit laŷen iach.
 Bit chŷyrnyat colŷyn; bit wenŷyn gwrach.

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

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

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

Bit grauangaŷc iar. bit trydar
 Ganleŷ. bit ynvyt ym ladgar.
 Bit tonn callon ganalar.

Bit wynn tŷr. bit orŷn seirch.
 Bit hoffder llaŷer ae hŷirch :
 Bit lŷth chwannaŷc. bit ryngaŷc cleirch.

VI.

Col. 1031.

GNAŷT gŷynt or deheu. gnaŷt atneu
 Yn llann. gnaŷt gŷr gŷann godeneu :
 Gnaŷt ydyn ofyn chwedleu.
 Gnaŷt y vab ar uaeth noetheu.

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

Gnaŵt gŷynt or gocled. gnaŵt rianed
 Chwec. gnaŵt gŵr tec yg gŷyned :
 Gnaŵt y deyrn arlŷy gŵled.
 Gnaŵt gŵedy llynn lleturyded.

Gnaŵt gŷynt or mor. gnaŵt dygynor
 Llanŵ : gnaŵt y uanŵ uagu hor :
 Gnaŵt y uoch turyaŵ kylor.

Gnaŵt gŷynt or mynyd. gnaŵt meryd
 Ymro. gnaŵt kael to yggwennyd :
 Gnaŵt arlaeth maeth dyn creuyd.
 Gnaŵt deil a gŷeil a gŷyd.

*

Gnaŵt nyth eryr ymblaen dar.
 Ac ygkyfyrdy gŷyr llauar :
 Golŵc vynut ar agar.

Gnaŵt dyd acanllŷyth ygkynnllleith
 Gayaf. kynreinyon kynrŷytyeith
 Gnaŵt aelwyd diffyd yn diffeith.

Crin calaf allif yn naut.
 Kyfnewit seis ac aryant.
 Digu eneit mam geublant.

Y deilen adreuyt gŷynt.
 Gŵae 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 :—

Gnaŵt o bastardaeth grynmbry aeth
 Awyr a gŵra ged drŵc meduaeth
 Athym ar wyr a gorwyn waeth waeth.

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

Derwlyb mynyd oerlas ia.
 Ymdiryet y duŷ nyth dŷylla :
 Nyt edeu hirbwyll hir bla.

VII.

Col. 1031.

KALANGAEAF kalet graŷn.
 Deil ar gychŷyn llynnwynn llaŷn :
 Y bore gynn noe vynet
 Gwae a ymdiret y estraŷn.

Kalangayaf kein gyfrin.
 Kyfret awel a dryckin :
 Gŷeith keluyd yŷ kelurin.

Kalangayaf cul hydod.
 Melyn blaen bedŷ gŷedŷ hauot :
 Gŷae a haed meuyll yr bychod.

Kalangayaf crŷm blaen gŷrysc.
 Gnaŷt o benn dirieit teruyse :
 Lle ny bodaŷn ny byd dyse.

Kalangaeaf garŷ hin.
 Anhebit y gynteuin :
 Namwyn duŷ nyt oes dewin.

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

Kalangayaf kalet eras
 Purdu bran buan o vras :
 Am gŷymp hen chwerdit gŷen gŷas

Kalangaeaf cul kerwyt
 Gwae 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.
 Hweyt yn llynn graenwynn tonn :
 Trech no chant kyssul callon.

Hir nos govdyar morua.
 Gnaŷt teruyse yg kymanua :
 Ny chytuyd diryeit ada.

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

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

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

Marchweil derŷ deilyar.

A dynn vyntroet o garchar :

Nac adef rin y lauar.

Marchweil dryssi a mŷyar erni.

A mŷyalch ar y nyth :

A chelwydaŷc ny theu vyth

Glaŷ allann gŷlychyt redyn.

Gŷynn gro mor goror ewynn :

Tec agannŷyll pŷyll y dyn.

Glaw allan ygan glydŷr

Melyn eithyn crin euŷr.

Duŷ reen py bereist lyvŷr.

Glaŷ allan gŷlychyt vyggŷallt.

Cŷynuanus gwann diffŷys allt.

Gŷelŷgan gŷeilgi. heli hallt.

Glaŷ allan gŷlychyt eigyaŷn.

Gochwiban gŷynt yŷch blaen caŷn.

Gŷedy pob camp heb y daŷn.

IX.

Col. 1033.

GORWYN blaen onn. hirwynyon vydant.

Pan dyuant ymblaen neint :

Bron gŷala hiraeth y heint.

Gorwyn blaen neint deweint

Hir keinmygir pob kywreint :

Dyly bun pŷyth hun y heint.

Gorwyn blaen helic eilie pyse

Yn llynn. gochwiban gŷynt yŷch blaen gŷryse
Man : trech anyan noc adysec.

Gorwyn blaen eithin a chlyfrin
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 crŷbyr arued :
Whefris gŷall yn alltuded.

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

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

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

Gorwyn blaen banadyl. kynnadyl y serchaŵc.
 Goruelyn kangeu bacŵyaŵc :
 Bas ryd gnaŵt hyfryt yn hunaŵc.

Gorŵyn blaen auall amgall
 Pob dedwyd. wheueryd y arall
 A gŵedy karu gadu gŵall.

Gorŵyn blaen auall amgall
 Pob dedwyd. hirdyd meryd mall :
 Crŵybyr ar waŵr carcharaŵr dall.

Gorŵyn blaen coll. geir digoll
 Bre. diaele uyd pob ffoll :
 Gŵeithret cadarn cadŵ aruoll.

Gorŵyn blaen corsyd. gnaŵt meryd
 Yn drŵm. a ieuanc dysgedyd :
 Ny thyrr namyn ffol yffyd.

Gorwyn blaen elestyr. bit venestyr prob drut.
 Geir teulu yn ysgŵn
 Gnaŵt gan aghyŵir eir tŵnn.

Gorwyn blaen gruc. gnaŵt seithuc
 Lŵfyr. hydyr vyd dŵfyr ar dal glan
 Gnaŵt gan gywir eir kyvan.

Gorŵyn blaen brŵyn kymŵyn biŵ.
 Redegaŵc vyndeigyr hediŵ :
 Amgeled adyn nyt ydiŵ.

Gorŵyn blaen redyn melyn
 Kadaŵarth. mor vyd diwarth deillon :
 Redegaŵc manaŵc meibon.

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

Gorwyn blaen dar. didar drychin.
 Gŷenyn yn uchel geuvel crin :
 Gnaŷt gan rewyd rychŷerthin.

Gorŷyn blaen kelli gogyhyt
 Ygŷyd a deil 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 brigaŷc vyd.
 Pan danner dan obennyd :
 Medŷl serchaŷc syberŷ vyd.

Gorwyn blaen yspydat. hydyr wylat
 Gorwyd. gnaŷt serchaŷc erlynnyat :
 Gŷnelit da diwyt gennat.

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

Gorwyn blaen perth. hywerth
 Gorwyd ys da pŷll gyt a nerth :
 Gŵnelit agheluydyt annerth.

Gorwyn blaen perthi. keingyfreu
 Adar. hir dyd daŵn goleu :
 Trugar daffar duŵ goreu.

Gorwyn blaen erwein. ac elein
 Yn llŵyn. gŵychyr gŵynt gŵyd mi gyein.
 Eiryaŵl ny garaŵl ny gyghein.

Gorwyn blaen ysgaŵ hydwr anaŵ
 Unic. gnaŵt y dreissic. dreissyaŵ
 Gŵae a dŵc daffar o laŵ.

X.

Col. 1034.

GOREISTE ar vrynn aeruyn
 Uymbryt : a heuyt nym kychŵyn :
 Byrr vynteith diffeith vyntydyn.

Llem awel llŵm benydwr byŵ :
 Pan orwise coed coglyŵ
 Haf : teryd glaf ŵyf hediŵ.

Nyt ŵyf anhyet : millet
 Ny chatwaf ny allaf darynired :
 Tra bo da gan goc canet.

Coc lauwr agan gan dyd :
 Kyfreu eichyaŵc yndolyd.
 Tuaŵc gŵell corraŵc no chebyd.

Yn aber cuaŵc yt ganant gogeu.

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 laessŵys vygkylchŵy.
Etlit a gereis a gereis neut mŵy.

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

Kethlyd kathyl uodaŵc hiraethaŵc
Y llef teith odef. tuth hebaŵc :
Coc vreuer yn aber cuaŵc.

Gordyar adar gŵyl neint :
Llewychyt lloer oer deweint :
Crei vymbryt rac gofit heint.

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

Gordyar adar gŵylb gro.
Deil cŵydit divryt dibro.
Ny wadaŵ ŵyf claf heno.

Gordyar adar gŷlyb traeth.
Eglur nŷybre ehalaeth
Tonn : gŷŷ 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 vryssyant ketwyr y gat :
Mi nyt af anaf nym gat.

Kynteuin kein ar ystre.
Pan vrys ketwyr y gatlle :
Mi nyt af anaf amde.

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

Assymy hediŷ penn y mis.
Yny westua yd edeŷis :
Crei vymbryt cryt am dewis.

Amlŷc golŷc gŷylyadur :
Gŷnelit syberŷyt segur :
Crei vymbryt cleuyt am eur.

Alaf yn eil meil am bed.

Nyt eidun detwyd dyhed :
Amaerŷy atnabot amyned.

Alaf yn eil meil am lat :
Llithredaŵr llyry llonn caŵat :
A dŵfyn ryt berŷyt brŷt brat.

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

Pre ator pre ennwir
Pan uarno douyd dyd hir :
Tywyll vyd geu : goleu gŵir.

Perygyl yn dirthiuat kyrchynyat
Kewic : llawen gŵyr odyŵch llat :
Crin calaf alaf yn deilyat.

Kigleu don drom y tholo :
Vann y rŵng gran a gro :
Krei vymbryt rac lletvryt heno.

Osglaŵc blaen derŵ. chŵerŵ chweith onn.
Chŵec evwr chwerthinat tonn :
Ny chel grud kystud callon.

Ymŵng ucheneit : adyuet
Arnaf. yn ol vyggordyfneit :
Ny at duŵ da y diryeit.

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

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

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

XI.

Col. 1036.

1 **K**YNN bum kein vaglaŷc bum. kyffes
 Eiryaŷc. keinmygir ny eres :
 Gŷyr ar goet eiryoet am porthes.

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

3 Kynn bum kein vaglaŷc bum eiryan.
 Oed kymwaeŷ vympar :
 Oed kynnŷyf keuyngŷrŷm. ŷyf trŷm ŷyf truan.

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

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

6 Baglan brenn neut gŷannŷyn.
 Rud cogeu goleu ewyn :
 Wyf di garyat gan uorŷyn.

7 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 kynnŵysy duŵ diffret :
Elwir prenn kywir kynniret.

Baglan brenn byd ystywell.
Am kynhelych a uo gŵell :
Neut wyf lywarch lawer pell

Y mae heneint yn kymwed
Ami. om gŵallt ymdeint :
Ar cloyn a gerynt yr ieueine

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

Dyr gŵenn gŵynt gŵynn gne. godre
Gŵyd deŵr hyd diwlyd bre :
Eidyl hen hŵyr y dyre.

Y deilen honn neus kenniret
Gŵynt. gŵae hi oe thynghet :
Hi hen eleni y ganet.

A gereis .i. yr yn was yssy gas
Gennyf ; merch estraŵn a march glas :
Neut nat mi eu kyudas.

- 16 Ym pedwar prif gas eirinoet :
Yngyueruydynt yn vnoet :
Pas a heneint heint a hoet.
- 17 Wyf hen wyf unie wyf annelwic
Oer gwedy gŵely keinmie :
Ŵyf truan Ŵyf tridyblic.
- 18 Wyf tridyblic hen wyf annŵadal
Drut : Ŵyf ehut wyf annwar :
Y saŵl am karaŵd. nyn kar.
- 19 Nym kar rianed nym kenniret
Neb : ny allaf daryniret :
Wi a agheu nam dygret.
- 20 Nym dygret na hun na hoen.
Gŵedy lleas llaŵr a gwen :
Wyf annwar abar Ŵyf hen.
- 21 Truan adynghet a dynghŴyt.
Y lwyarch. yr y nos y ganet.
Hir gnif heb escor lludet.

Na wisc wedy kŵyn : na vit vrŵyn
Dy vryt. llem avel a chwerŵ gŵenŴyn :
Nam gyhud vy mam mab yt Ŵyf.

Neut atwen ar vy awen
Yn hamiot : cun achen :
Tri gŴyd oric elwic awen.

Llym vympar llachar ygryt.
Armaaf i wylyaŵ : ryt
Kynnyt anghyf duŵ gennyt.

O diegyd ath welwyf.
 Oth ryledir ath gŷynnŷyf :
 Na choll wyneb gŷyr ar gnif.

Ny chollaf dy wyneb trin wosep ŷr.
 Pan wisc gleŷ yr ystre :
 Porthaf gnif kynn mudif lle.

Redegaŷc tonn ar hyt traeth.
 Echadaf torrit aruaeth :
 Kat ac ado gnaŷt ffo ar ffraeth.

Yssit ym alauarŷyf.
 Briaw pelydyr parth y bŷyf :
 Ny lauaraf na ffowyf.

Medal migned kalet riŷ
 Rac carn kann tal glann a vriŷ :
 Edewit ni. wnelher nydiŷ.

Gŷasgaraŷt neint am glaŷd caer.
 A minneu armaaf
 Ysgŷyt bryt briŷ kynn techaf.

Y corn athrodes di vryen :
 Ae arwest eur am y en :
 Chŷyth yndaŷ oth daŷ aghen

Yr ergryt aghen rac aghywyŷr lloegyr.
 Ni lygraf vym maŷred :
 Ny duchunaf rianed.

Tra vum i. yn oer y gŷas draŷ.
 A wisc o eur y ottew :
 Bydei re y ruthrŷn y waew

Diheu diweir dywaes.
Ti yn vyŷ ath dyst rylas :
Ny bu eidyl hen yn was.

Gŷen ŵrth lawen ydwelas
Neithwyr. athuc ny techas :
Aer adraŵd ar glaŵd gorlas.

Gŷen ŵrth lawen yd wylwys neithŵyr.
Ar ysgŷyt ar y ysgŷyd :
A chan bu mab ynn bu hywyd.

Gŷen ŵrth laŷen yd wyliis
Neithwyr ar ysgŷyt ar ygnis :
Kan bu mab y mi ny diegis.

Gŷen gŷgyd gochaŵd vy mryt.
Dy leas ys maŵr casnar.
Nyt car ath lavaŵr.

Gŷen vordwyt tylluras. a wylas
Neithwyr. y goror ryt uorlas :
A chan bu mab ynn ny thechas.

Gŷen gŷydn dy eissillut.
Ruth eryr yn ebyr oedut :
Betŷn dedwyd dianghut.

Tonn tyruit toit eruit.
Pan ant kyvrein y govit :
Gŷen gŷae ry hen oth etlit.

Tonn tyruit toit aches.
Pan ant kyfvrin y gnes.
Gŷen gŷae : ry hen ryth golles.

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 aueithyeint
 Vygknaŵt lledeseint
 Da dyuot vygeot coll edeint.

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

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

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 llaŵ aergre
Oed aelaŵ eiluŷd oed dinas ar ystre :
Pyll vyn doet perchyll eude.

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

Briwyt rac pyll penngloc ffer
Ys odit llywyr yt llecher :
Yn daŵ eidil heb dim digoner.

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

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

Ysgŵyt a rodeis y byll.
Kynnoe gyscu neu bu doll :
Dimiaŵ y hadaŵ ar wall.

Kyt delei gymry ac elyflu
O loeger. a llawer o bell tu.
Dangossei byll bŵyll udu.

Na phwyll na madaŵc ny bydynt
 Hiroedlaŵc. or dewaŵt y getwynt :
 Rodyn na rodyn kygreir vyt nyserchynt.

Llyma yma bed di uei
 Tringar. i veird ys ei 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 llamyr bŵch lloryen.

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

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

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

O diuar gennyf pan ymercheis.
 Nat gantu y diewis :
 Kynnydyuei hael hoedel mis.

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

XII.

Col. 1039.

DYM kywarwydyat unhweh
 Dywal baran ygkyolŷch :
 Gŷell yd lad nogyt ydolŷch.

Dym kyuarwydyat vn hŷch
 Dywal : dywedit yn drŷs llech.
 Dunaŷt uab pabo ny tech.

Dym kyfuarwydyat vnhŷch dywal
 Chwerŷ blŷng chwerthin mor ryuel
 Dorblodyat. vryen reget greidiaŷl gael.

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 kyrehynat rŷng deulu :
 Mab kynuareh baleh bieiuu.

Penn a borthaf ar vyntu :
 Penn vryen llary llyw ei llu :
 Ac ar y vronn wennvran du.

Penn a borthaf myŷn vygerys :
 Penn vryen llary llywyei llys.
 Ac ar y vronn wenvrein ae hys.

Penn a borthaf ym vedeir.

Yr yr echwyd oed nu geil.
Teyrnvron treulyat genniweir.

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

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

Penn a borthaf o godir
Penaŷc pellynnyaŷc y luyd :
Vryen geiryaŷc glotryd.

Penn a borthaf ar vy ysgŷd.
Nym aruellei waratwyd :
Gŷae vy llaŷ llad vy arglŷd.

Penn a borthaf ar vymbreich.
Neus goruc o dir bryneich :
Gŷedy gŷaŷr geloraŷr veirch.

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

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

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

Ny thyrvys vymbreich rygardwys vy eis.
Vygcallon neur dorres
Penn a borthaf am porthes.

Y gelein veinwen a oloir hediú :
A dan brid a mein
Gŵae vy llaú llad tat owein.

Y gelein ueinwen a oloir hediú.
Ym plith príd a derú.
Gŵae vy llaú llyd vygkeuynderú.

Y gelein ueinwen a oloir heno :
A dan vein ae deúit :
Gŵae vy llaú llam rym tynghit.

Y gelein veinwen a oloir heno
Ym plith príd a thyweirch :
Gŵae vy llaú llad mab kynuarch.

Y gelein ueinwenn a oloir hediú.
Dan weryt ac arwyd :
Gŵae vy llaw llad vy arglŷyd.

Y gelein ueinwen a oloir hediú.
A dan brid athywaút.
Gwae vy llaú llam rym daeraút.

Y gelein veinwenn a oloir hediú.
A dan brid a dynat :
Gŵae vy llaú llam rym gallat.

Y gelein veinwenn a oloir hediú.
A dan brid a mein glas :
Gŵae vy llaú llam rym gallas.

Anoeth byd braŵt bŵyn kynnull
 Am gyn buelyn : am drull
 Rebyd uilet reget dull.

Anoeth byd braŵt bŵyn kynnwys
 Am gyn 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 run reaŵdyr dyhed.
 Dyrein enwir eu byded :
 Heyrn ar veirch enwired.

Mor vi gogŵn vy anaf.
 Arglyŵ pob un ym hop haf :
 Ny wyr neb nebaŵt arnaf.

Pŷyllei dunaŷt marchaŷc gŷein.
Erechwyd gŷneuthur kelein :
Yn erbyn cryssed owein.

Pŷyllei dunaŷt vd pressen.
Erechwyd gŷneuthur catwen :
Yn erbyn kyfryssed pasgen.

Pŷyllei wallaŷc marchaŷc trin.
Erechwyd gŷneuthur dyuin :
Yn erbyn kyfryssed elphin.

Pŷyllei vran uab y mellyrn.
Vyndihol. i llosgi vy ffyrn :
Bleid a ugei űrth ebyrn.

Pŷyllei uorgant ef ae wyr.
Vyndihol llosgi vyntymyr :
Llyc a grauei űrth glegyr.

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

Eilweith gŷeleis gŷedy gŷeithyen.
Aűr ysgŷyt ar ysgŷyd. vryen.
Bueil yno elgno hen.

Ar erechwyd ethyű gŷallt
O vraű marchaŷc ysgŷeill.
A uyd uyth uryen arall.

Ys moel vy arglŷyd ys euras
Gűrth. nys car ketwyr y gas :
Lliaűs gŷledic rydreulyas.

Angerd uryen ys agro.
 Gennyf. kyrchynat ympob bro :
 Yn wysc llouan laŵ difro.

Taŵel awel tu hirlingŵ.
 Odit a uo molediŵ.
 Nam vryen ken ny diŵ.

Llawer ki geillic 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.

Yr aelwyt honn neus cud myr ;
 Mŷy gordyfnassei babir :
 Gloew a chyuedeu kywir.

Yr aelwyt honn neus cud tauaŷl
 Mŷy y gordyfnassei ar y llaŷr :
 Med a medŷon eiryaŷl.

Yr aelwyt honn neus clad hŷch.
 Mŷy gordyfnassei elwch :
 Gŷyr ac am gyrn kyuedŷch.

Yr aelwyt honn neus clad kywen.
 Nys eidiganei anghen :
 Yn myŷ owein ac vryen.

Yr ystŷffŷl hŷnn ar hŷnn draŷ :
 Mŷy gordyfnassei amdanaŷ :
 Elŷch llu allŷybyr anaŷ.

XIII.

Col. 1041.

MAENWYNN tra vum ythoet :
 Ny sethrit vy llenn .i. athraet :
 Nyt erdit vyntir .i. heb waet.

Maenwynn tra vum yth erbyn :
 Am ieuenctit ym dilyn.
 Ny thŷrei gesseil vynteruyn.

Maenwyn tra vum yth erlit :
 Yn dilyn vy ieuenctit :
 Ny chareŷ gesseil vyggŷythlit.

Maenwynn tra uum .i. efras :

Oedŷli dywal galanas :
Gŷnaŷn weithret gŷr kyt bydŷn gŷas.

Maenwynn medyr di yngall :
Anghen kyssueil ar wall :
Keissyet uaelgŷn uaer arall.

Vyndewis y gyfran ae gaen
Arnaŷ : ym llym megys draen :
Nyt ouer gnif ym hogi maen.

Anrec rym gallat o dyfryn :
Mewyrnyaŷn ygkud yghelŷrn :
Haearn llym llaes o dŷrn.

Boet bendigeit yr aghysbell
Wrach : a dywaŷt o drŷs y chell :
Maenwynn nac adaŷ dy gyllell.

XIV.

Col. 1042.

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

Rac gereint glyn dihat.
Gŷeleis y veirch kymrud o gat :
A gŷedy gaŷr garŷ bŷyllat.

Rac gereint gelyn kythrud.
Gŷeleis y veirch dan gymryd
A gŷedy gaŷr garŷ achlud.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis drydar.
Ac eloraŵr yg gŵyar.
A gŵyr rud rac ruthur esgar.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis i wŷtheint.
Ac eloraŵr mŵy no meint.
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 gŵaŵ :
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.
Er uein brein ar golud :
Ac argrann kynran manrud.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis i brithret.
Gŵyr yggryt a gŵaet am draet.
A vo gŵyr y ereint bryssyet.

Yn llongborth gŵeleis yr ŵydrin.
Gŵyr yggryt a gŵaet hyt deulin :
Rac ruthur maŵr mab erbin.

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 llauur.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint. garhiryon graŵn hyd :
 Ruthur godeith ar diffeith vynyd.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint. garhiryon graŵn odeŵ :
 Rudyon ruthur eryron gleŵ.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint. garhiryon graŵn wehin :
 Rudyon ruthur eryron gŵynn.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt.
 Gereint. garhiryon graŵn wenith :
 Rudyon ruthur eryron brith.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint. garhiryon graŵn adas :
 Rudyon ruthur eryron glas.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt
 Gereint. garhiryon graŵn uoloch :
 Rudyon ruthur eryron coch.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt

Gereint, garhiryon graŵn eu bŷt :
Rudyon ruthur eryron llŷt.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt.
Gereint, garhiryon graŵn uagu :
Rudyon ruthur eryron du.

Oed re redeint dan uordwyt.
Gereint, garhiryon graŵn anchwant :
Blaŵr blaen euraŵn yn aryant.

XV.

Col. 1043.

KATWALLAŴN kynnoedyuot.
Ae goruc an digonot.
Pedeir prifgat ar dec
Am brifdec brydein.
A thrugein kyuaruot.

LLUEST catwallaŵn ar geint.
Lloegyr ardres arnes etneint :
Llaŵ dillŵng ellŵng oed vreint.

Lluest gatwallaŵn ar ydon.
Auar anwar yŵ alon ;
Lleŵ lluyddaŵc ar saesson.

Lluest gatwallaŵn glotryd.
Yggŵarthaf digoll uynyd :
Seith mis a seith gat beunyd.

Lluest gatwallaŵn ar hafren.
Ac or tu draŵ y dygen.
Abreieit yn llosgi meigen.

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

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

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar daf.
 Ys lluosauc y gŷelaf.
 Kywrennin vreisc naf.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar dawy.
 Lleidyat adaf yn adŷy :
 Clotryd keissydyd kestŷy.

Lluest gatwallaŷn tra chaer.
 Kaeu bydin a channwr taer :
 Kan kat a thorri can kaer.

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar gowyn.
 Llaŷ lludedic ar awyn :
 Gŷyr lloegyr lluosauc eu kŷyn.

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

Lluest gatwallaŷn ar deiui.
 Kymysgei waet a heli :
 Angerd gŷyned gŷy ny gei.

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

Llest gatwallaŷn vym braŷt.
 Yggŷertheuin bro dunaŷt :
 Y uar annwar yn ffoŷaŷt.

Llest gatwallaŷn ar uenin.
 Lleŷ lluoŷaŷc y werin.
 Tŷrŷf maŷr trachas y ordin.

O gyssul eŷtraŷn ac anghyfaŷn
 Ueneich dillyd dŷfyr offynnaŷn :
 Tru trŷm dyd am gatwallaŷn.

Gŷisgŷys coet kein dudet
 Haf, dybryŷŷit gŷyŷh ŷrth dyghet.
 Kyueruydoin ny am eluet.

XVI.

Col. 1044.

SEFŷCH allann vorynnŷon a ŷyllŷch werydre
 Gyndylan : llys benn gŷern neut tande :
 Gŷae ieueinc a eidun brotre.

Vn prenn a gŷuit
 Arnaŷ arno odieinc ys odit :
 Ac auynno duŷ derffit.

3 Kynndylan callon iaen
 Gaeaf : awant tŷrch trŷy y benn :
 Tu a rodeist yr tŷrŷf trenn.

Kynndylan callon godeith
 Wannwyn. o gyflŷyn amgyuyeith.
 Yn amŷyn tren tref diffeith.

5 Kyndylan befyr bost kywlat.

Kadŷynaŷc kildynnyaŷc cat.
Amuscei tren tref y dat.

Kyndylan beuyr bŷyll o vri.
Kadŷynaŷc kynndynnyaŷc llu :
A mucsei tren hyt tra vu.

Kyndylan callon milgi
Pan disgynnei ygkymelri.
Cat : calaned a ladei.

Kyndylan callon hebaŷc
Buteir ennwir gynndeiryaŷc.
Keneu kyndrŷyn kyndynnyaŷc.

Kyndylan callon gŷythlwch.
Pan disgynnei ympriffŷch
Cat. kalaned yn deudrŷch.

Kyndylan gulhŷch gynnifiat
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 wise baraf am y drŷyn :
Gŷr ny bo gŷell no morwyn.

14 Kyndylan kymŷyat ŷyt :
 Ar meithyd nabydy lŷyt :
 Am drebŷll tŷll dy ysgŷyt.

Kyndylan kae di y riŷ.
 Yn y daŷ lloegyrwys hediw :
 Amgeled am vu uydiŷ.

Kyndylan kae di y nenn.
 Yn y daŷ lloegyrwys drŷy dren :
 Ny elwir coet o vu prenn.

Gan vygeallon .i. mor dru.
 Kyssylltu ystyllot du :
 Gŷynnngnaŷt kyndylan kynggran canllu.

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

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb dan heb gannwyll :
 Namyn duŷ pŷy am dyry pŷyll.

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

Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Y nenn. gŷedy gŷen gyweithyd :
 Gŷae ny wna da ae dyuyd.

22 Stauell gyndylan neut athwyt
 Heb wed. mae yn bed dy yscŷyt :
 Hyt tra un ny bu doll glŷyt.

23 Stauell gyndylan ys digaryat
 Heno. gŵedy yr neb pieuat :
 Owi a anghen byrr ym gat.

24 Stauell gyndylan nyt esmŵyth
 Heno. ar benn carrec hytwyth :
 Heb ner. heb niuer. heb amŵyth.

25 Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb dan heb gerdeu :
 Dygystud deurud dagreu.

26 Stauell gyndylan ystywyll
 Heno. heb deulu :
 Hidyl meu yt gynnu.

27 Stauell gyndylan amgŵan
 Y gŵelet. heb doet heb dan :
 Marŵ vy glyŵ. buŵ mu hunan.

28 Stauell gyndylan yspeithwac.
 Heno. gŵedy ketwyr uodaŵc :
 Eluan kyndylan kaeaŵc.

29 Stauell gyndylan ysoergrei
 Heno. gŵedy y parch am bŵei :
 Heb wyr heb wraged ae katwei.

30 Stauell gyndylan ys araf
 Heno. gŵedy colli y hynaf :
 Y maŵr drugaŵc duŵ pawnaf.

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

- 32 Stauell kyndylan ystywyll
Heno. o blant kyndrwyn :
Kynon a gŵiaŵn a gŵyn.
- 33 Stauell kyndylan am erwân.
Pob awr gŵedy maŵr ymgynyrdan :
A weleis ar dy benntan.
- 34 Eyr el ban y lef.
Llewssei gŵyr llynn :
Creu callon kyndylan wyn.
- 35 Eyr el gorelwi
Heno y gŵaet gŵyr gwynn novi :
Ef y goet trŵm hoet ymi.
- 36 Eyr el a glywaf
Heno. creulyt yŵ nys beidyaf :
Ef y goet trŵm hoet arnaf.
- 37 Eyr el gorthrynet.
Heno. diffrynt meissir mygedaŵc
Dir brochuael hir rygodel.
- 38 Eyr el echeidŵ myr.
Ny threid pyscaŵt yn ebyr.
Gelŵit gŵelit owaet gwyr.
- 39 Eyr el gorymda
Coet. kyuore kinyaŵa :
Ae llaŵch llŵydit y draha.
- 40 Eyr penngŵern penngarn
Llŵyt. aruchel y atleis.
Eidic amŵic.

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 ymgynnŷs.
 Cledyr kat callon argoetwys.

Eglŷsseu bassa ynt ffaeth
 Heno. vyntauaŵt ae gŵnaeth :
 Rud ynt ŷy rwy vy hiraeth.

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

Eglŷsseu bassa ynt tirion
 Heno. y gŵnaeth eu meillyon :
 Rud ynt ŷy. rŷy vyngcallon.

Eglŷsseu bassa collasant
 Eu breint. gŵedy y diua o loegyrwys :
 Kyndylan ac eluan powys.

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

Eglŷsseu bassa ynt baruar
 Heno. a minneu ŷyf dyar :
 Rud ynt ŷy rŷy vyggalar.

Y dref wenn ymbronn y coet.
 Ys ef yŷ y hefras eiryoet :
 Ar wyneb y gŷellt y gŷaet.

Y dref wenn yn yt hymyr
 Y hefras. y glas vyuyr :
 Y gwaet a dan draet y gŷyr.

Y dref wenn yn y dyffrynt
 Llawen y bydeir. ŷrth gyuanrud.
 Kat : ygŷerin neurderynt.

Y dref wenn rŷng trenn athrodwyd.
 Oed gnodach ysgŷyt.
 Tonn : yn dyuot o gat no gyt ych y echwyd.

Y dref wenn rŷng trenn athraual.
 Oed gnodach y gauet : ar
 Wyneb gŷellt noc eredic brynar.

Gŷynn y byt freuer mor yŷ diheint.
 Heno gŷedy colli keuneint :
 O anffaŷt vyntauaŷt yt lesseint.

Gwynn y byt freuer mor yŷ gŷann
 Heno. gŷedy agheu eluan :
 Ac eryr kyndrŷyn kyndylan.

Nyt angheu freuer. am de
 Heno am damorth brodyrde.
 Duhunaf wylaf uore.

Nyt angheu ffreuer am gŷna heint
 O dechreu nos hyt deweint :
 Duhunaf wylaf bylgeint.

Nyt angheu ffreuer amtremyn
 Heno. am gŷna grydyeu melyn :
 A chocheu dagreu dros erchŷyn.

Nyt angheu ffreuer aerniwaf
 Heno. namyn myhun : ny wanglaf.
 Vymbrodyr am tymyr agŷynaf.

Ffreuer wenn brodyr athuaeth.
 Ny hannoedynt ordiffaeth.
 Wyr ny uegynt vygyliaeth.

Ffreuer wenn brodyr athuu.
 Pann glywynt gyŷrenin llu :
 Ny echyuydei ffyd ganthu.

Mi affreuer a medlan.
 Kyt yt uo cat ympob mann.
 Nyn taŷr ny ladaŷr an rann.

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

Amhauaŷ ar auaerŷ.
 Yda atren yny trydonŷ :
 Ac yd a atŷrch ym marchnŷ.

Amhaŵl ar eluyden
Ydaa trydonŵy yn tren :
Ac ydaa geirŵ yn alwen.

Kynn bu vygkylchet croen
Gauyr galet. chŵannaŵc y gelein
Rym goruc yn uedw ued bryun.

Kynn bu vygkylchet
Croen neu gauyr galet.
Kelyngar y llillen :
Rymgoruc y uedŵ ued trenn.

Gŵedy vymbrodyr o dymyr hafren.
Y am dŵylan dŵyryŵ :
Gŵae vi duŵ vy mot yn vyŵ.

Gŵedy meirch hŵwed a chochwed
Dillat. a phlŵaŵr melyn :
Mein uygoes nymoes du dedyn.

Gwarthec edeirnyaŵn ny buant
Gerdeunin. a cherd neb nyt aethant
Ym buŵ. gorwynnyonn gŵyr o uchuant.

Gwarthec edeirnyaŵn ny buant
Gerdunin. a chant neb ny cherdynt :
Ym byŵ gorŵynnyon gŵr
Eduyn warth gŵarthehyd
Gŵerth gŵyla negyd :
Ar a dyuo dragŵarth ae deubyd.
Mi awydŵn aoed da.
Gŵaet am y gilyd gwrda.

Bei gŵreic gyrthmŵl. bydei gŵan

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

Tywarchen ercal 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 dinlle
Ureconn ffreuer werydre.
Hiraeth amdamorth vrodyrde.

Marchaŷc o gaer a danaŷ.
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.

Brodyr ambŷyat ny vall.
A dyuynt ual gŷyal coll
O vn yun edynt oll.

Brodyr ambŷyat aduc
Duŷ ragaf. vy anffaŷt ae goruc :
Ny obrynynt ffaŷ yr ffuc.

Teneu awel tew lletkynt
Pereid y rycheu. ny phara
Ae goreu : ar auu uat ydynt.

As clywo a duŷ a dyn.
As clywo y ieueinc a hyn :
Meuyl barueu madeu hedyn.

Ym byŷ ehedyn ehedyei.
Dillat yn aros gŷaed bei :
Ar glas vereu naf nŷyfei.

Ryuedaf dincleir nadiŷ
Yn ol kilyd keluyd clyŷ :
Yggŷall tŷrch torri cneu knyŷ.

Ny ŷy ae nyŷl ae mŷc
Ae ketwyr yn kyuaŷc :
Y gŷeirglauŷ aer yssyd drŷc.

Edeweis y weirglauŷ aer ysgŷyt.
Digyuyng dinas y gedym :
Goreu gŷr garanmael.

Karanmael kymŷy arnat

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

Kymŵed ognaw llaŵ hael :
Mab kynndylan clot auael :
Dywedŵr kynndrŵynin caranmael.

Oed diheid ac oed.
Oed diholedic. tref tat
A geissywys. caranmael yn ynat.

Karanmael kymwed ognaw.
Mab kyndylan clot arllaŵ :
Nyt ynat kyt mynnat o honaw.

Pan wisgei garanmael. gatpeis kynndylan
A phyrŵyaŵ y onnen.
Ny chaffei ffranc tranc oe benn.

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

Brodyr ambŵyat inneu :
Nyscŵynei gleuyt cornnŵydeu :
Vn eluan kyndylan deu.

Ny mat wise briger. nyw dirper
O ŵr yn diruawr gywryssed :
Nyt oed leuawr vymbroder.

Onyt rac agheu ac aeleu
Maŵr. a gloes glas uereu :
Ny bydaf leuawr inneu.

Maes maodyn neus eud reŵ.
 O diua da y odeŵ :
 Ar ued eirinuod eiry tew.

Tom elwithan neus gŵlych glaŵ.
 Maes maodyn y danaŵ :
 Dylvei gynon y gŵynaŵ.

Pedwar pŵnn broder am bu.
 Ac y bob un pennteulu :
 Ny wyr tren perchen ydu.

Pedwar pŵnn broder am buant.
 Ac y bop un gorŵyf nŵyvant :
 Ny wyr tren perchen kugant.

Pedwar pŵn terwyn o adwyn.
 Vrodyr am buant o gyndrŵyn :
 Nyt oes y drenn berchen mŵyn.

Gosgo yghot adot arnat.
 Nyt ŵyt bylgeint gyuot :
 Neum gŵant ysgŵr o gŵrr dy got.

Gosgo di ýghot a thech.
 Nyt ŵyt ymadraŵd dibech :
 Nyt gŵiŵ clein yth grein y grech.

XVII.

Col. 1049. **G**OGY gogyfercheis. gogyfarchaf gogyfuerchyd ;
 Vrien reget dywallouyet y leŵenyd.
 Eur ac aryant mor eudiuant eudihenyd.
 Kyn noc y daŵ rŵng y dŵylaŵ y gŵesgeryd.

Jeuaf awnaeth coll ac alaeth am veirch peunyð.
 Keneu y braŧt : kynnindaeraŧt. ny bugeluyð.
 Vrien awnaeth. dialynaeth. y gewilyð.
 Kynin vynnu. kyuarchwelu. eudihenyð.
 Deutu aeruen. diffŧys dilen ; dydaŧ luyð.
 Seleu delyit. ennynnyessit. or a dybyð.
 Dybi y uaeth. aryð achaeth. ōceu herwyð.
 Cochliŧ lafneu. trŧy ualch eiryeu. am ffrŧyð eu gŧyð.
 Wy kynnhaliant. lle pedwar cant. y pedwar gŧyr.
 Dŧfyr diyunas. bendigŧyf claf clas. oc eu herwyð.
 Yr ae kaffo kynuinaŧl vo. yn dragywyð.
 Dydaŧ collet. or ymdiryet. yr ardelyð.
 Allaŧ heb uaŧt. allauyn ar gnaŧt. athlaŧt luyð.
 Oes ueibionein. nyt ymgyghein ymmerweryð.
 Nyt ymgarret. nyt ymdiret neb oe gilyð.
 Dreic o wyned. diffwys dired dirion dreuyð.
 Lloegyrwys yd aa. lletaŧt yna. y hatchetlyð.
 Torrit meinweith. yn anoleith or gyfhergyr.
 Mŧy a gollir. noc a geffir. o wyndodyð.
 O gyt gyghor. kyfrŧng escor. mor a mynyð.
 Kyuyt ogud. gŧr auyð bud. ywyndodyð.
 Gorffit brythyon yn atporion ar antyrion gyŧethyð.
 Ef adaŧ byt. ny byd kerdglyt. ny byd keluyð.
 Alaf gar maer. arthaŧc uyd chwaer. ŧrth y gilyð.
 Llad a bodi. o eleri. hyt chŧiluynyð.
 Vn goruudiaŧc. antrugaraŧc. ef a oruyð.
 Bychan y lu. yn ymchwelu. or mercherdyð.
 Arth or deheu. kyuyt ynteu dychyueruyð.
 Lloegyrwys lledi. af riuedi. o bowyssyð.
 Gŧeith cors uochno. o diangho. bydaŧt detwyð.
 Deudeng wraged. ac nyt ryued. am vn gŧr vyð.
 Oes ieuengtīt aghyfyrdelit. y uaeth dybyð.
 Berŧ ymdifant. barnaŧc or cant. nys rywelyð
 Vryen o reget. hael ef yssyð ac auyð.

Ac a vu yr adaf.
 Lletaf y gled. balch ygkynted
 Or tri theym ar dec or gogled
 A ũnn eu henŭ. ancirin gŭaŭtryd aŭenyd.
 Minneu dalyessin o iaŭn llyn geirionnyd.
 Ny dalywyf yn hen.
 Ym dygyn aghen.
 O ny molŭyf i vryen. Amen.

XVIII.

Col. 1050.

MAL rot yn troi tramhŭeilyeu
 Trallaŭt meth tra chymell tretheu.
 Traŭs arovyn dreic mynnŭyn mynneu ;
 Trin engyrth am byrth am borthuaeu.
 A gŭenŭyn rieu gan rieu.
 Gnaŭt glutuan freinc deuan diuiou.
 Ac am gŭyn rieu ryueu
 A vyd ; a diffeith eluyd heb a elwydeu.
 Ac allwed rufein gan rŭyueu.
 Ac allmyn heb allel kyrcheu.
 A gŭynvyt gŭyndyt yn gŭan yr deheu.
 A gŭander seis oe inseileu.
 A llŭgyr meith am gyfreitheu.
 A lloegyr yn brydyon brat y rieu.
 A gŭth ffreinc ae ffraŭd ar longheu.
 A gŭeith dofyr yn dyfvrys agheu.
 Eryssi oes uaŭr yr ae kigleu.
 Clŭyf am blŭyf amdiffan pleideu.
 Dreic didŭyll tywyll a goleu.
 Goludaŭc riedaŭc rieu.
 An rodo trŭy ryddit adneu.
 Y rann oewled oesswed heb eisseu. Amen.

XIX.

Col. 1050.

Mochdaŵ byt yngryt yngredyf carant.
 Mochdaŵ mynych dorr or túrneimant.
 Mochdaŵ rúng saesson russyant
 Ymdrychu. a dibarch gladu aguassant.
 Mochdaŵ gŵyr manaŵ yr mýnnu molyant.
 Ar gogled dyhed diheu y gŵnant.
 Mochuyd ym prydein pryder achwant.
 Ac am deutu lloegyr llafar yt gŵynant.
 Am lithraŵ mab henri anryuedant.
 Meint uyd ygŵascar yr ysgrydyant.
 Ysgein dros uoroed rif toruoed taruant.
 Túrŵf am y teruyn traha ny barchant.
 Ami disgoganaf esgut lefant.
 Gŵirion ual geuaŵc a gymynant.
 Maŵr trachwres llynghes lloegyr a gyrechant.
 Lluoed afletneis treis ageissant.
 Am gyhoed tyr oed taer ystyngant.
 Y tyreu kadarn yn wann y gŵnant.
 Am dal tyrua y túrneimant.
 Am gynghaŵs undyd rif myrd a syrthyant.
 Am voroed kyhoed y kymynant.
 O honaŵ disgoganaf na hilia plant.
 Ac nyt mi ae kel nys treulant.
 Oesuot adyuyd douyd ae diuant
 Brythyon ae treula penna vydant.
 Brithuyt a dybyd o dicter karant.
 A seif byd lawen pan ygŵelant.
 Dygogan tyfyrri erymes tra bythaŵt.

XX.

Col. 1051.

LLYNGHES von dirion direidi
 Llestair creu trost rŵyneu trosti.

Llanŷ mŷ ani gonŷy amgyui.
Llithraŷt gŷyr eryr eryri.
Dywres amser teskynn tewi.
Di ryuic kymry rac kammŷri.
Dreic darogan uab henri.
Blŷydyn y eruyn kynn torvi.
Bleid kedyrn kadarn y westi.
Gŷesti byt koel ennyt keli.
Gŷastat gŷlat gŷledic normandi.
Gŷst prydein pryder oe eni.
Gvastatuot ual rot yntroi.
Penn beird pob eluyd oth hen o vynnnon.
Mi ath ogyuarchaf ar arŷydon.
Py vynyeh gŷmhŷylly vabon.
Mabon karedic y gyweithyas.
Goruchel awen ar weilgi las.
Mabon oed brythyon pandelon yŷ hurdas.
Ac owein auyd ryd rŷyf teyrnas.
Gŷr coch yggeochwed gorawen. gŷyned
Gŷreid hyn hil meruyn mur teyrned
Carannaŷc uabon ymbroonn gŷaret.
Kyuarwyd yŷ duŷ ymdamunet.
Allmyn argythwyn gochwed dyghet.
Breoled dachwed gyrdded gerthet.
Rygas pob rywyr bydaŷt dir dyuot.
Gŷyr merweryd am dreuyd yn ymdrauot.
Rudyon galaned lain dyhed heided a diheu eubot.
Pob kof pob kyfnot pob gŷr pob goruot.
Crist amrodes ymlles ym llŷyr wybot.
Lloegyrrwys anghymmŷys yn aghyminot.
Llefferthin werin aindrin drauot.

XXI.

Col. 1051. **C**RIST iessullwyr uedu lleuuer
 Cristaŵn iaŵn gogaŵn gan ucher.
 Crist keli yr peri prudder
 Vy mardaŵt traethaŵt traethatter.
 Vy meirdyon bru senhyon synhyer.
 Vy marteir eurgadeir catwer.
 Vygkerdeu uch llyfreu leer.
 Llŵrŵ ganon o gano y pader.
 Oret yduŵ oduu uy omnied.
 Cret oe blas nyth gyffro masswed.
 Cret ydiodef duŵ gŵener.
 Ae gyuot y oruot ar niuer.
 O gytuoŵ teyrnon tŵrŵf glywher.
 O gytuoŵ rin animot rosser.
 Saesson dyvryssyon kynngŵander.
 Ardaloed llu kyhoed kŵyner.
 Didefuyd maelenyd malucher.
 Digyfreith heb gyfreith heb gaer.
 Am uael dir y clywir hir aer.
 Am lann gŵyrann ovŵy ruduer
 Am buellt teruyn tŵrŵf ucher.
 Taryf ar uaryf o uarwaŵl lyfyrder.
 Am aber kammarch y kyfuarcher.
 Llyw llewenyd y niuer
 Yna yt vyd prydyd heb pryder.
 O brydyat gobennyat gloeŵ der.
 O prifieith penyt weith pader.
 O bris parch pan yth gyuarcher.
 Orehŵch y douyd o dyuynder.
 Ardunyant llŵdyant 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.
 Am aber kammarch amharch.
 Marchdŵrŵf gaŵr llafnaŵr alluyd
 Allumman aelaŵ heb gelwyd.
 Alleith dreic dragon y gilyd.
 Lloegyrwys ar gŵynuan gŵann byd.
 Gŵyr yggrŵt cŵynyt emennyd.
 Gŵr ar loegyr a lŵyr ygreuyd.
 Adaŵ y lywyaŵ y luyd.
 Hŵnn abeir dechreu dech vyd.
 Ynhir am y tir y deruyd.
 Gŵaŵr peunes aflonyd.
 Kyuogyat kymynyat am uedyd.
 Byt dydŵraŵt adro daŵn ywaŵtryd.
 Y weithret yt glywet let eluyd.
 Y gyrrif adyrŵf ny deruyd.
 Y radeu drŵy dedueu aderllyd.
 Darllydon karŵn kaer leriŵd.
 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 kyuarch trenghi.

* This word is indistinct.

Kynuerth oli* alun teruysgi.
 Gŵas gar ac amhar ac amharch drosti.
 Kytlaun dywan ban y hatrodi.
 Adraŵd y chollet gall gallet uy elli.
 O gyfranc barŵn byrr y gyweithi :
 Atuyd kelein wenn heb penn heb perthi.
 Atuyd meirch gŵeilyd gŵael eudiffodi.
 Agolwe 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.
 Kedym loegyr yn llygru kyfreith.
 Kyfrychŵn gŵelŵn eu goleith.
 Duundeb saesson ysseŵ nossweith.
 Di boned arwled eu medweith.
 Aruollyein heb getwein gytweith.
 A dorrirnŵrth derwyn dyleith.
 Barŵneit byrr hoyd eukyweith.
 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 olesteir dichweith.
 Gŵryon gŵir dileir dyleith.
 Gŵaratwyd gan duŵ dŵyn y leith.
 Gŵaredaŵr yn yr dewrwyr degweith.
 Bodlaŵn duŵ pan deruyn pob ieith.
 Iechyt rann penyt poen geith.
 Poet ef an rodo rann gobeith.
 Diwed trugared trŵy gyfreith. amen.

XXII.

Col. 1053.

MOR yŵ gvael gŵelet.
 Kynnŵryf kynniret.
 Bratheu a brythuet.
 Brithwyr ar gerdet.
 Ac ordaŵt galet.
 Ar ardŵy dynghet.
 Ac yr duŵ dywet.
 Y dywan gollet.
 Mab uy mat anet.
 Mabineid dynghet.
 Anghenaŵd agcret.
 Anghenŵri gywet.
 Lloegrwys ae dywet.
 Och rac anghyffret.
 Hyt ympenn y seithuet.
 Or kalan kalet.
 Gŵir y daŵ gŵaret.
 Drŵyrdyn damunet.
 Gŵynvryn gŵarthaet.
 Gŵyned y drydet.
 Kymry vn gyffret.
 Eu llu alluchet.
 Coeluein eu gŵaret.
 Gŵiraŵt keudaŵt ket.

Gŵaranŷy reget.
Rann gan ogonet.
Gogonet an rann
Am rodes rŷfuan.
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 llauur lluman.
Llumangoch gŷnn vot.
Lleith eu oruot.
Arwyd eu dyuot.
Aerwyr eryrot.
Aweryr eu clot.
Eu cled cleu ragot.
Ragof rinwedeu.
Rann gan gynn angheu.
Dyd gŷeinyd gŷaet creu.
Dyd keryd kaereu.
Ef a daŷ ual diheu.
Aches lyghesseu.
Ar treth na thretheu.
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.

Drŷy eiryaŷl seinheu
 A synhwyr llŷyr llyfreu.
 An roder rann diuieu.
 Gŷenwled gŷal oleu.

XXIII.

Col. 1054.

PRIF gyuarch geluyd pan ryleat.
 Pŷy kynt ae tywyll ae goleuat.
 Neu adaf pan bu pa dyd. y creat.
 Neu y dan tytwet. py yr y seilyat.
 A uo lleion nys myn pŷyllat.
 Est qui peccator am niuereit.
 Collant gŷlat nefŷy plŷyf offeireireit.
 Boreu eb ni del.
 Or ganont teir pel.
 Eingyl gallwydel.
 Gŷnaont eu ryuel.
 Pan daŷ nos adyd.
 Pan uyd llŷyd eryr.
 Pannyŷ tyuyll nos.
 Pan yŷ gŷyrd llinos
 Mor. pan dyuerŷyd
 Cŷd anys gŷelyd.
 Yssit teir ffynnaŷn.
 Y mynyd fyawn.
 Yssit gaer garthaŷn.
 A dan donn eigaŷn.
 Gorith gyuarchaŷr.
 Pŷy enŷ y porthaŷr.
 Pŷy bu periglaŷr.
 Y uab meir mŷynnuawr.
 Pa uessur mŷynaf.
 A oruc adaf.
 Pŷy vessur uffern.

Pŷy tewet y llenn.
 Pŷy llet y geneu.
 Pŷy meint enneinheu.
 Neu ulaen gŷyd ffaliŷm.
 Py estŷng mor grŷm.
 Neu pet anat uon.
 Yssyd yn eubon.
 Neu leu a gŷydyon.
 A uuant geluydyon.
 Neu awdant lyfyrion.
 Pan wnant
 Pan daŷ nos a lliant.
 Pan vyd y diuant.
 Cŷd anos rac dyd.
 Pan daŷ naswelyd
 Pater noster ambulo.
 Gentis tonans in adiuuando.
 Sibilem signum
 Rogantes fortium.
 Am gŷiŷ gŷiŷ am gŷmyd.
 Am geissant deu geluyd.
 Am kaer kerindan kerindyd.
 Ry tynneirch pector dauyd.
 Y mwynant ys ewant.
 Ym kaffŷynt yn dirdan.
 Kymry yggriduan.
 Prouator eneit.
 Rac lŷyth eissyffleit.
 Kymry prif diryeit.
 Rann rygoll bŷyeit.
 Gŷaed hir ucheneit.
 Asgŷyar honneit.
 Dydoent gŷarthuor.
 Gŷydueirch dy aruor.

Eingyl yghyor.
Gwelattor arbydon.
Gŷnyeith ar saesson.
Claudus in syon.
O rŷuannusson.
Bydhaŷt penn seiron.
Rac ffichit lewon.
Marini brython.
Rydaroganon.
A medi heon.
Am hafren auon.
Lladyr ffadyr kenn amassŷy.
Ffis amala. ffur, ffir. sel.
Dyruedi trinet tramoed.
Creaŷdyr orohai.
Huai gentil dichmai
Gospell. codigni
Cota gosgord mur
Cornu ameni dur.
Neu bum gan wyr keluydon.
Gan uathheu gan gouannon.
Gan eunyd gan elestron.
Ry ganhymdeith achwysson.
Blŷdyn ygkaer gofannon.
Wyf hen wyf newyd ŷyf gŷion.
ŷyf llŷyr. ŷyf synnŷyr keinyon.
Dy goui dyhen vrython.
Gŷydyl kyl diaerogyon.
Medut medwon.
ŷyf bard. ŷyf ny riuaf y eillyon.
ŷyf llyŷ. ŷyf syŷ amrysson.
Sihei. arahei nys medy.
Si ffradyr yny ffradri.
Posberdein bronrein a dyui.

Adeuhont vŵch medlestri.
 A ganhont gam uardoni.
 A geissent gyfuarŵs nys deubi.
 Heb gyfreith heb reith heb rodi.
 Agŵedy hynny dygovi.
 Brithuyt a byt dyuysgi.
 Nac eruyn dy hedŵch nyth vi.
 Reen nef rymaŵyr dŵwedi.
 Rac y gresrym gŵares dy uoli.
 Ri Rex gle amgogyuarch yn geluyd.
 A ueleisty dñs fortis.
 Darogan dŵfyn dñi.
 Budyant uffern
 Hic nemo in por progenie.
 Ef dillynghwys y túryf
 Dñs uirtutum.
 Kaethnaŵt kynnhullŵys estis iste est
 A chynn buasswn a sunsei.
 Arnaf bŵyf derwin y duŵ diheu.
 A chynn mynnŵyf deruyn creu.
 A chynn del ewynriŵ ar vynggeneu.
 A chynn vyngkyualle ar llatheu preu.
 Poet ymheneit yda kyfedeu.
 Abreid om dyweit llythyr llyfreu.
 Kystud dygyn gŵedy gŵely agheu.
 Ar saŵl a gicleu vy mardlyfreu.
 Ry bryn hŵynt wlat nef adef goreu.

XXIV.

GOSSYMDEITH LLEFOET WYNEB CLAŴR. YŴ HYNN.

Col. 1055.

GOLUT byt eyt dydaŵ.
 Ket ymgemmycker o honaw
 Dychystud aghen dychyfyaŵ.

Dybyd hinon gŵedy glaŵ.
 Ny naŵt kyhafal kyvaeth laŵ.
 A gleŵ chwerit creu oe dinaŵ.
 Pob llyfŵr llemittyor arnaŵ.
 Pob ffer dyatter heibyaŵ.
 Dychymmyd dedwyd ac anaŵ.
 Rihyd ac ef duŵ dywallaŵ.

Golut byt eyt dydo.
 Digaŵn dovyd darparo.
 Hydyr gwaed gŵanec ŵrth vro.
 Pan elwir chwelit acdo.
 Dioryuic dyn ny welo.
 Ny didaŵr ny daŵr cŵt vo.
 Ny wneyd gwir ny ein ymro.
 Ny chenir mwyett ar ffo.
 Bit vleid beidyat a dwyll.
 Chwannaŵc vyd llen llwydaŵc llaŵdino.

Golut byt eyt dybyd.
 Atwaed chwant atuant riyd.
 Dychynneit ieueine dychynnyd.
 Nyt echwenit clot kelwyd.
 Nyt vn aruaeth kaeth a ryd.
 Ys gŵac vro ny bo crevyd.
 Atuant a daŵ ny wnehyd.
 Llŵyt ac annwyt ny gymyd.
 Ny obŵyll o duŵ diffyd.
 Ny elwir yngywreint ny gynuyd.
 Keinyathŵn gofrynŵn greuyd.
 Hyt pan ynbo gan grist grennyd.

Anghyfaelyŵr anghyfyrdelit.
 Llann. dychystud brun bro lit.

Gŵell nac no gen edewit.
 Ym gweithret gŵastra gŵeilit.
 Chwec yn anwaŵs yn odit.
 Chŵery dryc cor wedy trenghit.
 Nyt gnaŵt escussaŵt esgŵit.
 Ny cheffir da heb prit.
 Pedryfan dŵfyn pedrychwelit.
 Areith gŵell goleith no govit.
 Drŵc pechaŵt oe bell erlit.
 Da ynggnif porthi menechtit.
 Duŵ o nef gŵae drut ny gret it.
 Mab meir diweir avenhit.
 Da weith yn gobeith ŵrthit.
 Ath gyrbŵyllir yn bronn bit.

Difrys gŵanec dycfustit traeth.
 Gosgymonn gŵyth gordin.
 Gŵyluein hanes gorewin.
 Pŵyll llu. a thŵyll trŵy chuerthin.
 Bit 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.

Trenghyt torrit pob denghyt.
 Ry brynú nef nyt ef synn
 Mor wyt gywrennhin gyrbúyll.
 O nebaút. gúisgaút coet kein gowyll.
 Nyt eglur edrych yn tywyll.
 Rac annwyt ny weryt kannwyll.
 Nyt edwyd. núy diuo púyll.
 Kerennyd a dovýd ny dúyll.

Núy dyuo púyll prif egúa.
 A gynneu edyn ny wna.
 Oer gaeafraút tlaút morua.
 Gúell rihyd no ryssedha.
 Rac drúc ny díuc atneir.
 Llawer maúreir a vethla.
 Keudaút kyt worrymdaa.
 O ovrys nywys kúta
 Arythal y drindaút traha.
 Maúr duó morúyt wrda.

Redeint gorwyd rwyd pob traeth
 Kynnic mynaúc marchogaeth
 Nyt neb aued oe aruaeth
 Nyt ef enir paúb yn doeth.
 Nyt ehovyn bryt yn llong dreith.
 Ny thangnef gúynnaún a godeith.
 Bit vyú gúr heb dryc wryaeth.
 Mynaúc 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 llyfylder rac lleith.
 Enghit gleó oe gyfarweith.

Medŷ mutdrut pob anghyfeith.
Dinas a diffyd diffeith.
Eiryaul a garaŷr haŷdweith.
Ef molir paŷb ŷrth y weith.
Ny char dovyd diobeith.
Goreu kyflwyt yn gyweith.

Gwaeannŷyn goaflŷm tir.
Ot ynt tonnaŷr gaŷr ennwir.
Diwestyl alaf dirmygir.
Gwall army mynych welir.
Aravo diffyd divennwir.
Y draa. kyfa rann rybucher.
Bit wastat gwreic ny erchis.
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 *Juvenus* 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 *Juvenus* came to the library in 1648, from Dr. Richard Houldsworth, master of Emanuel College, who died in that year, and bequeathed his library to the University. It was first catalogued and put on the shelves in 1663, with the rest of Dr. Houldsworth's books. On the first leaf there is, in the hand-writing of Richard Amadas, who was a clergyman in Essex, and died in 1637, the words "Paraphrasis in Evangelia," with the figures "1233," and at the end, in the same handwriting, "Juvenus Presbyter in 4 Evangelia, Anno 1233. On the first page is the name "Mr. Price," and in the same hand a reference to *Juvenus* from "James Usher, Bp. of Meathes book, fol. 349." Now Usher was only Bishop of Meath for a few years, from 1624 to 1627, and in a book published by him in 1624, called the *Answer to a Jesuit*, there is a citation of *Juvenus* 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—

“exp liquint 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 Hiberniæ in Prid. Non. Octobris in pace quievit;”

* I am indebted to Mr. Bradshaw for much of this information.

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 Cydifor abad Llanfeithin gwr doeth a dysgedig oedd efe a mawr ei dduwioldeb. Efe a ddanfonos 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 forms.† I have always been of opinion that the three well-known stanzas bear evident marks of having been the work of the same author who wrote the *Marwnad Cyn-*

* The principal text of MS. must have been written by a Welshman, as the word "Arant" in the colophon is the Cymric and not the Gaelic form.

† The allusion is to the *gu*, 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 *ui*, in which case the word will read *discuirr*. I read the third line as "Mi a'm Franc dam an calaur," I and my Franc around (*dam*, so in composition), our (*an*, old form for *ein*), kettle. I think the previous line "my household is not large," refers to there being only two persons. Then, in the last line, I consider the rendering of "Dou" by "God," as inadmissible. I am not aware of any stage in Welsh orthography where *Duw* could be written *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." "Disgyrr," 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 ecclesiæ Sancti Joh. Evangelistæ 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 *Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio*, he quotes the concluding verse of the first poem in the MS.

The *Black Book of Caermarthen* is a MS. consisting of fifty-four folios of parchment, in small quarto, and written in the Gothic character with illuminated capitals, but the handwriting varies at intervals. On page ninth there is inserted in the current hand of the sixteenth century the following sentence. It has been read with some difficulty owing to the faintness of the ink, and may not have been quite correctly transcribed.

"Kym henaeth doyth ach ny dwy yr by byf heb wy bod beith
wethyn er kym eim ddar henwy dy a llyr llyfyr dy ny dwg
llyfr du
dy allu'r llyfr du nid wiss."

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^e 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 Myrddin, called the "Afallenau" and the "Hoianau." Mr. Stephens has, in my opinion, very clearly demonstrated that both of these poems contain passages which could not have been written prior to the time of Henry II.; and he considers both poems to be compositions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The suspicious passages run through the poem of the Hoianau in such a manner as to indicate that the entire poem is the composition of a later age, and one passage sufficiently indicates its date where it mentions—

“ Pump pennaeth o Normandi
 Ar puned yn myned dros for heli
 I oresgyn Iwerddon.”

“ Five rulers from Normandy and the fifth going across the salt sea to conquer Ireland.”

Mr. Stephens supposes that this passage refers to four Norman knights who went to Ireland in 1169 to assist Dermot M'Morrough in subjugating Leinster, and that Richard Strongbow was the fifth. I do not agree with him in this. I do not see what connection they had with Wales, or why a Welsh bard should thus allude to them. I think the reference is to the four early Norman kings—viz. William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I., and Stephen, and the fifth, Henry II., who conquered Ireland, and points to his reign as the age of the poem. I do not think Mr. Stephens more happy in the special events he supposes to be referred to in each stanza, but I think he has clearly made out the general proposition that the entire poem is the composition of that age. This is by no means so clear as to the *Afallenau*, and the suspicious passages bear more the marks of being interpolations in an older poem.

Now, on comparing the two poems in the *Black Book* with the text in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, we find this curious result:—The text of the *Hoianau* is the same in both, and the copy in the *Black Book* contains all the suspicious passages. The text of the *Afallenau* in the *Myvyrian Archæology* consists of twenty-two stanzas, that in the *Black Book* of only ten stanzas.* The omitted stanzas are those in which the suspicious passages exist, while the stanzas found in the *Black Book* contain none of these passages. In short, the text of the *Hoianau* contains the whole of the suspicious passages, that of the *Afallenau* is entirely free from that taint. The inference I draw is, that the *Afallenau*, as contained in this MS., is an older poem, and that the *Hoianau* is a poem written in imitation of it, of the same date as the MS. itself—the idea of “*Oian a parchellan*,” which commences each stanza, being taken from a stanza in the *Afallenau* beginning with these words—and that the latter poem was subsequently doctored by the addition of interpolated stanzas of the same character.

* The stanzas in the poem in the *Black Book*, in the order in which they occur, are the 21st, 12th, 8th, 3d, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 22d.

Is there anything, then, to show by whom the Hoianau 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 ddisgoganaf 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 :—

“Dv dy uarch du dy capan	Black thy horse, black thy cope,*
Du dy pen du duhunan	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.
Guae. ny baut agant guledic.	Alas! that there was not to me what the
	Gwledig had [of a school,†
Olosci ecluis. allat buch iscol.	For burning a church and killing the kine

* *Capan* is usually translated “cap,” but this is a modern use of the word. At that time I believe it represented the Latin *cappa*, which was the ecclesiastical cloak called the cope. In the *Brut y Tywysogion*, Henry II is said to have given to the choir of St. David’s “deu gappan cor,” translated “two choral caps;” a strangely small gift for a king. What are choral caps? In a Catholic choir the two cantors wear copes, and no doubt the gift was that of two copes for the choir.

† Mr. Stephens translates this “hindered school instruction.” This is a

Allyvir rod y voti.	And causing a book to be drowned.
Vy penhid. ystrum kynhi.	My penance, very heavy it is to me,
Creaudir y creadurev. perthidev	Creator of creatures, greatest of
Muyhaw. kyrraw de imi vygev.	Supporters. Forgive me my falsehood.
Ath vradaste. am tuyllas ynnev.	He that betrayed thee, deceived me also.
Bluÿtin llaun 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	Consider thou my sufferings from sea-worms.
pryued.	
Bei yscuypun arvn.	If I knew what I do know,
Mor amluc guint. y vlaen brie	How clearly the wind blows on the sprigs of
guit fallum [aun.]	the falling wood,
Arav vneuthume bith nys gun-	What I did I never would have done.

This poem is usually considered to be a dialogue between Myrddin and Yscolan, but there is nothing in the copy in this MS. to connect it with Myrddin. Davies reads the name as two words, "Ys Colan," which he translates "the Colan," and supposes that the person meant was Columba, the celebrated Missionary from Ireland to the northern Picts of Scotland in 565, and Mr. Stephens adopts the same view and supposes the name Ys Colan to be equivalent to St. Colan or St. Columba. I do not consider this theory to be tenable. Fordun records a conversation between Myrddin and the Apostle of Strathclyde, Kentigern, which bears a remote resemblance to that between Yscolan and his unnamed interlocutor; but there is no tradition, nor any probability, that Myrddin came in contact with Columba, neither does the construction of the Welsh language justify the separation of the first syllable "Ys" from the rest of the name, and extracting a name "Colan" out of it. There is a class of words in Welsh in which "Ys" may be viewed as a separable prefix, but in most of the words beginning with "Ys" the letter *y* alone has been prefixed, and the letter *s* is an essential part of the word, as in "*ysbryd*" (spirit), "*yscol*," 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 yscol," I cannot conceive. *Boddi* is to "drown or be drowned." The Irish equivalent is "*bath*, drown;" but it has also the secondary sense of blot out, suppress, cancel; and I suspect that this is the meaning of the Welsh word here.

The same name occurs in the lives of St. David, when he is said to have met an Irish ecclesiastic called Scuthyn, at a place called Bed *Yscolan*. 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 Colam or Columba out of it; and what renders the supposition still more unlikely, is that while the "*Yscolan*" 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 *Yscolan* 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 Celyddon. It has usually been attributed to Taliessin, but it is not contained in the *Book of Taliessin*, and in the poem itself Myrdin claims the authorship.—(S.)

The language of the composition is comparatively easy, and the principal difficulties that meet the translator lie in the obscurity of the allusions, but a certain amount of abstruseness is just what we might expect from the character of the interlocutors—viz. the chief of bards and the chief of enchanter.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Line 2.—‘*Deryv*’ = deryw = darvu, from daru, the same as darvu. “Deryw am dano,” there is an end of him, he has perished.—(E.)

Line 4.—‘*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 :—

“Neus tuc Manauid
Eis tull o trywruid ;”

and in the other we read of “traethev trywruid,” a name bearing so strong a resemblance to the “trath treuroit” of Nennius as hardly to leave a doubt of its identity with the scene of the tenth battle of King Arthur.—(E.)

Line 4.—‘*Tryuan*’ = trywan.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—‘*Maelgun*.’ The reference here is to Maelgwn Gwynedd, who appears to have led the host which encountered the Pagan party at Ardderyd.—(S.) ‘*Inimnan*’ = inimuan = yn ymwan, combating.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—‘*Neutur*,’ or Nevtur—is probably the same place mentioned by Fiech in his *Life of St. Patrick*, written in the eighth century, as Nemhtur or Nevtur. It is identified by his scholiast with Alclyde or Dumbarton.—(S.)

Line 2.—*Errith* and *Gurriith* = through form and partial form—are probably the same as the “deuur,” or two men before whom

the host landed. "*Ar welugan* = *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.)

'*Rychvant*' = *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.

" *Duw merchyr medant*
Rhyodres rychwant.
Gward Lludd y Mawr, p. 207.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 3.—'*Dinel*' = *Diuel*, *Dywal* or *Dywal ab Erbin*.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—'*Arywderit*' = *Arvderydd* = *Ardderyd*.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 2.—'*Vidan*' = *vyddan* = *vyddant*, from "*bod*" to be.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 1.—*Eliffer* = *Eliver*, and is probably the same as the person generally called *Eliver gosgorddvaedr*, or large-retinued.—(E.) His

name appears in the Gwyr y Gogledd with the following sons : Gurgi and Peredur.—(S.)

STANZA XI.

Line 2.—Celyddon, or wood of Celyddon, seems to have been in the “Gogledd” or Scotland, and included the Ettrick Forest and Tweeddale.—(S.)

POEM II.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 497. Text, Vol. ii. p. 5.

This poem is sometimes attributed to Meigant, a bard and saint supposed to have lived in the sixth century, but on what authority does not appear. With the exception of three lines (the 1st, 2d, and 4th), it is composed entirely of unconnected rhyming adages, most of which will be found in the collection of *Diarebion Cymraeg*, or Welsh proverbs, printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, 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.—‘*Meiuret*’ = meuedd. “Nid hoffed meuedd bro.” *Myv. Arch.*—(E.)

Line 4.—‘*Neur*,’ written also neud, neus, and neu—is a kind of interrogative to which an affirmative answer is invariably expected, and is often very properly translated simply as an affirmative particle.—(E.)

Line 5.—For ‘*dinda*’ we should read “dim da” (see the proverb in *Myv. Arch.* iii. p. 169.)—(E.)

Line 11.—If, in relating anything, one does not enter minutely into particulars, it is not so easy to contradict him, though his statements may be erroneous.—(E.)

Line 12.—‘*Renuet*’ = reuuet = rheuvedd. “Ni lwydd rheuvedd i ddiriaid.”—*Myv. Arch.* iii. p. 168.—(E.)

‘*Buyeid*’ (= bwyaid), properly signifies the consecrated wafers

of the Church of Rome (see Poem xxii. p. 44). The word is also written "mwyaidd," and in this form we find it in a poem called "Gosymdaith Llevoed wynebglawr" (*Red Book*, p. 305), where, with the exception of the orthographical variation of this word, the same proverb occurs.

"Ny chenir Mwyett ar ffo."—(E.)

Line 14.—The conclusion is wanting.—(E.)

POEM III.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 498. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 5.

This poem, with the four which follow, is for the most part very obscure. Each line is generally made to consist of three things, with a rhyme in each clause in addition to the principal one at the end, which latter is sometimes a sort of assonance rather than a full rhyme—a peculiarity by no means confined to these compositions.—(E.) The poem is usually attributed to Cuhelyn, a bard of the ninth century, and line 5 appears to imply this.—(S.)

Line 3.—'Cyridwen,' Ceridwen, Caridwen, or Cariadwen—is generally considered to be the goddess or personification of Nature in the so-called mythology of the Welsh. She is sometimes represented as the inspirer of poetry, hence "*pair Ceridwen*" or the cauldron of 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. "*Gogyrrven*," 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,  sev o gymmodoldeb y naill neur lall or tri y gwneir llythyr; sev ydynt, tair pelydren goleuni; acor rhai hyn y gwneir yr im *gogyrrven* ar bymtheg, sev yr un llythyren ar bymtheg: ac o gelvyddyd amgen y mae saith *gogyrrven* a saith [ugain], nid amgen nag arwydd teilyng-

nod y saith gair a saith ugain yn riaint y Gymraeg, ac o henynt pob gair arall."

The word occurs several times in the poems of Taliessin, and occasionally in some of the later bards; and in most instances, as in the present case, it is found in connection with, or as a substitute for, Ceridwen.

"Seith vgein *ogyruen*
Yssyd yn awen."

Book of Taliessin, p. 132.

"Neut amuc yggkadeir opeir *kerritwen*
Handit ryd vyn tafawt yn adawt gwawt *ogyruen*
Gwawt *ogyruen* uferen rwy digonis
Arnunt a llefrith a gwlith a mes."

Ibid. p. 154.

"Ban pan doeth o peir
Ogyruen awen teir."

Ibid. p. 156.

"Mor wyf gert geinrwyf hyglwyf hagen
Mor wyf hyglen uart o ueirt *ogyruen*
Mor wyf gwyn gy gyfrwyf nyd wyf gyfyrwen
Mor oet gyfrin fyrt kyrt *kyrriduen*."

Cynddelw, Myv. Arch. i.—(E.)

Line 4.—'Awyrllav' = "a wyr llaw," alluding to the minstrel's skill as a player on the harp and similar instruments. These two lines are thus translated by Dr. Pughe (*Welsh Dict.* s. v. "Amhad")—"From the venerated song of Ceridwen Ogyrfen's various seeds, concurring with vocal melody, and the flowing speech in the singer's numbers."—(E.)

Line 7.—'Gathyr' is probably "geithyr" = either, but, except. —This prosthetic use of the letter *g* may be observed in several other words of the language, as *gaddewid*, *gagen*, *galaeth*, *gallt*, *genaid*, for *addewid*, *agen*, *alaeth*, *allt*, *enaid*, and it is very probable that *oddi gerth* is nothing but a modified transposition of *oddi geither*, just as *dierth* is constantly used in the colloquial, and often in the written language, for *dyeithr* or *dieithr*. Compare also *ewyrth* for *ewythr*.—(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 ddisgynwys Owain . . .
Rhag pedrydan dandde.
Rhag cadwn gyfwyre,
Cychwedl am doddyw.”

The same bard also says :—

“ Aelen fflam 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 meidrolaeth,*’ a place which has limits or boundaries, an enclosure—that is the “mitlan,” or list for combats.—(E.)

Line 22.—‘*Nognav,*’ is assumed to be the name of a person.—(E.)

Line 23.—‘*Anhetauc*’ = “anheddawg,” unpeaceful, restless, turbulent. A peaceful disposition formed no part of virtue according to the moral code of those early times.—(E.)

Line 27.—‘*Vetvd*’ = 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 “*renuet reen*” at the end of the preceding line, and then resumes his subject in the three lines following.—(E.)

Line 34.—The connection of the three concluding lines with the preceding portion is not apparent.—(E.)

Line 36.—The word “*dac*,” here translated “good,” I have not met with elsewhere. If a correct form, it is probably the same as the Irish *deagh*, *dagh*, or *dag*, of which the usual Welsh form is *da*. The two languages afford many other instances of a final guttural being thrown off by the one and retained by the other.—(E.)

POEM IV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 500. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 6.

The authorship of this short composition is by some ascribed to Cuhelyn and by others to Aeddan, a name not found in the lists of Welsh bards; but it appears from line 3 to be by the same author as the preceding poem, and it is probable that it was addressed to a chieftain of the name of Aeddan. The composition has the appearance of being very old.—(E.)

Line 2.—These opening lines are also contained in the preceding poem.—(E.)

Line 9.—The bards contended with one another to sing his praises.—(E.)

POEM V.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 504. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 7.

The greater part of this poem appears to be a dialogue between the soul and the body; and the two poems which next follow may be considered as continuations of the same subject.

Line 4.—Taliessin, in the poem called “Anghar Cyvindawd,” has a similar allusion to these “pivots or axes”—

“Gogwn py pegor
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 “tral-lawd,” 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 *taran*, thunder. The same form is occasionally met with in other poets; as, for instance—

“Trachywyd llechwed lluch a *tharian*
Casnodyn.”

For “*Ulyaus*” we should probably read *Uyas* (= *lleas*), death. But should “*Ulyaus*” (= “*lluaws*,” a multitude) be the correct reading, the poet may have intended to connect it with “poploet

anylan" of the preceding line, rather than with "lluch a tharian," the words which stand immediately before it.—(E.)

Line 9.—The meaning apparently is, that after peace or silence has been proclaimed, the judgment will sit in a manner similar to what is observed in earthly tribunals.—(E.)

Line 14.—The first host will be all pure, resembling the angels in appearance; the second will be, like "brodorion" (the natives or denizens of a country), of a mixed character, some good and some bad; the third will be thoroughly bad, and will be at once sent to their proper comrades.—(E.)

Line 16.—'Meillon' or 'meillion,' literally clover; but the Welsh word is more poetical than the English, and is used in a more extensive sense, being frequently employed to designate all the sweet flowering herbage that covers a field or lawn.—(E.)

Line 21.—May we be reconciled to the grave, in order to join the company of the blessed.—(E.)

Line 22.—For 'vedit' I read "venit" = vynydd, mountain. The allusions to Mount Olivet, as the scene of the last judgment, are of frequent occurrence in the works of the mediæval bards.—(E.)

Lines 24 and 25.—The meaning of these two lines is a matter of conjecture rather than certainty. The text is possibly corrupt—a supposition in some degree supported by the fact that the reading in the *Myvyrian Archæology* differs from that in the *Black Book*, where two of the words are written in a way which evidently shows that the copyist did not comprehend the import of what he was transcribing. A similar remark might be made with reference to the opening lines; but the greater portion of the poem is written in language easily understood.—(E.)

POEM VIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 306. Text, Vol. ii. p. 10.

This is no poem at all, but a collection of triads respecting celebrated horses, of which similar accounts are given in the triads

published in the second volume of the *Myvyrian 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 Zeuss, *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.—‘*Inihagel*,’ evidently a clerical or a typographical error for *Mihagel* (= Mihangel, the Welsh form of the name of

the Archangel), which in the *Myvyrian* text appears in its modernised orthography. With this line, to all appearance, this poem ends, and what immediately follows has no apparent connection with it, and is of a totally different character.—(E.)

Line 41.—‘*Llauuridet*’ = llawfrydedd, from *llaw* (as in *llaw-en*) and *bryd*, the mind; q. d. *llawenfrydedd*.—(E.)

Line 42.—The interpolation seems to end with this line. The remaining portion may have originally belonged to the poem, but more likely it is part of some other composition, or perhaps different fragments confusedly strung together.—(E.)

POEM X.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 510. Text, Vol. ii. p. 12.

Line 9.—Here the tense changes from the future subjunctive to the past indicative. In the original, after the verb and its object have once been expressed, “A” alone is used for them in both tenses, excepting that four lines further on the past is again given in full. It is therefore possible that, in the instances in which the words are not fully supplied, they should, as in the first portion, be taken in a conjunctive sense, indicating a wish rather than a fact.—(E.)

POEM XI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 511. Text, Vol. ii. p. 13.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—There can be but little doubt that *Celi*, as an epithet of the Deity, originated in the Latin word *cæli*, the genitive of *cælum*, heaven, and that “*Duw Celi*” is *Deus cæli*, the God of heaven; but in process of time, the relation in which it stood to another word having been forgotten or overlooked, it was used independently, and gradually came to be looked on as being derived from *cel*, hidden, concealed, secret, the root of *celu*, to hide or conceal. We may therefore, without any impropriety, when *Celi* does not stand as a genitive governed by “*Duw*,” “*Crist*,” or some word

of the kind, translate it by the *Mysterious One*, or some equivalent expression. Dr. John Kent, a poet of the early part of the fifteenth century, in his poem on the "Names of God," printed in the *Iolo MSS.* p. 285, mentions *Celi*; not as an independent name or title, but, according to its primary meaning, as an attributive to "Duw."

"Duw Tri, Duw *Celi*, coeliwn; Daf, Eli,
Dwyv, 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 "*pabuir*" (= *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 kaer*,' Pentapolis, or the five cities of the plain (Gen. xix.) ' *Wir*' (= *gwyr*), oblique, slanting; swerving, turning aside, Lot's wife.—(E.)

POEM XII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 512. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 13.

This poem calls for no remark.

POEM XIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 513. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 14.

This poem is all through very difficult. In one of the copies printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology* it forms part of Poem XXIX. in the present volume.—(E.)

Line 1.—‘*Gwirthvin*’ is a word not found in our dictionaries. It may be compounded of *gwyrth*, 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.—‘*Teulv,*’ 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” = *Rhên*, one of the names of the Diety, and, as some think, the root of the Latin *parens*.—(E.)

Line 26.—‘*Valioff*’ = val Iof—that is, *Iov* or *Iob*.—(E.)

Line 1.—‘*Cyllestic*’ 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 wledic gwlat anorffen.”

Book of Taliessin, p. 211.—(E.)

POEM XIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 303. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 16.

This is simply the last stanza of the poem called “*Mic Dinbych*,” which will be found at length in the *Book of Taliessin*, vol. ii. p. 168.—(E.)

POEM XV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 303. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 17.

Line 1.—‘*Dinas Maon*,’ the city of the people.—(E.)

Line 2.—A comparison of this line with others that follow tends to show that “*edar*” should be considered a proper name, though it may possibly stand for “*yddar*,” the oak.—(E.)

Line 7.—‘*Merhin*’ = *merchyn*, the diminutive of *March*, a horse.—(E.)

Line 8.—‘*Diwurn*.’ The rhyme is opposed to “*diwurn*” (= *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* = *syrth*, *syrthia*, from *syrthiv*, to fall.—(E.)

Line 4.—‘*A chimreuan*’ = *cymmreuan* or *cymmrevan*, from *cym* or *cyd*, together, and *breu* or *brevu*, to low.—(E.)

Rhyd Vochuy, as well as *Dinwythwy*, *Edrywy* (or *Edryvwy*), *Macbran*, *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 Gwydhyll. 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 “*gennynt*,” 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 Cambriæ*, 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 *chwimpleian*, *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 Chwiflean signifies a female who appears and disappears, and also as the word bears some resemblance in sound to Sibylla, that the bard, by a confusion of terms and ideas, not uncommon in early writers, coined this name as an appellation for some imaginary character, and thus furnished the original of Viviane."—Rev. T. Price, *Literary Remains*, i. 144.—(E.)

Line 6.—‘*Grat wehin*’ = grad = wehin, from grat or grad = Lat. gratia, grace, favour, and “gwehyn,” to shed or diffuse; the same as “rhadwehyn.”—(E.)

Line 8.—By the child here, as in stanza 1, no doubt Cadwaladyr is meant, which indicates its composition before his father’s death.—(S.)

STANZA IX.

Line 4.—‘*Cadvaon*’ = places of battle.—(E.)

Line 5.—Some of the Scotch rivers seem to have borne the same names in Cymric with rivers in Wales, as the Tay, the Teviot, and the Tweed, which were called Tawy, Teifi, and Tywi. The two latter flowed through Teviotdale and Tweeddale, and may be here meant if the scene was in the north.—(S.)

Line 6.—‘*Aranwinion*’ is the same place as Garanwynion, in the battle of Gwenystrad (B. T. 31).—(S.)

STANZA X.

Line 4.—‘*Rhyd Rheon*,’ the ford of Rheon. Loch Rheon and Caer Rheon are Loch Ryan and Carn Ryan in Wigtonshire, and the ford must be looked for there also.—(S.)

Line 7.—‘*Bri Brython*.’ “Bri” appears to be redundant here. It probably originated in the first syllable of the word which follows having been written twice. But should it be retained, the line might be thus rendered:—

“All shall have their rights; in their glory will the Britons rejoice.”—(E.)

POEM XVIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 482. Text, Vol. ii. p. 21.

This composition is generally called the "Hoianau," from "hoian" or "oian," to listen ; is also called "Porchellanau," or "Piglings." "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 *erchuys*
Y adeilaur yn dyrys
Heb werth maur ni chaffaur crys."

Gwasgargerdd Vyrddin, st. 17.

"The world shall be when men shall delight in hounds,
And build in the wilderness ;
And a shirt without great cost cannot be obtained."—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 5.—According to the folk-lore of Wales, the ninth wave is larger and stronger than the others, and comes further ashore. The number nine, being a triad of triads, has always been held in esteem by the Welsh. See Stephens, *Literature of the Kymry*, p. 251.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 11.—That is, the sod on which I tread.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 5.—If ‘*eneirchiawg*’ (from *arch*), the reading in the *Myv. Arch.*, and adopted by Pughe (*Dict. s. v.*), be the correct one, the meaning will be as expressed in the translation; but the *Black Book*, from which we translate, has “*eneichauc*,” from *eichiawg*, loud, high-sounding. If we adopt the latter, the passage might be rendered “men of great noise;” the allusion in that case would be to the clang of their arms. Pughe (*s. v.* “*Diheddawg*”) translates “*gwyr eneirchiawg*” by “hyperborean men.”—(E.)

Line 10.—The meaning of this line is not obvious. Mr. Stephens (*Lit. of the 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.—‘*Ceneu*,’ or whelp, for a son or offspring, is often to be taken in a favourable sense. In a well-known passage, Meredydd ab Rhys, by way of compliment, calls Prince Madog “*Iawn geneu Owain Gwynedd*.”—(E.)

STANZA XII.

Line 1.—‘*Gwys*’ (= Lat. *gens*), people; a country.—(E.)

Line 2.—The reading of the *Black Book* is “*prisc*,” and that of the copy printed in the *Myv. Arch.* “*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 “*brisg*” 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 adas.”

Book of Taliessin, p. 152.

“ Am eiryoluy Meir ar y mab knas
 Nat eluyf yn llugyr yn lloc *Idas*
 Nam gatto reen cyn deg pynnas
 An ruin Kayn can Sathanas.”

Meilyr.

Mr. Stephens (*Lit. of the Kymry*, p. 273) assumes, but without any probability, that Iddawc Cordd Prydain is the person intended. The ruling passion of Judas was his love of money ; in like manner, the predominant characteristic of these two brothers was their avidity for more territory.—(E.)

STANZA XXV.

Line 5.—See *Red Book*, p. 226.—(E.)

Line 8.—That is, the country.—(E.)

POEM XIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 309. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 28.

These “Verses of the Graves” are also called “Verses of the Warriors’ Graves,” being memorials of the places of sepulture of about two hundred warriors and persons of distinction connected with the early history of Britain. Many of those whose names are here commemorated are well-known historical characters ; but of some of them no records, excepting these simple verses, have reached us. Carnhuanawc very plausibly infers that, from the places of sepulture being generally upon the tops of mountains, and but seldom in the churchyards, it is most probable that the verses were composed before that latter mode of burial was adopted, and that the graves here mentioned are the 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; “*udo*,” is, properly, to howl; and “*cnud*” denotes a pack, as of wolves or foxes. “The little dog howls in the waste of the pack.”—(E.)

STANZA XLIII.

Line 1.—‘*March*’ and ‘*Gwythur*’ are by some considered to be simply appellatives—“the steed” and “the man of conflict;” but it is pretty evident that they are the names of veritable heroes. There was a chieftain of the name of March ab Meirchion (Marcus, the son of Marcianus) living in the fifth century; and Gwythur ab

Greidiol is recorded as one of the warriors who served under Arthur, and was the father of one of his wives.—(E.)

STANZA XLIX.

Line 2.—‘*Llanelvy.*’ The Welsh name of St. Asaph, in Flintshire.—(E.)

STANZA L.

Line 4.—‘*Kein.*’ There is a river of this name in Merionethshire, which joins the Mawddach near Dolgelley; and another in Montgomeryshire, which flows into the Vyrnwy about ten miles above the junction of the latter with the Severn.—(E.)

STANZA LIII.

Line 2.—‘*Aber duwir dyar.*’ There is a place called Aber Dyar, near Llanybydder, in Caermarthenshire, where the Dyar enters the Teivi.—(E.)

Line 3.—For ‘*Tavne*’ a MS. in the translator’s possession reads “Tawe,” which is the popular name of the Tawy, which disembogues into the sea at Aber Tawy, or Swansea.—(E.)

STANZA LIV.

Line 2.—‘*Rhwyv*’ signifies a ruler, chieftain, or governor; but here it *may* be the proper name of the son of Rhigenau.—(E.)

STANZA LXI.

This stanza is scarcely intelligible, and has the appearance of being corrupt.—(E.)

STANZA LXVI.

Line 3.—For ‘*brauc*’ of the *Black Book*, one MS. has “bradawg,” which seems to be the correct reading.—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 3.—‘*Am maelur*’ = Amhaelwr = Ab Maelwr. Compare Amhadog, Amheirig, Amheredyd, for Ab Madog, Ab Meirig, and Ab Meredyd.—(E.)

STANZA LXIX.

Line 3.—The *Black Book* text has ‘*aswy*’ in this place, and the *Myvyrian*, “achwy;” but in a MS. of these verses which once

belonged to the Rev. D. Ellis, of Cricieth in Carnarvonshire, of which the translator has a transcript, the word is "avwy," which appears to be the more accurate reading, and has been adopted in the translation.—(E.)

STANZA LXXII.

Line 3.—See Price, *Hanes Cymru*, p. 35 ; *Cambrian Journal*, i. 216.—(E.)

POEM XX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 501. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 35.

'*Cynghogion*,' from "cynghog," entangled, intricate, or complicated. But why should a composition so simple and inartificial in its construction be so termed, does not appear. For an account of the Welsh metres called *Cynghogion*, see *Cyfrinach y Beirdd*, p. 152.

Elaeth, to whom the authorship of this and the following poem is attributed, was a bard and saint, who lived in the sixth, or, according to others, in the seventh century. He is sometimes called Elaeth Vrenin, or King Elaeth, from his having been, in the earlier part of his life, king or prince of a district in the north of England. He was driven from his territory by the overpowering attacks of his enemies, in consequence of which he retired to Wales, and spent the remainder of his days in the Bangor or College of Seiriol at Penmon, in Anglesey ; and during his residence in that place, he is stated to have founded the church of Amlwch in that island. These poetical pieces which bear his name, well accord with the character he assumed towards the close of his life.—(E.)

POEM XXI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 502. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 36.

Though this poem is stated to be the production of the same author as the preceding, it is considerably more intricate and less intelligible than that composition.—(E.)

Line 28.—This is assumed to be the meaning of the passage. Of ‘*duire y rolre seint*,’ it is difficult to make any sense, unless it is a corruption of some expression like “Duw ar holl saint.”—(E.)

POEM XXII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 266. Text, Vol. ii. p. 37.

This elegy is attributed to Llywarch Hen, and printed among his compositions in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*. It is also printed with an English translation in Owen Pughe’s Heroic Elegies of that bard, of which considerable use has been made on the present occasion. The poem, with some variations, occurs also in the *Red Book of Hergest*.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Line 2.—‘*Crimrud*’ = crymrudd, from *cwm*, bent, crooked, bending or stooping; and *rhudd*, ruddy: the former part of the word describing the stooping, exhausted appearance of the horses 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.—‘*Dyvaint*’ (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 “*reireint*,” here and in the stanzas that follow, we should undoubtedly read “*redeint*,” or “*redaint*,” with the *Red Book*, *Myvyrian*, and other copies.—(E.)

STANZA XIV.

Line 2.—‘*Goteith*’ (= *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.—*Ja* = ie, yes. The *Myvyrian* has “iad,” a scull, which would be a tautology.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 38.—Mr. Stephens omits the negative “*ny*” in this place, but on what authority is not stated.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—The fourth stanza is here repeated in a smaller hand, with some few unimportant variations.—(E.)

POEM XXVII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 519. Text, Vol. ii. p. 43.

This poem resembles, in some of its expressions, the preceding poem, and leads to the supposition that they are by the same hand.—(S.)

STANZA III.

Line 1.—‘*Berch*’ and ‘*kerch*’ should be “berth” and “certh,” as the fact of their rhyming with “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 cuckoos loud ;
Mercy is an attribute of the most beneficent God.”—(E.)

STANZA XIX.

Line 3.—There appears to be some miscalculation here.—(E.)

STANZA XXI.

Line 1.—‘*Deueint*’ = 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 Archæology* (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. cvd ymda.*’ “*Da*” is the third person singular, present tense, of the obsolete verb *däu*, just as *ä* 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*” (= *ymdda*) ; 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 *Gworymda*—

“*Llawer mawreir a vethla.*

Keudawt cyd worymdaa.

O ovrys nywys kwta.”

Red Book of Hergest, p. 307.—(E.)

POEM XXX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 321. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 47.

This poem is printed in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, p. 130, among the poems of Llywarch Hen, as the latter part of a poem called the *Tribanau*; but, while the former part is in the *Red Book of Hergest*, this part is omitted. They seem, therefore, to be separate poems, but evidently by the same composer.—(S.)

STANZA XI.

Line 1.—That is, hands distributing gold.—(E.)

STANZA XVI.

Line 2.—Gulls leave the sea, and are seen on the cliffs, and often far inland, on the approach of storms.—(E.)

STANZA XVII.

Line 2.—That is, divested of its ornaments of leaves, flowers, and the like.—(E.)

STANZA XXVII.

Line 1.—Aruwl Melyn was the horse of Pasgen ap Urien (see p. 10). The meaning here and in some other parts of the poem is not very obvious.—(E.)

STANZA XXXI.

Line 2.—‘*Mug maur drevydd.*’—“The great burner of towns” is Dr. Owen Pughe’s rendering of *Mug-mawr-Drevydd* (“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 Cyллеllawr, who fought with Arthur at the battle of Badon.—(S.)

STANZA XXXIII.

Line 1.—‘*Cavall,*’ except as the name of Arthur’s favourite dog, I have met with only in this place and in the last poem in the book, in which this stanza, with some few orthographical variations, is repeated. Dr. Pughe seems to consider the word to be

the same as *cavell*, a cell or apartment, the chancel of a church ; and cites the passage thus (*s. v.* "Cafell") :—

"Cyfarfan ain *cafell*,"

which he translates "opposite to my reposing cell;" but, *s. v.* "Cyfarfan," as well as in his edition of *Llywarch Hen*, his reading is—

"Cyfarfan ain *cafall*,"

which he translates in the same way ; but the rhyme plainly shows that *cavell* cannot be here intended, and it is doubtful whether we should read "cyvarvuan," as in the passage before, or "cyvarvan" as in the concluding poem. "Cyvarvuan," which appears to me the better reading, it is pretty evident is the modern "cyvarvuant," from *cyvarvod*, to meet ; and "Cavall" I take to be the name of a stream or river on the banks of which the rencontre took place.—(E.)

STANZA XXXIV.

Line 1.—'Fonogion' (from *ffon*, a staff), persons armed with staves, or similar weapons. 'Muge' = Mwg-Mawr-Drevydd.—(E.)

Line 2.—The poet apparently means to say that the fate of Drudwas, 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 ddyndid."—(E.)

POEM XXXI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 261. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 50.

This is a very obscure piece. Many of the names which occur in it are the same as those mentioned in the *Mabinogi* of Kulhwch and Olwen.

Line 11.—The meaning of this couplet, and indeed of many other passages, is quite problematical. Davies' translation (*Myth. of the Druids*, p. 287) is as follows—"Though the birds of wrath should

go forth, and the three attendant ministers should fall asleep." But we are not informed by what process such a meaning has been elicited from these five words.—(E.)

Line 21.—‘*Trywruid*.’ This place is afterwards mentioned as Traethev Trywruid, and was the scene of Arthur’s battle.—(S.)

Line 42.—‘*Mynydd Eiddyn*,’ or Edinburgh—the same as Mynydd Agned, the scene of Arthur’s battle.—(S.)

Line 80.—The nine maidens or virgins occur frequently in Scottish legends. They appear here as nine witches.—(S.)

Line 84.—*Tud* = people, men. Compare the Corn. “tus,” Arm. “tud,” and Ir. and Gael. *tuath*. This is the primary meaning of the word, but in more modern Welsh it denotes land ; as—

“ Chwi drafaelwyr mor a *thud*,
Y bydi gyd a’i gyrau.

Elis. Wynn, 1703.

Ye travellers of sea and land,
The world and all its corners.”—(E.)

POEM XXXII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 336. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 53.

This poem is attributed to Llywarch Hen. It relates to Gwal-lawg ap Lleenawg, a hero of the north.

POEM XXXIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 293. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 54.

This poem appears to be intended for a dialogue between Gwynn ap Nudd and Gwyddneu Garanhir. The latter appears among the Men of the North, and as such has a historic character. As a mythic person, he was king of *Cantref y Gwaelod*, a region submerged by the sea in Cardigan Bay. This poem evidently belongs to him in his historic character, as it refers to events in the north.—(S.)

STANZA IX.

The one Tawy was the river Tay in the north, the other the Tawy in South Wales.

STANZA X.

Caer Vandwy is also mentioned in the poem called the Preidden Annwfn.—(S.)

POEM XXXIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 325. Text, Vol. ii. p. 55.

This is the most confused, and, to me, unintelligible, of all the compositions in the *Black Book*.—(E.) The mention of Mechyd in line 17 seems to connect it with other poems in which Mechyd, the son of Llywarch Hen, is referred to.—(S.)

POEM XXXV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 288. Text, Vol. ii. p. 56.

A dialogue between Taliessin and Ugnach.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 1.—‘*Caer Seon*,’ the city of Sion or Jerusalem. In a passage added to Nennius, Arthur is said to have gone to Jerusalem, and returned with a sacred cross.—(S.)

Line 3.—‘*Caer Lleu a Gwydion*,’ the city of Llew and Gwydion. What place is meant it is difficult to say. It was at a river’s mouth, and must have been in or near Manau Guotodin.—(S.)

POEM XXXVI.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 57.

POEM XXXVII.

Text, Vol. ii. p. 58.

These two poems are by Cynddelw, and do not fall within the scope of this work.

POEM XXXVIII.

Translation, Vol. ii. p. 302. Text, Vol. ii. p. 59.

Line 1.—This poem is attributed to Gwyddneu or Gwyddno Garanhir, a prince and poet, and is said to have been composed by him when the sea burst over the territory called Cantrev y Gwaelod,

or Lowland Hundred, in the latter part of the fifth, or the beginning of the sixth, century of our era. The following judicious remarks of the late Rev. Thomas Price on the subject are worth recording :—

“It is stated that the space now occupied by the Bay of Cardigan was once a fertile and populous plain, the patrimony of Gwyddno Garanhir, but on so low a level as to make it necessary that it should be protected against the sea by an embankment and flood-gates ; and that, in consequence of the latter being left open by *Seithenyn Veddw*, 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*’ = myrdde, from *myr*, the plural of *môr*, the sea, and the affix *de*, as in *tandde*, *creudde*. ‘*Baranres*’ denotes, properly, a rank or file of soldiers ; the poet probably intending to imply that rows of billows were now raging where soldiers formerly used to perform their evolutions.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 21.—‘*Emendiceid*’ = ammendigaid, anvendigaid—that is, non-blessed, accursed. ‘*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.—' *Ffinaun 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 ; Maes Gwenhidwy, Llys Neifion, 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 vachtheith*' = 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 *mach-teth* (written *mahtheia* in the *Cornish Vocabulary*, ap. Zeuss, 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 (*Camb. Quart. Mag.* ii. 17) translates it “the western wave,” from a supposition, it is presumed, that it is related to “*Môr y Werydd*” (*Oceanus Verginius*), a name formerly applied to the Irish Sea, including St. George’s Channel, but now more generally to the Atlantic. More probably the word is but another form of “*merwerydd*,” or “*myrwerydd*,” which is stated in Dr. Thomas Williams’s manuscript *Latin and Welsh Dictionary* (circa 1608), to denote “*fremitus maris*,” and it is evident that this comes pretty near the meaning in this poem.

“Prudd vydd ym *merwerydd* môr,
Y llong a gollo ei hungor.”

W. Lleyn.

“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 Archæology*, vol. i. p. 79.” *Owen Pughe.*—(E.)

POEM XXXIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 319. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 60.

STANZA I.

Line 3.—By some error, the name “*Llywarch*” is here omitted in the text of the *Black Book*; but it must at one time have been part of it. The omission is supplied from the *Myvyrian*.—(E.)

STANZA III.

Line 3.—‘*Llew and Arawn and Urien.*’ These have been included among the sons of Llywarch, but surely they can be no other than Llew, Arawn, and Urien, the sons of Cynvarch. The rhyme shows that this line, usually considered the first line of this stanza, really belongs to the preceding stanza.—(S.)

STANZA VII.

This stanza, as well as stanzas viii. x. and xi. also occurs in poem xxx.—(S.)

III.

THE BOOK OF ANEURIN.

AMONG the Hengwrt MSS. there existed formerly a MS. termed in the catalogues the "Book of Aneurin." In the catalogue of these MSS. by Mr. William Maurice, in 1685, it is thus described : "11 Caniad y Gododin o waith Aneurin Wawdrydd. It 2d Caniad a elwir Gwarchan Adebón, Gwarchan Cynfelin o Gwarchan Maelderw. Hwn o law hen gwedi ei gaeadu yn Lundain gan Robert Vaughan, Esq., in 8vo, un fodfedd odew." And the catalogue adds : "This is perhaps the most ancient copy now extant of that truly venerable and illustrious relic of Welsh poetry called the 'Gododin,'" etc. Llyud, who examined the Hengwrt MSS. in 1696, thus describes it : "46 Gododyn o waith Aneurin. Gwarchan Adebón. 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 Adebón," "Gorchan Kynvelin," and "Gorchan Maelderw." On p. 20 the names of Gwilym Tew and Rhys Nanmor appear in a more modern hand. Gwilym Tew presided at the Glamorgan Gorsedd in 1460. The text of the "Gododin," printed by Mr. Williams ab Ithel in his edition of that poem, was taken from a transcript of this MS., and is very nearly correct. The whole of it, with the exception of the stanzas marked 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, and 97, in Mr. Williams's edition, are in the same handwriting ; and the capitals which mark the beginning of the stanzas are coloured alternately red and green. This part of the

MS. is certainly of the early part of the thirteenth century. Stanzas 92 to 97 inclusive, are written in a different hand, and the capitals are plain. The part of the MS. containing the "Gorchanau" has the first page rubbed and turned, as if the MS. had been sometimes folded so as to place them first, and at other times with the "Gododin" first; and the first four "Gorchanau" are written in the same hand with the main part of the "Gododin," with the capitals coloured alternately red and green. The "Gorchan Maelderw" is written in the same hand with the two last stanzas of the "Gododin," and the capitals are plain. It is followed by a number of lines in the same hand, which appear not to be parts of the "Gorchan Maelderw," but additional stanzas of the "Gododin."

The "Gododin" is declared to be the work of Aneurin, and the "Gorchan Maelderw" the work of Taliessin.

The opinion I have formed is, that this MS. is the same MS. which once belonged to the Hengwrt Collection, and disappeared after Lhuyd examined them in 1696.

In a letter which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* (vol. v. p. 123), Mr. Price maintains that it could not have been the Hengwrt MS. on two grounds—1st, that the Hengwrt MS. is said, in the catalogue of 1658, to have been 8vo, while this MS. is small 4to; 2dly, that this MS. contains the "Gorchan Tudwulch," which is omitted in the list of contents in the Hengwrt MS. The first objection is of no weight; for the same catalogue terms the "Book of Taliessin" likewise an 8vo; and this MS., which is still extant, is in reality a small 4to, and of exactly the same size and shape as the "Book of Aneurin;" and Lhuyd, who saw it among the Hengwrt MSS., expressly calls it a 4to. It is plain, therefore, that William Maurice applied the term 8vo to MSS. of this size and shape. And the second objection is alone insufficient to lead to the conclusion that the MSS. are different; for it is unlikely that the "Book of Aneurin" in the Hengwrt Collection should have omitted one of the "Gorchanau" attributed to that bard, while it contained the "Gorchan Maelderw," which, as we have seen, was attributed to Taliessin, and written in a different hand; and as the page on which the "Gorchan Tudwulch" appears is much rubbed and bruised, and so less distinct, the title might have escaped the cataloguer. The appearance and binding of the MS.

so much resemble that of the "Book of Taliessin" still in the Hengwrt Collection, that the probability seems greater that this was the MS. which once existed in that collection, and bore the title of the "Book of Aneurin."—(S.)

POEM I.

THE GODODIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 374. Text, Vol. ii. p. 62.

The great poem of the "Gododin" has attracted much attention, from its striking character, its apparent historic value, and the general impression that, of all the poems, it has the greatest claims to be considered the genuine work of the bard in whose name it appears. It was at first supposed to contain the record of a war between the tribe termed by Ptolemy the Ottadeni and the Saxons, in the sixth century, when Aneurin lived, till Edward Davies announced the theory that the event really celebrated in this poem was the traditional slaughter of the British chiefs at Stonehenge by Hengist, usually termed "the plot of the long knives;" and this theory was adopted by that ingenious theorist, Algernon Herbert. In the whole history of Welsh literature there is, perhaps, not a more curious specimen of perverted ingenuity than the elaboration of this theory by Davies and Herbert; but it has failed to commend itself to the judgment and conviction of others; and the opposite view, that it recorded a battle or series of battles in the north in the sixth century, in which the Ottadeni bore a part, has been generally accepted. By both the poem was considered as one entire poem, an authentic production of the sixth century.

The first to cast doubt upon this was the writer of a letter in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine* (vol. i. p. 354), who is generally supposed to have been Mr. Price himself, the then possessor of the MS. This writer was the first to point out the line—

"A phen dyvynwal vrych brein ae cnwyn,"

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 642; which leads to the necessary inference that the author who witnessed his slaughter in

that year could not have been Aneurin. He also objects to the line—

“Er pan aett daear 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 *Preiddeu Annwn* as similarly imprisoned—

“And for the spoils of Annwn gloriously he sings,
And *till doom* shall continue his lay.”

The explanation seems to me to be this :—These old poems are frequently added to and continued by later hands ; and when the continuation is written in the person of the original author, the machinery is introduced of his being called from his tomb for the purpose. The poem of the “Gododin” is very clearly divided into two parts by the remarkable stanza 45, which Aneurin speaks in his own person :—

“I am not headstrong and petulant,” etc.

He then describes the imprisonment under ground ; and this is followed by the following lines :—

“Yet of the mead and of the horn,
I, Aneurin, will sing
What is known to Taliessin,
Who communicates to me his thoughts,
Or a strain of the ‘Gododin,’
Before the dawn of the bright day.”

The first part of the “Gododin,” before stanza 45, is one consistent poem, connected together, treating evidently of the same war, and with the same characters appearing in it. The second part, after stanza 45, begins with the line—

“The chief exploit of the north did
The hero accomplish ;”

and this exploit was

“From the cruel, subterraneous
Prison he brought me out ;
From the chamber of death,”

And we are then introduced to a different set of incidents, and to different characters, not mentioned in the first part, intermixed with stanzas relating to the incidents of the first. The two divisions of the poem are very different in their character. It is in this second division that Dyfynwal Vrych is introduced. In the first part there

is 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." I 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 "Cyvoesi Myrdin," 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 Myrdin being called from the dead :—

ST. 117. "Alas, dearest ! the cold separation
When comes the day of tumult,
Thy imprisonment beneath the earth
By a monarch valiant and fearless."

ST. 121. "Arise from thy prison, and unfold the books
Of the awen without fear,
And the speech of Bun and the visions of sleep."

I 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 Bedin Gododin;" and in stanza 12, "Exceedingly great were the bloodshed and death, of which they were the cause, before the Bedin Gododin." *Secondly*, the men of Deifr and Brynaich, as in stanza 5, "Before his blades fell five battalions of the men of Deifr and 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, Tudvwlch Hir, near his lands and towns, slaughtered the Saxons for seven days.

On the other side there were—*first*, the Gosgord, or retinue of Mynyddawg, as in stanza 11, "Their blades were white as lime, their helmets split into four parts before the Gosgord of Mynyddawg Mwynvawr." The Gosgord usually consisted of three hundred men with their three leaders. Thus in stanza 18, "Three chiefs and three hundred." These were cut off to a man, as appears from stanza 31:—

"The Gosgord of Mynyddawg, renowned in a trial,
Their life was the price of their banquet of mead.
When they were slain they also slaughtered:
Not one to his native home returned."

And in "Gorchan Maelderw:"—

"Three chiefs and three hundred:
Alas! none returned."

Secondly, the Brython, as in stanza 18, "Three sovereigns of the people came from the Brython—Cywri and Cynon and Cynrain, from Aeron." Of this body it is said in stanza 21, "Three heroes and three score and three hundred, wearing the golden torques of those who hurried forth after the revelry. But three escaped by the prowess of the gushing sword—the two war-dogs of Aeron and Cynon the dauntless."

Besides these bodies especially mentioned, were the followers of numerous other leaders mentioned in the poem. These were: *first*, Caeawg. He is the hero of stanzas 2, 3, 4, and 5. This name, like that of Mynyddawg, is obviously an epithet, *caeawg* being an adjective formed from *cae*, "an enclosure;" just as Mynyddawg is from *mynydd*, "a mountain;" and the one signifies the man of

the enclosure ; as the other does the mountaineer. Who Caeawg was we know from stanza 5, where his name is given as Hyvaidd Hir. The first stanza of the poem is usually supposed to be addressed to a person called Owen, from one of the lines generally translated, "Alas, Owain, my beloved friend !" But this translation is incorrect. The words are, "Ku kyueillt ewein ;" and the natural construction is, "Thou beloved friend of Owen." The person meant is evidently the same who is celebrated in the four following stanzas under the epithet "Caeawg"—viz. Hyfeidd Hir, who is mentioned in a poem in the *Book of Taliessin* in close connection with an Owain of Mona : "Haerndur and Hyfeidd and Gwallawg and Owain of Mona ;" *second*, Tudwulch Hir and Cyvwulch, 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 Ysgor, 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.

Villemarqu , 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 Villemarqu 's name for this battle, Kaltraez, and considers that it relates to a seven years' struggle, from the year 642, where he finds in the *Irish Annals*, in the same year with the death of Donald Brec, "Cath Oswei et Britones, to the year 650, when he finds the entry, "Cath Ossei fra Pante." 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 seas of Gododin ; and the term "Mordei" 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 Brec was slain was fought in 642, while the battle of Winwedfield was fought in 654. Moreover, the battle in which Donald Brec was killed is in no chronicle called "Fraith Cairvin;" and it is much to be regretted that historians will still continue to confuse matters by quoting at second hand, while good editions of the original chronicles are accessible to them. This quotation is taken from Ritson's *Annals*, which were compiled from the *Annals of Tighernac* and the *Annals of Ulster*, and are full of typographical blunders. The account is more correctly given in the edition of these Irish *Annals* by O'Connor; and in the original MSS. the name is given in *Tighernac* as Strathcauin, and in the *Annals of Ulster* Strath Cairinn.

For the name of Kaeltraez, given to it by Villemarqué, and adopted by Mr. Vere Irving, there is no authority whatever. Some editions of the *Gododin* read "Galtraeth" instead of "Catraeth;" 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 eoldorman fought with the Peohtas between Hæfe

and Caere ;" and Henry of Huntingdon has "Tunc etiam Berfrid consul restitit superbiæ Pictorum, dimicans inter Heue et Cere ; ubi multitudine magna Pictorum strata, ultor extitit regis Egfridi et consulis Berti ;" and by Gaimar they are called "dous ewes," or two rivers.

There was, therefore, a "Campus Manand," which lay between Hæfe or Heve and Caere or Cere, and which seems to have been occupied by Picts.

The name of Eyddin takes us at once to Lothian, where we have Dunedin or Edinburgh, and Caredin on the shore, called by Gildas "antiquissima civitas Britonum." That the Edin in these two names is the Eyddin of the poem is clear from a poem in the *Black Book of Caermarthen*, where Edinburgh is called "Mynyd Eiddin ;" and in a poem in the *Book of Taliessin* there is the expression, "Rhuing Dineiddyn ac Dineiddwg," where Dineiddyn can hardly be anything but Dunedin. At Caredin the Roman wall terminated ; and here there was a headland and a promontory jutting out into the Firth, on which was a royal castle called Blackness, where probably was the "Ynys Eiddin yn y Gogled" mentioned in the *Bonedd y Saint*. Caredin is not far from the river Avon, and parallel to it flows the river Carron ; the two rivers enclosing a district at the west end of which is a great moor still called Slamannan ; in old Gaelic, "Sliabh Manand," or the moor or plain of Manand. This is "Campus Manand," and the Avon and Carron are meant by Hæfe and Caere. Gododin, which contained it, was therefore equivalent to the north part of Lothian, and was washed by the Firth of Forth. The *Irish Annals* frequently mention a district called Calathros, as in *Tighernac*, "Cath i Calathros in quo victus est Domnal Brec ;" and in 736, "Bellum Cnuice Cairpre i Calathros uc etar linn du ;" which latter place can be identified as Carriber on the Avon, near Linlithgow. Calathros, therefore, adjoined this district. Its Latin form was Calatria. In a charter in the chartulary of Glasgow, Duffodir de Calatria is a witness ; and Walter L'Espec, in his address at the Battle of the Standard in 1130, as reported by Ailred, in alluding to William the Conqueror's expedition to Abernethy, says, "Cum Angliæ victor Willielmus Laodoniæ *Calatriam* Scotiam usque ad Abernaeth penetravit ;" where Calatria is placed between Lothian and Scotland proper north of the Firths. Calatria is surely

the Cymric Galtraeth, which we know was the same place as Catraeth. The requirements of the site seem, therefore, satisfied in that part of Scotland where Lothian meets Stirlingshire, in the two districts of Gododin and Catraeth, both washed by the sea of the Firth of Forth ; and where the great Roman wall terminates at Caredin, or the fort of Eidinn.

As to the date of the battle, we are not without indications. The poem opens with several stanzas devoted to two heroes disguised under the epithets of Caeawg and Mynydawg. Caeawg 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 Caeawg signifies "the man of the enclosure," in contradistinction to Mynydawg, "the man of the mountains," or the mountaineer. Caeawg, 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 Hyfeidd 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 Cadvan 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 Caeawg—

"He repelled the violence of *ignoble men*, and blood trickled down,
For *Gwynedd* and the *Gogledd* would have come to his share
By the advice of the son of Ysgyran,
Who wore the broken shield."

Again, in stanza 19 Cydywal is mentioned in connection with Gwynedd. In stanza 30 Gwrien is mentioned among the enemies ;

and in stanzas 28 and 29 Caredig is celebrated as the amiable leader. This would place the battle between 586 and 603.

But who was Mynyddawg, or the mountaineer, of whom we know that his *gosgord*, or retinue, consisted of three hundred and three warriors, and that they were slain to a man, while he escaped and was ultimately victorious? Now Adomnan, in his *Life of St. Columba*, has the following heading to one of his chapters, “*De Bello Miathorum*,” and proceeds thus: “*Alio in tempore, hoc est post multos a supra memorato bello*” (*Culdrebene*, fought in 561) *annorum transcursus, cum esset vir sanctus in Ioua insula, subito ad suum dicit ministratorem Diormitium, Cloccam pulsa. Cujus sonitu fratres incitati ad ecclesiam, ipso sancto præsule præeunte, ocus currunt. Ad quos ibidem flexis genibus inquit: Nunc intende pro hoc populo et Aidano rege Dominum oremus; hac enim hora ineunt bellum. Et post modicam intervallum egressus oratorium, respiciens in cælum inquit, Nunc barbari in fugam vertuntur; Aidanoque, quamlibet infelix, tamen concessa victoria est. Sed et de numero de exercitu Aidani interfectorum, trecentorum et trium virorum, vir beatus prophetice 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 Dyfynwal 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 *Strathcauin*; the

Annals of Ulster, Strathcairinn. The upper part of the vale of the Carron, through which the river, after rising in the Fintry Hills, flows, is called Strathcarron; but it also bore the name of Strathcawin. Thus in the Morton chartulary there is a charter by Alexander II. which mentions "Dundaf et Strathkawan quæ 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 Cambrorum 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 torque*. 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:—

Caeauc antecessor ubicunque veniebat

Partem a femina principe mulsi tenebat.

(*Celt. Gram.* 953.)

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 *cynniviaid* 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 *shaft* of the variegated standard."

Zeuss regards it as a verb formed from "*ban*," high; and Ab Ithel adopts it as the name of a person. The probability, however, is, that it is the name of the *place* where the "*breithell*" 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 '*godiwawr*,' 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 *Caeawg*, and I believe it applies to '*Hyfaidd hir*' throughout.—(S.)

STANZA V.

Line 1.—' *Men went to Gododin*.' This and the next stanza describe the *Bedin Gododin* marching to battle.—(S.)

Line 4.—' *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 elwynt e lanneu e benydyaw*’ is generally rendered “They should have gone to churches to do penance;” but the original can hardly be made to bear such a meaning. “Ket” (= cyd) as an adverbial particle, signifies *though, since, seeing that, because that, forasmuch, while*, and has no negative force whatever. Compare Stanza 44, line 1. What the poet seems to imply is, that *though* they went to churches to do penance, they did not escape the inevitable fate of death; in other words, their having done penance did not avail them in the day of battle, since they entered the field in a state of intoxication.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 1.—‘*Gwanar.*’ Dr. Pughe, in his *Welsh Dictionary*, as is often the case with that elaborate work, gives us two different renderings of this line, neither of which seems to supply the true meaning. Thus, *s. v.* “Gwanar,” the translation is :—

“Heroes went to Gododin, a laughing course.”

But, *s. v.* “Diachar,” the couplet is rendered in this manner :—

“To Gododin warriors hied; the leader
Smiles at the uplifting of his jewel
By the host of terrific toil.”—(E.)

Line 2.—‘*Em bedin,*’ rendered “jewelled army” in Ab Ithel’s translation, is nothing more than *ym mydden*, in, or “on the army,” the preposition *yn* here changing into *ym* before a labial.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

In this and the six following stanzas, the forces on the side of the Britons are described as marching to Catraeth.—(S.)

STANZA IX.

Line 6.—‘*Dilyw*’ I take to be “diliw,” a *phantom*; but it may be “diluw,” *deluge*, as understood by the Rev. G. Evans, who renders the line :—

“Aequæ ac diluvium omnes una strage prostrarem.”—(E.)

STANZA X.

Line 4.—‘*Gwynnodi*,’ from “*gwynnod*,” a white mark, a butt.

Line 6.—‘*Mwynvaur*,’ 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 ddillad
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 Tudvwlch Hir.—(S.)

Line 2.—‘*Ne*’ (= *neu*, *neud*, 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 ysgor*.’ 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 *εχ* or Latin *ex*, and accordingly translate the passage—

"Tudvwlch Hir deprived of his lands and towns."

But it is more probable that it is simply a mutation of "*ach*," *near*, *close by*, as "*ach eilaw*," *by his hand*. Similar mutations are by no means uncommon in the productions of the early bards. Dr. Pughe's translation of the passage is curious :—

"Tudvwlch the Tall, a *spot* of earth reduces him to corruption."—(E.)

Line 13.—'*En wrvyd*.' It is not very easy to ascertain the right reading here. Some of the copies read "*yn wr rhydd*" and others "*yn wrryd*." I regard "*wrvyd*" as equivalent to "*orvydd*," from "*gorvod*," to *conquer*, *subdue*, or *overpower*.—(E.)

STANZA XV.

Line 4.—'*Meibyon Godebawc*' were the descendants of Coel Godebawc or Coel Hen, who formed the main portion of the Men of the North.—(S.) '*Enwir*.' Though the prefix *en* has generally an intensive force, we find "*enwir*" very commonly used by our older writers, and even in the Welsh translation of the Bible, in a negative sense, convertibly with "*anwir*," of which in this case it must be considered a mutation. But as the sons of Godebog appear to be represented here as fighting on the side of the Britons, we may assume that the epithet is intended to be taken in its proper and honourable acceptance. "*Enwir*" occurs again in the 62d stanza, where its relation to "*cywir*," *true*, *right*, *faithful*, is clearly indicated.—(E.)

STANZA XVI.

Line 2.—'*Bludue*' appears to be a proper name, probably of a river. A similar word occurs in an early poem attributed to Meigant :—

"*Plwde 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 eurdorchawg*,” *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 (“*ledynt*”) being in the plural, requires a plural noun for its subject. But supposing “*llew*” to be the right reading, the line might be rendered—

“Like a lion they would kill dead as lead.”—(E.)

Line 1.—‘*Deivyr diuerogyon*’ is rendered by Davies “the men who dropped into Deira;” and by Ab Ithel, “the men who dropped from Deira;” both apparently forgetting that “diveru” (now generally written “dyveru”), unlike the English *to drop*, is never used but in its proper physical sense, and that it invariably refers to some liquid. Even if men actually *dropped* from the region of the clouds, no Welshman would ever employ “dyveru” to describe that act.

“Deivyr,” besides being the name of the district called *Deira*, forms also the irregular plural of “dwvr,” *water*; so “deivyr diuerogyon” may mean *distillers of waters*. “Deivr” for “dyvroedd,” is very frequently met with both in old and comparatively modern writers. With “deivyr diuerogyon” of the Gododin, compare “Gwydyl diefyl diuerogyon” and “Gwydyl kyl diuerogyon” of the Book of Taliessin.—(E.)

STANZA XIX.

Line 1.—‘*E Mordei*’ = ym Mordai, in Mordai.—(E.)

Line 14.—‘*Athrwys ac affrei*.’ The meaning here is by no means obvious. The version adopted is partly that of my predecessors, which is based on readings different from what we find in the Book of Aneurin.—(E.)

STANZA XX.

Line 2.—The meaning of “*fawt ut*” is doubtful; but taking it as equivalent to “*fawd hud*,” the import would be that the fact to which the bard alludes was the necessary consequence of giving way to the allurements of mead and wine.—(E.)

Line 3.—‘*Colwedd*’ is to all appearance a proper name. The various readings of the word show that the ancient transcribers were much puzzled by it.—(E.)

Line 6.—This line in Gorchan Maelderw (p. 100) stands thus—

“Present kyadraud oed breichyaul glut;”

which Dr. Pughe (*Welsh Dict. s. v.* “Breichiawl”) translates—

“Present, ere he spoke, was carried with the arms.”—(E.)

STANZA XXI.

Line 1.—The stanzas opening ‘*Men went to Catraeth*’ 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 fossawt*,’ 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 gwaetfieu*,’ 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.—‘*Llivyeu*,’ The form of this name in Gorchan Maelderw is “Llif.”—(E.)

STANZA XXIII.

Line 7.—‘*Hoewgir*’ in the Book of Aneurin; but the Myvyrian copy has “Hoewgi;” and the rhyme shows that this must be the correct reading.—(E.)

STANZA XXIV.

Line 1.—Unless ‘*adan*,’ which meant a *wing*, be a proper name in this place, it is difficult to make sense of the passage. We find

further on in the poem (st. 86 and 92) mention made of a person bearing this name.—(E.)

Line 2.—‘*Orwydan*’ (= *gorwyddan*) appears to be a diminutive of “*gorwyd*,” a *war-horse*.

Ab Ithel finds in this word the name of *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 “*pydan*.” 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 soars,
Which marks the hero, swifter in his course
Than *Prwydan*, when the sound of war he hears,
And sees the thick incessant gleam of spears.”—(E.)

Line 4.—More literally, “there was sun,” which Davies amplifies into “the rays of the blazing sun.”—(E.)

Line 12.—‘*Eleirch*,’ probably an error of some scribe for “*efeirch* = *ei veirch*, *his horses* ; but it should be noticed that all the copies read “*eleirch*,” and that it is not unlikely that a sort of alliteration may be intended between this word and “*olo*” in the same line.—(E.)

STANZA XXV.

Line 1.—‘*Camb*’ = *comm* = *cam*, *crooked, bent ; wrong, false*. The form “*camb*” will be recognised in *Morecambe*, *Cambodunum*, and other ancient names. See Zeuss, *Gram. Celt.* 75, 96, 825.—(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 Taliessin. Three sons of Wid were kings of the Picts from A.D. 631 to 653.—(S.)

STANZA XXXV.

Line 1.—‘*Anvonauc*’ (from “anvon,” *to send*), so full of persons sent thither from different places to take part in the conflict.—(E.)

STANZA XXXVII.

Line 5.—I consider ‘*Eithiny*n’ (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 velyn, yn volaid.”

In support of the supposition that “Eithiny” is a proper name, it

may be remarked that this is not the only name of the kind taken from botanical nomenclature. Compare *Collen*, *Onen* *Greg Ysbyddaden*, *Bencawr*, etc.—(E.)

STANZA XXXIX.

Line 1.—‘*Nar*,’ which signifies a *dwarf* or *pigmy*, may be a proper name, for we find “*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 “*eryr*,” in accordance with what we find in some of the other lines, the latter form must be the correct one.—(E.)

Line 9.—‘*Hen*,’ the quantity of which is long, can hardly be the correct reading in this place. I conjecture that the original form of “*am hen*” was “*ymben*” or “*unben*,” a *chieftain*, *monarch*, or *sovereign*, which latter occurs in the following stanza:—“*Rac trychant unben*.”—(E.)

Line 11.—‘*Deudec*’ (= *deuddeg*). This line occurs at the end of stanzas 93 and 94, with “*deheuec*,” 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 “*deheuec*” are intended for one and the same word.—(E.)

STANZA XLI.

Line 1.—This is identical, to the very letter, with the opening line of the preceding stanza. There is, therefore, no ground for translating, as *Ab Ithel* does, the one “the most learned *man*, and the other, “the most learned *woman*.”—(E.)

Line 5.—The hero alluded to had probably had some adventure with a wolf. This couplet, with some variations, occurs again in the last stanza.—(E.)

STANZA XLV.

Line 4.—‘*A dan droet ronin*.’ “*Gronyn*,” literally a *grain* or

particle, signifies also *a while* or *short space*. Should we take the word in its primary acceptation, the line might be rendered—

“Under foot there is grain” (or gravel).

Ab Ithel gives us a somewhat strange translation of this passage—

“This particle shall go under foot ;”

and illustrates it by this quotation :—

“Nid â 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 Archæology*, and the meaning is intelligible enough : “A lance will not go into a particle,” implying that the smaller of two objects cannot contain the larger.—(E.)

Line 6.—This line is evidently imperfect. Of ‘*bundat*’ I know not the meaning, having never met with the word except in this passage. Ab Ithel says, as if the matter admitted of no doubt, that it is from “pwn,” *a load*. I am inclined to think that the first syllable “bun,” may be allied to “mun,” *a hand* ; and it is not at all improbable that the bard’s *hands*, as well as his legs or knees, were confined, and that that is the particular part of his person that is here intended. Of course the translation of such a line can only be conjectural.—(E.)

STANZA XLVII.

Line 7.—‘*Vythmeirch*’ = myth = veirch, meirch mwth or mythion, *fleet horses*.—(E.)

STANZA XLVIII.

Line 10.—‘*Wyt yn dywovu*’ 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 Essyd may refer to the Kilsyth hills ; the old form of the word was Kilvesyth.—(S.)

STANZA LVIII.

Ab Ithel very appropriately remarks that the first lines of this stanza may be translated in divers ways. A similar remark might apply to the whole of the stanza, and indeed to several other stanzas in the poem.—(E.)

Line 6.—‘*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 Corroi vab Dairy, a poem ascribed to Taliessin, in support of his explanation :—

“Tra vu *vuddugre* vore ddygrawr,
Chwedlan am gwyddir owir hyd lawr.”

“While the *demon of war* was in the morning heaping carnage,
Rumours fell to me down from the air.”

Dr. Fr. Carl Meyer (*Die noch Lebenden Keltischen Völkerschaften*, p. 45) sees in “*Buddugre*” the name of a goddess, and gives “*Schlachtgeschrei*” (war-cry) as its German equivalent.—(E.)

Line 10.—‘*Heit*’ = haid, *swarm*. If “haidd,” *barley*, were intended, as some suppose, the form probably would be “heid.”—(E.)

Line 17.—They had been awake, drinking mead and wine, the night before the battle, when they ought to have been asleep ; and now the bereaved mother of Rheiddun is, in consequence, sleepless from sorrow for the fall of her son.—(E.)

STANZA LX.

Line 4.—‘*Mal*,’ which probably is the right reading, anything ground, meal.—(E.)

STANZA LXI.

Line 2.—‘*E hu*,’ most likely, stands for echu = echw, a *horse*.—(E.)

STANZA LXII.

Line 1.—‘*Angor*’ means *an anchor*. It is here taken as a proper name; and “Angar,” a name found in other writers, may be but a slight variation of the same word.—(E.)

Line 13.—See stanza xv.—(E.)

STANZA LXIII.

Line 4.—That is, the courage inspired by intoxicating drink.—(E.)

Line 6.—‘*Cibno*’ is said to signify *a cup*, but here it has the appearance of a proper name.—(E.)

STANZA 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.—‘*Gwahanhon*’ occurs in the 73d stanza. Davies and Ab Ithel translate it as an appellative.—(E.)

STANZA LXVIII.

Line 1.—It is not quite clear whether “Nyved” in this passage is a common or a proper noun. Dr. Pughe renders it “sanctity;” Davies, “holy ones;” and Ab Ithel, “holy one.” I prefer leaving it in its original form.—(E.)

STANZA LXX.

Line 7.—‘*Dynin*’ = dynyn, *a little man*.—(E.)

STANZA LXXI.

Line 2.—‘*Kywyt*’ = cywydd (from *cy* and *gwydd*) may perhaps signify a collection of trees, or grove, as well as a song; and

this view seems to receive some support from the next line—"E lad ar *gagen*"—unless the latter stands here for "*gagen*," a *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 LXIV.

Line 1.—For '*agerw*,' vapour, I read "*agarw*" (from "*garw*"), rough, harsh, severe. If "*agerw*" be the right reading, it may still be a modification of "*agarw*."—(E.)

Line 10.—'Sychyn' (diminutive of "*swch*"), a small ploughshare; here possibly the iron head of some weapon resembling a ploughshare.—(E.)

STANZA LXXV.

Line 3.—'Dinus.' I cannot understand how "*dinus*" can be a compound of "*din*" and "*ysu*," as stated by Ab Ithel. If not a proper name, it may be an epithet derived from "*din*," a fort. In that case "*bedin dinys*" 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 ae cnoyñ,"

is generally translated in the same way as the last line of stanza lxxxix.

"A phenn dynynwal vrych brein ae 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 "gwylyr" (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 “*kelleic ffaw*” might here be translated “illustrious stag.” The name appears to be applied to the leader of the *Argoedwys*.—(E.)

STANZA LXXXVI.

Line 4.—See stanza xcii.

Line 6.—‘*Gelwideint*’ is evidently the same with “*gwelydeint*” of the 92d stanza; but which is the more correct reading it is not easy to decide.—(E.)

Line 15.—The words employed in this line are intelligible enough; but what the bard intended to predicate of the “damsel, and maid, and hero,” it is difficult to conjecture. *Ab Ithel* thus renders the passage :—

“Even he, who was like a dame, a virgin, and a hero.”

That is, according to him, “in domestic life he was as refined as a lady, modest as a virgin, whilst in war he was brave and high-minded.” This may be all true, but the poet does not say so. The meaning may be that the lady, the servant-maid (for “*morwyn*” has that import), and the hero, all shared the same fate.—(E.)

STANZA LXXXVII.

The bard, in this stanza, which affords an apt illustration of the bathos, appears to be deploring the degeneracy of the days of the son compared with those of the father.—(E.)

Line 3.—‘*Chwit*’ is one of the Welsh words for a *whistle*; and “*chwit chwit*” is commonly used to imitate a person whistling or calling on dogs.—(E.)

Line 16.—‘*Llewyn a llwyvein*.’ 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 *llwyu*, 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 *llwyvain* 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.”

Taliessin.

As regards the “llwyvain,” it is evident that it cannot by any legitimate process be deduced from *llyvu*. Were it not that “gwyteuch” occurs in a preceding line in connection with “ywrch” and “hyd,” we might infer that that word, as well as “llewyn” and “llweyin,” 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 sod.”—(E.)

Line 8.—‘*Ffervarch.*’ 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 bards.—(E.)

STANZA LXXXIX.

Line 1.—This line may be rendered also :—

“I saw the men who with the dawn dug the deep pit ;”

Or,

“I saw at dawn a great breach made in the wall at Adoyn ;”

Or,

“I saw the men who had made a great breach, approaching with the dawn.”—(E.)

STANZA XC.

Line 2.—‘*En emwyd*’ is perhaps a corruption of “er enwyd” (=yr enwyd). If “en emwyd” be the correct reading, the passage appears inexplicable, unless we take “emwyd” as the name of a place.—(E.)

STANZA XCI.

Line 1.—Such is Ab Ithel's version. "Gardith tith ragon" is to me unintelligible. The passage is in all probability corrupt, as appears to be the case with the greater part of what follows to the end of the poem.—(E.)

STANZA XCII.

Line 4.—'Cas ohir.' This expression Ab Ithel converts into a proper name, "Caso Hir," but none of the copies present that form. This stanza, which is a repetition of the 86th, appears to be made of different fragments. The difference in many of the forms which evidently stand for one and the same word shows that the text is in a very corrupt state.—(E.)

STANZA XCIII.

Line 1.—Compare stanzas xl. xli. and xciv.

Line 3.—That is, supposing "plec hen" to stand for "plygain."—(E.)

Line 5.—'Urag' = "gwrag" or "gwyrag," a bow. "Hancai" = "angai," from "angu" or "engu," to loosen, to set free or at large.—(E.)

Line 6.—'Gwyr,' which, as an appellative, signifies men (Lat. *viri*), I leave untranslated, having an impression that, like "Gynt" in the following stanza, it is a proper name, though I am not able to say to what people it may refer. 'Prydein' in this place must be equivalent to Pryden = Prydyn, here probably the inhabitants of Scotland, or of a part of it, though the term is generally applied to the country rather than to the people.—(E.)

Line 7.—The 'kelein' (celain) 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.

Gorchan (from the intensive prefix *gor*, and *can*, a piece of poetry, a song, or poem) has generally been translated *incantation*; but apparently without sufficient reason; for the word does not necessarily nor primarily convey that meaning. The term is of frequent occurrence in Welsh prosody, in which it signifies, as correctly explained by Pughe, “the canon, or fundamental part of song;” that is, one of the primary or principal metres, as distinguished from the secondaries or derivatives, which are called *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 hynny y gelwir y *gorchanau* ynddyledogion gogyfurdd; am fod yr *adlawiaid* fal gweision dyled iddynt.

“The derivatives all come from the verses of the nine *canons*; and therefore the *canons* are called superiors coequal 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 Adebón*, 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.

Tudvwlch, the hero who forms the subject of this gorchan, is in the *Gododin* called "Tudvwlch 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 gyneuyn gyvieith" = Thou wilt not love the common mother-tongue.—(E.)

Line 9.—That is, an effeminate person (*mwythwas*, *anwythwas*, or *gwas mwythan*) delights in dainties and voluptuous pleasures, rather than in horses (*emys*) and manly achievements.—(E.)

Line 11.—For '*collit*,' we should possibly read "*colit*" = *coledd*, to cultivate or cherish—"Cultivate peace at home."—(E.)

Line 14.—The signification of this line is not very intelligible, especially as we are not certain whether we should take "*medel*" in its usual meaning of—"a reaping, a company of reapers," which

has been assumed in the translation ; or read “methé,” “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 madaue a *medel*
Dewrwyr di yssic 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.* “Dywenu”), 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 Adebon.”—(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 *Twrc Trwyd*, or the Bursting Boar, as may be seen in the following instances taken from two of the most eminent bards of their day :—

“ Keffid eu ceinllith kwn kunllwyd
 Keffynt veryon voreuwyd
 Keffitor ymdwr am *drwyd*—heuelyt,
Twrch teryt y ar vwyd.

Cynddelw : Myv. Arch. i. 261.

“ Y tro a aeth ir *Twrch Trwyd*,
 I Ddavydd a addevwyd.”

L. G. Cothi.

With *Trwyth* or *Trwyd* compare the Irish *triath*, a hog.—(E.)

Line 5.—For *trychinfwrth* (which I take to be from *trychu*, to cut, lop, or mangle, and *burthio* (burth), to thrust or repel), the Rev. Edward Davies (*Mythology*, p. 618) reads *trychinfwrch* (from *trychu*, and *ffwrch*) ; 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 Snowdown. It is a rocky detached eminence, or a small insulated hill situated in a most romantic valley in the parish of Beddgelert, Caernarvonshire.—(E.)

Line 25.—‘*Gosgordd mavr mur*,’ the great retinue of the wall. Probably the body of 900 often alluded to.—(S.)

Line 30.—The mention of Eiddyn connects this poem with the scene of the Gododin.—(S.)

Line 47.—The expression of ‘*Dremrudd*,’ in line 53, shows that this was ‘Rhun Dremrudd,’ son of Brychan.—(S.)

Line 50.—The three lines beginning

“Am rwyd am ry ystfflit”

I do not pretend to understand. The following is Davies’ rendering of the passage :—

“In the network which surrounds the sovereign, dispose thou the threads of wrath, dispose wrath in the flowing streamer. Irksome in front be the glance of the radiant presence.”—(E.)

Line 67.—Here, according to Davies, Gorchan Maelderw concludes. “What follows consists of various fragments of the Gododin and other pieces of the sixth century. In the ancient MS. from which I copy, these detached scraps are properly separated from the preceding poem and from each other by large capital initials.”—*Myth.* p. 588.—(E.)

STANZA I.

Compare with the Gododin, stanza li.

STANZA VI.

Compare with the last six lines of stanza xxiii. of the Gododin.

STANZA VII.

Line 4.—This line occurs in the Gododin, stanza xx.

Lines 9 and 10.—These lines occur in the same stanza of the Gododin.

STANZA VIII.

Lines 7 and 8 occur in stanza xxii. of the Gododin.

STANZA IX.

The first two lines of this stanza occur in stanza lxii. of the Gododin.

STANZA X.

Compare the last four lines of this stanza with part of stanza lxii. of the Gododin.

STANZA XIII.

Compare this stanza with stanza xxvi. of the Gododin.

STANZA XIX.

Compare this stanza with stanza xlvi. of the Gododin.

STANZA XX.

Compare this stanza with stanza xlii. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXIV.

Compare this stanza with stanza lxviii. of the Gododin.

STANZA 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 lxix. 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 lxiii. of the Gododin.

STANZA XXXVII.

Compare the fragment of this stanza here contained with stanza lxvi. of the Gododin.

The lines not here noticed have no corresponding lines in the Gododin.—(S.)

The conclusion is wanting in the original, and a few of the closing lines are scarcely intelligible.—(E.)

IV.

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN.

THE MS. called the Book of Taliessin is a small quarto MS. written on vellum, in one hand throughout, of the early part of the fourteenth century, and has always been in the Hengwrt collection. It consists now of thirty-eight leaves of vellum, and at the bottom of one of the pages is the name of Robert Vychan or Vaughan, which shows that it was one of the MSS. collected by him. The outer page both at the beginning and at the end is wanting, and the MS. now begins in the middle of the poem known by the name of "Prif gyfarch Taliessin," and ends in the middle of a poem called "Darogan Katwaladyr."

One of the poems in this book mentions the Books of Bede, and another the line of Anaraut, who died in A.D. 913, so that these poems cannot have been brought together into one collection till the tenth century. On the other hand, none of the poems attributed to Jonas Athraw, and none of those which refer to Henri, are to be found in it.

POEM I.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 284. Text, Vol. ii. p. 108.

The Book of Taliessin being defective both at the beginning and the end, commences in the middle of a poem. It is the poem usually termed "Prif gyfarch Taliessin," and a complete copy will be found in the Red Book of Hergest, No. xxiii. p. 301, which see.

POEM II.

MARUNAT Y VIL VEIB.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 545. Text, Vol. ii. p. 109.

This poem, and the poems Nos. v. and xvii., are the only two contained in the Book of Taliessin which are of the class of religious poems, and do not contain historical allusions. The second 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 Archæology* 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.—‘*Caer Weir*,’ probably Durham on the Wear.

Line 9.—‘*Dulyn*.’ The Gaelic equivalent is *Dubhlinne*, or Dublin.

Line 10.—The whole Gaelic race is here comprehended under the Gael of Ireland, Anglesea, and Prydyn or Scotland.

Line 11.—‘*Chludwys*.’ The men of the Clyde, or Strathclyde Britons.

Line 15.—‘*Gwyr Gogled*.’ The Men of the North, a term used for the Cumbrian and Strathclyde Britons.

POEM VII.

ANGAR KYFYNDAWT.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 525. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 129.

This poem contains no historical allusions. It is of the same class as poem No. iii.

POEM VIII.

KAT GODEU.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 276. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 137.

This poem has been considered in Chapter xi. It is classed with the poems relating to the Gwyddyl of Gwydyon ap Don. They are described in lines 28 to 38 under various figures. The reference in lines 32 and 34 to a combat at the root of the tongue, and to another in the *occiput*, I cannot help suspecting refers to the most striking difference between the Cymric and Gaelic—viz. the interchange of gutturals and labials, which might be called a combat at the root of the tongue; and it is remarkable that in the *crania* found within the limits of ancient Manau there is an artificial compression in the *occiput*. Godeu was certainly the name of a district, but the word also means trees, and the subject of the poem soon passes over into a symbolical battle of trees. It

seems also to have a philological meaning, as in lines 51, 52, 53, 54—

“ The Lord answered them
Through language and elements :
Take the forms of the principal trees,
Arranging yourselves in battle-array.”

And in lines 199 and 200—

“ He will compose, he will decompose,
He will form languages.”

POEM IX.

MAB GYFREU TALIESSIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 542. Text, Vol. ii. p. 144.

This poem contains no historical allusions. It may be classed with Nos. iii. and vii.

POEM X.

DARONWY.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 269. Text, Vol. ii. p. 147.

This is a very curious poem. Daronwy belongs to the tradition of the Gwyddyl in Gwynedd. According to the pedigrees connected with them, he was the son of Brynach, or Urnach Wyddel, by Corth, daughter of Brychan, and the grandfather of Gwydyon. It is classed with poems containing allusions to the same traditions, and placed first as relating probably to the earliest events. The scene of the poem is, however, in the north.

Lines 3 and 4.—The power of Daronwy seems here compared to the billows rolling over the beach.

Line 19.—The same figure is here used. Four sovereigns, and a fifth mentioned in the two following lines, are here represented as coming over the strand. They are probably the five chiefs of the Gwyddel Ffichti mentioned in another poem (xlix.), as preceding the Norddmyn in Bernicia.

Line 28.—The two dames, one single and the other a widow, surely refer to Monenna, who founded a church at Duneden, or Edinburgh, a place mentioned in line 51, and was accompanied by “una vidua.”

Line 42. The princes from Rome were no doubt the ecclesiastics of the Christian church.

Line 43.—‘*Dineidyn*’ is Edinburgh. ‘*Dineidwc*,’ probably another name for *Magedawc* or Mugdock. These two places indicate a district between Edinburgh and Mugdock—that is, Manau.

Line 50.—‘*Kaer Rian*’—the city of Ryan, or Loch Ryan. “*Kaer Rywc*” probably refers to Sanquhar or Senchaer, the old city, which is on the Crawick, a name formed from *Caer Rawick*, as Cramond is from *Caeramond*. These two places indicate a district between Loch Ryan and the Nith, or Galloway, and in these lines the two regions peopled by the Picts appear as the scene of Daronwy’s power.

POEM XI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 337. Text, Vol. ii. p. 149.

Mr. Stephens places this poem in his first class of *Historical Poems of the Sixth Century*; but in his attempt, in an article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, to identify the places mentioned in the poem with localities in Wales, he entirely fails. They are easily found in the north.

Line 9.—‘*From the bush of Maw and Eiddyn.*’ The Moss of Maw is on the borders of the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, in the parish of Pennicuik, and Eiddyn is Edinburgh.

Line 17.—‘*Agathes*’ is probably Irongath Hill near Linlithgow. It is on the east side of the river Avon, which we learn from the Gododin was also called the Aeron, and probably appears in the first part of the name “Iron.” Sir R. Sibbald, in his History of Linlithgowshire, says—“The tradition is current that there was a fight between the Romans and the natives under Argadus in this hill, and that it had its name from Argad.” Argad was the name of a son of Llywarch Hen.

Line 19.—‘*The Region of Bretrwn*’ is that part of Ayrshire where the promontory of Troon is situated.

Line 22.—‘*Aeron*’ is the Avon.

Line 23.—‘*Arddunion*’ is Arddinning, 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 gueith 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 nemoris*.”

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.—‘*Gafran*’ is either intended for Girvan in Ayrshire, or for the country of Gavran, father of Aedan, or Dalriada. “*Breccheinawg*” is here probably applied to the district about “Eiddyn” mentioned in the preceding line, which was inhabited by the Catbregon. The scene of the poem is thus entirely in the north.

In the Verses of the Graves, stanza vii., the grave of Gwallawg is thus mentioned :—“In Carawg the grave of Gwallawg Hir.” Carawg is Carrick in Ayrshire.

POEM XII.

GLASAWT TALIESSIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 300. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 150.

The reference in line 26 to the line of Anarawd shows that this poem refers to events subsequent to Anarawd, the son of Rodri Mawr, who died in 913.

POEM XIII.

KADEIR TALIESSIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 533. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 151.

This poem is of the same class with Nos. iii. and vii., and is ranged with them accordingly.

POEM XIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 274. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 153.

This poem is connected by its title with the legends of the sons of Llyr, and is full of allusions to the heroes of that Mabinogi.

There is only one reference to a later historical event—viz. in lines 7 and 8, to the war between Brochwel of Powis and Ethelfrith, which indicates the year 613 as a date before which it cannot have been composed.

Line 12.—‘*Ogyrwen.*’ See note, p. 324.

Line 33.—‘*Gerdolyon,*’ for *Cerddorion*, singers or bards.

Line 34.—‘*Diferogyon,*’ distillers. These are the same Gwyddyl termed in the Gododin “*Deifr 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.—‘*Caer 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.

KADEIR TEYRNON.

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, is the Guledig, and the two sources are indicated in lines 65 to 69.

Line 4.—‘*Aladwr.*’ Ala was the name of a troop of horse in the Roman army. ‘*Dwr.*’ steel.

Line 12.—‘*Gosgordd Mur.*’ The Gosgordd, or company of the wall.

Line 13.—‘*Gawrnur.*’ The *Myvyrian Archæology* reads ‘Gawr mur,’ the Giant Wall. If Gawrnur is the correct reading, it must be a proper name.—(W.)

Line 23.—‘*Chynweissat,*’ chief ministers. The Triads of Arthur have “Three chief ministers (Chynweissat) of ynys Prydain—Caradawc son of Bran, and Caurdaf son of Caradawc, and Owen son of Maccsen Guledig.

Line 37.—‘*Mynawg,*’ willing. It may be, however, a proper name.—(W.)

Line 44.—The expression “between the flood and the ebb” probably implies a Caer on a rock connected by a low neck of land with the shore, which was dry at ebb-tide and covered with water at flood-tide.

POEM XVI.

CADEIR KERRITUEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 296. Text, Vol. ii. p. 158.

This poem is not classed with the other poems relating to Gwydyon, as it is obviously of much later date, and refers to events in the Mabinogi which none of the others do.

Line 14 refers to the incident, in the prose tale, of Gwydyon producing a woman from flowers.

Line 28.—Nantffrancon 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 Alclut or Dumbarton, and Gwen may be Gwenystrad.

Line 23.—As these battles are connected with Mabon, Man-llachar is probably Lochar Moss on the shore of the Solway Firth.

Line 30.—The country of Mabon is the vale of the Nith, in which lies Lochmaben.

POEM XIX.

KANU Y MED.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 538. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 164.

This poem is classed with those containing allusions to the personal history of Taliessin.

POEM XX.

KANU Y CWRWF.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 427. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 165.

Mr. Stephens considers that this poem consists of two poems artificially put together, which have no natural connection. The latter part, commencing with the line "Teithi etmygant," he calls "Dyffryn Gwarand," and places in his first class as a genuine poem, and the first part he places in his third class. The metrical construction of both parts is, however, the same, and the first part begins with a very similar line, "Teithi Etmynt." Both resemble the beginning of a stanza in the Gododin, "Teithi Etmygant," and this poem is, from the allusions in the second part, classed along with the Gododin poems.

STANZA II.

Line 2.—'Tryffin Garant,' the boundary of Carant. The Myvyrian reads 'Dyffryn' valley. There are two rivers called Carron—the one in Stirlingshire, which flows into the Firth of Forth; the other, in Dumfriesshire, flows into the Nith. The latter is probably the river here meant.

Line 17.—'Carawg,' taken in combination with Coel and Canauon in line 28, shows that the three provinces of Ayrshire—Carrick, Cyle, and Cuningham—are meant.

Line 19.—"Carawg of the Cymry abounding in cities," is here called the father of Caradawg, as, according to Boece, he was born in Carrick.

Line 23.—The mention of the Gwentians with that of Ynyr 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.

STANZA VIII.

This stanza also appears in the Black Book of Caermarthen ; and being the only stanza of the poem there given, it was probably understood to refer to the town of Caermarthen. The differences between the two texts of this stanza are not great, and the older version has been followed. Instead of Gwyned, in lines 3 and 8, the Book of Taliessin reads *vyned* = *myned*, "going," and in line 5, *kyfnovant*, "mutual enjoyment," instead of *cwinovant*, "distress."

POEM XXII.

PLAEU YR EIFFT.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 559. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 170.

This is the first of a class of poems attributed to Taliessin relating to Jewish history.

POEM XXIII.

TRAWSGANU KYNAN GARWYN M. BROCH.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 447. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 172.

Kynan Garwyn being the son of Brochwel Powis, who fought with the Angles in 613, this poem belongs to a later date.

POEM XXIV.

LLATH MOESEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 561. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 173.

This poem is of the same class as No. xxii.

POEM XXV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 307. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 175.

This poem has been placed along with the Triads of the Horses. It contains allusions to various heroes of the Welsh romance, but does not seem to call for remark.

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 "*Preiddeu 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 is 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 of Giudi in the Firth of Forth.

STANZA II.

Caer Pedryvan, or the quadrangular Caer, must have been a Roman camp. The legend of the "Tuatha de Danann" describes them as bringing to Alban four precious things from four cities. The second was the sword of Lughaidh from the city of Gorias. The fourth was the Cauldron of Dagda from the city of Murias. 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 still called Carmuir. According to tradition, Camelon had twelve gates of brass, and in the next stanza this Caer is called the Isle or Inch 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 the *Bonhed Gwyr y Gogled*, was a body of 100 men, or a *centuria*; and thrice twenty or sixty centuries composed the Roman legion, here placed at the *mur* or wall.

STANZA V.

'Caer Vandwy' is also mentioned in the dialogue between Gwyddno Garanhir and Gwynn ap Nudd in the Black Book of Caermarthen, No. xxxii. It may have been Cramond, a corruption of Caeramond.

STANZA VII.

This stanza seems to be a later addition to the poem, with the 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 Archæology*. 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 Llwfyenydd as having been given to the

bard, and in line 35 it is the reward of Taliessin's song. Llwyfenydd is formed from Llwyfain, the elm-tree. From Leamhain, the elm-tree in Gaelic, comes Leamhanach, corrupted into Levenachs or Lennox. Llwyfenydd is the Welsh equivalent of Leamhanach. It is the district between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, 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 word as Mynyw, the Irish equivalent of which was Emain or Muine. 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 LLWYFEIN. KANU VRYEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 365. Text, Vol. ii. p. 189.

The word Llwyfain or Leven is the Cymric equivalent of Leamhan, which places the scene at the end of a wood on the river Leven. It describes Urien and Owain his son as fighting against Flamddwyn, or the Flame-bearer; and as Urien and his son are recorded to have fought against Theodric, king of Bernicia, he, and not his father Ida, as is usually supposed, must be meant by the name of Flamddwyn, or the Flame-bearer.

Line 3.—Godeu and Reged are here placed together, and, in order to surround these districts, Flamddwyn had to extend his forces from Argoed to Arfynydd, their northern and southern terminations.

Line 11.—Ceneu, 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 Ceneu was present

at the battle, and Stephens founds upon this a charge of anachronism. but this is a mistaken meaning. The idea intended to be expressed is that Owen would not give hostages, and that his ancestor Ceneu, son of Coel, would in similar circumstances have been an irritated lion 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 *ynver* must have been at the junction of the *Leven* with the *Clyde*. Places beginning with *Aber* are usually at a ford over a river near its mouth, and those with *Inver* at the actual junction.

Lines 22 and 23.—These localities cannot be identified.

Line 25.—‘*Cat Glutvein gweith pen coed.*’ This is obviously the same locality which appears in poem xi. See Notes, p. 402.

Line 43.—‘*Godeu a Reget.*’ 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*.

POEM XXXVII.

YSPEIL TALIESSIN. KANU I URIEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 353. Text, Vol. ii. p. 192.

This poem Stephens also admits to be genuine.

Line 9.—Urien is here called the ruler of Catraeth ; and in line 21, a protector in Aeron.

Line 26.—This line shows that Llwyfenydd was on the sea-shore.

Line 44.—Ceneu was the son of Coel, and the ancestor of many of these northern kings. Nudd Hael, a descendant of Dyfynwal Hen.

Line 47.—‘*Gwyden*’ is here put probably for Gwydyon, whose Gwyddyl the bard wishes exterminated.

POEM XXXVIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 338. Text, Vol. ii. p. 193.

This poem is placed by Stephens in his second class of doubtful poems ; but in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* he seems to admit it as genuine.

Line 45.—‘*Caer Clut*’ is the city on the Clyde, or Glasgow. “*Caer Caradawc*,” probably the traditionary city in Carrick, mentioned by Boece as “*Caractonium*.” The region between these two cities comprised the shires of Renfrew and Ayr, and is much the same as that indicated in another poem as possessed by the Cymry from Loch Ryan to Penrhyn Wleth.

POEM XXXIX.

DUDOLWCH URIEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 352. Text, Vol. ii. p. 195.

Stephens admits this poem to be genuine.

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 Urien, which shows the mixed population of these northern districts.

POEM XL.

MARWNAT EROF.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 255. Text, Vol. ii. p. 196.

The title of “Marwnat Erof,” or the Death-song of Erof, is prefixed to this poem, which, however, relates exclusively to Ercwlf, while Erof is mentioned in the next poem. The two poems, however, are closely connected. The poetic structure is the same in both, and they are obviously by the same bard. They are placed by Mr. Stephens among the poems forming portions of the Mabinogi of Taliessin ; but no reason is given, and they neither have any analogy to that tale, nor do they appear in any copy of it. Who is intended here by Ercwlf it is difficult to say. The name is the same as Hercules, as appears from the allusions to the columns in the line ; but he is called Chief of Baptism 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 Archæology* 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 in one poem, and to alter his text. The character intended seems that of a Christian who had apostatised, and he is probably one of the Southern Picts.

POEM XLII.

MARWNAT CORROI MAP DAYRY.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 254. Text, Vol. ii. p. 198.

This poem is the solitary specimen of a Welsh Ossianic poem which has come down to us. It relates to the Irish tale of Curoi, son of Dairi of Munster, and Cuchullin, the celebrated Ossianic hero of Ulster. A full notice of it will be found in the Dean of Lismore's book, p. 141. Mr. Stephens has so completely misapprehended its meaning, that his arguments have no bearing upon its date.

POEM XLIII.

MARWNAT DYLAN EIL TON.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 288. Text, Vol. ii. p. 198.

This short poem has been classed with those relating to Gwydion, from the name of Dylan eil Ton occurring in the Mabinogi of 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* or *Prydyn*, which is Scotland ; and *Prydain*, or South Britain. It may be remarked that *Prydain* in its feminine form seems used in these poems for South Britain, and in its masculine form of *Prydyn* for North Britain.

POEM XLIV.

MARWNAT OWEIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 366. Text, Vol. ii. p. 199.

This poem is called the Death-song of Owain, son of Urien, and is admitted to be genuine by Stephens.

Line 6.—This line has been read as if it narrated the death of Flamddwyn by Owain, but the other is the natural construction, and the poem being the Death-song of Owain leaves no doubt that the true meaning is that Flamddwyn slew Owain. He was Theodric, king of Bernicia, who reigned from 580 to 587, against whom Owen is said by Nennius to have fought.

POEM XLV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 299. Text, Vol. ii. p. 199.

This poem consists of two parts, each beginning with the words *Echrys Ynys*, "disturbed is the Isle." It appears to me to be a late composition, and to emanate from South Wales. North Wales is here called the Land of Gwydyon, and the mention of Hu shows that it belongs to the school alluded to by Sion Kent, who lived from about 1380 to 1420, when he says—

"Two kinds of Awen truly
There are in the world, and manifest their course.
The Awen from Christ of joyful discourse
Of the right tendency, a sprightly muse.
There is another Awen not wisely sung,
And they make false and filthy predictions.
This one has been taken by the men of Hu."

POEM XLVI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 257. Text, Vol. ii. p. 200.

This poem obviously relates to Cunedda, whose sons conquered North Wales from the 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 Llivelydd*’ seem intended for Durham on the Wear and Carlisle.

Line 21.—‘*Furrow*’—*i.e.* the grave.

Line 24.—The Men of Bryneich here were probably the Picts who preceded the Angles in Bernicia.

POEM XLVII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 443. Text, Vol. ii. p. 202.

The first four lines of this poem are the same as those in poem vi. The three following lines mention seven sons of Beli, but it does not appear to be meant that they were all sons of the same Beli. Caswallawn and Llud were sons of Beli mawr. Iago, son of Beli, was father of Cadvan and grandfather of Cadwallawn, He is said to be from the land of *Prydyn*, or the north, from whence Cunedda and his sons, from whom he was descended, came. The other names are unknown.

POEM XLVIII.

MARWNAT UTHYR PEN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 297. Text, Vol. ii. p. 203.

This poem has the title attached to it of the *Marwnat*, or Death-song of Uthyr Pendragon, the father, according to the Arthurian romance, of King Arthur; but the mention of Hu, in line 35, connects it with poem xlv., with which it has been classed. These two poems, with the one called Kadeir Kerritwen, I believe to be poems written in imitation of those which really belong to that class of ancient poetry to which the name of Taliessin has been attached, and to have emanated from South Wales.

POEM XLIX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 431. Text, Vol. ii. p. 204.

This very curious poem has been noticed in vol. i. chapter xiii.

The two lochs or lakes mentioned in line 2 probably refer to the Firths of Forth and Clyde.

In lines 18 and 19 Beli, son of Manogan, is mentioned, but he is likewise referred to in the *Historia Britonum*, a work of the same century in which I place this poem :—"Ipse (Julius Cæsar) pugnat apud Dolabellum, qui erat proconsul regi Britannico, qui et ipse *Bellinus* vocabatur et *filius* 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.

GAWD 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 Britons. The few words besides this name in your lines are *nuoes*, co-occupancy of land; *nu*, or; *edi*, battle; *sych*, in preference to, before; *eu*, a spear; *roi*, a battlefield."

Line 73.—'*Cyllellawr*,' the knife-man. This was probably Ossa 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 73 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 "Arymes," relating to Cadwaladyr and his times.

POEM LIV.

YMARWAR LLUD BYCHAN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 253. Text, Vol. ii. p. 213.

This poem is placed by Mr. Stephens in the class of Predictive Poems of the twelfth century, probably from the allusion to the Mabinogi, called "Kyfranc Lludd and Llefelys" in line 11, but there is nothing predictive about it, and the name given has been shown to be inconclusive.

It is a curious poem, giving an account of an early colonisation or invasion of Britain. It has been supposed that the Coraniaid are alluded to, as they are said to have come in the reign of Ludd, but lines 13 and 17 show that the Romans are meant. Caswallawn, in whose reign, according to the Bruts, Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, was brother and successor to Ludd.

POEM LV.

KANU Y BYT MAWR.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 539. Text, Vol. ii. p. 214.

This poem relates likewise to natural phenomena, and must be classed with the poems, Nos. iii. vii. xiii. xvii. and xxix.

The last four lines contain a formula which occurs twice in the poem No. vii.

POEM LVI.

KANU Y BYT BYCHAN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 541. Text, Vol. ii. p. 216.

This poem belongs to the same class with the preceding.—(S.)

V.

THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

This very valuable MS., in which so much of the ancient literature of Wales has been preserved, is now the property of Jesus College, Oxford, and is well known from the *Mabinogion* published by Lady Charlotte Guest having been taken from it.

This MS. was given to Jesus College in 1701 by Thomas Wilkins of Llanblethian, to whom it had been left by Dr. John Davies. Dr. John Davies obtained it in Glamorgan in 1634 from Louis Mansel of Margam, and it appears then to have belonged to the Margam family. The MS., however, takes its name from Hergest Court, a seat of the Vaughans, near Knighton, Radnor, and was probably compiled for them. A complete table of its contents will be found in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii. p. 75.

It is a thick folio MS. consisting of 360 leaves of vellum, and has been written at different times, extending from the early part of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.

It is written in double columns, and apparently in three different handwritings.

The first handwriting extends to column 999, and in this part of the MS. there is a chronology terminating with the year 1318. The second handwriting commences at column 999 with the "Brut y Saeson," terminating with the year 1376; and the same handwriting continues to column 1143, where a more modern hand begins.

In the first handwriting are the two poems "Kyvoessi Myrdin" and "Gwasgardgerd 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 duw gylo," attributed to Taliessin, but which is the work of Jonas Athraw.—(S.)

POEM I.

KYVOESSI MYRDIN.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 462. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 218.

This dialogue appears to have been called *Cyvoessi* (from *oes*, an

age), or synchronism, from the chronological character of the compositions.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 3.—That is, supposing *eneichiad*, 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 *Rydderch Hael* a certain idiot, named *Laloicen*, who uttered predictions:—"In curia ejus quidam homo fatuus vacabulo 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 Archæology*.—(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.—' *Gwledychawt* ' = Gwledychawd. The verbal ter-

mination *awd*, *awdd*, must, in many passages of this poem, have a future rather than a past meaning.—(E.)

Line 3.—‘*Ysgwyddwyn*,’ from “*Ysgwyd*” (= Latin, *scutum*), a shield, and “*gwyn*,” white. Some read it “*Ysgwyddwyn*,” white-shouldered, from “*Ysgwydd*,” the shoulder. In the Bruts we find this epithet applied to Æneas, the son of Anchises, and it is generally translated *white-shield* or *white-shielded*, but Mr. Taliessin Williams (*Iolo MSS.*, note, p. 332) says, that “after mature consideration” he is “induced to reject this hypothesis, conceiving that the word is ‘*Ysgwyddwyn*,’ or rather ‘*Ysgwydd-ddwyn*,’ being compounded of ‘*Ysgwydd*,’ a shoulder, and ‘*dwyn*,’ to bear or carry away, and that hence Æneas *Ysgwyddwyn*, 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 *Ysgwyddwyn* is radically *gwynn*, white, but signifying, metaphorically, *blessed* (as in the phrase “*Gwynn ei fyd*,” blessed is he), and hence *pious*, an epithet so frequently applied to Æneas by Virgil, “*Pius Æneas*.” But, unfortunately for these theories, Mr. Williams has overlooked the important fact that, in the case before us and in other instances, the epithet is applied to others who did not distinguish themselves in the way the Trojan hero is represented to have done.—(E.)

STANZA XXXIII.

Line 1.—‘*Byd*,’ which often means a state or condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at a given time. Compare the compounds *advyd*, *blinvyd*, *gwynvyd*, *hawddvyd*, etc.—(E.)

STANZA XXXVI.

Line 2.—The Panton MS. has “*arnes*,” a presage or omen, for “*ormes*,” oppression.—(E.)

STANZA XLI.

Line 6.—‘*Bargotyein*,’ from “*Bargod*,” a border. The word

does not occur in existing Welsh dictionaries, but this is not the only place in which it is found in Welsh writings. In a work on bardism, written about the beginning of the sixteenth century, *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 *buwys*, 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 ills." In both places he reads "*Andrasdyl*," or "*Andrasdl*," as if derived from "*Andras*," but both in the text before us and that printed in the Myvyrian, the word is spelt "*Adrasdil*" without any *n*.—(E.)

STANZA LXII.

Line 1.—'*Ehelaeth*,' 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.)

STANZA LXXXI.

Line 3.—"Gwynedd will be men to him."—*Panton MS.*—(E.)

STANZA LXXXIII.

Line 3.—There is evidently a gap in this line as it stands in the Red Book, but the deficiency is supplied by the Myvyrian, which reads—

"Penaeth da ei faeth ada fydd."—(E.)

STANZA LXXXV.

Line 2.—If '*gorwynt*' here is = *gorvynt*, then the translation would be—

"Beli Hir and his men of Ambition."—(E.)

Line 3.—'*Gynt*;' see note, p. 335.

STANZA LXXXIX.

I can hardly pretend to understand this stanza, and it is evident from the confused state of the text, that some of the earlier transcribers must have felt its difficulties.—(E.)

STANZA XCI.

Line 4.—The city of iniquity. According to another reading, "Caer Ganwedd," the city of bright aspect.—(E.)

STANZA XCIII.

Line 3.—Or, "He will disperse the tumult of the Brithwyr;" Myvyrian readings.—(E.)

STANZA XCVII.

Line 4.—Or, "Broke all the order of men," according to the Myvyrian copy. Probably "*torrynt*" here should be read "*torrant*," will break.—(E.)

STANZA XCIX.

Line 2.—The Myvyrian marginal reading has—

"And the hand of an unbaptized person."—(E.)

STANZA CIII.

Line 3.—In the Panton MS. "*Cyneddaf*,"—(E.)

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 YNY 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 Archæology*, 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 Archæology*, appears as “*Eurdeym*,” the golden sovereign.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 1.—Compare the following couplet of Llywarch Hen:—

“Penn a borthaf tu mordwyt,
Oed ysgyw 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 Heriri* of the Romans, the site of which is situated in the western extremity of the parish of Maentwrog, in Ardudwy, Merionethshire. In the year 1111, according to *Brut y Tywsgion*, 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 prince.—(E.)

STANZA IX.

Line 3.—By ‘*Cargein*’ Canterbury is probably intended, which in Welsh is called Caergaint. According to another reading—“*Ni cheidw ev dinas Kaergein*” = “he will not keep the city of Caergain.”—(E.)

STANZA XIII.

Line 1.—‘*Byd*,’ the word used here in the original, though it primarily and generally means the *world*, not unfrequently signifies a state or condition, a particular mode of being—as in the common expression, “*gwyn ei vyd*”—*i.e.* happy in his state or condition; blessed or happy is he.—(E.)

STANZA XXI.

Line 1.—Instead of ‘*Kyuelin*,’ we should perhaps read “*Kynvelyn*,” the personal name Cynvelyn. The whole verse is obscure.—(E.)

Line 11.—There is a proverb to the same effect :—

“Gwell im crywyn no dan fuddelw.”

“One coulter is better than two cowhouse posts.”—(E.)

STANZA XXIV.

Line 1. Aber Avon, or Aber Avan, in Glamorganshire.

Line 2.—‘*Hinwedon*,’ Where or what this is I know not. The text has “*hinwedon*,” but the Myvyrian copy has the forms “*hinuedon*” and “*hynfyddon*” 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 *Leucarum* once stood.—(E.)

STANZA XXVII.

Line 1.—For ‘*Aber y don*’ the Rev. E. Davies’s copy has “*Aber Peryddon*,” which is one of the old names of the river Dee.

“Mae brenddwyd am *Beryddon*.

Yr ai gaer hir ar gwr hon.”—*Indur. 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 *Carawn* mentioned by Nennius, which has by some been identified with the Carron in Scotland.—(E.)

POEM III.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 590. Text, Vol. ii. p. 237.

This poem concludes with the following sentence :—

“Tyssilio, the son of Brochwael Ysgythrog, composed these verses concerning Gwrnerth’s coming to perform his devotions with Llewelyn the saint, his companion ; and they are called the colloquy of Llewelyn and Gwrnerth.”

Tyssilio, or Tysilio, was an eminent saint and writer who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, being the son of Brochwael Ysgythrog ab Cyngen ab Cadell Deyrnllwg, Prince of Powys. He is said to have been Bishop of Llanellwy or St. Asaph, and is supposed to have been the immediate successor of St. Asaph, to whom he was cousin in the first degree. He was a bard, and is reported to have written an ecclesiastical history of Britain, which, if it ever existed, appears to be now lost. St. Tysilio is the founder and patron saint of the following churches :—Meivod and Llandysilio in Montgomeryshire, Llandysilio and Bryn Eglwys in Denbighshire, Llandysilio in Anglesey, Llandysilio yn Nyved in Caermarthenshire, Llandysilio Gogor in Cardiganshire, Sellack and Llansilio in Herefordshire. He was commemorated November 8.”—Williams’ *Eminent Welshman*, s. v. “Tysilio.”

The only remnant of poetry attributed to Tyssilio is the preceding dialogue, which, in its present form at least, cannot be much older than the MS. in which it is preserved.

Llewelyn, the son of Tegonwy ab Teon ab Gwineu da i Freudwyd, was one of the many Welsh saints that lived in the sixth century. He founded a religious house at Trallwng or Welshpool, in Montgomeryshire, and ended his days at the monastery of Bardsey. Gurnerth is stated by some authorities to be his son, and by others his brother, which is more probable. Both saints were commemorated April 7. See “Achau y Saint” in *Iolo MSS.*—(E.)

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 “fiats.” They are so called from *bid* being the first word in almost every line.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—“Because then the swine would have acorns without his being at any trouble.”—*Pughe*.

Swine are known to be very sleepy in windy weather ; and this might be viewed as another cause of joy to swineherds.—(E.)

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—‘*Bleid*’ of the original is generally read ‘*blaidd*,’ which signifies a wolf ; but I take it to be “plaid” (*dim.* *pleiden*), that which separates, a partition, a wall, a hurdle or wattle. The softening of the initial *p* into *b* is in unison with the rest of the composition, and the only thing that militates against taking it in this sense is, that the final letter is *d* not *t* ; but this may be an error of a transcriber taking it to be the same word as ‘*bleid*’ in the sixth and eighth verses.—(E.)

STANZA VIII.

Line 3.—Alluding, I suppose, to the lightness of the steed’s tread. Compare also stanza ii. line 3. *Pughe* very appropriately remarks that these two lines seem very obscure. His translation of them is as follows :—

“Let the tender grain be pressed at the roots,
The tender grain be pressed when deposited in the ground.”

But for "gwawn," gossamer, the ground, he evidently reads "gwan," weak or tender.—(E.)

STANZA XIV.

A line is here omitted in the Red Book, but is supplied by the Myvyrian copy :—

"Bid llym eithin."

"Let the furze be prickly."—(E.)

POEM VI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 571. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 247.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—' *Gnawd* ' (from *nawd*, nature, and allied to the Latin *natus* or *gnatus*), natural, congenial, usual, customary, habitual, common ; what is generally seen or observed in the ordinary course of events. It is sometimes written *cnawd*, and *nawd* without the prosthesis is met with in the same sense.—(E.)

POEM VII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 573. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 249.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—' *Calanguauaf*,' 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 cuckoos."—(E.)

POEM VIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 574. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 250.

STANZA IV.

Line 3.—‘*To a youth*,’ or to a servant.—(E.)

POEM IX.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 576. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 251.

STANZA VIII.

Line 2.—‘*Crwybr*’ is used in many parts of Wales for rime or hoar-frosting, not recorded in the Dictionaries.—(E.)

STANZA XXV.

Line 2.—‘*Geuvel*’ = “*gvevel*” (*Black Book*, p. 30), = *gwywel* from *gwyw*, withered.—(E.)

POEM X.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 580. *Text*, Vol. ii. p. 255.

STANZA IV.

Line 2.—‘*Tuawc*’ here must be a 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. “*Cyrehyniad Cewig*,” = *cyrchynvarel Caw*, a graduated itinerant bard or minstrel. The text of this verse is not in a satisfactory state.—(E.)

STANZA XXIX.

Line 1.—*The son of sickness.*’ “There is a doubt whether this

is an epithet for the bards, or a proper name ; it has been taken for the latter. The original (*mackwy mabklaf*), if written a compound word, as *mabglav*, or *sick for a son* ; if uncompounded, as *mab claf*, it implies the sick son, sick man, or the man of sickness. According to some MSS., Llywarch had a son called *Mabclav* ; but perhaps it is making the epithet a proper name by mistake.”—*Dr. Pughe*.—(E.)

POEM XI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 326. Text, Vol. ii. p. 259.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—Owen Pughe translates the opening line as follows :—

“ Before I appeared with crutches I was eloquent in my complaint ;”
and Carnhuanavc, thus :—

“ Before I became hoary-headed and crutch-supported I was expert in speech.”

It is difficult to conceive how “*cain faglawg*” of the original can possibly bear the meaning here given to it. “*Cain*” signifies fair or beautiful, and “*cain faglawg*” (if we derive “*baglawg*” from “*bagl*” in the sense of a crutch) would mean beautifully or elegantly crutched, words implying a compliment which the bard is by no means disposed to pay to his appearance in his helpless old age. Though not so stated in our dictionaries, the word “*bagl*” (pl. *baglau*) is frequently used for one of the human limbs ; as, for instance, in the phrase “*cerdded ar ei bedair bagl*” = to go on all fours ; and the adjective “*baglawg*” or “*baglog*,” in the sense of limbed or membered, is equally common. Assuming, then, that “*cyn*” is = *cynn* = *cynt*, and that “*baglawg*” is used in the acceptation just indicated, the rather perplexing expression “*cain faglawg*” will bear the translation which is above given it, and which has the appearance of being quite in accordance with the spirit of the poem. The often-repeated expression—“*baglan bren*”—wooden crook or crutch, with which several of the verses begin, does not seem inconsistent with this view, it being not unnatural for the bard to contrast his agile limbs in his youthful days with his wooden crutch, by which he is now supported.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 3.—A portion of the old principality of Powys was called Powys Wynva, or Powys the Paradise.—(E.)

STANZA XXIV.

Line 3.—This line has many different readings, but none of them can be considered satisfactory.—(E.)

STANZA XXIX.

Line 2.—The word here translated *hart* is *cann* in the original, but *carw*, hart, a stag, is intended, as is evident from the following passage in the Black Book, p. 49 :—

“ Briuhid taglan gan
Garn *carw* culgrum cam.”—(E.)

STANZA XXXIV.

Line 1.—For ‘*Dynwaes*’ 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.—‘*Tyllwras*’ = *tyllbras*. 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 eryr 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 = llu cyngryn*” of the Myvyrian copy in this place. The rhyme is conclusive against “*kyndrwyn*” being the right reading.—(E.)

STANZA LII.

Line 3.—That the word as it originally stood must have been *llumon*, though in the text before us it is corrupted into *luuon*, is evident from the succeeding stanza, in which the concluding line is the same, except that the epithet *wynn* bestowed on *Pyll* and *Sawell*, a word of the same import with *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 sevryd*.”—(E.)

STANZA LXVII.

Line 3.—For ‘*Dwc*’ 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 *Unhwch*, or Caer *Unwch*, 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 Gâl*’ in the original. *Gâl* 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*.

Gâl is likewise the Welsh form of *Gallia*, the country of the Gauls or Galli. It also signifies an open or champaign country, a plain ; and in this sense it appears to be related to, as well as synonymous with, *ial*. See *Owen Pughe’s Dictionary*, *s. v.* “*Gal*.”—(E.)

STANZA V.

This stanza is seemingly incomplete in the middle line, and is altogether very obscure.—(E.)

STANZA XI.

Line 1.—The original “*cledd*” signifies the left hand or side as well as a sword.

“*Argledd y canghellawr*,” on the left of the chancellor.—*Welsh Laws*.—(E.)

STANZA XIII.

Line 3.—“A common exclamation amongst the Britons.”—*Pughe*.

STANZA XXIII.

Line 2.—‘*Arwydd*,’ a sign or token ; any memorial to mark the spot.—(E.)

STANZA XXVIII.

Line 1.—“ Or, perhaps, more literally *the hidden or mysterious thing of the world* ; any great exploit a warrior was to accomplish to establish his character. In the age of chivalry the *Anoethau* came to signify the impossibilities that were enjoined to be performed by knights of romance.”—*Pughe*. A long train of these *Anoethau* will be found detailed in the *Mabinogi of Kilhwch and Olwen*.—*Guest’s Mab.* vol. ii. pp. 197-318. This is an obscure stanza, as might be suspected from the number of the various readings. *Pughe* says that the brother alluded to is *Urien*, as he was the brother of *Eurddyl*, whom the bard addresses here.—(E.)

STANZA XXIX.

Line 2.—“ Alluding to the two uses made of the horn—to sound the alarm of war, and to drink the mead at feasts.”—*Pughe*.

STANZA XL.

Line 1.—“ This probably is the *Morgant* by whose instigation *Urien* was murdered.”—*Pughe*.

STANZA XLV.

Line 3.—‘*Llovan Llawdivro*,’ otherwise called *Llovan Llawdino* or *Llawdivo*, is recorded in the *Triads* as the author of one of the three “*anvad gyflavar*,” or detested assassinations of the island of Britain, in killing *Urien*, the deed alluded to in this place.—(E.)

STANZA XLIX.

Line 3.—This line is omitted in the *Red Book*. It is supplied from the *Myvyrian Archæology*.—(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 “*gesseil*,” 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 Darydd Llwyd.

“Odious is the man that would seek her, and insinuate that she is in error.”

“Casai,” especially in its plural form “caseion,” is in common use for a hater or an enemy.

“Kyssueil,” in the fifth stanza, is assumed to be a transcriber’s mistake for *cyssyl*, advice or counsel.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 3.—“The original is *maer*; of the same import as the English bailiff; the head officer of a town, district, or farm.”—*Pughe*.

STANZA VI.

Line 3.—“This seems intended as a pun upon the name of the youth. *Maenwyn* implies *having the nature or hardness of a stone*; and still the poet thought that the *stone* that he was speaking of wanted a little more hardening.”—*Pughe*.

STANZA VII.

Line 2.—“*Celurn*’ is a pail or bucket; but may possibly signify here a case or cover.—(E.)

Line 3.—“A sword is here described; but the name designedly omitted.”—*Pughe*.

POEM XIV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 266. Text, Vol. ii. p. 274.

This poem appears also in the Black Book, No. xvii.

POEM XV.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 433. Text, Vol. ii. p. 277.

The fourteen principal battles (“*pedair prif gad ar ddeg*”) of Cadwallawn are enumerated in this elegy; but it is remarkable that it contains no undoubted allusion to the important battles which he fought in the north of England, unless they are reckoned among the sixty skirmishes (“*cyfarfodydd*”), a supposition hardly supported by probability. All the places mentioned by the bard, except one or two the situations of which are doubtful, are within the present limits of the Principality.

STANZA I.

Line 1.—Before he came to *his end* or *death* appears to be meant. The stanza is seemingly incomplete, a whole line being wanting.—(E.)

STANZA II.

Line 1.—The original has no verb expressed in this and similar instances, and a more strictly literal translation would be—"The camp (or encampment) of Cadwallawn on Caint," etc.—(E.)

Line 4.—'*Caint*' is the Welsh form, or rather origin, of *Kent* (cantium); but as the preposition *ar*, on, not *yn*, in, is used, it is highly probable that a *river* is intended, and by some it has been supposed that the Kent in the north of England is the one referred to. It may, however, be stated that there is a Caint in Anglesey, which, after joining the Cevni nearly opposite 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 Ieithon, 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, Knockin, 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 erroneousness of Pennant, who states that the mountain derived its appellation from the following circumstance:—“On this mountain Henry VII. mustered the friends who promised to join him from North Wales and Shropshire, and did not find one who had failed of his appointment. On which account the Welsh call it *Digoll*, or *Without Loss*; the English name it the Long Mountain.”

The number of daily skirmishes, as given here, is an instance of poetic embellishment.—(E.)

STANZA V.

Line 1.—The Severn. The battle of the Severn and on the further side of Dygen, and the burning of Meigen, should be reckoned as forming but one action, being the fourth in the catalogue.—(E.)

Line 8.—‘*Dygen*’ is, in all probability, Dygen Freiddin, a conical and picturesque mountain in the valley of the Severn, below Welshpool in Montgomeryshire. Some are of opinion that this mountain was the site of the last battle which Caractacus fought against the Romans under Ostorius.—(E.)

Line 3.—The battle of Meigen, in which Edwin fell, is mentioned by Nennius, and in the *Annales Cambriæ*; but Bede (*Hist. Eccles.* ii. 20) gives Haethfelth (supposed to be Hatfield in Yorkshire) as the place of his death; hence it has been assumed that Meigen and Haethfelth are one and the same place, but it is sufficiently evident that the Meigen of Llywarch Hen must be somewhere in Powys, and at no great distance from the Severn.—(E.)

STANZA VI.

Line 1.—‘*Gwy*,’ the Wye.—(E.)

STANZA VII.

Line 1.—“In the upper part of Gwaen Llwg, Monmouthshire.”—*Pughe*.

STANZA VIII.

Line 1.—There are two rivers of this name—the one for a considerable part of its course divides the county of Caermarthen from that of Pembroke, and falls into Caermarthen Bay at Langharn; and the other, after draining a portion of Glamorganshire, disembogues into the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. Dr. Owen Pughe remarks on this passage, that “nearly opposite Llandaff, on the other side of the Tav, there are the ruins of a British camp in a place called Gwaen y 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.—‘*Caew*,’ ‘*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 Caiu” and “Kaircaiau” in the *Liber Landavensis*.—(E.)

STANZA XI.

Line 1.—‘*Cowyn*,’ or ‘*Cywyn*,’ 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 XIV.

Line 1.—‘*Duffyrd.*’ This river is unknown. Pughe suggests that it may be a mistake for the Dyvi or Dovey, between the counties of Cardigan and Merioneth.—(E.)

STANZA XV.

Line 2.—‘*Bro Dunawd,*’ or Cantrev Dunodig, a district comprehending the sea-coast of Merioneth, and part of Carnarvonshire.

STANZA XVI.

Line 21.—Or *Meinin*, as some copies have it. Pughe says, “perhaps where the abbey of *Maenen* [Maenan] stood, near Llanrwst,” but more probably it denotes some river, no longer recognised under that name.—(E.)

STANZA XVIII.

Line 3.—‘*Elved.*’ There is a hundred of this name in the lower part of Caermarthenshire.—(E.)

POEM XVI.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 448. Text, Vol. ii. p. 279.

The first fifty-seven stanzas of this poem have been carefully translated by Dr. Guest in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, ix. p. 142, and the translation has been, with his permission, adopted. The reader is referred to the notes by Dr. Guest on this part of the poem. The remaining stanzas have been translated by Mr. Silvan Evans.

STANZA LXVI.

Line 3.—‘*Rei*’ (apparently from the Latin *res, rei*) is sometimes used for riches, wealth, or treasure, as in the following passage of Gwalchmai’s Ode to Owain Gwynedd:—

“Teyrnain ni grain
Ni grawn *rei*.”

That is, “A sovereign is he, who will neither cringe
nor hoard up *wealth*.”

The mediæval poets used their license to borrow words from the

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. ‘*Avaerwy*.’—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.—‘*Dwyryw*,’ the Dee, according to Owen Pughe, but this is very questionable. There is *Dwyriw* in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn at Berriw, about five miles from Welshpool.—(E.)

STANZA LXXIII.

Line 1.—‘*Edeyrnion*,’ 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 ‘*Macrysinal*’ is intended for Mae rhysonial,” or “Mawr y sonial,” I know not what it means.—(E.)

STANZA LXXVII.

Line 1.—‘*Heledd*’ implies a brine or salt pit ; and it is also the name of several places ; and there were women of this name. “One of the daughters of Cyndrwyn was so called.”—*Owen Pughe*.

Yn Heledd Wen and *Yn Heledd Ddu* are respectively the Welsh names of Nantwich and Northwich in Cheshire. The meaning of “Heled hwyedic ym gelwir,” 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.* “Hwyedec”), it is construed thus :—“I am called a filling brine-pit.” Assuming that “hwyedec” (hwyedig) is the past participle of hwyhau, to lengthen, it cannot, without very considerable violence, be rendered “henceforth.” In the Welsh Laws, the term *hwyedig* occurs several times for the male hawk, as in these instances :—

“Ef adele *hwyedyc* hebawc y kan epenhebogyt pop guyl Uhyhaghel”—“He is to have a male hawk from the chief falconer every feast of St. Michael.”—(Vol. i. p. 22.)

“Pedeir ar ugeint yw gwerth hwyedic”—“Twenty-four pence is the worth of a male hawk.”—(Vol. i. p. 738.)

I have therefore construed “Heled hwyedic,” 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 "pyryrdyau" (which appears to be the more correct reading) = *pyrhyrddiaw*, from *pyr*, forward, and *hyrddiaw*, to push, thrust, or drive.—(E.)

Line 3.—Instead of 'tranc,' dissolution, death, some MSS. have "tanc," peace, tranquillity. "A Frank would have no peace from his mouth."—(E.)

STANZA CI.

Line 2.—"The portion, most likely, of Maoddyn, the brother of Cynddylan, as it seems the share of each was called after its owner. So *Dyffryn Meisyr* and *Dyffryn Ffreuer* were the shares of the two daughters of *Cyndrwyn*."—*Owen Pughe*.

Lhwyd thinks that *Maoddyn* may possibly be identical with *Mwythig* or *Amwythig*, 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.—‘*Ieuf*’ (sometimes written *Ievav*), which signifies *youngest*, was not an uncommon name in former times.—(E.)

Line 6.—‘*Kynnin*’ I take to be a misscript for “*kynniu*” = *cynniv*, a conflict. ‘*Celuyd*’ or ‘*keluyd*,’ may be read either “*celwydd*,” falsehood, or “*celvydd*,” 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 ‘*Kynin*’ here should not be taken as a personal name.—(E.)

Line 9.—‘*Aerven*’ is an old name for the river Dee, which in Welsh is generally called *Dyvrddwy*. In an account of “The Principal Territories of Britain,” printed in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 86, and translated p. 476, it is stated that Gwynedd extends “from Cantrev Orddwyv to Menai, including also *Aerven* and Teyrnllwg;” and Teyrnllwg, from *Aerven* to Argoed Derwennydd.” Madog ab Gronwy Gethin, in a poem on the sudden overflow of the Dee in the time of Owen Glyndwr (1404), applies the same name to the river :—

“Garw distrych llwyth-wrych llaeth-wawr
Aerven bengrech felen vawr.”—(E.)

Line 10.—‘*Seleu*’ = 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 *Seleu*,
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 (*llüydd*) mentioned in a preceding line.—(E.)

Line 22.—For ‘*torrit*,’ I read “*torrir*,” the future instead of the past.—(E.)

Line 24.—‘*Mor a mynydd*’ (= *môr a mynydd*), literally “sea and mountain;” but the expression is often used simply for “sea and land.”—(E.)

Line 29.—‘*Eleri*,’ a river in the upper part of Cardiganshire, which, after passing through the village of Tal y Bont, winds its course through Cors Vochno, and falls into the estuary of the Dovey opposite the town of Aberdovey. Where ‘*Chwilfynydd*’ is I have not been able to ascertain.—(E.)

Line 37.—For ‘*Barnawc*’ I read “*Baruawc*” (= *barwawg*, bearded), assuming that the middle letter was originally *u* and not *n*; and the passage seems to imply that in consequence of the devastations of war, grown-up men would be so scarce, that the lines would have to be filled up almost entirely with beardless youth.—(E.)

Line 39.—The meaning apparently is, that Urien was the most generous man since Adam.—(E.)

Line 42.—‘*Eu*’ (their), the word used here in the original appears to be erroneously employed for “*ei*” (his). Some early transcriber, we may conjecture, finding the word commonly written *enw*, 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 *henw* is about as old and independent a form as *enw*.—(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 *Myvyrian Archæology*. No portion of the genuine works of Adda Vras is known to be extant. Some of the words in this poem being illegible, it is impossible to give a full translation of every line.—(E.)

POEM XXII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 290. Text, Vol. ii. p. 299.

Line 4.—‘*Brithwyr,*’ the speckled men or the Picts.—(S.)

POEM XXIII.

Translation, Vol. i. p. 284. Text, Vol. ii. p. 301.

This poem is interspersed with Latin lines, which seem to be fragments of Latin hymns.—(S.)

Line 10.—‘*Gallhrydel.*’ Galloway was called in Gaelic *Gall-gaidel*, of which this is the Cymric equivalent. From Gallwyddel comes the Latin form Galweithia. This poem must have been written before Galloway became a part of the Anglie kingdom of Northumbria.—(S.)

Line 36.—The allusion to Lleu and Gwydyon connects this poem with the alliance between the Brython and Gwyddyl alluded to in lines 89 and 90.—(S.)

Line 82.—The Myvyrian text reads “Gwyr Kelydon,” men of Celyddon.—(S.)

The last part of this poem, from line 84, is contained in the Book of Taliessin. The variations between the two texts of this part of the poem are very trifling.—(S.)

Line 86.—‘*Caer Govannon.*’ In an old list of the churches of Lintlithgow, 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.

GOSYMDEITH LLEFOET WYNEBCLAWR.

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 *Gosymdaith*, or Viaticum, 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 uab 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 Drŷgyl 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 uam.

I.

TRANSLATION.

DESCENT OF THE MEN OF THE NORTH IS THIS.

I. Uryen son of Kynvarch son of Meirchawn son of Gorust Ledlum son of Keneu son of Coel.

II. Llywarch Hen son of Elidyr Lydanwyn son of Meirchawn son of Gorust Ledlum son of Keneu son of Coel.

III. Clydno of Eidyn and Chynan Genhir and Cynvelyn Drwsgl and Catrawt Calchvynydd, sons of Kynwyt Kynwydyon son of Kynvelyn son of Arthwys son of Mar son of Keneu son of Coel.

IV. Dunawt and Cerwyd and Sawyl Penuchel, sons of Pabo, the pillar of Prydein, son of Arthwys son of Mar son of Keneu son of Coel.

V. Gwrgi and Peredur, sons of Eliffer of the great retinue, son of Arthwys son of Keneu son of Coel.

VI. Gwendoleu and Nud and Cof, sons of Keidyaw son of Arthwys son of Mar son of Keneu son of Coel.

Three hundred swords (of the tribe) of Kynvarch, and three hundred shields of Kynwydyon, and three hundred spears of the tribe of Coel. Whatever object they entered into deeply—that never failed.

VII. Rydderch Hael son of Tutwal Tutclyt son of Kedic son of Dyfnwal Hen.

VIII. Mordaf son of Serfan son of Kedic son of Dyfnwal Hen.

IX. Elffin son of Gwydno son of Caurdaf son of Garmonyawn son of Dyfnwal Hen.

X. Gavran son of Aedan the treacherous, son of Dyfnwal Hen son of Idnyvet son of Maxen Guledic, Emperor of Rome.

XI. Elidyr Mwynfawr son of Gorust Priodawr son of Dyfnwal Hen.

XII. Huallu son of Tutwlech of Cornwall, prince of Cornwall, and Dywana daughter of Amlawt Guledic was his mother.

II.

MS. HENGWRT 536.

TRIOED ARTHUR AE WYR.

Teir Lleithielŷyth Ynys Prydein. Arthur yn pen teyrned ym Mynyŷ a Dewi yn pen ysgyb a Maelgŷn Gŷyned yn pen hyneif. Arthur yn pen teyrned yg Kelliwic yg Kerneŷ a Betwini esgob yn pen esgyb a Charadaŷc ureichuras yn pen hyneif. Arthur yn pen teyrned ym Pen Rionyd yny gogled a Chyndeyrn Garthwys yn pen esgyb a Gŷrthmŷl Wledic yn pen hyneif.

Tri Hael Ynys Prydein. Nudd Hael mab Senyllt; Mordaf Hael mab Seruan; Ryderch Hael mab Tutwal Tutelyt.

Tri Gwyndeyrn Ynys Prydein. Run mab Maelgŷn; 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 Caduc Ynys Prydein. Kynuarch Cat Caduc mab Kynnŷt Kynŷtyon a Gwendoleu mab Keidyaŷ a Vryen mab Kynuarch.

Tri Tharŷ Unben Ynys Prydein. Elmŷr mab Cadeir a Chynhauaŷl mab Argat ac Auaon mab Taliessin. Tri meib beird oedynt eu tri.

Tri Lledyf Unben Ynys Prydein. Llywarch Hen mab Elidyr Lydanwyn a Manawydan mab Llyr Lledyeith a Gŷgaŷn Gŷraŷn mab Peredur mab Eliffer Gosgorduaŷr.

Tri Unben Llys Arthur. Goronŷy mab Echell Uordŷytŷn a Chadreith mab Porthuaŷrgadu a Phleidur fflam.

Tri Unben Deiuyr a Brynych. Gall mab Disgyuedaŷt ac Ysgafnell mab Disgyuedaŷt a Diffydell mab Disgyfedaŷt. Tri meib Beird oedynt ell tri.

II.

TRANSLATION.

TRIADS OF ARTHUR AND HIS WARRIORS.

I. Three tribe thrones of the Island of Prydain. Arthur the chief lord at Menevia, and David the chief bishop, and Maelgwyn Gwyned the chief elder. Arthur the chief lord at Kelliwic in Cornwall, and Bishop Betwini the chief bishop, and Caradawc Vreichvras the chief elder. Arthur the chief lord at Penrionydd in the north, and Cyndeyrn Garthwys the chief bishop, and Gurthmwl Guledic the chief elder.

II. Three generous ones of the Island of Prydain. Nud Hael son of Senyllt; Mordaf Hael son of Servan; and Ryderch Hael son of Tutwal Tutelyt.

III. Three fair lords of the Island of Prydain. Run son of Maelgwyn; Owen son of Urien; and Ruawn Pefyr son of Deorath Guledic.

IV. Three naturalists of the Island of Prydain. Gwalchmei son of Gwyar; and Llecheu son of Arthur; and Rhiwallon Gwallt Banadlen.

V. Three pillars of battle of the Island of Prydain. Dunawd son of Pabo, pillar of Britain; and Gwallawc son of Lleenawc; and Cynfelyn Drwsgl.

VI. Three bulls of battle of the Island of Prydain. Kynvarch Cat Caduc son of Kynnwyd Kynwytyon; and Gwendoleu son of Ceidyaw; and Uryen son of Kynvarch.

VII. Three bull princes of the Island of Prydain. Elmwr son of Cadeir; and Cynhafal son of Argat; and Afaon son of Taliessin. Three sons of bards were these three.

VIII. Three humble princes of the Island of Prydain. Llywarch Hen son of Elidyr Lydanwyn; and Manawydan son of Llyr Lledyeith; and Gwgawn Gwrawn son of Peredur son of Eliffer Gosgordvaur.

IX. Three princes of the Court of Arthur. Goronwy son of Echell Fordwyten; and Cadreith son of Porthfaurgaddu; and Fleidur Flam.

X. Three princes of Deira and Bernicia. Gall son of Desgyfedawt; and Ysgafnell son of Disgyfedawt; and Diffydell son of Disgyfedawt. Three sons of bards were these three.

Tri Gwayŕud Beird Ynys Prydein. Tristuard Bard Vryen a Dygynelŕ Bard Ywein a Mianuerdic Bard Cadwallaŕn mab Catuan a ryaŕt eil Morgant.

Tri Chynweissat Ynys Prydein. Caradaŕc mab Bran a Chaŕrdaf mab Caradaŕc ac Owein mab Maxen Wledic.

Teir Llyghessaŕc Ynys Prydein. Gereint mab Erbin ; Gwenŕynwyn mab Naf a March mab Meirchiaŕn.

Tri Gŕrduaglaŕc Ynys Prydein. Rineri mab Tangŕn a Dinwaed Uaglaŕc a Phryder mab Dolor Deiuyr a Brynych.

Tri Hualaŕc Ynys Prydein. Catwaladyr Uendigeit a Run mab Maelgŕn a Riwallaŕn wallt Banadlen.

Tri Chaduarchaŕc Ynys Prydein. Caradaŕc Ureichuras ; Menwaed o Arllechwed a Llyr Llyuddaŕc.

Tri Gallouyd Ynys Prydein. Greidiaŕl Galouyd mab Enuael Adran a Gweir Gŕrhyt Uaŕr a Drystan Tallŕch.

Tri Ruduoŕc Ynys Prydein. Arthur a Run mab Beli a Morgant Mŕynnuaŕr.

Tri Thaleichaŕc Cad Ynys Prydein. Trystan mab Tallŕch a Huil mab Caŕ a Chei mab Kynyr Kynuaruaŕc ac un oed taleithaŕc arnadunt wynteu ell tri, Bedŕyr mab Pedraŕt oed hŕnnŕ.

Tri Gleŕ Ynys Prydein. Tri meis Hayarnwed Uradaŕc ; Grudnei a Henpen ac Edenaŕc.

Tri Thrahaŕc Ynys Prydein. Sawyl ben uchel a Phasken mab Uryen a Run mab Einaŕn.

Tri Ysgymyd Aereu Ynys Prydein. Gilbert mab Catgyfro ; Moruran eil Tegit a Gŕgaŕn Cledyfrud.

Tri Gŕrdueichat Ynys Prydein. Trystan mab Tallŕch a getwis moch March mab Meirchaŕn tra aeth y meichat y erchi y Essyllt dyfot y gynadyl ac ef ; ac Arthur yn keissaŕ unhŕch ae y tŕyll, ae y treis, ac nys cauas a Phryderi mab Pŕyll amŕyn a getwis moch Pendaran Dyued yn Glyn Cuŕch yn Emlyn a Choll mab Collurewy a getwis henwen hŕch Dallweir Dallben a aeth yg gordodo hyt ym penryn Aŕstin

XI. Three ruddy-speared bards of the Island of Prydain. Tristvard bard of Urien; and Dygynelw bard of Owen; and Mainferdic, bard of Cadwallawn, son of Catfan; and they were sons of Morgant.

XII. Three supreme servants of the Island of Prydain. Caradawc son of Bran; and Caurdaf son of Caradawc; and Owen son of Maxen Guledic.

XIII. Three fleet owners of the Island of Prydain. Gereint son of Erbin; and Gwenwynwyn son of Naf; and March son of Merchiaun.

XIV. Three strong-crutched ones of the Island of Prydain. Rineri son of Tangwn; and Tinwaed faglawc; and Pryder son of Dolor of Deira and Bernicia.

XV. Three fettered ones of the Island of Prydain. Cadwaladyr the blessed; and Run son of Maelgwyn; and Riwallan wallt Banadlen.

XVI. Three cavaliers of battle of the Island of Prydain. Caradawc freichfras; Menwaed of Arllechwed; and Llyr Lluydauc.

XVII. Three hostile ovates of the Island of Prydain. Greidiawl Galovyd, son of Enfael Adran; and Gweyr of great manliness; and Trystan son of Tallwch.

XVIII. Three red-spotted ones of the Island of Prydain. Arthur; and Run son of Beli; and Morgant Mwynfawr.

XIX. Three front leaders of battle of the Island of Prydain. Trystan son of Tallwch; and Huil son of Caw; and Cei son of Cynyr Cynfarfawc and one person was supreme over these three: Bedwyr son of Pedrawt was that one.

XX. Three heroes of the Island of Prydain. The three sons of Hayarnwed the treacherous: Grudnei and Henpen and Edenawc.

XXI. Three arrogant ones of the Island of Prydain. Sawyl penuchel; and Pasgen son of Uryen; and Run son of Einaun.

XXII. Three obstructors of slaughter of the Island of Prydain. Gilbert son of Catgyffro; Morfran son of Tegid; and Gwgun of the ruddy sword.

XXIII. Three powerful swineherds of the Island of Prydain. Trystan son of Tallwch, who kept the swine of March, son of Meirchawn, while the swineherd went on a message to Essylt to desire a meeting with her, and Arthur desired one pig by deceit or by theft, and could not get it; and Pryderi, son of Pwyll, who kept the swine of Pendaran Dyfed in Glencuwch in Emlyn; and Coll son of Collfrewy, who kept the ancient sow of Dallweir Dalben, who went burrowing

yg Kernyó ac yna ydaeth yny mor, ac yn Aber Torogi yg Gwent iscoet y doeth yr tir, a Choll mab Collurewy ac laó yny gwrych pa fford bynhac y kerdhei nac ar uor nac ar tir, ac yn Maes Gwenith yg Gwent y dodwes gwenithen a gwenenen, ac er hynny y mae goreu lle y wenith y lle húnno, ac ody na yd aeth hyt y Llonwen ym Penuro ac yno y dotwes ar heiden a gwenenen, ac er hynny y mae goreu lle y heid Llonwen, ac ody na y kerdóys hyt yn Rió Gyuerthóch yn Eryri, ac y dotwes ar keneu bleid ac ar kyó 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 Eyr Brynach. Ac ody na yd aeth hyt y Maendu yn Llanueir yn Aruon; ac yno y dodwes ar keneu cath, ar keneu húnno a uyrýs Coll mab Collurewy ym Menei; a honno wedý hynny uu Cath Paluc.

Tri Phrif Lleturithaó Ynys Prydein. Coll mab Collurewy a Menyó mab Teirgwaed a Drych eil Kiódar.

Teir Prif Hut Ynys Prydein. Hut Math mab Matonóy a Hut Uthyr Pendragon a Hut Góydelyn Gor.

Tri Diweir Teulu Ynys Prydein. Teulu Catwallaó mab Catuan auuant seith mlyned yn Iwerdon y gyt ac ef; ac yn hynny o yspeit ny ouynassant dim idaó rac goruot arnadunt y adaó; a Theulu Gauran mab Aedan a aethant yr mor dros eu harglóyd; ar tryded Teulu Gendoleu mab Keidyaó yn Arderyd a gynnalassant y urýdyr pythé nos a mis wedý llad eu harglóyd sef oed riuedi teuluoed pob un or gwyr hynny un Canhór ar ugeint.

Tri Aniweir Teulu Ynys Prydein. Teulu Goronó Pefyr o Penllyn a omedassant eu harglóyd o erbynneit y gwenóynwayó y gan Leu Llaó Gyffes yn Llechoronóy yn blaen Kynuael; a Theulu Górgi a Pheredur a adaóssant eu harglóyd yg Caer Greu, ac a oed ymllad trannoeth udunt ac Eda Glinwaór; ac yna y llas ell deu. Ar trydyd Teulu Alan Fyrgan a ymchoelasant y órth eu harglóyd ar y ford hyt nos ae ellóng ynteu ae weisson Kamlan ac yno y llas.

as far as Penryn Awstin in Cornwall, and there going to sea, landed at Abertorogi in Gwent Iscoed, 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 Cyferthwch in Eryri, and there she dropped a wolf-cub and an eagle, and Coll son of Collfreuy gave the eagle to Brynach Gwyddel of the north, and the wolf he gave to Menwaed of Arllechwedd, and these are the wolf of Menwaed and the eagle of Brynach, and thence going to Maendu in Llanfare, in Arvon, and there she dropped a kitten, and Coll son of Collfrewy threw the kitten into the Menai, and she became afterwards the Paluc cat.

XXIV. Three chief-gleaming ones of the Island of Prydain. Coll son of Collfrewy ; and Meniw son of Teirgwaed ; and Drych son of Kiwdar.

XXV. Three primary illusions of the Island of Prydain. The illusion of Math son of Matonwy ; and the illusion of Uthyr Pendragon ; and the illusion of Gwydelen 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 Lew 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 Adŷ Ynys Prydein. Gosgord Mynydaŷ 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 dŷ ar eu cŷynos, ac Ysgafnell mab Disgyfedaŷt a ladeid Edelfflet urenhin Iloegyr a Diffedell mab Disgyfedaŷt a ladaŷd Gŷrgi Garŷlŷyt, ar Gŷrgi honnv ladei kelein beunyd or Kymry a dŷ pob sadŷrn rac llad y sul yr un.

Teir Anuat Gyulauan Ynys Prydein . Eidyn mab Einygan a ladaŷd Aneirŷn Gwaŷdrud methdeyrn beird ; a Llaŷgat trŷm bargaŷt a ladaŷd Auaon mab Taliessin ; a Llouan Llaŷdino a ladaŷd Vryen mab Kynuarch.

Teir Anuat Uŷyellaŷt Ynys Prydein . Bŷyellaŷt Eidyn ym pen Aneiryn ; 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 essoos llŷyraf lluyd a aeth or ynys honn, ac ny doeth dracheuyn neb o nadunt. Sef lle y trigyŷys y gwyr hynny yn dŷ ynys yn ymyl mor Groec. Sef ynt y dŷ 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 hewythyrr 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 Disgyfedawt, who slew the two birds of Gwendoleu, who had a yoke of gold about them, and devoured two bodies of Cymry at their dinner and two at their supper; and Ysgafnell son of Disgyfedawt, who slew Edelflet, king of Lloegyr; and Diffedel son of Disgyfedawt, who slew Gwrgi 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 Aneiryn Gwawdrud, the supreme of bards; and Llawgat Trumbargawt, who slew Afaon son of Taliessin; and Llovan Llawdino, who slew Urien son of Kynvarch.

XXXI. Three atrocious axe-strokes of the island of Prydain. The axe-stroke of Eidyn on the head of Aneiryn; and the axe-stroke on the head of Godlan the bard; and the axe-stroke on the head of Iago son of Beli.

XXXII. Three combined expeditions that went from this island and never returned. One went with Helen Luydawg and Cynan her brother. Another went with Yrp Luydawc, in the time of Cadyal son of Erynt, he came to ask assistance, and he asked not from each city, but the same number he should bring with him, and there came with him to the first only one youth, and he obtained one given him. He was the greatest levier of an expedition that went from this island, and none of the warriors returned. They went on an invasive expedition, these warriors, to two islands in the sea of 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 Cesariot 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 dracheuyn . Kyŷdaŷt y Korannyeit a doethant yma yn oes Llud mab Beli ac nyt aeth yr un dracheuyn. A gormes y Gŷydyl 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 cladŷyt yny Gwynfryn yu Llundain a hyt tra vei y penn ynyr ansaŷdyd oed yno ; ny doy ormes byth yr ynys hon. Eil, Esgyrn Gŷercheuyr Vendigeit a a gladwyt ym pryf byrth yr ynys hon. Trydyd, y dreigieu a gladwys Llud mab Beli yn dinas Emreis yn Eryri.

Three oppressions came to this Island, and did not go out of it. The nation of the Coranyeit, who came in the time of Llud son of Beli, and did not go out of it; and the oppression of the Gwydyl Fichti, and they did not again go out of it. The third, the oppression of the Saxons, and they did not again go out of it.

Three closures and disclosures of the Island of Prydain. The blessed head of Bran son of Llyr, which was buried in the Gwynfryn in London, and while the head remained in that state, no invasion would come to this island. The second, the bones of Gwerthefyr the blessed, which are buried in the principal ports of the island; and the third, the dragons which Llud son of Beli buried in Dinas Emreis in Eryri.



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