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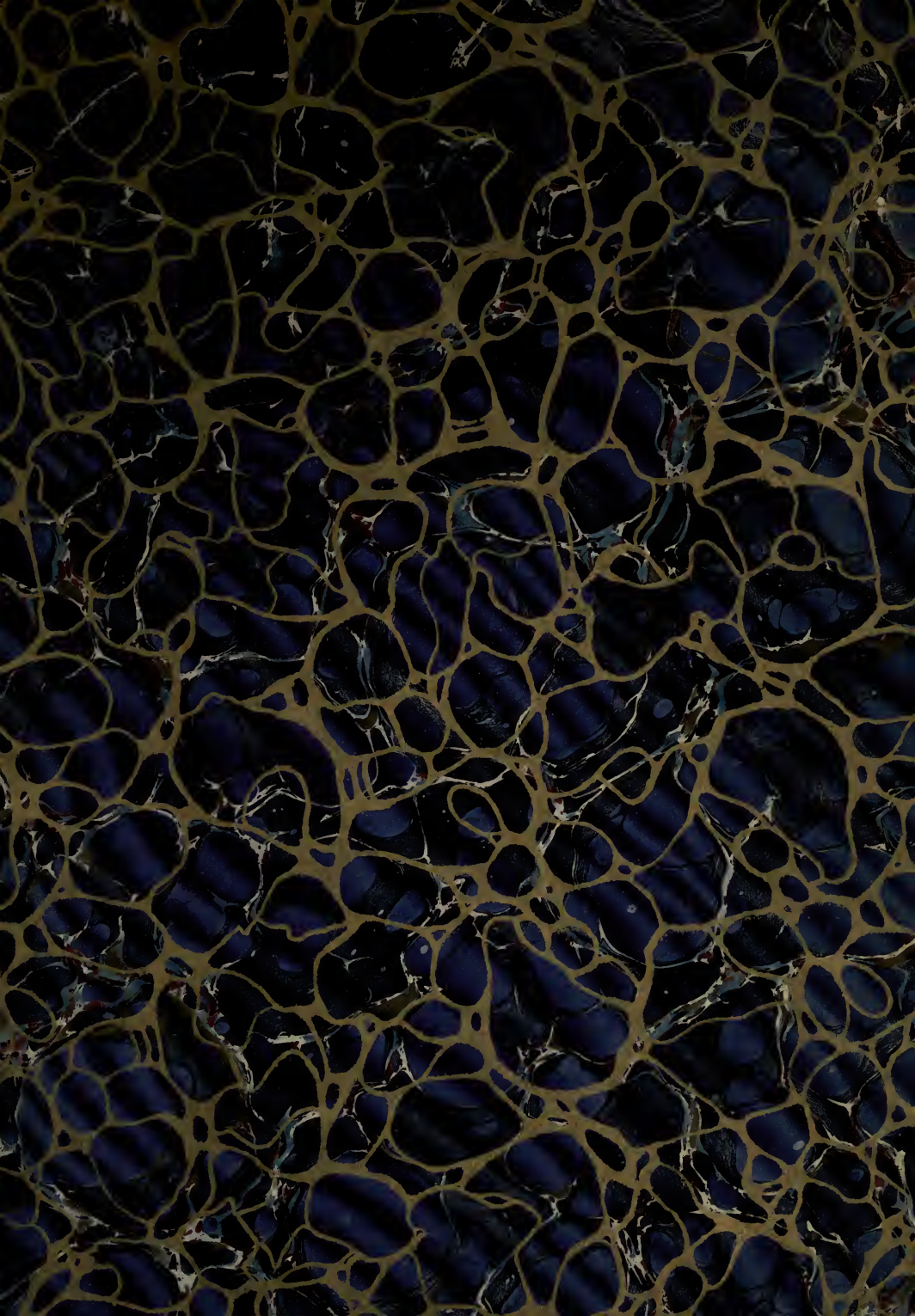

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Llyvyr Taliessin.

Volume ix. of the
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No. 74

Facsimile & Text

of the

Book of Taliesin

Reproduced & Edited

by

J. Gwenogvryn Evans

Hon. M.A., & Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon.)

Hon. D. Litt. (Wales).

Keis a vedrich, ac a ellich guna.

Llanbedrog, N. Wales:

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DELPHI IS DESERTED, & TALIESIN is jettisoned. There is no oracle left to consult, and no lecture-room open that names the name of Taliesin. The learned who write in Encyclopedias are like the bards at the Court of Deganwy—in the presence of Taliesin they become mute mutterers of *Blerwm, blerwm.*[a] This is very remarkable when we recall the fact that our earlier and better poets esteemed Taliesin as their 'chief,' and most assuredly they were right. What then is the explanation of the neglect, not to say boycot, of our time? The manuscript[b] which contains his poetical works is beautifully written, and one of the easiest to read. Alas, it is also one of the most difficult to understand, because it is among the least faithful of transcripts. The manifest corruptions of the text provide a luxurious excuse for doing nothing to such as take their ease in the Halls of learning. But is there no way of removing the lion from the path? I believe so; and I venture to hope that something has been done in that direction by the provision of a text which reproduces all the features of the original, both in collotype Facsimile and in typography. Every worker can thus examine the materials in their earliest known form, and in his own workshop. He who has eyes to see will learn much from the Facsimile as to the ways

a See Hanes Taliesin in Lady Guest's Mabinogion, Vol. iii. p. 337.

b Peniarth MS. 2, now in the National Library of Wales. The Facsimile betters any description of it. See Introduction, p. xliii., f.n. 76; and Text p. 81.

and idiosyncracies of the scribe; he will see how various errors must have arisen, and make discoveries which otherwise had been impossible for him. He is in no sense dependent on the personal equation of the present editor, for he can test the printed page against the Facsimile. The foundation being thus well and truly laid, the stability of any superstructure attempted will depend on the skill and efficiency of the architect and workman engaged. And if a word of warning may be offered, it is this: Let no one take the 'labels' on trust, but make sure that they have the signification he attaches to them. In the Introduction an attempt has been made to focus attention on the necessity and value of this preliminary inquiry. There is no source more fruitful of error than to read modern ideas into old geographical names, which are ever changing their connotation, as human struggles shift the boundaries. For example Prydein and Germania,[c] in the twelfth century, meant very different areas from what they do to-day, or may have on the morrow. Without a specialized study of Historical Geography, no lasting progress is possible in the knowledge and understanding of a text like that of Taliesin. Words, too, have to be examined, and understood in the sense in which the author used them—not in the sense they may have in our day. We trip most grievously over words the most familiar, because it does not occur to us to examine their meaning historically. It is not enough to verify our references; we must verify everything. We must also catechise the author at every opportunity. His allusions to historical persons and events enable us to fix

c Germania in the 12th century comprehended Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

dates, *before which* he had not written, for compositions do not ante-date their subject, be it of battle or person, a paean or elegy. If the internal evidence, supported by linguistic and grammatical considerations, proves that our text was written in the twelfth century and after, it is sheer lunacy to claim for any part of it a sixth century origin. That Taliesin flourished in the middle of the twelfth century there can be no manner of doubt; and he was held in such high esteem that his manner, his style was imitated.[d] 'But,' it has been objected, 'there might have been another Taliesin who lived in the sixth century.' Where is the evidence for this ghost, this birth of fraud, this tattle of public platforms? Might-have-been is not evidence, but the offspring of indolent belief, which shirks the effort to think. To say this is to fly in the face of that Providence which provides for the simple, but the man who has seen a truth cannot be as if he had not seen it. Sooner or later truth will out, and will be proclaimed on the housetops.

Taliesin's age

Bann gwir ban ðiscleir—bannach ban leveir, 35.3=ii. 59.

A variety of evidence has been examined in the Introduction, and need not be recapitulated here.[e] One subject, however, remains. The transformation passages, which are a feature of Taliesin, have not been discussed.[f] They occur in several places;[g] seemingly they bear no very definite relation to their setting. It is doubtful if the doctrine of transmigration was ever in the poet's mind, for some of the '*I have beens*' are his-

d See Red Book Poetry 166·38; M. 214·3; cp. M. 169·28.

e The Introduction to the Book of Aneirin contains important additional matter, which develops and confirms the Historical argument.

f See Mr. S. Hartland's Perseus, vol. ii., p. 56.

g See 22·19-24, 23·9-17, 26·20-22, 48·19-23, 71·8-18.

Nor-man influ-ence

dorn in the train of Eleanor, queen of Henry II., and we can better realize the atmosphere in which the Book of Taliesin was produced. It is in every particular the child and growth of the creative Norman period.

> "It was upon the invention of new strophic forms and melodies that the poet mainly founded his claim to the title of *troubadour*, i.e. the finder, as opposed to the *jongleur* who recited the songs of others, or handed down the tradition of popular poetry."
>
> "Rhyme took the place of assonance; it no longer merely tied successive verses, but as alternating or inserted rhyme . . . often falling within the verse, or uniting the close of a line with the beginning of the next . . . Various metres were gradually employed . . . (followed by) a technical classification of the lyrical divisions, which received special names, determined partly by the subject-matter and partly by the form. Thus we have the *vers* to designate the simpler song-form of the older troubadours; the *chanso* for the artistically developed love-song; the *sirventes* for the political or moral song, composed in the service of a lord; the *service-poem* inlcuded also the crusader's song & the elegy[m] . .

The Book of Taliesin consists almost entirely of *sirventes*. There is some *vers*, but no trace of the *chanso*, or love-song.

> The glory of Aranrod's looks exceeds summer dawn

is the solitary female touch. The metres should be compared with those used by the troubadours, & *clerici vagantes*, as well as with later examples of the Kymric muse.[o]

The genesis of the companion small volume (ii.), containing an amended text with translation into English, is set forth in the remarks which preface it. The Notes at the end of this volume (i.) are largely supplementary, explanatory, alternative, or corrective of volume ii. The Notes also refer to historical parallels which it will be wise to consult. Neither a poet's allu-

o Mr. T. Gwynn Jones of the University College of Wales has written a paper on the metres of Taliesin. This paper was lent to me. I hope it will be published somewhere. See Preface, vol. ii.

sion, nor the comment thereon can convey much meaning to a mind that is blank as to the mode of thought and history of the poet's time. First aid naturally comes from the Bruts, and from the poems of Gwalchmei, Kynδel, and Llywarch, the bard of Mochnant; also from Lewis's Topographical Dictionary. Then those portions of the twelfth century Chronicles, which record events contemporary with their historians, are indispensable to the right understanding of the age of Taliesin. The Domesday survey of the hundred of Atiscross, and of the Marchian districts bordering on the Dee and the Severn must not be neglected. The above were and are the chief guides and authorities, the main props and stay of the editorial work, which was practically done when Prof. Lloyd's History of Wales appeared. The materials culled from non-Kymric sources, and Prof. Lloyd's comments thereon were, however, of considerable service to me while revising the proof-sheets. For the second volume of the History of Wales I desire to acknowledge my obligation. Let us hope that some one, who can read Welsh and write English, will do similar work for the Kymric material still unused.

Chief authorities

Precise dates are often difficult of ascertainment. I have tried to follow the lead of Prof. Lloyd who, however, hides his light rather frequently beneath a phrasing which baffles my comprehension.

Notes beginning with '? *read*' hoists the storm signal. In great difficulties the 'wise observe a golden silence'; and yet it was not the silent goose that saved Rome. A query and a suggestion challenge attention—a bad suggestion rouses the desire to castigate, which amounts occasionally to an inspiration in the attacking

?

party. I have never received an inspired answer to a 'wise' question; but the imprudent sort is apt to find a hot response. Better, then, a 'howler' that may herald the light, than all the respectability of empty silence. I am content to become the whipping-boy of light & truth.

The sign of equation '=' has, for the sake of brevity, been used loosely in a variety of senses such as *equivalent, denotes, refers to, means here, is used for, to wit.*

Finally, it gives me much pleasure to record my indebtedness to Mr. E. C. Quiggin, of Caius College, Cambridge, for looking over most of the proof-sheets of the Introduction,[p] and Notes. His objections, criticisms, hints,[q] and contributions were, in turn, equally helpful. I owe thanks also for the Register of Voters for the County of Flint, to Mr. Herbert Lewis, M.P.— for the county of Denbigh, to Mr. E. T. John, M.P.— for Anglesey and Cheshire, to their respective County Councils. Mr. Henry Taylor of Chester very kindly lent me old maps shewing the former channels of the Dee, and gave freely of his knowledge of the district. I have also seen, in proof, a number of sheets of the forthcoming part of Owen's Pembrokeshire,[r] the noble gift of my friend, Dr. Henry Owen of Poyston.

J. Gwenogvryn Evans.

Tremvan, Llanbedrog
March 20, 1915.

p The Introduction was read, in March 1914, before the Welsh Society at Cambridge; and towards the end of the year at the University College of Wales.

q I have not always observed the wise caution recommended, because I desire to provoke others to express their views.

r Mr. Egerton Phillimore's multitudinous Notes and Appendices are a great and valuable feature of this work.

Introduction.

He who has accepted assertions cares not for reasoning.†

AMONG THE BARDS OF WALES TRADITION assigns the first place to Taliesin, whose name occurs, with several others, in the extract[1] following:—"Ida, the son of Eobba, held the regions on the east side of Britain, that is, on the Umbrian coast. Ida ruled twelve years, and won Durham from Bernicia. Dutigirn was, at that time, bravely struggling with the Anglian race. Talhaearn, father of the Muse, was in those days renowned in poetry, & Neirin, & Taliesin, & Bluchbard, & Kian who is called the Flower of Song.[2] They shone together, at the same time, in Britannic poetry." Now Ida founded the kingdom of Northumbria in the year 547, and died in 559. Thus we have a precise statement that a man of the name of Taliesin, who wrote poetry in the Britannic tongue, lived in the middle of the sixth century. Our authority is one of the additional documents[1] at the end of the work which bears

Addimentum

1 Brit. Mus. Harleian MS. 3859, fol. 188b, ll. 6—11. For a printed Latin text, see note 3 infra, and Introduction to the Book of Aneirin, where the date and authenticity of the Additional matter, following the Historia Brittonum of Nennius, are discussed. Certain items in the Welsh Genealogies are demonstrably not earlier than 1100. † Tal., ii. 65·5.

2 Talhaearn figures as a divine in our poems. Bluchbard is not otherwise known; and Kian is too shadowy for identification. The whole passage looks like a mistranslation of a paragraph in Welsh. See note on Talhaearn.

Nennius

the name of Nennius[3], who was alive[4] in 796, or upwards of two centuries after the time of Taliesin. The earliest manuscript of the Historia Britonnum[1] was written after 1125. Thus over five centuries intervene between the bard and the record, a period long enough to wear away the sharp edges of fact, and to rob truth of essential features. The alleged evidence is, at best, second hand, and purely dogmatic. It is not supported by any detail. There is no hint that Nennius[5] had seen a line of any poem by the bards named, nor are we vouchsafed a word as to the themes of any one of the five.[1] We have a bald statement, which, though it is no worse than much of the material that goes to the building of History, yet requires to be closely scrutinized.

Chro-nol-ogy

This we shall now attempt to do by directing attention to the earliest recorded use of certain words in our text. Just as the archaeologist, when he excavates the site of some ancient city finds the various forms of its civilization arranged in chronological strata, so we find evidences of each past generation and its activities in the superimposed strata of our vocabulary. A student of English in the year 2500 will have no difficulty in finding out the precise time at which such words as steamer, railway, radium, dreadnought, wireless telegraphy, aeroplane first came into the language,

3 Historia Brittonum cum additamentis Nennii in the Monumenta Germaniæ Historica Series, Tome XIII., part i. Edited by Prof. Zimmer.

4 See Dict. of Nat. Biography, and Prof. Lloyd's History of Wales, p. 224.

5 Nennius and Nennian are used conventionally for brevity, but I wish to distinguish throughout between the Hist. Brittonum and the Additional matter, — the former may, the latter cannot be the work of Nennius.

without consulting books of reference. If he find none of them in Shakespeare or Johnson, and only some of them in Carlyle and Ruskin, he will quickly arrive at sound conclusions. Similarly, if we trace words like Prydein, Prydyn, Brytanyeit, Brython, Brithon, Brithion, Kymry, Reged, & Godeu to their earliest occurrence we shall learn something that will interest not a few of us. Caesar uses Britannia for the island, and Britanni for the people of Britain. Gildas also uses Britanni, but in the restricted sense, in which Nennius & his successors* employ Brittones† for the older peoples. Britannia, however, survives all vicissitudes, though it suffers a great change as a geographical expression. As Saxons, and other foreign intruders, pushed the earlier population westward before them the area of Britannia[6] contracted more and more with the retreat westward, till, in the twelfth century, it meant nothing more than the districts occupied by the native people. It is precisely at this stage that Prydein appears in our text as an expression for the country lying west of a line drawn from Caer lleon upon Usk to Caer lleon on the Dee, or Chester; and the inhabitants

Date fixed by use

Pryd -ein

* Down to about 1125. † The term Brittones is older than Nennius. By Britto, Martial and Juvenal mean a Breton; Ausonius, a Briton. See Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary.

6 See Index to the Book of Llan Dav. The bards of the twelfth century all agree in their use of Prydein for Wales alone. Meilyr sings of Gr. ap Kynan as: Pascadur cynrein, Prydein briawd. MYV: 140a. Gwalchmei sings of Owein Gwynedd as: Gwyndeyrn Prydein. IB. 143a. Prydein allweddawr, oll yn eiddaw. IB. 144a. Teithiawg Prydein. IB. 145a. Kynddel calls Owein: bugeil Prydein. IB. 150; urddawl ben, priawd nen Prydein. IB. 152. see also IB. 150b, 151b, 153b, 159b, 160b, 188a; he calls Llywelyn: udd Prydein IB. 189b: and Llywarch calls D. ap Owein Gwyndeyrn Prydein. IB. 201. Traethadur Prydein wyv, says Gwynvardd Brycheiniog. IB. 193b.

Bryth -on

Gual -ia

Kym -ry

thereof, the Brittones appear as Brython in Welsh. The Harleian[1] manuscript of Nennius, and the earlier parts of *Annales Cambrie* know nothing of Gualia and Gualenses, which make their first appearance in foreign documents, such as the Woodstock Concordia[7] of 1126, between bishop Urban and earl Robert of Gloucester. In the *Historia Regum Britannie*,[8] finished about 1136, Geoffrey of Monmouth set himself against the degenerate use of Britannia and Britanni, adding that the "customary dissensions had so caused this proud people to degenerate that they could no longer keep their foes at a distance. And . . . they were no longer called Brittones, but [9]Gualenses." It is significant that the term Kymry takes the place of Prydein for the first time in *Brut y Tywyssogion* in the year 1135; and that Gualenses displaces Brittones in the *Annales Cambrie* in 1136. Moreover it is pertinent to observe in this connection that *principes Britannie* are rendered by *tywyssogion Cymry* in the Privilegium of St. Teilo,[10] a fact of threefold significance: *a.* it shows that Britannia and Kymry are synonymous; *b.* that the Latin text was written after 1125; and *c.* that the Welsh translation is, inferentially, not earlier than 1135.

7 Book of Llan Dav. pp. 27—29.

8 In the Basle MS., this work is dedicated to Robert of Gloucester. This could occur only when he was friendly with King Stephen, as has been pointed out by others. Compare Ward's Catalogue of Romances in the Department of MSS. in the Brit. Museum, Vol. I., pp. 203—222.

9 "jam vocabantur Britones sed Gualenses." Cp. Bruts, p. 255. This is an echo of the resolution of Henry I., in 1114 to abolish the "Britannic name": Bruts, 292·21. In the Domesday survey of 1086, Walensis is used for the Kymro, and terra Walensis, usually, for his country, though one meets here and there with Walia and Walis.

10 Book of Llan Dav, p. 120.

It is not till 1163 that we meet with y Kymry[11], as a translation of Gualenses, for the people of Wales.

Brytanyeit

The term Brytanyeit is confined to late twelfth century prose works based on Latin originals, such as the Bruts, Maxen's Dream, and the Adventure of Lluδ and Llevelys.[12] Our early poetry knows nothing of "Brytanyeit," for the obvious reason that no poetry was written in the "Britannic" period.† The Britanni had changed their name to Brittones before the Welsh muse was yoked to song; and, as might be expected, our earliest poems furnish instances of the use of Brython which, however, for obvious reasons had but a short career. As the Welsh rendering of Scotti was Brithon, vel Brithion, confusion with Brython was inevitable. And to this day learned professors, writing on our history and literature, do not appear to have noticed the distinction. The scribes, too, were often blind to the difference between Brython and Brithon; and the copyist of our poems was no exception.[13]

Brith -ion

xiith century use

What then is the lesson to be drawn from the statistics of the occurence, in our text, of the words we have examined? We meet with Brython in association with Prydein in eleven poems; and both in association with Kymry in five other poems. Then we meet with Kymry by itself in nine poems more.[13] This is evi-

11 Bruts, p. 323. The earlier parts of the Bruts were translated and compiled after 1194. The evidence of Welsh usage in its text is not trustworthy, except in so far as it may reflect changed terms in its originals. In the case of Prydein and Prydyn the Bruts reflect the confused usage of the second half of the XIII. Century. 12 See White Book Mabinogion, Cols. 178—200.

† i.e., before the time of Nennius. Brytanyeit is a mongrel form.

13 These figures refer to instances in the MS. text; but see Index and Notes.

dence conclusive of a transition period. The Bards of 1150-1225 show a similar practice.[14] Gwalchmei (1150-70) has four instances each of Prydein and Kymry: Kynδel[15] (1160-1210) has five instances of Prydein, one of Brython, two of Brythyon, and eight of Kymry: Llywarch, brydyδ y·Mochnant† (1175-1225), has three Prydein, two Brython, and eight Kymry. Taliesin was certainly contemporary with Gwalchmei and Kynδel, for all three sing to Owein Gwyneδ, who died in 1170. Taliesin, therefore, lived in the xiith century.

Before the evidence of the historical poems is adduced, it will help us to visit the chief theatre of their themes. First comes Rheged, a sort of *Wandering Jew* among Welsh Archaeologists. Bede, Nennius, Asser, the Saxon Chronicle, Annales Cambrie, the early Genealogies, Aneirin, and even the Latin original of Geoffrey's Historia know nothing of this Rheged. It makes its earliest appearance in the poems of Taliesin, and the Black Book of Carmarthen, 92·13. Then it occurs twice in the Dingestow Court manuscript of the Brut, as a rendering of Murefensium, of which Uranus is king. The translator of Geoffrey's Latin text was, it is clear, familiar with the Taliesin poems; because he confounds Uri*a*n-us with Urbgen i.e. Urien and, by association of ideas, adds "Reged" at a venture. Murefensium, in the first instance of its occurrence, retains its form as Mureiff in the Dingestow Court manuscript; but some

Reg
-ed

14 The dates given here are derived from the internal evidence of the poems, and cover the singing period of their authors, not their years of life.

15 The archaic orthography of this poet's name has led to its mis-pronunciation as a trisyllable, Kyn-ddel'-w, instead of Kyn'-ddelw. As in cevn-der*w*, cousin, it is better to drop the final -w. Elizabethans wrote Kyn-ddel, just as we write cevn-der. † Always mistakenly written: "Prydydd y moch."

copyist had the happy thought of glossing it as "the land otherwise known as Rheged." And the learned of all ages and eminence have trod the path of faith, lost in 'wandering thoughts' and notions vain, without once verifying their references.[16] Now, a careful reading of our text shows plainly that Oswestry lies at the centre of Rheged, which means a Run or March, for it is obviously a metathesis of Rhedeg. Kynδel sings: Horns blare . . . . on the borders of Chester country . . . gold is the boon of the wayfarers of Rhedeg.

Red
-eg

Cyrn cenyn . . . ar dervyn Caer Ιeon . . . .
aur anreg Redeg rodolion.[17]

Again Howel, son of Owein Gwyneδ, approaching it from the south, mounts his Roan, travelling from Maelenyδ to the land of Rheged in one night.

Esgyneis, ar Velyn, o Vaelenyδ
hyd yn·hir Reged rhwng nos a dyδ.[18]

Rheged thus lies between the border of the earldom of Chester and a night's ride from Radnorshire. In other words it was, apparently, conterminous with the Domesday hundred of Mersete[19], which included the *duos fines* of Kynlleith and Edernion. This old buffer territory corresponded with the Asaphian Deaneries of Marchia[19], and Edernion[20], and would,

Mer-
sete

16 The passages referred to correspond with Bruts 194·14, and 200·14= Giles's Latin text 165·32, and 171·5. For an account of Dingestow Court MS. see Bruts, p. xiii; and for the passages where Rheged is omitted see Bruts 191·31=Giles 163·15; Bruts 230·20=Giles 201·21.

17 Brit. Mus. Addl. MS. 14869 fol. 47b, ll. 18, 19, 23; and Myv. 153a·57.

18 Ibid fol. 233·9-10; and Myv. 198b. 11-12.

19 Mer-sete=March-sitters; border-settlers: mære=boundary. Cp. Somer-set=Gwlad yr hav. Marchia, like Rhedeg=border-land, which is, here, the fag-end of Mercia.

20 The full name of this Deanery was "Edernion and Penllyn." The Penllyn half was not in "Mersete." For a list of Deaneries, with their parishes, see Y Cymmrodor, Vol. XXII., pp. 25—124. 1910.

March -ia

approximately, be enclosed by a line drawn from Aber Ceiriog, north-east of Chirk, past St. Martin's south-eastward of Kinnerley; thence westward, past ℓLan y Mynech, along the Tanat to ℓLan Rhaiadr y·Mochnant; thence northward, to the west of ℓLan Armon Dyffryn Ceiriog, over the Berwyns to ℓLan Ddervel; thence in a semi-circle embracing Bettws Gwervil Goch, Gwyδelwern, and ℓLan Sant Ffraid Glyn Dyvrdwy to the Dee four miles below Corwen; thence down the Dee to the confluence of the Ceiriog, where we began.

God -eu

If, then, Rheged is a synonym of Mersete and, later, of Marchia, where is Godeu which is coupled with Rheged as the mustering ground of ℓFlamδwyn? The meaning of Godeu furnishes the key to its situation. The radical, singular, form is *cod*: this bears the same meaning as the second element in the English word peas-*cod*[21]. The lenition of the initial *C*— implies that *G*odeu is used poetically for Gwyδ-Godeu, the full form of the territorial name, as at 32·18, and 25·24. *Gwyδ* means brushwood, forest growths; and the compound *gwyδ-godeu* signifies *pod-bearing scrub.* What is *Shrop*-shire but the *schrobbes* (pl.) country of which our Gwyδ-*godeu* is a translation. It was at 'Godeu[22] & Rheged' that Henry II. mustered his forces when he was a ℓFlamδwyn, a

21 Bean-pods=codeu ffa; but ffa-godeu=bean-stalks tied in bundles.

22 Godeu here represents the Domesday hundred of Bascherche, which extended from Ellesmere to the Severn. Godeu had also a wider application. Cp. [Meilien de] Gurycon Godheu, filia Brachan, uxor Cathbraut Calchuynid. (Vesp. A. XIV., fol. 11). Gurycon (Vricon-ion) is not a person but a place, i.e., the Wrekin, which is in Godheu [dh=modern d, not δ]. "Nearly all of Salop south of Shrewsbury (Scirobesberie), and parts of the north was a forest in Norman times . . . . the whole was known as the Forest of Shropshire." (Victoria History of Shropshire, vol. i., 484.) About 680 Milburga

Bringer of Conflagration to Wales in 1157. Thus the names of Rheged and Godeu confirm their position, and their position confirms their names in a way admitting of no doubt. All the confusion about Rheged has arisen from the multiplicity of the lordships Marcher, which spread south to Gwent, and west to Pembroke. Wherever there was a March there was a Rheged,[23] and as a geographical expression it soon ceased to be used, because of its vagueness. Possibly this very vagueness was its charm to Taliesin who, almost alone, used it.[24] When times are out of joint, men and places are not spoken of by their normal names. Mystification becomes expedient in order to protect life and liberty. Henry II., and his sons, harassed Wales and its borders. The Welsh princes sometimes combined together, as in 1165, to repel the Saxon foe. At other times they were divided among themselves; and often a prince would ally himself with the Saxon to fight against his own kith and kin. Under such circumstances when the friendships of one day were the enmities of the next, a border bard like Taliesin could not, perhaps, sing with safety to himself and his patrons, except cryptically and pseudonymously. Hence the charge of obscurity laid against him by those unversed in the story of his time. And who is to blame—he, or the critics who seek for his heroes

Lordships Marcher

established a convent at Much Wenlock, which tradition asserts to have been called Llan Meilien. Thus a Saxon lady becomes a Welsh saint, though the MS. judiciously omits her name. For the Brychan documents see Y Cymmrodor, vol., XIX., pp. 24—30.

23 For instance, in 1116 Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, was lord of part of north Cardiganshire, and the land between the Rheidol and the Ystwith figures as a Rheged in the MS., though we should, apparently, read rhedeg.

24 See B.B.C., 92·13, Owein Reged am ryvaeth. See also Myv., 158b; 198b; and Index to Poetry from the Red Book of Hergest.

and events six centuries too soon? As we have seen, the place-names examined bear a twelfth century meaning, or first appeared after 1125. And since one, or other of these names runs through our entire text, it will be waste of time to trace and explore the many legends woven out of the assumed sixth century origin of some, or all of the Book of Taliesin.[25] Unregenerate man might delight in making our high priests bite the dust. It would be easy writing, and entertaining reading. "But the many fables they tell I cast to the winds; 'tis toil and labour enow to record the truth."

Urien i.e. Owein Gwyn -edd

Turn we then to Urien of whom we read that he fought Ida's successors, and was pre-eminent among his compeers as a military leader.[3] So was Owein Gwyneδ among Kymric princes: hence his *nom de guerre* of Urien. That this is not an assumption witness the elegy by his contemporary, Kynδel, who describes Owein as "lord of Penmon ... shepherd of Mon .... the war-lord of the conflict of Argoed Llwyvein .... dragon of Coeling .... terror of Bernicia ....[26] blessed dragon of the West." These lines might come from Taliesin's poems to Urien, so familiar do they sound. At the Battle of Argoed Llwyvein, Urien, "lord of the West," was in command. Owein was the generalissimo of all Wales, and Urien was 'lord of Prydein,' 61·23, and its 'paramount ruler,' 57·19. Kynδel tells us that he was "the prime hero as far as Chester; that his sovereignty spread from Penmon as far as the March of the Angles—as far as Aeron[27]." Taliesin's Urien prevailed at Rhuδlan; in the Aeron country; in Gogleδ; at Arδunwen, i.e.,

25 See Articles on Welsh Literature in Encyclopedias, etc.
26 Myv., 152. 27 Ib., 153b.

in that township of Mold in which Montalt is situated; and at y Rhodwyδ. Hence Urien's title of Eurdëyrn Gogleδ,[28] the Golden prince of the North, or the country bordering on the lower half of the Dee. We have been taught to look for Gogleδ in the land of mists, but as Owein Gwyneδ never was in Scotland, it looks as if our mentors had lost their way in a fog of their own creation. The warrior-poet Gwalchmei, who was ever at Owein's side, knew his geography better. "Owein bears the palm within the four corners of Wales: Homage is rendered to him from the fort on the Clud in Gogleδ; and he is a dragon in Dyved—in the far away South." Gogledd

Dy·chlud glod Brydein bedrydaneu :
Dy·wystlir iδaw o δin al-Clud Ogleδ—
draig yw yn·Yved, draw yn·Eheu.[29]

Here Gogleδ and Deheu are clearly antithetical, indicative of the extreme limits of Owein's dominance. That Gogleδ was on the banks of the Dee is clear from 13.13, where *gwyr Gogleδ* are the men of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. Moreover, in the war of 1114, waged by Henry I. against Griffyδ ap Kynan, the third army was formed of the men of Alban and Gogleδ, and placed under the command of their respective princes—Alexander of Scotland,[37] and the son of Hugh Lupus, (Bruts 292—293). We also find that when the race of Mwrchath sent ships to Gogleδ waters they arrived at the mouth of the Dee. The Chirk Codex of the Laws[30] adds the further testimony that "Rhun .... raised an army and went with the men of Gwyneδ to the bank of the Gweryδ in Gogleδ where they spent a considerable time in disputing who should lead

28 Tal. 58·9. 29 Myv. 144.
30 Facsimile of the Chirk Codex of the Welsh Laws, p. 42,

through the Gweryδ," i.e., the sacred stream, or Dee.

Gogledd Now in this border expedition Rhun, son of Owein Gwyneδ, sickened and died, hence the dispute as to who should lead; and the "despatch of a messenger to Gwyneδ" on the subject. "When the hateful news of the death of Rhun came to Owein, he was so harassed and saddened that nothing could give him pleasure" (Bruts 313). Taliesin tells the same tale:

> Dolorous from loss is our leader, who has been
> lately bereft of a radiant countenance:
> He asks of no one what is being done:
> neither to me nor to you does he speak much. 64·14.

It was at this juncture, presumably, that the men of Powys crossed the Dee to ravage English Maelor, and met with disaster.[31] It would appear from Taliesin, 61·16, and Gwalchmei[29] that the men of Gwyneδ also crossed the Dee to better purpose, for they triumphed at Rhyd al Clud, i.e. Aldford in Cheshire. The

Ald ford fact that Henry II., some years later, built a castle[32] here proves that it had been a vulnerable point, and accounts for it being also called *Din* al-Clut Ogleδ.[29] Possibly the Venedotians did not, at that time, advance further east, for we next hear of them before the Castle of Mold,[33] which fell into their power in 1146. This good news roused Owein out of his lethargy, and revived his spirits. But as his resumed activities can be traced in the translated text, it will be more serviceable to the student to canvass the geography of such names

31 See Prof. J. E. Lloyd's HISTORY of WALES, p. 491.

32 The earthworks of Aldford are the last remains of a masonry castle of early times. The site was probably new . . . cut out of the solid ground . . . but the lines are those of a palisaded mound and base court . . . It is much larger than its wooden prototype. Col. Morgan, in ARCH. CAMB. for 1910, p. 193.

33 Bruts, 314·11-19.

as Gogleδ, Prydyn, Aeron, Clud, Argoed Llwyvein, Llwyvenyδ, and Eiδin, which have so hypnotized my precursors as to paralyze their critical faculty. Without rhyme or reason, it has been the fashion to assume that these place-names denote areas north of the Tweed. But, as we have already seen, Gogleδ was on the lower Dee—was part or whole of the territory of Hugh Lupus and, after him, of Ranulf, his son. "Ranulf did not molest his enemies, until Owein came one day into Aeron," 61·10. When Henry II. disappeared from the Ceiriog valley in the rain, he went to "sojourn and shelter in Aeron," 63·6. "Without having won the semblance of victory . . . he led his weary troops back to the Shropshire plains . . . he mutilated the Welsh hostages to satiate his rage . . . and hastened to Chester to meet the naval contingent from Dublin," (Lloyd, 517). Owein Gwyneδ extended his rule from Anglesey to Tegeingl, to Aeron, to Chester.[34] According to these passages Aeron was, clearly, a district—extending, apparently, from Eulo to Chester. Aeron was also the Welsh name of the "Pulford" brook, which enters the Dee about a mile above the Eaton Park Iron Bridge. This identification is confirmed by the association of Aeron with Clud:

Aeron

Priodawr clodvawr Clud ac Aeron. (Myv. 160.)

The Clud brook rises west of Malpas, and flows northward past the township and village of Clut-ton.[35]

Clud

34 Myv., 153.

35 This brook name is old and authentic, for it appears in the Domesday Clut-tone, i.e. the enclosure, or settlement on the Clut. Clutton lies on the road from Holt to Broxton, and Nantwich. There is, in the parish of Sandbach, another brook and township of this name: Ar-clud, -clyd, -clid. See Ormerod's Cheshire Vol., iii., pp. 116—117. Clutton is also the name of a parish in Somerset. Another Clut gives its name to Einon Clut.

Ryt ar Clud

After a short course it joins the Dee a little below Aldford. Some 140 yards above the mouth of the Clud, or 35 yards below the Iron Bridge, was the Old Ford across the Dee, named Ryt al-Clut[36] by Taliesin; while 400 yards, or so, to the south-east may be seen, behind Aldford church the earthworks of Gwalchmei's Din al-Clut which did homage to Owein Gwyneδ.[29]

Prydyn

As to the situation of Prydyn, witness the passages following :— War will know no return to the land of Prydyn, 15·1. This war was fought on the banks of the Ceiriog in 1165. Then, Iago is said to have come from the land of Prydyn, 70·21. Gwalchmei refers to Owein Gwyneδ, the gor·ŵyr, or great-grandson of Iago, as claiming the ancestral land of Coeling, (Myv., 143.) Taliesin says that the Kymry were reconciled to the Gwyδyl, who *had come* to Mon and *Prydyn*. And that the Cornovi carried away the natives with them. Remnants will the Brythons be in their day of triumph.

A chymod Cymry a gwyr Dulyn—
Gwyδyl (rhy·δoethon) Von a *Phrydyn*, etc. 13·9

We also learn that the Gwyδyl, the Angles, and the men of *Prydyn* know full well the crime of Creuδyn.

A ry·ŵyr gareδ Creuδyn—
Gwyδyl, Eingl, a gwyr Prydyn. 75·19.

A poet in the Black Book of Carmarthen prophesies that there will be war in *Prydyn*: (the Kymry) will defend their coast against the men of Dublin, for seven ships will sail over the broad waters, 49·3.

Mi δis·go·ganav gad ym·Hrydyn,
yn amwyn eu tervyn a gwŷr Dulyn—
saith llong y deuant dros lydan lyn. 49·3.

36 Rhyd ar Clut, i.e. the Ford above (upon, or near) the Clud. "When the water in the Dee is clear some of the pitching on either side can be seen." ARCH. CAMB., 1910, p. 192. I have to thank Mr. Edw. Wells, of the Eaton Estate Office, for information about the site of this Old ford, or Aldford.

The foregoing passages point to the modern counties of Flint and Denbigh as forming Prydyn in the twelfth century. The tradition about Caw being "lord of Cwm Cowlyd in Prydyn" extends the boundary across the Conwy river to a place little north of Capel Curig. The exigencies of cynghaneδ make ILywelyn ap Iorwerth the ruler of Prydyn—*llyw Prydyn a'i phar*, P. 165.8, but this was in the thirteenth century. It was the translators of the Bruts, towards 1200, who started the Scottish figments.[37] The bards knew better.

I witnessed a battle above the Caer, & Wood of Llwyvein.

Gweleis aer uch Caer,[38] uch Coed ILwyvein. MYV. 150a.

Coed ILwyvein

It was pointed out in 1906 that Coed ILwyvein meant the defile of Eulo, or that of Coleshill, either or both.[39] Since that time Edward Lhwyd's Parochialia have appeared, wherein ILwyvein is stated to be the name of the Coleshill brook, so that Coed ILwyvein, in the parlance of to-day would be the wood of Nant y Flint.[40] Again Kynδel informs us that Owein Gwyneδ was "war-lord in the battle of Argoed ILwyvein:"

Aer-gun . . . yn aer-gad yn Argoed ILwyvein. MYV. 152.

Argoed ILwyvein

This points to the Eulo district as Argoed ILwyvein, for Owein sent from his base at Basingwerk a party to intercept the English advance in the defile of Eulo.[41] And to this day, a little to the eastward, Argoed survives as the name of a township in the parish of Mold. Argoed ILwyvein is thus demonstrably the

37 In Scottish Annals the country north of the Tweed is called Alban.
38 This is Dinas Basing, not "Chester" as stated in PEM: Vol. iii., p. 567.
39 See Introductory Remarks to the B.B.C., p. xxvi.
40 Parochialia Part i., p. 85—a Supplement to the ARCH. CAMB., April 1909.
41 Bruts, p. 319. Eulo appears as EDE-LAVE in Domesday. On the form Eulo and its variants see Owen's PEMBROKESHIRE, Vol. iii., p. 561, note 5.

country bordering on the Wepre brook. This brook was also the eastern boundary of Englefield, which "was all waste" according to the Domesday Survey, even when it passed from Earl Edwin to Hugh, earl of Chester. It has been pointed out that a Forest, fifteen miles long by four miles and a half wide, stretched along the Flintshire littoral.[42] This Forest extended from Eulo, towards Diserth, to a point beyond Newmarket. I identify this Forest, the scene of much sorrow to Henry II., as the ŁLwyvenyδ of Kymric poetry. To the south-west of Coleshill, between Halkin and Caerwys, we still find survivals of the old name in ŁLwyvanod and Gelli Lyv-dy, once the home of *the* John Jones. Nearer to the west coast, on the hill three miles behind Prestatyn, is the village of Newmarket, the Welsh name of which appears as Riue Lenoit in Domesday, and Ryw Lyvnwyd in Pope Nicholas' Taxatio.[43] By normalizing these typically English vagaries in orthography, we get Rhiw Lwyvenyδ, i.e. the Hill of Lwyvenyδ. About half a mile above Newmarket is the height known as Coppar Lieni, which looks like the battered remains of barbaric English spelling. The dropping of the unaccented *w* an δ in Ł*w*yvenyδ would be normal, and the loss of *v* between vowels is not uncommon. We thus get Ly*v*eny, Lyeny or Lïeni. So that this high cop of the great Forest was indeed Coppa ŁLwyvenyδ, the Crown, or Summit of Lwẏvenyδ. It may be worth remembering that a man named Levenot occurs

ŁLwy-ven-ydd

42 See "Wales and the Coming of the Normans" by Prof. Lloyd in Cymmrodor Transactions for 1899—1900, p. 139.

43 See History of the Diocese of St. Asaph, Vol. i., p. 408, 1908: also Owen's PEM., Vol. iii., p. 570. Both writers, I am convinced, have gone astray here.

at least four times in the Domesday survey as the holder of Broughton, Golftyn, Leadbrook, etc. Again the Welsh for the *witch-elm* is ŁLwyv-en, of which the plural is ŁLwyv, as in Gelli L(w)ȳv-dy, which is now corrupted into Love-dy and Loveday. Elms certainly do grow in the district, but it is notorious that *oak* was *the* Forest tree, the extent being often expressed in Domesday by specifying the number of pigs a Forest would support by its acorns. ŁLwyven

Eiδin is in the border country. In Prydein, in Eiδin (Owein Gwyneδ) is acknowledged chief: also at Gavran[44] on the Brecon border, 30·20. From 1146 to 1159 Owein was dominant from Mold to Buδugrè and y Rhodwyδ, a country which includes Tre Eiδin,[45] now Treiδin, as locally pronounced. History also confirms Taliesin about Owein being for a season lord of the Brecon border;[46] but there is not so much as an old wife's tale to vouch for his sway on the Forth. The Black Book of Carmarthen extends the district beyond the Severn, when it refers to Eiδin of the border, E. gyminauc 94·15; also to *mynyδ* Eiδin 95·7, which is synonymous with *Bre* Eiδin, now Breiδin Hill—that conspicuous landmark, the sight of which gladdens the heart of the Kymro travelling west, after wayfaring over the flats of England. There is also a ŁLech Eiδin in Merioneth;[47] but where is there anything to connect Eiδin with Edinburgh? The Scottish capital is unknown to the annals, and poetry of the Eiddin

44 Gavran is a mistake for Graban, still preserved in Llan Deilo Graban on the Wye, a few miles south of Builth. [before 1147.

45 The Eiddin district, from Mold to Buddugre, was outside Prydein

46 Compare Taliesin 45·26; Bruts, and Henry of Huntingdon.

47 History of Diocese of St. Asaph, Vol. iii., 105, 123, (1912).

Kymry. And yet twenty-two generations have followed the apostles of the Nennian Additamenta, and of Geoffrey's Historia, to the confusion of Brythonic territorial nomenclature. As we have seen, our twelfth century writers—all men "on the spot"—place the districts enumerated south of the Mersey. Aye, with two possible exceptions,[48] south of Chester.

Cunedda

Again, "Cuneδa," 69-70, has come to us out of an impenetrable Scottish mist. He is said to have been the first to bestow land upon a church. He became thus the eponymus of such as did likewise. Tradition assigns to his alleged descendant, Maelgwn, the credit of being the first benefactor of Bangor Cathedral, which, after it was burnt down in 1102, still found friends in the house of Gwyneδ. Witness the honour of burial near the altar given to the remains of Griffyδ ap Kynan, and to those of Owein Gwyneδ. The latter, we are told, met with a spiteful turn in his life, 121·9. In other words he ended his career in conflict with Canterbury and Rome. After the death of Bishop Meurig the old dispute as to the control of the English over the Bangor see was reopened. In defiance of authority Owein procured the election of Arthur, his own nominee. The breach was widened still further by Owein's refusal to put away his wife, Cristin, as being of kin within the prohibited degree.[49] Owein was finally excommunicated. However, the

48 Men of Gogledd, 13·13, were the men of the earldom of Hugh Lupus. See xvii, supra. (b.) hyt Balaon, 70·22, refers to the same event as Penryn Blataon yn y Gogledd, B.292·25. This is the headland of Wirral between the Balas of the Dee and the Mersey. Blataon is clearly a scr. err. for Balaon. The ancient mouth of the Dee was a series of lakes, or pools.

49 Lloyd's History of Wales, p. 522.

Bangor fraternity reciprocated his friendship 121·12; shrived him; took him into their sanctuary ·20; and united to pray for his soul ·11. These Christian offices were rendered to Owein in defiance of Church authority, hence the "trembling of Cuŋeδa's crosier-bearer," ·5. That "Cuneδa" is Owein Gwyneδ, and the crosier-bearer bishop Arthur, the context and the reference to the rebellion over-seas afford ample proof. But "Cuneδa" is an impossible derivative of Cuno-dag,[50] which would give Cynδa in twelfth century Welsh. The very form "Cuneδa" shews that the compiler of the Harleian pedigrees was combining material of various dates and origin.[3] The list of Cuneδa's sons is still later, and belongs to the xiiith century.

Let us, next, turn to the contemporaries of the bard.

> I sang before the renowned lord of Severn—
> before Brochvael of Powys, who loved my muse. 33·7.

Eponyms

On page 45 we have a poem to his son, Cynan Garwyn. If we credit the Chronicles Brochvael died in 662; while his son, Cynan Garwyn, was living in 870 i.e. 208 years later.† Add to this the account of Taliesin being "renowned" around 550.[1] History of this sort reduces one to a melancholy, thoughtful silence—not with regard to Taliesin, but in respect of his commentators. What then is the explanation of Brochvael and Kynan Garwyn? They are respectively the eponyms of Owein Keveilog, prince of Powys, and of Kynan ap Owein Gwyneδ, lord of Merionyδ, which was once ruled by Kynan Garwyn. Maelgwn, likewise, is the eponym of Owein Gwyneδ, whose

50 I do not question Cuno-dag being an ancient form, picked up somewhere. But its transformation into "Cunedda" proves that the compiler of the Pedigrees was a late, i.e. xiith century fabricator. †Lloyd, 250.

son Rhun is said, in the Chirk Codex, to be the son of Maelgwn ... the first Gwledig of Gwyneδ.[30] Then "there was a battle at Crûg Dyved, when Aercol was peregrinating." On the Towy, above Carmarthen, the castle of Dryslwyn was built on an isolated rocky eminence. The neighbourhood of this Crûg is associated with Aercol, or Agricola.[51] It is also in Dyved of which Cadell, son of Griffyδ ap Tewdwr, was lord before he went on a pilgrimage to Rome in 1153. The events of the poem synchronize with the time of Cadell. Thus, we see that Rhun, Aercol, Kynan Garwyn, Brochvael and Taliesin were, after all, contemporaries who lived after 1125.

·Epi -the -tic

Besides the eponymous we have also an epithetic class. "Heroes undergo the deathly shame—Haearneiδ, Hy·veiδ, and Gwallawg. Owein of Maelconian habit doth lay the intruders low," 30·16. Now, in the war of 1157, Eustace fitz John, Constable of Chester, and Robert de Courcy fell in battle; while Henry fitz Henry, "the King's descendant" (29·25) by Nest, was drowned on the Anglesea coast, so that Owein Gwyneδ, who was then in Flintshire, "never saw him," 30·22. Haearneiδ means a man *of iron, the indomitable*; Hy·veiδ means the *intrepid*, courageaux—suggested, perhaps, by Courcy; and Gwallawg means *missing*, or *lost* (at sea). Any man who had one of these attributes might become known by the epithet characteristic of him. As a matter of fact we have two Hyveiδs, two Gwallawgs, and three Mabons, as shown in the Index. A Mabon is the scion of a princely, or royal line, such as Griffith ap

51 Pembrokeshire Pt. iii., 407-408.

Rhys (39·2-15) on his return from Ireland in 1113; and Henry II., at the age of twenty-four, 30·12. Mabon[52] is also used of Jesus Christ, as at 74·9.

Summary

If we cast a backward glance we see that the evidence produced has established, not merely a complete negative to the theory of a sixth century origin, and of a Scottish topography, but has proved the theatre of action to be in Wales and the Marches, with Owein Gwyneδ for its central figure, and the date of composition subsequent to 1125. An analysis of the remaining poems will in no way disturb these conclusions, except to make the authorship later and later. What we may call the Historical poems are of two kinds—the contemporary and the prophetic. The Daroganeu are prophecies *after* the event:

Prophecies

> Since they have gone whence they came, the minstrel shall sing . . . and *prophesy* concerning them. 19·19.

These Daroganeu contain references to events ranging from the time of "Hors and Hengist," to Geoffrey's Merlin, and Vergil, the alchemist. The Bruts and the Annals are pillaged in the account given of the war of 1098, of the flight and return of Griffyδ ap Kynan and of Kadwgan, of the rape of Nest, of the checkered career of Owein ap Kadwgan, of the return and adventures of Griffyδ ap Rhys, of the quarrel and reconciliation of the brothers Owein and Kadwaladr, etc., and end with the hanging of William de Breos[53] in 1230, thus covering 132 years.

52 It looks as if Mabin-ogion was a corrupt form of Mabon-ogion. If the word were based on Maban we should have Mebin-ogion. The meaning of Mabon-ogion is more in keeping with the character of the Pedeir Kainc. Cp. other forms ending in -on, such as Modr-on, Rhian-on, Teyrn-on.

53 See 80·17; and Lloyd's History of Wales, 670.

His-to-ry

The contemporary poems again deal with events from the death of Rhun, in 1147, to that of John in 1216. We have in this class valuable touches and details concerning the wars in Wales and the Marches, concerning the buffeting of the Saxon invader in Snowdonia, at Eulo, in Llwyvenyδ, on the Berwyn and the banks of the Keiriog, as well as concerning the strife between John and Llewelyn. We have an echo of the Crusades, and plaints about taxing the monasteries to release King Richard from the Hual Eurin, 51·6. We have also, here and there, details not found in the Bruts. For instance:

> *John* disarmed the Promontory at the Gate of Godoδin;
> And, at the great Ubbanford, the shank-plaided King:
> I leave the *Scot* to his fears. 42·4.

This refers to John's northern expedition[54] in 1209 when he took Berwick Castle, built on a promontory, and met the King of Scotland at Norham, which is "situated on a pass, or ford, on the river Tweed, called Ubbanford" (Lewis). The Misae Roll of the 11th year of John proves that Llewelyn and other Welshmen were with the King at Norham.

It must be apparent, from the Historico-prophetic evidence, that no one man could sing for 132 years. Either we have a late twelfth-century poet, who lived to 1230; or a plurality of authorship, plus thirteenth-century interpolations. Just as we can, in a general way, discriminate between one friend and another by

54 O oes Gwrtheyrn also mentions this expedition, and Prof. J. E. Lloyd expresses his belief that the statement is "found nowhere else." Alas, he is not infallible, yet he takes me to task for characterizing O oes Gwrtheyrn as a "worthless compilation"—an opinion I still hold. Even a bungler may occasionally go straight, and a Professor, we see, nods. See Cymmrodor Transactions for 1899—1900, p. 135, n. 3.

voice, or footstep, or sentiment, so familiarity with the book of Taliesin enables the student to recognize marked differences in style, and thought, and accent; in the lilt, and structure of the poems. The movement and management of the metres show clearly that more than one mind has been at work. The singer I name Taliesin lived between 1105 and 1175, or thereabouts. The Daroganeu, the Theological poems,[55] and those referring to Richard and John, as well as their Kymric contemporaries, are, in my opinion, by some other poet, or poets. That every one of the earlier poems is homogeneous, with every word and line bearing the hall-mark of Taliesin, I do not suggest. Though I feel that I know the dainty tread of the Chief of Bards, I am not one of those who can "smell a ghost," and seize it, in every thicket. The sound of the footfall may be muffled occasionally, and the most inspired of bards may nod sometimes. With this Confession of Faith I quit the question of authorship to summon the poet to tell his own story. ⊱

Authorship

55 The Theological poems are later, i.e. than 1230; some, a good deal later.

Tri chant a mil blwyddynedd	'T is 1300 years
er pan yttiw ym uchedd:	since Christ was born:
A their mil cyn crog	And Enoch flourished 3000
llewychis Enog. 12·22.	(years) before the Crucifixion.

According to Genesis V., we have from the birth of

Adam	to the birth of	Seth	130 years	Cainan	to Mahalaleel	70 years
Seth	,,	,,	Enos	105 ,,	Mahalaleel	to Jared	65 ,,
Enos	,,	,,	Cainan	90 ,,	Jared	to Enoch	162 ,,

To the above add 365, the years Enoch lived, and we get A.M. 987 as the date of his death. Deduct this from A.M. 4004, and we have 3017 years from the death of Enoch to the beginning of the Christian era; or 3047 "before the Crucifixion." The Chronology, we see, is not exact, but deals in "round numbers." The seven-syllabled couplet is an irregularity in this poem and, probably, an interpolation. Though a scribe may write for a generation without change of style, I am reluctant to believe that our MS. can be as late as 1282.

Auto -bio -gra -phic

Taliesin was, like most bards, autobiographic. As the Hanes[56] is palpably a late compilation, we will sift the text for more authentic evidence, and piece, as best we can, the fragments together into a connected whole. The first item connects him with a border settlement.

I played at ℓlychwr — I slept[57] at Pulford. 26·8.

Pulford is situated five miles south of Chester, on the road to Wrexham. To the north of Pulford is the township of Lache. The English Dialect Dictionary defines Lache as "a pond, a pool; a swamp," etc. This too is the meaning of the Welsh ℓlychwr. Now every child's "sleeping place" is his home; and his "playground" is usually near, as Lache, or ℓlychwr is to Pulford. We thus see that Taliesin slept and played under the shadow and power of the capital of Gogleδ, i.e., Chester. His second item shews him a bard.

Ceint, er yn vychan,	I sang, though I was little, in the
yng·hâd Godeu-vrig,[58]	fight at the north end of Godeu,
rhag Prydein Wledig. 23·20	against Prydein's ruler. ii, 29·25

In 1121 Meredyδ ap Bleδyn sent young bowmen over

56 Hanes Taliesin was published by lady Charlotte Guest in in 1849, and is now accessible in Everyman's reprint of the Mabinogion.

57 This expression, taken with other statements below, suggests that he had no parental, possibly not even a settled, home.

58 Cp. Brig tarian, the top or upper end of a shield. St. Greal, § 191. The Battle of Godeu and the drift of tradition point to the country lying between Aldford, Nantwich, Whitchurch, Ellesmere, and the Dee having been overrun by the Brython. Though the Domesday survey of Cheshire mentions no Welsh freeholders, the Taliesin implications find support in a paper on Welsh Settlements east of Offa's Dyke, (Cymmrodor, Vol. x., pp. 34-36). Mr. A. N. Palmer shews that the Saxon lords of the manors of Broxton hundred were "titular only," their holdings being "waste" in 1086. After 1100 in almost every other township in western, southern, and midmost parts of Broxton hundred, "Welsh freeholders" appear "for upwards of three centuries." This return of the Welsh across the Dee to lost territory may be compared to the return of the Gwyddyl into Dyved. Taliesin must have been a witness to the earlier stages in the eastward movement in the xiith century.

the borders of Powys to intercept Henry I. in a wild woody height.[59] "At that very time the [English] army was marching cautiously upon its own ground."[60] This would be the northern, or top end of Bascherche Hundred, with which Godeu has been identified.[22] Note that the bard is youthful; that Pulford is not far off; and that he is *against* the Powysland ruler, i.e. Meredyδ ap Bleδyn ap Kynvyn.[61] Again, when Taliesin was

a slender twig, inexperienced in craft, 7·15,

he went to a congress of the bards, where he was tested:

I was sifted in every faculty by the Brython bards, 7·13.

The use here of the adjective Brython suggests that he himself was not a Brython. If he was a native of Aeron, this would be true geographically, and might be ethnologically. His parentage, like that of Myrδin, is wrapt in mystery; it might be unknown even to himself. Hence the play of fancy as to his magical origin. **Parentage**

'T was not of father and mother that I was born.
I was created, after a new fashion, from nine constituents:
From the essence of fruits; from primrose flowers;
From the pollen of shrubs—the pollen of Oak
and Nettle, of Meadowsweet and Broom.
From the Water of the ninth wave; from the
Fire of the lightning—from these was I made. . . .
Gwydion, the master of phantoms, enchanted me
from the Laburnum's golden fingers; from the
breakers' prismatic hues; from five kinds of
Loveliness—the five resources of wizards. 25·21.

A passage like that suggests that Taliesin sought to

59 Bruts 305-306. 60 William of Malmesbury, p. 436, (Bohn's Lib.)

61 See Bruts, 305; Lloyd, 464-65. The student should note that Taliesin is against this Gwledig of Powys, who figures below (p. xxxii) as "Kynvyn." He never refers to Meredydd's death even, nor to any other descendant of the house of Kynvyn, for the allusion to Owein Kyveilog is inconclusive. There must be some deep and significant cause for this reticence, such as making of him a slave, and a herd of some kind. See n. 23·21, and observe that Meredydd and Madog of Powys were enemies of the house of Gwynedd.

escape, in imagination, from a cruel experience. His father might have been a bird of passage—say a Norman† baron: his mother might have perished, or abandoned him before memory began; thus leaving him utterly forlorn in the world, without kin or the knowledge of kin. This would explain his resentful indignation at the priestly praise of poverty, 27·15.

Familiar to my lot has exiguity been. Monks praise it,
but mark my word, it is no use praising poverty to me.
Why! not one hour have I known without it persecuting me.

He was worse than poor. The fate of St. Patrick overtook him; he was captured, and set to herd ? swine:

I was the slave of Kynbyn; I was a herd besides. 26.21.

A slave

Kynvyn was the father of Bleδyn, the founder of the historical house of Powys. "Kynvyn" here must be the eponymus of Meredyδ ap Bleδyn, who died in 1132. If Taliesin was not familiar with the Brython speech,[62] he would have learnt it in servitude, as the youthful Patrick learnt Irish. Like him, too, he ran away, 27·6.

I wandered in the earth before I touched literature.

He could do no otherwise. If he were a foundling he would have no home[57] to which he might return. Moreover, his inborn love of nature disposed him to wander. During his life as a (swine)herd his intimate companions had been field and forest; so that when he cut himself adrift, he clung to the Forest as his only friend. Out of Powys he steps into ILwyvenyδ, & sings:

Mine its wild places; mine its cultivated parts:
Mine its metals[63] and their produce rich. 65·13.

In ILwyvenyδ he was not only beyond the power of

†William of Malmesbury and Giraldus Cambrensis, for ex., were half Norman.

62 Pulford was in the earldom of Chester, but separated from Powys only by the small brook Aeron. Natives here might be bilingual? See p. xxxi., supra.

63 Compare the Mines extending from Llan Asa to Flint.

Powys, but once more under his native lord, Ranulf, the earl of Chester, for whom he has a good word to say.

*Ran*ulf did not molest his enemies
until Urien arrived one day in Aeron. 61·8.

Taliesin felt, as all feel, towards an invading stranger and, it is clear, opposed the power of Gwyneδ in song, or action (cp. n. 66.) But he soon changed his attitude, & wrote a poem to propitiate the new lord of Llwyveny δ.

The Chief I do not dislike, nor am I lacking in respect for him:
To Urien I will go—to him will I sing . . . his people
I will praise ; to them will I go ; with them will I stay . . .
I will *not* set out to Gogleδ, and its territorial lords. 65·6.

One is not surprised at his resolution. Barring the Lache for play, Gogleδ had been a hard stepmother to him. He therefore seeks an 'understanding' with the new lord of Tegeingl, Owein Gwyneδ, 65·12: **Bard to O.G.**

I cannot live without friendship—Urien do not repel me.[64]
Though the men of Englefield desire thy death,
I could wish to weave for thee the weft of extreme age.
There was none I loved better, though I knew it not.
It is but now I find how great is my love (for thee). 65·18.

He was received into favour, and never had prince a more loyal bard than Taliesin proved to the Lord of the West. From 1146 to 1176 we have reflected in our text every phase of the fortune of the house of Gwyneδ. Such, in outline, is the life of the bard, which his own words sketch out for us.[65] There is nothing improbable about his autobiographic touches—nothing in conflict with the authentic history of the period.

Having, thus, fixed his time and country, we will now return to the Congress of the Bards, whither

It is well to go for the sake of deliberating with artists
about art ; and to sing a string of verses, as the custom is,
to the governor of the district who provides the feast. 8·4.

64 This meant renouncing his old lord to become a naturalized Brython.
65 See Index s.v. autobiography for other passages in the first person.

Con-gress of the bards

But Taliesin meets there two classes, who disgust him—the paunchy fellows who drink too freely; and the dad-ceineid, who recite other men's compositions.[66]

When singers sing a song from memory, they perform
no great wonder beyond what I can do (extemporaneously,
though without training or experience) . . . I do not like
this contesting . . . Poetizing is futile in competition[67] . . .
Give me the woods—a retreat in some cosy corner,
and a bard who creates, not one who cadges for gifts . . .
(However), I won the chair, and am the bard of the Hall.
The bards are highly incensed—loud their anathemas. 7-8.

As it was in the days of Taliesin so it is still: if a man excel in any direction, were it only in industry and single-minded devotion to duty, there is no calumny too foul for envy to whisper by those who wander upon every high hill, and play under every green tree. Taliesin revenged himself by studying the books of the bards, their round, and all that pertains to them.

They bring forth what is in them:
what is in them, that is what they are.
What they are on tour, that is their true character. 20-22.

66 The Roman joculator became in Southern Gaul the joglar (jongleur), i.e. a wandering musician, and eventually a 'trobador,' which meant, originally a composer of new melodies. Later the 'trobador' introduced skilful variations on a given theme, and eventually composed his own poems. A famous troubadour usually circulated his poems by the mouth of a joglar, who recited them at different courts, for troubadour poetry was (about 1100) essentially aristocratic. The troubadours were drawn from all classes—kings, princes, feudal lords, monks, clerics, etc., not excluding women. A joglar of originality might rise to the position of a troubadour, and a troubadour who fell upon evil days might sink to the position of a joglar. Poets sometimes combined the two functions as, possibly, Taliesin did. See The Troubadours by H. J. Chaytor, Camb., 1912; also La Littérature Française au Moyen Age by G. Paris; Early English Literature by B. Ten Brink; and English Literature . . . . by W. H. Schofield.

67 Cp. the singing competition in Wagner's Mastersingers of Nuremberg. "O these Masters! with their sticking-plaster rules and restrictions," exclaims Sir Walter von Stolzing, the novice, whose improvised song Hans Sachs defends as being really poetical, if irregular in form—"He who is born a Master stands a poor chance among other Masters."

The true index of a man is the way he does, or the way he shirks, his work. Because Taliesin added finish and witchery to his poetry, his muse was loved: even

> Beyond the border of Prydein[68] and its sweet homes
> I have sung before Rulers over the mead cups. 55·5.

Always and everywhere, he maintained the lead. When he wrote the elegy of Rhun, in 1146, "the master-singer's seat (was his) right," 64·3. In 1172, when Owein Gwyneδ's lands were partitioned, Maelgwn received Môn, and David the territory north of the Conwy river. In 1173 David seized Môn, and drove Maelgwn to Ireland. At David's New Year's Feast, in 1174, Taliesin championed the exile.

Elffin

> I came to Deganwy to take the part of Maelgwn—
> very great his sufferings. In the presence of
> the magnates I procured his liberty. When he is re-
> called to Môn blessed the inhabitants will be. 33·19

In the course of 1174 Maelgwn returned to Môn, was seized, & again cast into prison by his brother David. From that day the Annals are silent about Maelgwn. Not so Taliesin. He lifts the veil for one last glimpse.

> I sing of true lineage: I shall continue to the end
> in my pristine service to Elffin.[69] He has been removed
> from among the number of the gilded nobility.
> Hated by those who delight in perjuries and treachery,
> he is now seeking solace from the mass.
> He cares no longer for praise: he knows no one. 19.22.

We have seen how Taliesin spent part of early life as a herd. That he relieved the tedium of his task, by close observation of all visible phenomena in earth and

68 This might refer to Montalt, before its fall in 1146. Tal. prays for the men of Arddunwen and himself thus:—May the blessing of God, and the united voice of the saints make us countrymen (browyr) of Owein's worthies. 44·6.

69 This Elffin is Maelgwn (d. ? 1174-75) ap O. Gwynedd. For an account of the strife among the sons of O.G., after his death, see Bruts and Lloyd.

sky, is abundantly clear from his poems. Not even Dafyδ ap Gwilim can take precedence of him in this respect. And if simplicity of invention, felicity of thought and illustration, love of nature, and the mystic spirit of reverence constitute a great poet, then Taliesin was worthy of the first place assigned to him by bardic tradition. I judge as Lord Tennyson did:

The highest is the standard of the man.

Text corrupt

Where lines have escaped mutilation, they run smoothly, and carry a meaning as clear as a mountain stream. But alas! what text has suffered like the Taliesin text at the hand of scribes. Hundreds of lines have been marred in transcription.[70] Syllables, words, clauses, sentences, lines, have been dropped; or prefixes, endings, and 'catchwords' have been repeated, or substituted for the original phrasing. Add to these misreadings, such as arise from inattention, indistinct writing, bad light, ignorance of the bard's topography and personages, plus deliberate changes traceable to the influence of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Works, and we have a tangle as difficult to unravel as any literary Mark Tapley could desire. Nevertheless, Taliesin's personality and genius emerge despite all misfortunes to his text. He began to sing young, 23·20, and shone early, 8·17: to be chosen for special mention in the Nennian additamenta[1] he must have attained a foremost place about 1130, possibly by his Song to the Wind, 36-37, which has about it a primal freshness, and the charm of enchantment. To read it is to

70 Let me ask students to compare 44·8-16 with the Black Book of Carmarthen, 46·1-8, that they may see with their own eyes how mistakes arise. See, also, Table of Common Scribal Errors.

experience a mental glow of elation. Take again the prismatic hues of the passage about the bard's own magical parentage, (p. *xxxi.* supra). It is so limpid and, in conception, so beautiful that it captures us as a fairy tale captures a child. And what a delightful stream is that of Gwion, which 'produces fine weather, white clover, honey, and brimming mead-horns,' 32·23. That, I take it, is the touch of the *true* Taliesin, who hath power to tame the spirit of war itself.

When the shrubs were enchanted for the work of destruction,
the fighting was interrupted by the harmony of the harps—
the harps deplored conflict and banished doleful days. 24·8.

But how he stirs the blood when he sounds the bugle to the charge in defence of country, 60·8. (See Bruts 324).

On Saturday morning there was a big battle,
from the rising to the setting of the sun.
IFlamδwyn made haste with four companies—
Shropshire and Rheged marshall together.
He marches from Argoed to Arvynyδ,[71]
without a halt the livelong day.
IFlamδwyn, of mighty swagger, demanded aloud :—
If they had come as hostages & are submissive?
Owein, of cleaving stroke, answered that
they had not—they neither do nor will submit :
And his son, Hoel, vowed he would be shrived
a hero, or ever he would give a single hostage.
Then Urien, Lord of the West, proclaimed aloud :—
"If there is to be an unfriendly meeting,
"let us hoist our banners on the mountain top—
"let us lift our eyes over the border :
"With spears over-head let us, like men,
"attack IFlamδwyn among his host,
"and kill both him and his companions."

71 Henry's 1165 expedition travelled from Argoed, in Kinnerley parish, through Oswestry, by Rhyd y Croeseu along the southern base of Gallt y Wrach, Craig yr Hwch, and Voel Rhiwlas to the crest of the hill (hyd ar vynydd), at the Pensarn cross-road. From this vantage ground the course of the 'old road' showed, in July 1912, a burnt track across the fields, going in a bee-line, till it joined 'Ffordd y Saeson' on the Berwyns. A short distance, on the left of the

Thus roused, united and resolute the Brythons advance.

The Keiriog valley roars—in flood it thunders.
Great shouting rises, and the *Saxons* tread the
honeycombed black swamps in the great retreat.
The King, fighting (a rearguard action), disappears in the
rain . . . Great his rage . . . (The Brythons)
pursue, and like a wheel of fire revolve over the land :
Like a wave they advance, and traverse Llwyvenyð. 63·8.

They capture and demolish the castles of Basingwerk, Rhuðlan, and Prestatyn,[72] and thus end "the war that will not return to Prydyn," i.e. the Marches of North Wales. Well was it sung that Owein Gwyneð, 46·1

Controlled the fighting as a piece of gut harmonizes the orchestra.

Love of nature

However, it is not in war, but in Nature that Taliesin revels. He is astir early; and from some vantage ground on the ridge of Llwyvenyð he watches

The punctual orb of consuming fire burst to view :
He admires, above the earth, the spread and blaze of dawn—
high above the breeze and the clouds, great the brilliance.
(The sun) abides not in the bays, nor in the reaches of the tides :
It traverses the estuaries, and is unceasing on the high seas.
Pearly dawn repels the powers of darkness,
and smiles on everything. 47·19.

It was in the early morning, too, that he saw the smoke of green peat curling in a dense mass, overshadowing the earth, and rising higher and higher till it was lost to view, 21·18. He follows it in thought, and wonders

road to Ll. Armon D.C., is Bwrdd y Brenhin, the King's Council-board, a shallow horse-shoe excavation, with the earth thrown up to form a ridge to drain off the wet. An ideal spot for a Generalissimo. Skirting 'Moel Wylva' on the west and north, I returned by mountain track over boggy Pen y Gwely to Llechrydeu, thence by the lanes to Carreg y Big, above Rhyd y Croeseu—a route possible in a scared retreat, but hardly for advance. A contingent moved via Selattyn to the Keiriog, emerging near where Offa's Dyke crosses the stream. Opposite the Aber of the streamlet from Crogen Iddon, on a slope above the road, a field named Maes Crogen, on Crogen Wladus commemorates a battle here.

72 See nn. 14·26, 15·1; Bruts 324—25; Lloyd pp. 517—20, and his note 123.

whither it goes, and "who shall give it law?" 27·17. It is only those, who have witnessed the one phenomenon after the other, while crossing a Welsh mountain, who can imagine the impressiveness of the sight. Emerging from darkness amid solitude in the waste places of the earth, sun and smoke alike awake that homing instinct, which sees beyond the horizon, obliterating the present in the future. Truly, the magnificats of the mountain induce that mystical lucidity of mind and soul, which transfigures life and its destiny.

The idea haunts me that it was on some such a morning, while descending from Moel y Gaer towards the estuary of the Dee, that Taliesin conceived the series of stanzas on Pleasant Things, 8·21.

> Pleasant the feeling that penance kills excess . . .
> and blest the offering unto the altar . . .
> Pleasant too when the good you recall.
> Pleasant the heath when it is green . . .
> and sweet the charlock in young corn . . .
> Fair is the heron on the tidal reach at the flooding;
> and beautiful are the gulls at play.

Observing the fort of Dinas Basing before him, it revives the memory of all the Pleasant Kaers (42-44), that he frequented, when he attended New Year, or other Feasts, receiving luscious mead till his tongue became fluent in Prydein's praise, 43·20 . . . Elation befell the bard, though it did not last long. The after-feeling was scathing: 'As the sun promotes summer haze, so mead promotes chatter for the most part,' 64·20. But Taliesin was no recluse. Ever friendly to good cheer, he was intolerant of excess.

> Pleasant is mead: none with reason will refuse it. 8·22.
> Pleasant too is the butter-milk of the dairy. 9·25.

His appetite is wholesome. His revelry is in nature—in cows in the meadows—in fruit trees in flower—in the voice of the cuckoo in the trees.

> Pleasant too is the summer sun, and
> the lingering dusk of a long day, 9·16.

When the day's duties are done he strolls along a lonely streamlet, where the meadow-sweet grows. He caresses it; he admires its loveliness; its perfume possesses his senses—whence is it? Why is the cool of the evening—why is the falling dew pleasant? Why is the ravine ever in shadow?

> Where has the night been during the day?
> What power could improve upon the canopy of night?
> *Whence the splendour unkindled that shakes itself out?* 27·20.

Thus lost in meditation he slowly wends his homeward way. At the door, as he casts an upward glance, we catch upon the breeze a faint voice murmuring—

> ETERNAL MIND! 't is Thou that weavest the warp
> of night and day—the day for my activities, and
> the night for my rest. Renewed life also comes from Thee.
> 40·22.
>
> Before my ferrying over to my hard wages,
> may I have a place in Thy mansion. 8·18.

* * * * * * * * *

Mys-ti-cism

Under the year 1200, Richard of Hoveden breaks his narrative to give a brief summary of the maxims of the philosopher Secundus, though quite irrelevant to the matter before and after. The translator is perplexed, and remarks: "How this account came to be inserted here, or for what purpose, it is impossible to say." Thus do many people feel when they read certain portions of the Book of Taliesin. The Seer's primal questionings interrupt the continuity of a poem to their bewilderment. Unconscious of the coincidence

in time between the medieval rise and spread of mysticism with the composition of our text, they think there can be nothing in what *they* "cannot see." Eyes and ears, says Heracleitus, "are bad witnesses to those who have barbarian souls." They do not understand that to spirits absorbed in mystical thought the expression of it permeates and colours all their thinking and speaking. Their visions are to them the true realities. They are in quest of Truth, of the hidden treasure, of the Holy Grail—nothing else really matters. Though Taliesin's mysticism is "natural" mysticism, it definitely marks the period of the composition of the poems.

Majestic is knowledge! Whence has it been imparted? 20·14
Knowest thou what raised the mountain before making 28·2
the earth habitable? or who is the sponsor of life? 28 6
or whence is the stroke of extinction? *or* what is the blest 20·26
abode of the soul? *or* who has seen it? *or* who knows it? 28·4
or whence is the light of the countenance? *or* what brings 20·15
the sparkle out of polished stones? *or* what lies hidden 21·14
in the flashing ruby, and in the foam of the sea?
When the night retires, what wanton effulgence there is 21·10
in the golden flood of day! Now, does any know why
the sun's breast is crimsoned in pigment so perfect?
If it be fingers that fashioned me, the hollow of the hand 22·7
will shield me. Heaven's lineage shall not be abased. 22·12

J. G. E.

THE SCIENCE OF DIPLOMATICS HAS FEW votaries, while those who have any mastery of it are still fewer. Ability to read an old manuscript, like ability to read aloud, is common enough; but ability to do either with insight and understanding is not a common accomplishment. Paleography[73] means much more than ability to read old writing, however correctly—it means orderly knowledge of calligraphy extending over a long period of time; while its successful practice means a quick eye, and a penetrating gift for the observation of the gradual but continuous change, which takes place in the handwriting of every age and school. And, as nearly all MSS. are copies, the scribes and their methods must be closely studied. From the time of Homer downward transcribers have, in the main, been faithful to the matter of their respective originals; but as regards wording and orthography[74] changes have been freely introduced. Fortunately the transformation is never quite complete. Earlier forms survive in every transcript; and it is precisely these survivals, together with a diagnosis of the personal equation of the transcriber, based on his manifest mistakes and vagaries, which enable the practised paleographer to reconstruct the archetype, to fix its date, and to detect its dialect. For example, the Book of Taliesin

Paleo -gra -phy

73 The man of one book has a great reputation for learning; but the man of one MS. has that 'dangerous thing—a little knowledge.' A regrettable instance of this occurs on pp. 9-10 of a recent Welsh Grammar—the author does not know enough of paleography to be conscious of his own ignorance. The 'cloud' in his fancy assumes the shape of a camel, of a weasel, and ends 'very like a whale.' It is like the comparison of 'Gwrecsam' to 'Gwreic Sam'—the resemblance is mere seeming without reality.

74 Cp. Black Book of Carmarthen 46·1-8 with Taliesin 44·8-15.*

belongs to the Margam school of writing; its orthography is 'South-Walian,' while its '*h*yny' for 'yny' stamps the scribe as a native of Glamorgan. But the occurrence of spellings such as d*e*-, *e*d, *e*gyd, m*e*gedorth, *e*n, s*e*wyd, are abnormal, and point to the archetype being in the dialect of Powys; while the occasional presence of *t* for *δ* points to the twelfth century as its date. A form like 'tre*v*bret' is not a 'mistake,' but evidence of our MS. being written at the very beginning of a transition period.[75] After 1300 it was not an uncommon practice to flank (*b* and) *f* by a *v* or *u* when they had the sound of *v*. Paleography thus teaches that our manuscript was written at Margam, by a native of the district towards the end of the thirteenth century[76]; and that it was a copy of an archetype written somewhere in Powys in the twelfth century. Margam

The various Tables of Scribal Errors furnish a key to the personal equation of the scribe. These 'tables' are worthy of attentive consideration. I have endeavoured by classification of the errors to shew as clearly as I could how they arose.[77] Though the majority of the examples are typical mistakes, every MS. must be studied by itself, for much depends on the age of the archetype and the idiosyncracy of the copyist.

75 I say 'at the very beginning' because in the fourteenth century the examples multiply as the century advances.

76 The style of the writing is that of about 1275—it certainly appears to be earlier than a MS. dated 1282. But if written by an elderly man, it might be 25 years later See p. 81.

77 Without the help of ocular demonstration on a blackboard it will be hard for those unfamiliar with MSS. to 'see' how some misreadings have arisen.

*** *For the Tables of scribal errors see pages 130-143.*

Priv gyvarch gelvyd pan ryleat ..			1·1 = 64
Neur vum gan wyr kelvydon ..	I	..	1·35 = 68
Archav wedi yr trindawt	II	..	3·25 =
Ed ym peilliet ym pwyllat	III	..	7·13 = 6
Atwyn rin rypenyt yryret	IV	..	8·21 = 72
Dews duw delwat	V	..	10·4 =
Dygogan awen dygobryssyn ..	VI	..	13·2 = 160
Bard yman ymae	VII	..	19·1 = 10
Bum yn lliaws rith	VIII	..	23·9 = 26
Kyvarchav ym ren	IX	..	27·13 = 42
Duw differth nevwy	X	..	28·22 = 172
En enw gwledic nev goludawc ..	XI	..	29·21 = 86
Kennadeu am dodynt	XII	..	30·24 = 98
Mydwyv merweryd	XIII	..	31·21 = 46
Golychavi gulwyd	XIV	..	33·1 = 52
Areith awdyl eglur	XV	..	34·15 = 56
Ren rymawyr titheu	XVI	..	35·22 = 60
Dechymic pwy yw	XVII	..	36·23 = 2
Kychwedyl am dodyw	XVIII	..	38·11 = 154
Golychav wledic pendevic pop wa ..	XIX	..	40·4 = 100
Teithi etmynt . . . etmygant ..	XX	..	40·21 = 102
Advwyn gaer yssyδ ar glawr gweilgi	XXI	..	42·17 = 116
Evrei etvyl ar veib israel	XXII	..	44·17
Kynan kat diffret	XXIII	..	45·10 = 90
O pop adver y torov vroder ..	XXIV	..	46·5
Torrit anvynudawl	XXV	..	47·19 = 194

ygoveisswys byt .. .. .. XXVI .. 51·1 = 130
Ar clawr elvyd .. .. .. XXVII .. 52·6
Ryvedav nachiawr .. .. .. XXVIII .. 52·18
Ad duw meidat .. .. .. XXIX .. 53·3
Golychav wledic pendevic ri .. XXX .. 54·16 = 126
Arwyre gwyr katraeth gan dyd .. XXXI .. 56·14 = 158
Uryen yr echwyd .. .. .. XXXII .. 57·14 = 76
Eg gorffowys .. .. .. XXXIII .. 58·13 = 106
Ar un blyned .. .. .. XXXIV .. 59·7 = 198
E bore duw sadwrn kat vawr a vu .. XXXV .. 60·8 = 88
Ardwyre reget ryssed rieu .. .. XXXVI .. 61·1 = 82
Eg gwrhyt gogyveirch yn trafferth .. XXXVII .. 62·17 = 112
En enw gwledic nev gorchordyon .. XXXVIII .. 63·25 = 78
Lleuuyd echassav .. .. .. XXXIX .. 65·6 = 94
Ymchoeles elvyd .. .. .. XL .. 65·25 = 142
Madawc mur menwyt .. .. XLI .. 66·9 = 138
Dyffynhawn lydan dylleinw aches .. XLII .. 66·18 = 142
Un duw uchav .. .. .. XLIII .. 67·9 = 140
Eneit Owein ap Vryen .. .. XLIV .. 67·18 = 124
Echrys ynys gwawt huynys .. XLV .. 68·5 = 132
Mydwyv taliessin deryd gwawt .. XLVI .. 69·9 = 120
Dygogan awen dygobryssyn .. XLVII .. 70·16 = 150
Neu vi luossawc yn trydar .. .. XLVIII .. 71·7 = 144
Kein gyveδwch yam deulwch .. XLIX .. 72·9 = 148
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A List of Subscribers.

p. *i.*, l. 12, for 'boycot' read 'boycott.'

p. *vii.*, margin, read 'Addi*t*amentum"

p. *ix.*, *xiii.*, *xvi.*, & *xix.* l. 19, for *Chester* ? read *Holt.* see ii., f.n. 11.

p. *ix.*, amend f.n. † . . . By Britto Martial and Juvenal mean an *inhabitant of Bretagne*, 'at the mouth of the Somme,' *in France.*

p. *x.*, f.n. 8, read: 'In the *Berne* MS. this work is dedicated to *King Stephen.* This could only occur when he was friendly with Robert of Gloucester, as . . . . . 213.

p. *x.*, f.n. 9, read 'jam *non* vocabantur, etc.

p. *xv.* With regard to Taliesin's frequent use of Reged, it would be more apt to observe that this was due to his associations with this border country. It should also be pointed out that patrons figured frequently under an alias. For ex., Bertran de Born refers to the earl of Brittany as *Rassa*, & to Henry, son of Henry ii., as *Sailor.*

p. *xv.* Add to f.n. 23:—Note further that kymwd Geneu'r Glyn, in Cantrev Penwedig, was attached to the Lords' *Marches* from 1066 to 1536. MONT. COLL., V. p. 118.

p. *xx.*, l. 4 and f.n. 36. See *Notes*, 34·1. *Read* Cornovii, l. 17.

p. *xxiv.* As to 'Cuneðaf,' metre and rhyme prove this form of the name to be a fake of the scribe. See *Notes*, 69·11·17·21, 70·2·6.

p. *xxv.*, l. 27. For Owein *Keveliog* read Owein *Gwyneð* who was for a time lord of northern Powys, and even of Keveliog itself in 1162. See p. *xxvi.*, f.n. 61 ; *notes* 42·6–8.

p. *xxvi.* For 'Anglesea' read 'Anglesey.' Delete *x* in '*courageau*-x', and omit 'Rhiannon' in f.n. 52. See *Notes*, 68·16.

p. *xxviii.* For 1147 read 1146.

p. *xxx.*, ll. 7–13. *Amend Introduction into:—*

The rhyme suggests Llychfforð for Llychwr, and topography confirms it, for the English of the emendation is Lache Lane. Lache means "a pool, ditch, deep cart-rut," etc. Now what playground can be imagined more delightful to a boy than a lane abounding in ruts filled with water? This Lane runs south south-west from Chester through the township of Lache to Pulford.

p. *xxvii.*, l. 25 ? read: *Aye, this son of Coel* vowed, etc. cp. *xvi.* l. 19.

p. *xxxviii.*, l. 13. Originally applied to the Lord Rhys.

B.T. *xlvii.*

For > read < wherever it occurs.

Corrections of Notes, pp. 82—129.

First Note—read: The text of page 1 represents lost pp. 1 and 2 of our MS. R.B. text is later, *and in parts* imitative, etc.

13·15 *cp.* Mae breuδwyd am *Berydon*, etc. Tudur Aled.

17·20 *? read*: a chynhennyδ.

20·6 The 'seith ugein cerδawr' of 72·2 suggest :—

Seith ugein ogrwen	*Seven score lyres*
yssyδ i'r *Henben*—	*has* the Old Chief—
Wyth o bob ugein	*Eight out of every score*
ev *vy*δ or un *sein.*	*are* tuned *alike.*

22·22 read: ei*d*in : er*d*in . . . e*d*rin . . . e*d*rin.

33·13 for 'cleri*ci*' read 'cleri' . . . also 'corse' for 'corpse,' 38·20,

35·4 *? read*: Bann, ban δoeth o bair ogrwen A*n*·wen Dair.

Resounding, when it emerged out of the cauldron, was the lyre of the very Gracious Three, i.e. The *Charites.*

The Homeric CHARIS, the Hesiodic CHARITES (three in number) personify grace and beauty. They impart charm to eloquence, wisdom, and art—refinement and gentleness to festive joys, and bestow everything that delights and elevates gods and man. They favour poetry in particular, and embellish the works which the Muses inspire, just as the lyre lends charm to the voice of the minstrel. KERID-WEN is but the alias of Homer's CHARIS, who may justly claim HARMONIA for mother. CLASSICAL DICT. 'beirdd ogrwen'=minstrels. See p. 129 s.v. ogyrwen.

42·21 for 'gwane*c*' read 'wane*nt*' . . . also Cyn*r*an for Cynan 46·4.

43·17, *b. ? read*: cyweithyδ *wyleiδ*—uδ erllyssan.

58·1 correct 1·*23* to 1·*28* . . . also *d*illad into δillad 61·23.

62·25 cancel first line, and see vol. ii. [*as action.*

63·9 cyvrin gwern : ?cyvryυ gwen . . . *war is of the same nature*

63·21 *? read*: Ac os y tyrr wyδiv yn ing gwen
ev gwneiff an beirδ vy*th* yn llawen.
And if he break his bill in the stress of war
he will make our bards ever happy.

63·25, *b.* for Gwelyδ="Chester," read 'estuary' of the Dee.

64·9 *read*: Hoffeδ ni δichawn δawn a buchynt.

69·12, *b. cp.* Ffwyr ffysc aer dervysc ar dervyn Lleon
llyw Prydein Llywelyn. R.B.P. 155·28.

72·2 for 'kep' read 'kept' . . cp. *paluc* (n. 73·14) with Pem. iii·724.

p. 139·32 *Wricesham* in Peniarth MS. 231, p. 131. Leland's 'Wrighte*l* ef ham' is an er. for Wrightef ef ham for Wright*es*ham.

p. 139·42 read: *cp.* 'Gwar-coed,' a common place-name ; Guor . .

p. 161 s.v. *mordwyt* read 'mordwy *t*eryδ.'

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN

PRif gyuarch geluyd pan ryleat. pϑy kynt ae 1
tywyll ae goleuat. neuadaf pan vu padyd ⁓
y creat. neu y dan tytwet. pyyz y ſeilyat. auo lleion 3
nyſmyn pϑyllat. eſt qui peccatoz am niuereit. coll-
ant gϑlat neſϑy plϑyf offeireireit. bozeuebindel. oz-
ganont teirpel. eingyl gallwydel. gϑnaont eu ry- 6
uel. pandaϑ nos adyd. pan uyd llϑyd eryz pannyϑ
tywyll nos. pan yϑ gϑyzd llinos moz. pandyuerϑyd
cϑd anys gϑelyd. yſſit teir ffynnaϑn. ymynyd ſya- 9
wn. yſſit gaer garthaϑn. adan donn eigaϑn ⁓
Gozithgyuarchaϑz. pϑy enϑ ypozthaϑz. pϑy vu
periglaϑz. yuab meir mϑynuaϑr. Pa ueſſur mϑy- 12
naf. aozuc adaf. pϑy veſſur uffern. pϑy tewet yllenn ⁓
pϑy llet y geneu. pϑy meint enneinheu. neu ulaen
gϑyd ffaliϑm. Pyeſtϑng mozgrϑm. neu pet anat- 15
uon. yſſyd yn eubon. neuleu agϑydyon. auuant
geluydyon. neu awdant lyfyzyon ⁓ Pawnant pan-
daϑ nos alliant. pan vyd ydiuant. cϑd anos rac- 18
dyd. pan daϑ naſwelyd. Pater noſter ambulo ⁓
gentis tonans ī adiuuando ⁓ sibilem ſignum
rogantes foztum. am gϑiϑ gϑiϑ am gϑmyd. am- 21
geiſſant deu geluyd. am kaer kerindan kerindyd ⁓
rytynneirch pectoz dauyd. ymwynant ysewant
ym kaffϑynt yndirdan. kymry yggriduan. pzoua- 24
toz eneit. rac llϑyth eiſſyffleit. kymry pzif diryeit ⁓
rann rygoll bϑyeit ⁓ gϑaed hir ucheneit. aſgϑyar
honneit. dydoent gϑarthuoz. gϑydueirch dyaruoz ⁓ 27
eingyl yghygoz. gwelattoz arϑydon. gϑynyeith
ar ſaeſſon. claudus in ſyon. orϑyuannuſſon. bydh-
aϑt penn ſeiron. rac ffichit lewon. marini bzython ⁓ 30
rydaroganon. amedi heon. am hafren auon. lla-
dyz ffadyz kenn amaſſϑy ⁓ ffis amala. ffur. fiȝ. ſel ⁓
dyzuedi trinet tramoed. creaϑdyz ozohai. huai gentil 33
diffanai goſpell. codigni cota goſgozd mur coznu
amandur. neubum gan wyz keluydon. gan uath
hen gan gouannon. [*Red Book of Hergest, col.* 1054]

gan ieϭyd gan eleſtron. ryganhymdeith achϭyſ- 1
ſon. blϭydyn yg kaer ofanhon. ϭyf hen ϭyf ne-
wyd. ϭyf gϭion. ϭyf llϭyr ϭyf synhϭyr keinon. 3
Dygofi dy hen vzython. gϭydyl kyl diuerogyon.
ꝯedut medϭon. ϭyf bard ny rifafi eillon. ϭyf ſyϭ
llyϭ ϭyf syϭ amryſſon. Syhei arahei. arahei nyꝭ 6
medẹi. Siffradyr yny fradri. poſbeirdẹin bzon-
rein adyfẹi. adeuhont uch medleſtri. aganhont
gam vardoni. ageiſſont gyfarϭs nyf deubi. heb 9
gyfreith heb reith heb rodi. Agϭedy hynny digo-
ui bzithuyt abyt dyuyſci. nac eruyn ti hedϭch
nyth vi. Ren nef rymawyr dywedi. rac ygres 12
rymgϭaref dy voli. Ri rex glẻ am gogyfarch yn
geluyd. aweleiſti dn̄s foztiſ. darogan dϭfyn dn̄i.
budyant uffern. hic nemo inper .pgenio. Ef di- 15
llygϭyf ythϭzyf dn̄s uirtutū. kaethnaϭt kyn-
nullϭys eſtiſ iſte eſt. achyn buaſſϭn afvnſei ar-
naf. bϭyf derwyn yduϭdiheu. achyn mynhϭyf 18
derwyn creu. achyn del ewynuriϭ ar vyggeneu.
Achyn vyghyfalle ar y llatheu pzen. poet ym he-
neit ydagyfedeu. Abzeid om dyweit llythyr llyf-
reu. kyſtud dygyn gϭedy gϭely agheu. Ar saϭl 22
agiglụeu vym bard gyfreu. rypzynϭynt wlat
nef adef gozeu. **Marϭnat yvil veib.** 24

ARchaf wedi yr trindaϭt. ren am rothϭyr
dy volaϭt. oryret pzeſſent periclaϭt. an
gϭeith an reith gϭyth gogyffraϭt. yd edzyfynt 27

ſeint sef kiϑdaϑt. rex nef bϑyf ffraeth ohonaϑt. 1
kyn yſcar vy eneit am knaϑt. rymawyr ym paι*
ym pechaϑt. Vy eirolet rac ried. bydϑyf oꝛ trin-
daϑt trugared. iolaf rybechaf eluẏd gϑaed naϑ 4
rad nef neſtic toꝛuoed. Adecuet ſeint ſeic ſeith-
oed. gϑꝛhydꝛych ryfyd ieithoed. Moꝛheic mat 6
gynnyd kyhoed. nifer awyl duϑ trychoed. yn
nef yn dayar yn diwed. yn yg yn ehag yn yg-
wed. yg coꝛff yn eneit yn hagwed. Pell pϑyll 9
rac rihyd racwed. ath iolaf wledic wlat hed.
poet ym heneit ym buched. yn tragywyd yg-
kynted yggϑas nef nym gomed. 12
Ebeſtyl ar merthyri. gϑerydon gϑedwon gof-
ri. aselyf duϑ a serui. glan ieith glan teith dy
teithi. ac yn duun glas dyfyd imi. hyt pan 15
rychatϑyf vyn teithi. Nifer auuant glan lϑ-
yſ gradeu eur golofneu eglϑys. armeint tra-
ethadur atraethϑys ſywedyd llyfreu llϑyr lϑẏs 18
rac gϑerin digarat diſϑyſ. boet ym heneit y
amdiffynnϑẏſ. N Jfer auuant yn aghyffret
uffern. oer gϑerin gϑarẹ̊tret. hyt pym hoes 21
byt. hyt pan dillygϑyſ criſt keithiwet. odϑf-
ynueis affϑyſ ẹ abꝛet. meint dyduc duϑ trϑy̱ 23
nodet. Dϑy vil veib o plant llia. abimatu ⁊in-
fra. aledeint yr amiſtra edꝛiſ ertri kila. deccra-
ϑn rachel gϑelſit pla. dybi ieroſolima. 26

NJfer ſeint amoꝛica. anifer yn dull toꝛonia a thoꝛſi trachaer roma. apoli acalexandꝛia. agaranϭys ac indꝛa. tres ꝑtes diuicia. aſicia affrica europa. Nifer ſeint capharnaϭm. maritnen anaim azabulon a ciſuen aninifen aneptalim. Judubꝛiactuſ azoꝛim. Yndi ypꝛoffϭydϭys criſt vab meir verch ioachim. o artemhyl pen echen pan ym.

NJfer ſeint erechalde. clot pell caſtell marie. nat attoꝛroed ſyloe eclie retunde phalatie ceſarie. amanion amabute. adyffrynoed berſabe. achyn cret gϭyr cartaſine areithuoꝛyon retϭnde. ieithoed groec ac efrei alladin gϭyr llacharte.

NJfer ſeint enugynyeit. deϭꝛwyr echeurin eu pleit. rac rihyd rϭyſc uoleit. ketwyr neb cu kyneircheit. yn yg yn ehag ym pop reit. bϭynt dinaſ yn coꝛff ac yn heneit. Nifer ſeint ſicomoꝛialiſ a depꝛoffani ynyſ. armeint glan avendigϭys dϭfyr gϭin gϭyr ae diſtryϭyſ. ac eiraϭl ẹi urdaϭl pϭyſ. dan ſyr ſeint ryſeilϭys.

Nifer ſeint adeily goꝛoꝛ effectuſ re inferioꝛ. a ſupare ſuperioꝛ. ac armonim athyfoꝛ. adyffryn enoꝛ a segoꝛ. achartago maϭꝛ aminoꝛ. ac ynyſ gϭyr terwyn moꝛ. NJfer ſeint ynys pꝛydein. ac iwerdon adϭyn ran. toꝛuoed mịrẹịn. gϭeithredoed mirein. agrediſ a gϭeiniſ y genhyn. Nifer ſeint ſened anchwant. oduϭ

dewin darogant. ym pop ieith ym pꝛydant. yg
kylch eluyd ybuant. armeint doethur adaro-
gan criſt achyn dybei dybuant. Nifer ſeint
oꝛiente. achyfundaȣt kiȣdaȣt iude. ieithoed
groec ac efrei. alladin gȣyr llacharte.
Seith vgeint ſeith vgeint ſeith cant o ſeint
aſeith mil a ſeith dec vgeint nouember nifer
aduunant. trȣy verthyri mat doethant. Pym-
thec vgeint ſeint auuant. atheir mil moꝛia-
liſ plant. hijs decembꝛiſ uch carant. tra phen
ieſſu dichioꝛant. Deudeg mil yny gyman
agredȣyſ trȣy lef ieuan. golychan gobꝛynant
ran. yn nefoed nyſ digofant. Maȣ mil ſeint
aaruolleſ bedyd achrefyd achyffes. yr goleith
poen poploed gȣꝛes vffern oer y hachles. os
dofyd ryndigones. trȣy pen pedyr perit an lles.
Qvi venerunt angl̄i in natale dn̄i media
nocte in laudē cū paſtoꝛibꝫ in bethleem. ni-
uem angl̄i decelo cū michaele archangl̄o qui
p̄cedunt p̄celio erga animaſ in mundo. am
niuem niuem angeli. p̄cedunt ꝯfirmati. vni-
ſtrati baptizati. uſqꝫ indiē iudicij. quando fuit
xp̄c crucifixuſ ut sibi ip̄i placuiſſet. veniſſēt
ibi in aȣxiliū. pl̄q̄m̄ duo decim legioneſ ange-
loꝝ toto oꝛbe t̄raꝝ. ih̄c xp̄c uidentē in agonia
in mundo. vt sint nrī auxiliū duodecim mi-
lia miliantē ante tribunal ſtantem qui lau-

dantie Laudantiū tu es moꝛes rex regūm.
Nifer auu ac auyd vch nef is nef meint yſ-
ſyd. ar meint agredȣyf yg kywyd. agrediſ trȣy
ewylliſ dofyd. meint arlit trȣy yrodyd. trugar
duȣ dygerenhyd. anbȣyr gȣar anwar gȣledic.
nyth godȣyf kyn bȣyf diennic. Toſt yt gȣyn
pop colledic. ffeſt yd haȣl eiſſywedic. ny reha bꝛyt
ryodic. o ryret pꝛeſſent pan ȣyf dic. traethaf
pan vydaf yggro o oſſymdeith oſepio. oryfyr
omerthyr elo. yn edꝛyfynt ſeint ſegerno. o
eir pechaȣt pan ym bo. dim uch dim meint
am clyho.

Buarth beird

Gd ympeilli ꝛ ympȣyllat. y veird bꝛython,
pꝛydeſt ofer. ym ryoꝛſſeu ym ryoꝛſed. di-
gaȣn gofal ygofangoꝛd. ȣyf eiſſygpꝛen kyfyg
argerd. Buarth beird arnyſ gȣypo. pymtheg
mil dꝛoſtaȣ yny gymhȣyſſaȣ. ȣyf kerdolyat.
ȣyf keinyat claer. ȣyf dur ȣyf dꝛyȣ ȣyf ſaer ȣyf
syȣ. ȣyf ſarff ȣyf ſerch yd ymgeſtaf. Nyt ȣyf
vard ſyn yn aryfreidaȣ. pan gan keinyeit
canu yg kof. nyt ef wnafut ȣy ryfed vchon.
handit ami eu herbynyaȣ. mal aruoll dillat heb
laȣ. Val ymſaȣd yn llyn heb naȣ. Tyrui acheſ
ehofyn ygrad uchel ygȣaed moꝛdȣyt trefyd.
Creic am wanec. ȣꝛth vaȣꝛ trefnat. anclut
yſcrut eſcar nodyat. Creic pen perchen pen
anygnat. yn gȣna medut meddaȣt medyd.

ỏyf kell ỏyf dell ỏyf datweir llet. ỏyf llogell kerd
ỏyf lle ynnyet. karaf ygoỏyd agoỏeil clyt. a
bard abỏyt ny pỏyn yret. Nyt ef caraf amryſſon-
yat ageibyl keluyd ny meued med. Madỏf my-
net yr ymdiot acheluydeit amgeluydyt. ach-
am clỏm kyſtỏm kywlat. Bugeil bỏooed poỏth-
oed neirthyat. Mal ymdeith heb troet y gat.
Eri vynnei ymdeith heb troet. Eri vagei kneu-
ha heb goet. Mal keiſſaỏ bỳdueid yg gruc. Mal
peireint anreith yn uut. Mal goſgoỏd lluyd heb
pen. Mal poỏthi anclut ar ken. Mal grynnyaỏ
tyndei o vỏo. Mal haedu awyr abach. Mal eir-
ach agỏaet yſcall. Mal gỏneuthur goleu ydall.
Mal docni dillat ynoeth. Mal tannu engỏyn
ar traeth. Mal poỏthi pyſcaỏt ar laeth. Mal toi
neuad adeil. Mal lladu llyry agỏyeil. Mal todi
dyfet rac geir. ỏyf bard neuad. ỏyf kyỏ kadeir.
Digonaf y veird llafar lleſteir. kyn vy argyỏ-
rein ym garỏ gyfloc. rypỏynhom ni an lloc yth-
ty di vab meir.

Aduỏyneu Talieſſin.

Atỏyn rin rypenyt yryret. arall atỏyn
pan vyd duỏ dymgỏaret. Atỏyn kyfed
nỏy gomed gogyffret. arall atỏyn yam kyrn
kyfyfet. Htỏyn nud ud bleid naf. arall atỏyn
hael gỏyl golyſtaf. Atỏyn aeron yn amſer kyn-
hayaf. arall atỏyn gỏenith argalaf. Htỏyn
heul yn ehỏybyr yn nỏyfre. arall atỏyn rythal-

hŏyr ae de. Atŏyn march mygvzas man gre.
arall atŏyn dilŏẏŏhŏe. Htŏyn chwant ac arẏ-
ant amaerŏy. ar. at. dy vozŏyn modzŏy. Atŏ.
eryr ar lan llyr pan llanhŏy. ar. at. gŏylein yn-
gŏarŏy. Htŏyn march ac eurgalch gylchŏẏ.
ar. at. aduŏyn yn adŏy. At. eynaŏn medic yli-
aŏs. ar. at. kerdaŏz hael hygnaŏf. At. mei y
gogeu ac eaŏs. ar. at. pan vyd hin haŏf. Htŏ.
reith apherpheith neithaŏz. ar. at. kyflŏyn a-
garhaŏz. At. bzyt ŏzth penyt periglaŏz. ar. at.
dydŏyn yallaŏz. At. med ygkynted ygerdaŏz.
ar. at. am terwyn tozyf vaŏz. at. cleiric catho-
lic yn eglŏẏf. ar. at. enefyd yn ẹgl neuadŏyf.
Ht. plŏyf kymrŏydŏy atowyf. ar. at. yn amfer
paradŏys. At. lloer llewychaŏt yneluyd. ar. at.
pan vyd da dymgofyd. At. haf ac araff hirdyd.
ar. at. athreidaŏ ageryd. Ht. blodeu arwarthaf
perwyd. ar. at. achreaŏdyr kerenhyd. At. didzyf
ewic acelein. ar. at. ewynaŏc am harchuein.
At. lluarth pan llŏyd ygenhin. ar. at. katawarth
yn egin. Ht. edyftyftyr ygkebyftyr lletrin. ar.
at. kyweithaf abzenhin. At. gleŏ nŏy goleith
gogywec. ar. at. ellein gymraec. At. gruc pan
vyd ehoec. ar. at. mozua ywarthec. Ht. tymp.
pan dyn lloe llaeth. ar. at. ewynaŏc marchoga-
eth. Ac yf imi atŏyn nyt gŏaeth. athat bual
ŏzth tal medueith. At. pyfc yny lyn llywyaŏt.

arall. at. y oꝛeilϭ gϭaryhaϭt. At. geir alefeir 1
ytrindaϭt. ar. at. rypenyt ypechaϭt. Aduϭyn-
haf oꝛ aduϭyndaϭt. kerenhyd adofyd dydbꝛaϭt. 3

DEϭs duϭ delwat. g. *yrymes detbrawt.*
gϭledic gϭaed neirthyat. criſt ieſſu gϭ-
ylyat. rϭyſc rihyd amnat. atuelach kaffat. 6
nym gϭnel heb ranned. moli dy trugared.
Ny dyfu yma. gϭledic dy gynna. Ny dyfu ny
dyfyd. neb kyſtal adouyd. ny ganet yn dyd 9
plϭyϭ. neb kyſtal aduϭ. nac nyt adef. neb ky-
ſtal ac ef. Vch nef iſ nef. nyt gϭledic namyn
ef. Vch moꝛ iſ moꝛ. ef an creϭyſ. Pan dyffo de- 12
ϭs. ef an gϭnaho maϭꝛ trϭs. Dydbꝛaϭt yn ech-
wrys. kennadeu o dꝛϭſ. Gϭynt. a moꝛ. athan.
lluchet atharyan. eiryf ṇyṭ ab gϭengan. llϭ- 15
yth byt yg griduan. ergelaϭꝛ. dygetaϭꝛ llaϭhe-
than. ergelhaϭꝛ moꝛ aſyr. pan diſcynho pat.
ydadyl ae nifer. achyrn gopetroꝛ ac enynnu 18
moꝛ. llϭyth byt lloſcetaϭꝛ. hyny uϭynt mar-
waϭꝛ. lloſcaϭt ynyal ran rac y vaϭꝛ varan. Ef
tynho aches rac y varanres. diffurn dyd reges. 21
gϭae aeharhoes. Ef tardho talaϭꝛ. terdit nef
ylaϭꝛ. gϭynt rud dygetaϭꝛ. ech ygadϭynaϭꝛ.
Neu byt moꝛ waſtat mal pan great. Seith 24
pedyr ae dywaϭt. dayar diwarnaϭt. Dywaϭt
duϭ ſadϭꝛn dayar yn vn ffϭꝛn. Sadϭꝛn voꝛe
rϭyd. yn gϭnaho ny culϭyd. tir bydaϭt tywyd. 27

gϭynt ytodo gϭyd. ebꝛyn pop dyhed. pan loſco 1
mynyded. ꝺtuyd triganed achyrn rac rihed.
kyfoethaϭc ae henuyn. moꝛ. atir. allyn. ꝺtuyd 3
cryn dygryn. adayar gychwyn. ꝺc uch pop me-
hyn. ꝺmarϭ mein uudyn. Eryf argelϭch. ꝺc
ennẏnu llϭch. Ton aghyolϭch. taryan ymryth- 6
ϭch. teithiaϭc afar. ꝺc eryf trϭy alar. ꝺc enyn-
nu trϭy ṿ var. rϭg nef adayar. Pan dyffo trin-
daϭt ymaes maeſtaϭt. llu nef ymdanaϭ. llϭ- 9
yth llydan attaϭ. kyrd acherdoꝛyon achḷathleu
egylyon. Dꝛychafant ovedeu. eirant o dechꝛeu.
Eirant kϭn coet. ꝺr gymeint adoet. ꝺrewiny-
ϭyſ moꝛ. ꝺwnant maϭꝛ gaϭꝛ. pꝛyt pan dyffo 13
ef ae gϭahano. Y saϭl auo meu. ymchoelant
odeheu. ꝺdigonϭy kamwed. ymchoelent yp̱th-
gled. Ponyt erlyſ dy gyfreu. ꝺlefeir dy eneu*
dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu yn tywyll 17
heb leuuereu. ꝺc ym oed y ereu. ꝺc ym oed i
ieitheu. ꝺc ym oed i ganwlat ac eu cant llone-
it. Canuet gϭlat pꝛeſſent. ny bum heb gat- 20
went. Oed mynych kyfar chwerϭ yrof am kef-
ynderϭ. Oed mynych kyryſcϭydat yrof y am
kywlat. Oed mynych kyflafan. yrofi ar truan.
ꝺm goꝛyϭ hϭn vyth. nym gϭnaei dyn byth. 24
ꝺm gyrrϭyſ yg croc awidϭn ynoc. ꝺm gyrrϭ-
yſ ym pꝛen. dipynϭys vym pen. Tafaϭ ti vyn-
deu troet. moꝛ tru eu hadoet. Tauaϭ dyr boenet 27

eſcyirn vyn traet. Tauaϭ dy vyn dϭy vzeich ny
ny dybyd eu beich. Tauaϭ dy vyn dϭy yſcϭyd.
handit moz dyuyd. Tauaϭ dyr cethron ymy-
ϭn vyg callon. Tauaϭ dy gethraϭt. yrϭg vyn
deu lygat. Tauaϭyr daallat cozon dzein ym
iat. Tauaϭ dy oeſtru awanpϭyt vyn tu. Teu
ẏϭchitheu mal yr yϭch llaϭ deheu. Jϭch ny byd
madeu vygwan abereu. Awledic ny wydyem.
pan oed ti agrogem. gϭledic nef gϭledic pop
tut ny wydem ni griſt tut vyhut. Bei ath ϭy-
bydem. criſt athathechem. Nyt aruollir gϭat
gan lϭyth eiſſyfflat. Digonſaϭch i anuat yn
erbyn dofydyat. Can mil egylyon yſſyd imi
yn tyſton. adoeth ymkyrchaϭ gϭedy vyg cro-
gaϭ. Yg croc yn greulet. my hun ym gϭaret.
yn nefoed bu cryt. pan ym crogyſſit. Pan ozel-
wiſḳ eli dy culϭyd uch *keli. achenϭch deu ieu-
an ragof y deu gynran. adeu lyfyr yn ach llaϭ
yn eu darlleaϭ. nys deubi ryrys rygoſſϭy rygoſ-
ſys. ac aϭch bi wynnyeith gϭerth aϭch ynuyt
areith. kayatoz ydyleith arnaϭch y vffernlleith
Criſt ieſſu uchel ryſeilas trychamil blϭydyned
er pan yttiϭ ymbuched. ac eil mil kyn croc yt
lewychi enoc. neu nyt atwen dzut meint eu
heiſſylut. gϭlat pzeſſent yth ermut. achyt aϭch
bei odit. trychan mil blϭydyned namyn vn

oꝛic odit buched tragywyd. Arymes pꝛydein

DYgogan awen dygobꝛyſſyn . maraned a vaϑꝛ.
meued ahed genhyn. aphennaeth ehela- 3
eth affraeth vnbyn. agϑedy dyhed anhed ym
pop mehyn. Gϑyr gϑychyr yntrydar kaſnar
degyn. eſcut yg gofut ryhyt diffyn. Gϑaethyl 6
gϑyr hyt gaer weir gϑaſgaraϑt allmyn. gϑna-
haϑnt goꝛuoled gϑedy gϑehyn. achymot kym-
ry agϑyr dulyn. Gϑydyl iwerdon mon aphry- 9
dyn . coꝛnyϑ achludϑys eu kynnϑys genhyn.
atpoꝛyon uyd bꝛython pan dyoꝛfyn. Pell dygo-
ganher amſer dybydyn. Teyrned abonhed eu 12
goꝛeſcẏn. gϑyr gogled yg kynted yn eu kylch-
chyn. ymperued eu racwed ydiſcynnyn.
Dyſgogan Myrdin kyferueẹyd hyn. yn aber 15
perydon meiryon mechteyrn. achyny bei vn
reith lleith agϑynyn. o vn ewylliſ bꝛyt ydymϑꝛ-
thuynnyn. Meiryon eu tretheu dychynnullyn. 18
Ygketoed kymry nat oed atelhyn. yſſyd ϑꝛ dyly-
edaϑc alefeir hyn. ny dyffei atalei ygkeithiwet.
Mab meirmaϑꝛ aeir pꝛyt na thardet. rac pen- 21
naeth ſaeſſon aceuhoffed. Pell bϑynt kychmyn
yϑꝛtheyrn gϑyned. ef gyrhaϑt allmyn yalltuded.
nyſ arhaedϑy neb nyſ dioes dayar. ny wydynt 24
py treiglynt ym pop aber. pan pꝛynaſſant danet
trϑy fflet called. gan hoꝛs ahegyſ oed yng euryſſed.

eu kynnyd bu yꝺrthym yn anuonhed. gꝺedy
rin dilein keith ymynuer. dechymyd med-
daꝺ maꝺr wiraꝺt o ved. dechymyd aghen ag-
heu llawer. decymyd anaeleu dagreu gꝺraged
dychyfroy etgyllaeth pennaeth lletfer. dech-
ymyd triſtit byt aryher. Pan uyd kechmyn
danet an teyrned. Gꝺrthottit trindaꝺt dyrna-
ꝺt abꝺyller. ydilein gꝺlat vrython aſaeſſon
yn anhed. poet kynt eu reges yn alltuded. no
mynet kymry yn diffroed. Mab meir maꝺr
aeir pryt naſ terdyn. kymry rac goeir breyr
ac vnbyn. kyneircheit kyneilweit vn reith
cꝺynnyn. Vn gor vn gyghor vn eiſſor ynt. nyt
oed yr maꝺred naſ lleferynt. namyn yr hebcor
goeir naſkymodynt. Yddu ꝺ adewi ydymorch-
ymynynt. talet gꝺrthodet flet y allmyn. gꝺna-
ent ꝺy aneireu eiſſeu trefdyn. kymry a saeſſon
kyferuydyn yam lan ymtreulaꝺ ac ymꝺrthrym.
odiruaꝺr vydinaꝺr pan ymprofyn. ac am allt
lafnaꝺr agaꝺr agryn. ac am gꝺy geir kyfyrgeir
yam peurllyn. alluman adaꝺ agarꝺ diſcyn. a
mal balaon ſaeſſon ſyrthyn. kymry kynyrche-
it kyfun dullyn. blaen ꝺrth von granwynyon
kyfẏng oedyn. meiryon yg werth eu geu yn eu
creinhyn. Eu bydin ygꝺaetlin yn eu kylchẏn.
Ereill ar eu traet trꝺy goet kilhyn. Trꝺy uꝺrch

ẏdinaſ ffoxas ffohẏn. ryfel heb dychwel y tirpꝛy- 1
dyn. Attoꝛ trϭylaϭ gyghoꝛ mal moꝛllithryn.
Meiryon kaer geri difri cϭynant. rei ydyffryn 3
abꝛyn nyſ dirwadant. yaber perydon ny mat
doethant. anaeleu ẹụ tretheu dychynullant.
naϭ vgein canhϭꝛ ydiſcynnant. maϭꝛ watwar 6
namyn petwar nyt atcoꝛant. dyhed yeu gϭꝛa-
ged adywedant. eu cryſſeu yn llaϭn creu aoꝛol-
chant. kymry kyneircheit eneit dichwant. 9
gϭyr deheu eu tretheu aamygant. llym llifeit
llafnaϭꝛ llϭyr ylladant. ny byd y vedyc mϭyn oꝛ
awnaant. bydinoed katwaladyr kadyr ydeuant. 12
rydꝛychafϭynt kymry kat awnant. Leith anole-
ith rydygyrchaſſant. yg goꝛffen eu tretheu agheu
aϭdant. ereill aroſceill ryplanhaſſant. oeſ oeſſeu 15
eu tretheu nyſ eſcoꝛant. yg koet ymaes ym
bꝛyn. canhϭyll yn tywyll agerd genhyn. kyn-
an yn racwan ym pop diſcyn. Saeſſon rac bꝛy- 18
thon gϭae agenyn. Katwaladyr ynbaladyr gan
yunbyn. trϭy ſynhϭyr yn llϭyr yn eu dichlyn.
Pan ſyrthϭynt eu clas dꝛoſ eu herchwyn. Ygcuſ-
tud achreu rud ar rud allmyn. Yg goꝛffen pop 22
agreith anreith degyn. Seiſ arhynt hyt gaer-
wynt kynt pϭy kynt techyn. gϭyn eu byt ϭy
gymry pan adꝛodynt. ryn gϭaraϭt y trindaϭt 25
oꝛ trallaϭt gynt. na chꝛynet dyfet na glyϭyſſyg

nyſ gȣnaho molaȣt meiryon mechteyrn. na 1
chynhoꝛyon ſaeſſon keffyn ebꝛyn. nyſ gȣnaho
medut meddaȣt genhyn. heb talet odynget 3
meint ageffyn. Oymdifeit veibon ac ereill ꞉
rẏn. trȣy eiryaȣl dewi a ſeint pꝛydeyn. hyt ffrȣt
arlego ffohaȣꝛ allan. Dyſgogan awen dydaȣ 6
ydyd. pan dyffo iwyſy vn gȣſſyl. Vn coꝛ vn gyg-
hoꝛ alloegyr lloſcit. yr gobeith anneiraȣ ar yn
pꝛydaȣ luyd. acherd aralluro affo beunyd. ny 9
ȣyrkud ymda cȣd a cȣd vyd. Dychyrchȣynt
gyfarth mal arth o vynyd. ẏ talu gȣynyeith
gȣaet eu hēnyd. atvi peleitral dyfal dillyd. nyt 12
arbettȣy car coꝛff ygilyd. atui pen gaflaȣ heb
emennyd. Atui gȣꝛaged gȣedȣ a meirch gȣei-
lyd. Atui obein vthyr rac ruthyr ketwyr. alli- 15
aȣſ llaȣ amhar kyn gȣaſcar lluyd. Kennadeu
agheu dychyferwyd. pan ſafhȣynt galaned ȣꝛth
eu hennyd. Eſ dialaȣꝛ "ytreth "argȣerth beunyd
ar mynych gennadeu argeu luyd. Dygoꝛfu 19
kymry ẏpeṛi trȣy kyfergyr. yn gyweir gyteir
gẏtſon gytffyd. Dẏgoꝛfu kymry yperi kat. a 21
llȣyth lliaȣſ gȣlat agynnullant. alluman glan
dewi adꝛychafant. y tywyſſaȣ gȣydyl trȣy liein-
gant. agynhon dulyn genhyn yſafant. pan 24
dyffont yrgatnyt ymwadant. goſynnant yr
ſaeſſon py geiſſyſſant. pȣy meint eu dylyet 26

oz wlat adalyant. cǒ mae eu herǒ pan ſeilyaſſant.
cǒmae eukenedloed py vzo pan doethant. yr
amſer gǒztheyrn genhyn yſathzant. ny cheffir
owir rantir ankarant. Neu vzeint an ſeint pyr
yſaghyſſant. neu reitheu dewi pyr ytozraſſant.
ymgetwynt gymry pan ymwelant. nyt ahont
allmyn oznen ysafant. hyt pan talhont ſeith
weith gǒerth digonſant. ac agheu diheu yg we-
rth eu cam. ef talhaǒz o anaǒz garmaǒn garāt.
ypedeir blyned ar petwar cant. Gǒyr gǒychyr
gǒallt hiryon ergyr dofyd. o dihol ſaeſſon o iwer-
don dybyd. Dybi olego lyghef rewyd. rewiny-
aǒt ygat rǒyccaǒt lluyd. Dybi oalclut gǒyr
dzut diweir ydihol opzydein virein luyd. Dybi
olydaǒ pzydaǒ gyweithyd. ketwyr yarkatueirch
ny pheirch eu hennyd. Saeſſon o pop parth y
gǒarth ae deubyd. rytreghiſ eu hoes nyſ dioes
eluyd. dyderpi agheu yrdu gyweithyd. clefyt a
dyllid acangǒeryt. Gǒedy eur ac aryant achan-
hǒynyd. boet perth eu diſſerth ygwerth eu dzyc
ffyd. boet moz boet agoz eu kuſſywy kuſſulwyr
boet creu boet agheu eu kyweithyd. Kynan a
chatwaladyr kadyr ynlluyd. Etmyccaǒz hyt
vzaǒt ffaǒt aedeubyd. Deu vnben degyn dǒys
eu kuſſyl. deu ozſegyn ſaeſſon opleit dofyd.
deu hael deu gedaǒl gǒlat warthegyd. deu di-

archar baraϭt vnffaϭt vnffyd. deu erchwynaϭc 1
p2ydein mirein luyd. deu arth nyſ gϭna gϭarth
kyfarth beunyd. ꝺ yſgogan derwydon me- 3
int aderuyd. o vynaϭ hyt lydaϭ yn eu llaϭ yt
vyd. o dyuet hyt danet ϭy bieiuyd. o waϭl hyt
weryt hyt eu hebyr. Lettataϭt eu pennaeth 6
troſ yr echϭyd. Atto2 argynhon saeſſon nybyd.
Atchwelϭynt ϭydyl ar eu hennyd. ryd2ychaf-
ϭynt gymry kadyr gyweithyd. bydinoed am 9
gϭ2ϭf athϭ2ϭf milwyr. Atheyrned deϭs ryge-
dϭyſ eu ffyd. iwiſ ypop llygheſ tres aderuyd.
Achymot kynan gan ygilyd. ny alwaϭ2 gyn- 12
hon yn gynifwyr namyn kechmyn katwal-
adyr ae gyfnewitwyr. Eil kymro llawen lla-
far auyd. Am ynyſ gymϭyeit heit aderuyd. 15
pan ſafhϭynt galaned ϭ2th eu hennyd. hyt yn
aber ſantwic sϭynedic vyd. Allmyn argych-
wyn yalltudyd. ol ϭ2th ol atto2 areu hennyd. 18
Saeſſon ϭ2th ago2 ar vo2 peunyd. kymry gϭen-
eraϭl hyt v2aϭt go2uyd. Na cheiſſϭynt lyfraϭ2
nac agaϭ2 b2ydyd. Arymes yr ynys hon nam- 21
yn hyn ny byd. Jolϭniri agreϭys nef ac eluyd.
poet tywyſſaϭc dewi yrkynifwyr. ynyryggelli kaer am duϭ yſſyd. ny threinc ny dieinc nyt 24
ardiſpyd. ny ϭyϭ ny wellyc ny phlyc ny chryd.

 Angar kyfyndaϭt.

BArd yman ymae neu cheint aganho. kanet pan darffo. ſywedyd yn yt uo. haelon am nacco. nyſ deubi arotho. trϭy ieith talieſſin. budyd emellin. kian pan darfu. lliaϭſ ygyfolu. bylleith bit areith auacdu. neuſ duc yn geluyd. kyureu argywyd. Gϭiaϭn aleferyd. adϭfyn dyfyd. gϭnaei ovarϭ vyϭ. ac aghyfoeth yϭ. gϭneynt eu peiron averwynt heb tan. gϭneynt eu delideu yn oes oeſſeu. dydϭyth dydyccaϭt. odyfynwedyd gϭaϭt. Neut angar kyfyndaϭt. pϭy ychynefaϭt. kymeint kerd kiϭdaϭt adeliſ aϭch tafaϭt. pyr na threthϭch traethaϭt. llat uch llyn llathꝛaϭt. penillyach paϭb dybydaſ yna gnaϭt. dϭfyn dyfu ygnaϭt. neur dodyϭ yſtygnaϭt. Tꝛydyd par ygnat. Tꝛi vgein mlyned yt poꝛtheis i laϭꝛwed. yn dϭfyr kaϭ achiwed. yn eluyd tired. kanweiſ am dioed. kant rihyd odynoed. kan yϭ yd aethant. kan yϭ ydoethant. kan eilewyd y gant. ac ef ae darogant. Ladon verch liant. oed bychan ychwant y eur ac aryant. Pϭyr byϭ ae diadaſ gϭaet yarwynwaſ. odit traethatoꝛ maϭꝛ molhatoꝛ. mitϭyf talieſſin. ryphꝛydafy iaϭn llin. paraϭt hyt ffin yg kynelϭ elphin. Neur deirẏghet o rif eur dylyet. Pan gaſſat ny charat anṳdon abꝛat. nu ny chwenychvat trϭy gogyuec angϭaϭt. agogyfarchϭy g̣ϭ̣ạϭ̣ṭ bꝛaϭt ϭꝛthyf ny gϭybyd [nebaϭt.

Doethur pꝛif geluyd. diſpɷyllaɷt sywedyd. 1
am ɷyth am edꝛyɷyth am doleu dynwedyd.
am gɷyr gɷaɷt geluyd. kerdɷn duɷ yſſyd trɷy 3
ieith talhayarn. bedyd budyd varn. avarnɷys
teithi angerd̲ vardoni. Ef ae rin rodes awen ag-
hymes. Seith vgein ogyruen yſſyd yn awen. 6
ɷyth vgein opop vgein euyd yn vn. yn annɷ̲fyn
ydiɷyth. yn annɷfyn ygoꝛɷyth. yn annɷfyn is
eluyd. yn awyr uch eluẏd ymae aegɷybyd py ! 9
triſtit yſſyd gɷell no llewenyd. Gogɷn dedyf ra-
deu awen pan deffreu. am geluyd taleu. am det-
wyd dieu. am buched ara. am oeſſeu yſcoꝛua. 12
am haual teyrned. py hyt eu kygwara. am gy-
haual ydynt trɷy weryt maɷꝛhydic. ſywyd pan
dygyfrenſit awel uchel gyt. pan vyd gohoyɷ bꝛyt
pan vyd moꝛ hyfryt. pan yɷ gɷꝛd echen. pan e- 16
chꝛeuɷ̲yt uchel. neu heul pan dodir. pan yɷ toi
tir. toi tir pɷ̲y meint. pan tynhit gɷytheint.
Gɷytheint pan tynnit. Pan yɷ gɷyrd gɷeryt.
Gɷeryt pan yɷ gɷyrd. Pɷy echeniſ kẏrd. kyrd 20
pɷy echenis. yſtirpɷ̲y yſtyryɷ̲ys. Yſtyryɷyt yn
llyfreu pet wynt pet ffreu. pet ffreu pet wynt.
pet auon arhynt. pet auon yd ynt. dayar pɷy y 23
llet. neu pɷy ytheɷhet. gogɷn trɷs llafnaɷꝛ am
rud am laɷ̲ꝛ. gogɷn atrefnaɷꝛ rɷg nef allaɷꝛ. pan
atſein aduant. pan ergyr diuant. pan lewych 26

aryant. pan vyd tywyll nant. anadyl pan yỏ du. pan yỏ creu auu. buch pan yỏ bannaỏc. Gỏzeic pan yỏ ferchaỏc. llaeth pan yỏ gỏyn. pan yỏ glas kelyn. pan yỏ baruaỏt myn. ynlliaỏf me hyn. pan yỏ baruaỏt. pan yỏ kẹu efỏz. pan yỏ medỏ colỏyn. pan yỏ lledyf ozdỏyn. pan yỏ bzith iyrchwyn. Pan yỏ hallt halỏyn. Cỏzỏf pan yỏ yſtern. pan yỏ lletrud gỏern. Pan yỏ gỏyrd llinoſ. pan yỏ rud egroes. neu wreic ae dioes. Pan dygynnu noſ. py datweir yſſyd yn eur lliant. ny ỏyr neb pan rudir ybzon huan. lliỏ yn erkynan newyd anahaỏz ydỏyn. Tant telyn py gỏyn. coc py gỏyn py gan. py geidỏ ydidan. py dydỏc garthan gereint ar arman. Py dydỏc glein o erddygnaỏt vein. Pan yỏ per erwein. pan yỏ gỏyrliỏ bzein. Talhayarn yſſyd mỏyhaf yſywedyd. Pỏy amgyffraỏd gỏyd o aches amot dyd. Gogỏn da adzỏc cỏd a. cỏd amewenir mỏc. maỏz meint gogyhỏc. kaỏc pỏy ae dylifas. Pỏy gỏaỏz gozffennaf. pỏy abzegethaf. eli ac enẹaf. Gogỏn gogeu haf. auydant ygayaf. awen aganaf. odỏfyn ys dygaf. auon kyt beryt. gogỏn ygỏzhyt. Gogỏn pan dyueinỏ. gogỏn pan dyleinỏ. Gogỏn pan dillyd. gogỏn pan weſcryd. Gogỏn pypegoz yſſyd ydan voz. Gogỏn eu heiſſoz paỏb yny oſcozd. Pet gygloyt yſſyd yn dyd

pet dyd ym blỏydyn. pet paladyr yg kat. pet
dof yg kawat. atuỏyn yt rannaỏt gỏaỏt nỏy
mefyl gogyffraỏt. aches gỏyd gỏydyon. go-
gỏn i nebaỏt. py lenwif auon arpobyl phara-
on. py dydỏc rỏynnon baran achỏyffon. pyyf-
caỏl odef pan dzychafafỏỳt nef. Pỏy uu ffozch hỏ-
yl odayar hyt awyr. pet byffed am peir am vn
am nedeir. pỏy enỏ y deu eir. ny eing yn vn
peir. pan yỏ moz medỏhaỏt. pan yỏ du pyfcaỏt.
mozuỏyt uyd eu cnaỏt. hyd pan yỏmedyfc.
pan yỏ gannaỏc pyfc. pan yỏ du troet alarch
gỏyn. pedzydaỏc gỏayỏ llym. llỏyth nef nyt
yftyg. py pedeir tywarchen ny wys eu gozffen.
py voch neu py grỏydyr hyd. Athgyfarchaf
vargat vard. gỏz yth gynnyd efcyrn nyỏl.
cỏdynt deu rayadyr gỏynt. Tzaethattoz vyg-
gofec. yn efrei yn efroec. yn efroec yn efrei.
Laudatu laudẹate ieffu. Eil gỏeith ym rithat.
bum glas gleiffat. bum ki bum hyd. bum
iỏzch ymynyd. bum kyff bum raỏ. bum bỏ-
ell yn llaỏ. bum ebill yg gefel blỏydyn ahan-
her. bum keilyaỏc bzithwyn arieir yn eidin.
bum amỏs arre. bum taỏ toffe. bum bỏch
melinaỏz mal ymaethaỏz. bum gronyn er-
kennis. ef tyfỏys ymryn. ametaỏz am dot-
taỏz yn Sawell ymgyrraỏz ymrygiaỏz olaỏ.

ꝺrth vyg godeidaꝺ. am haruolles yiar grafrud grib eſcar. Goꝛffowyſſeis naꝺ nos yny chroth yn was. bum aeduedic. bum llat rac gꝺledic. bum marꝺ bum byꝺ. keig ydym ediꝺ. bum y arwadaꝺt. yracdaꝺ bum taꝺt. am eil kyghoꝛes gref grafrud am rodes. odit traethattoꝛ maꝺꝛ molhatoꝛ. Mitꝺyf talieſſin ryphrydaf iaꝺnllin. parahaꝺt hyt ffin. ygkynnelꝺ elphin. Kat godeu.

Bvm ynlliaꝺs rith kyn bum diſ- gyfrith. bum cledyf culurith. credaf pan writh. bum deigyryn awyr. bum ferwaꝺ sẏr. bum geir ynllythyr. bum llyfyr ym pꝛifder. bum llugyrn lleufer blꝺydyn ahanher. bum pont ar triger ar trugein aber. bum hynt bū eryr. bum coꝛꝺc ymyr. bum darwed yn llat. bum doſ ygkawat. bum cledyf yn aghat. bum yſcꝺyt yg kat. bum tant yn telyn lletrithaꝺc naꝺ blꝺydyn. yn dꝺfyr yn ewyn. bum yſpꝺg yn tan. bum gꝺyd yn^{gꝺ}arthan. nyt mi ꝺyf ny gan keint yr yn bychan. keint yg kat godeu bꝛic. rac pꝛydein wledic. gꝺeint veirch canholic. llygheſſoed meuedic. gꝺeint mil maꝺꝛem. arnaꝺ yd oed canpen. achat erdygnaꝺt dan von ytauaꝺt. achat arall yſſyd ynywegilyd. llyffan du gaflaꝺ. Cant ewin arnaꝺ. Neidyr vꝛeith gribaꝺc. cant eneit trꝺy bechaꝺt aboenir

yny chnaȣt. bum yg kaer nefenhir n̤aȣ ytgryſſynt
wellt agȣyd. kenynt gerdoȝyon kryſſŷnt katua-
on. datȣyrein y vȝythron aoȝeu gȣytŷon. gelwyſ-
ſit arn̤eiſon argriſt oachȣyſſon. hyt pan ygȣa-
rettei yren rȣy digonſei. As attebȣys dofyd trȣy
ieith ac eluyd. rithȣch riedaȣc wyd. gantaȣ yn
lluyd. arȣyſtraȣ peblic. kat arllaȣ annefic. pan
ſ̊ynhȣyt godeu. ygobeith an godeu. dygottoȝynt
godeu opedȝydant tanheu. kȣydynt am aereu.
trychȣn trymdieu. dyar gardei bun. tardei am-
atgun. Blaen llin blaen bun. budyant buch
anhun. nyn gȣnei emellun. gȣaet gȣyr hyt
an clun. mȣyhaf teir aryfgryt. achweriſ ym
byt. ac vn aderyȣ oyſtyr dilyȣ. achriſt ycroccaȣ
adydbȝaȣt racllaȣ. Gȣern blaen llin awant gyſ-
ſeuin. helyc acherdin. buant hȣyr yr vydin.
Eirinwŷd yſpin anwhant odynin. keri kywre-
nhin. gȣȝthrychyat gȣȝthrin. Fuonwyd eith-
yt. erbyn llu ogeȣȝyt. auanwyd gȣneithyt. ny
goȝeu emwyt. yr amgelȣch bywyt. Ryſwyd
agȣyduȣyt. ac eido yrybȝyt. moȝ eithin yrgryt.
Siryan ſenyſſit. Bedȣ yry vaȣȝ vȝyt. bu hȣyȝ gȣ-
ifcyſſit. nyt yry lyfyrder. namyn yry vaȣȝed.
anron deliſ bȝyt. allmyr uch allfryt. Fenitwyd
ygkynted. kadeir gygwryſſed. onń goȝeu ar-
dyrched rac bȝon teyrned. llȣyf yry varanhed.

nyt oſcoes troetued. ef lladei apherued ac eithaf 1
adiwed. collwyd berniſſit eiryf ạ̣ç̣ (dy) aryfgryt. gϭy-
roſ gϭyn yvyt. tarϭ trin teyrn byt. Moꝛaϭc a 3
Moꝛyt. ffawyd. ffynyeſſit. kelyn gleſſyſſit bu ef
ygϭꝛhyt. yſpydat amnat. heint ech yaghat.
gϭinwyd goꝛthoꝛ̥at. goꝛthoꝛyſſit ygat. redyn 6
anreithat. banadyl rac bꝛagat yn rychua bꝛi-
wat. eithin ny bu vat. yrhynny gϭerinat.
Gꝛuc budyd amnat. dy werin sϭynat. hydgϭyr 9
erlynyat. Derϭ buanaϭꝛ. racdaϭ crynei nef all-
aϭꝛ. Glelyn gleϭ dꝛuſſyaϭꝛ yenϭ ym peullaϭꝛ. claf-
uſwyd kygres kymraϭ arodes. Gϭꝛthodi gϭꝛth- 12
odes ereill o tylles. Per goꝛeu goꝛmes ym plym-
lϭyt maes. goꝛuthaϭc kywyd aches veilon.
wyd. kaſtan kewilyd gϭꝛthꝛyat fenwyd. Han- 15
tit du muchyd. handit crϭm mynyd. handit
kyl coetdyd. handit kynt myr maϭꝛ. erpan
gigleu yr aϭꝛ. Andeilas blaen bedϭ. andatrith 18
datedϭ. An maglas blaen derϭ o warchan ma-
elderϭ. wherthinaϭc tu creic. ner nyt yſtereic.
Nyt o vam athat pan ymdigonat. Am creu 21
am creat. onaϭ rith llafanat. o ffrϭyth offrϭy-
theu. offrϭyth duϭ dechꝛeu. o vꝛiallu ablodeu
bꝛe. o vlaϭt gϭydẹụ agodeu. opꝛid opꝛidꝛet ỵ 24
pan ymdigonet. o vlaϭt danat odϭfyr ton naϭ-
vet. Am sϭynϭys i vath. kyn bum diaͤret.

am sȣynȣys i wytyon maȣnut o bʒython. o 1
eurwys o euron. o euron o vodʒon o pymp
pumhȣnt keluydon. arthaȣon eil math pan 3
ymdygyaed. am ſȣynȣys i wledic. pan vei
let loſcedic. am ſȣynȣys "ſywydon "ſẏwyt kyn
byt. pan vei genhyf y vot pan vei veint byt. 6
hard bard bud an gnaȣt arwaȣt ytuedaf atra-
etho tauaȣt. Gȣaryeiſ yn llychȣʒ. kyſceiſ ¦
ym poʒffoʒ. neu bum yn yſcoʒ gan dylan eil 9
moʒ. ygkylchet ym perued rȣg deulin teyrned.
yndeu wayȣ anchwant onef pan doethant.
yn annȣfyn llifereint ȣʒth urȣydʒin dybyd- 12
ant petwar vgeint cant. a gȣeint yr eu whant.
nyt ynt hyn nyt ynt ieu no mi yn eu bareu.
aryal can hȣʒ ageni paȣb anaȣ cant oed gen- 15
hyf inheu. ygcledyf bʒith gȣaet bʒi am dar-
wed o douyd o golo lle yd oed. odof yt las baed.
ef gȣʒith ef datwrith. ef gȣʒith ieithoed. llach- 18
ar yenȣ llaȣffer. lluch llywei nifer. yſceinynt
yn ufel. o dof yn uchel. bum neidyr vʒeith y
mryn. bum gȣiber yn llyn. bum ser gan gyn- 21
byn. bum bȣyſtuer hyn. vyg caſſul am kaȣc
armaaf nyt yn dʒȣc. petwar vgeint mȣc ar
paȣb adydȣc. pymp pemhȣnt aghell aymtal 24
am kyllell. whech march melynạell. canweith
yſſyd well. Vy march melyngan kyfret agȣy- 26

lan. mihun nyt eban. kyfrǒg moꝛ aglan. neu
goꝛǒyf gǒaetlan. arnaǒ cant kynran. rud em
vyg kychǒy. eur vy yſcǒytrǒy. ny ganet ynadǒy
anu ym gowy namyn goꝛonǒy odoleu edꝛyǒy.
hir wynn vy myſſaǒꝛ. pell na bum heuſſaǒꝛ.
Tꝛeigleis ymyǒn llaǒꝛ kyn bum lleenaǒꝛ. Tꝛei-
gleis kylchyneiſ kyſceiſ cant ynys. cant
caer athꝛugys. derwydon doethur. darogenǒch
ỏ arthur. yſſit yſſyd gynt. neur uu ergenhynt.
ac vn aderyǒ o yſtyr dilyǒ. achriſt ycroccaǒ. adyd-
bꝛaǒt racllaǒ. eurem yn euryll. mi hudǒyf berth-
yll ac ǒydyf dꝛythyll o erymeſ fferyll. **Mab gyf-**

reu Talieſſin.

Kyfarchaf ym ren yyſtyry a ǒ awen. py dyduc aghen kyn no cherituen.
kyſſefin ym byt auu eiſſywyt. meneich aleit pyr
nam dyweit. pyr nam ergryt. vn aǒꝛ namherly-
nyt. py datǒyreith mǒc. pyt echeniſ dꝛǒc. py ffyn-
haǒn adiǒc uch argel tywyllǒc. pan yǒ kalaf cann.
pan yǒ noſ lloergan. arall ny chanhǒyt dy yſcǒyt
allan. Pan yǒ gofaran tǒꝛǒf tonneu ǒꝛth lan.
yn dial dylan. dydahaed attan. pan yǒ moꝛ trǒm
maen. pan yǒ moꝛ llym dꝛaen. aǒdoſti pǒy gǒell
ae von ae y vlaen. pyperiſ parǒyt rǒg dyn ac an-
nǒyt. Pǒy gǒell yadǒyt ae ieuanc aellǒyt. aǒd-
oſt ti peth ǒyt pan vych yn kyſcǒyt. aecoꝛff ae e-
neit. ae argel canhǒyt. eilewyd keluyd pyrnam

dywedyd. aϭdoſti cϭd uyd noſ yn arhos dyd. aϭd-
oſti arwyd. pet deilen yſſyd. py dꝛychefis my- 2
nyd kyn rewinyaϭ eluyd. py gynheil magϭ-
yr dayar yn bꝛeſſϭyl. eneit pϭy gϭynaϭꝛ pϭy
gϭelas ef pϭy gϭyr. ryfedaf yn llyfreu naſ gϭd- 5
ant yn diheu. eneit pϭy y hadneu pϭy pꝛyt
y haelodeu. py parth pan dineu ry wynt a
ryffreu. ryfel anygnaϭt. pechadur periclaϭt. 8
Ryfedaf arwaϭt pan uu ygϭadaϭt. py goꝛeu
meddaϭt o ved abꝛagaϭt. py goꝛyϭ yffaϭt amϭ-
yn duϭ trindaϭt. pyr ytraethϭn i traythaϭt. na- 11
myn ohonaϭt. py periſ keinhaϭc oaryant ro-
daϭt. pan yϭ moꝛ redegaϭc. karr moꝛ eithiaϭc.
agheu ſeilyaϭc ym pop gϭlat yſrannaϭc. agheu 14
uch an pen yſlledan ylenn. Vch nef noe nen. hy-
naf uyd dyn p̣o̤p̣ a̤ṃſ̣e̤ṛ pan anher a ieu ieu pop
amſer. yſſit apꝛyderer oꝛ bꝛeſſent haed. gϭedy 17
anreufed pyr yn gϭna ni byrhoedled. digaϭn
llaϭꝛyded kyweſtϭch abed. ar gϭꝛ an gϭnaeth
oꝛ wlat gϭerthefin. boet ef an duϭ an duϭch 20
attaϭ oꝛ diwed.

Daronϭy

Dvϭ differth nefϭy rac llanϭ llet ofrϭy. kyn-
taf atarrϭy. atreiſ dꝛoſ voꝛdϭy. py pꝛen a 23
vo mϭy:/ noget daronϭy. Nyt ϭy am nodϭy am-
gylch balch nefϭy. yſſit rin yſſyd uϭy gϭaϭꝛ gϭyr
goꝛonϭy. odit ae gϭypϭy. hutlath vathonϭy. ẏg 26

koet pan tyfȣy. ffrȣytheu nȣy kymrȣy. ar lan
gȣyllyonȣy. kynan ae kaffȣy pzyt pan wledych-
ȣy. dedeuant etwaeth trof trei athrof traeth. pe-
deir pzif pennaeth . ar pymhet nyt gȣaeth. gȣyr
gȣzd ehelaeth ar pzydein aruaeth. Gȣzaged aui
ffraeth. Eillon aui kaeth. Ryferthȣy hiraeth med
amarchogaeth. Dedeuho dȣy rein. gȣedȣ agȣzy-
aȣc vein heyrn eu hadein. ar wyr yn gozyein.
Dydeuho kynrein o amtir rufein. eu kerd agyg-
ein eu gȣaȣt ayfcein. anan derȣ adzein. argerd
ytgygein. ki ytynnu. March yrynyaȣ. Eidon
ywan. hȣch y tyruu. pymhet llȣdyn gȣyn aw-
naeth ieffu. owifc adaf yẏṃṛạ ymtrau. Gȣyd-
uet coet kein eu fyllu. hyt yt uuant ahyt yt
uu. pan wnel kymry kamualhau. keir aralluro
pȣy karo nu. Lemeif i lam olam eglȣc. keȣffit
da nyr gaho dzȣc. Megedozth run yffef aọ'ȣc.
rȣg kaerrian achaer ryȣc. Rȣg dineidẏn. adi-
neidȣc. eglur dzemynt awyl golȣc. rac rynaȣt
tan dychyfrȣy mȣc. anren duȣ anry amȣc.

AN enȣ gȣledic nef
goludaȣc. ydzefynt biewyd gyneiluoaȣc.
eiric y rethgren riedaȣc. rieu ryfelgar geȣzher-
uaȣc. Ef differth aduȣyn llan lleēnaȣc. tozhyt
vn hȣch ardȣyaȣc. Hir dychyferuydein o bzydein
gofein. oberth Maȣ ac eidin. Ny chymeryn ky-

uerbyn. kyweith kyweithyd clytwyn. Digon- 1
ϭyf digoneſ ylyghes. o beleidyr o bleigheit pꝛen
wres. pꝛenyal yϭ ypaϭb ytrachwres. aghyfnent 3
ogadeu digones gϭallaϭc gϭell gϭyduϭyt noc
arthles. kat yr agaches o achles gϭaϭt gog-
naϭ ybꝛot digones. Kat ymro vꝛetrϭyn trϭy 6
wres maϭꝛ tan. meidꝛaϭl yϭ ytrachwres..
kat yraekymrϭy kanhon. kat kat crynei yn
aeron. kat yn arddunyon ac aeron eidywet. 9
eilywet yveibon. kat yg coet beit boet ron dyd.
ny medylyeiſti dyalon. kat ynracuydaϭl ama-
bon. nyt atraϭd aduraϭt achubyon. kat yg wen- 12
ſteri ac eſtygi lloygyr. Safϭaϭc yn aϭner. kat
ynroſ terra gan waϭꝛ. oed hyϭſt gϭꝛagaϭn egu-
raϭn. yndechꝛeu yghenyat ygeiraϭꝛ. o rieu o 15
ryfel rydiffaϭt. gϭyr adigaϭn godei gϭarthegaϭc.
haeardur ahyfeid agϭallaϭc. ac owein mon ma-
el gynig deuaϭt. awnaϭ peithwyr goꝛweidaϭc. 18
ym pen coet cledyfein. atuyd kalaned gϭein. a
bꝛein ar diſperaϭt. ympꝛydein yneidin ynade-
ueaϭc yggafran ynaduan bꝛecheinaϭc. yn er- 21
byn ynyſcϭn gaenaϭc. ny wyl gϭꝛ nywelas
Gϭallaϭc. Glaſwaϭt Talieſſin. xxiiii. a tal.

KEnnadeu am dodynt moꝛynt anuonaϭc. 24
Dygaϭn ymlletcynt meint vyg keudaϭt.
Gnaϭt rϭyf yn heli beli wiraϭt. Gnaϭt yſcϭyt

yſcaȣn argefyn yſcaȣt. Gnaȣt gȣyth ac adȣyth
oyſpydaȣt gaer. anaȣ cant maer marȣhaȣt.
atvyd mei ar venei crei gyflogaȣt. atvyd ¦
mȣy argonȣy creith gȣynyeith gȣnahaȣt.
Adoer lloeith dyrreith anaȣ baraȣt. O heyrn
erchwyrn edyrn dyrnaȣt. Tȥi dillyn diachoȥ
dȥoch dȥymluaȣc. Teir llyghes yn aches ary-
mes kyn bȥaȣt. Tȥi diwedyd kat am tri phri-
aȣt gȣlat. Gȣnahaȣt bat betraȣt. Tȥi opop
tri. tri phechaȣt. ac eryri vze varnhaȣt. llu o
ſeiſ. eil oynt. trydyd dygnaȣt. ygkymry yd
erhy gȣȥaged gȣeddaȣt. Rac baran kynan
tan tardaȣt. katwaladyr ae cȣyn. bȥiȣhaȣt
bze a bȥȣyn. Gȣellt atho tei. ty tandaȣt. at
vyd ryfedaȣt. gȣȥ gan verch yvȥaȣt. Dyfyn-
hyn duraȣt olin anaraȣt. o honaȣ ytyfhaȣt
coch kattybȥudaȣt. Nyt arbet nanaȣt. nach-
efynderȣ na bȥaȣt. ȣȥth lef coȥn kadȣȥ naȣ cant
yn afyrdȣl. obedȥydant dygnaȣt. Dygoȥelwi
leſni olaſwaȣt efret. ȣȥth agaȣd ygeudaȣt.

QYdȣyf Merweryd. Molaȣt duȣ dofyd. llȣȥȣ
kyfranc kywyd. kyfreu dyfynwedyd.
hard bȥon ſywedyd. pan at leferyd. awen
cȣdechuyd. ar veinyoeth veinyd. Beird
llafar llucde. eu gȣaȣt nym gre. aryſtrat
aryſtre. yſtryȣ maȣȥ m mire. Nyt mi ȣyf

Kadeir talieſſin. xxiiii.

kerd uut. Gogyfarch veird tut. Ryt ebrǒydaf dzut.
Rytalmaf ehut. Ryduhunaf dzemut. Teyrn
terwynwolut. Nyt mi ǒyf kerd vas. Gogyfarch
veird treis. Bath vadaǒl idas. dofyn eigyaǒn
adas. pǒy amlewwif kaf. kamp ym pop noeth-
as. pan yǒ dien gǒlith. allat gǒenith. agǒlit
gǒenyn. aglut ac yſtoz. ac elyǒ tra moz. ac
eur biben lleǒ. allen aryant gǒiǒ. arudem
agraǒn. ac ewyn eigyaǒn. py dyfryf ffynha-
ǒn berǒz byryrdaǒn. py gyſſyllt gǒerin bzec-
ci boned llyn. allǒyth lloer wehyn. lledyf llo-
ned verlyn. a sywyon ſynhǒyr. aſewyd am
loer. agofrǒy gǒed gǒyr. Gǒzth awel awyr. a
mall amerin. agǒadaǒl tra merin. achozǒc
gǒytrin. arllaǒ pererin. aphybyr aphyc. ac
vzdaǒl ſegyrffyc. allyſſeu medyc. lle allǒyr ven-
ffyc. abeird ablodeu. agudic bertheu. abziallu
abziǒdeil. ablaen gǒyd godeu. amall ameu-
ued. amynych adneued. agǒin tal kibed. O
rufein hyt roſſed. adǒfyn dǒfyr echǒyd. Daǒn
ylif dofyd. Neu pzen puraǒz vyd. ffrǒythla-
ǒn ygynnyd. Rei ias berwidyd oduch peir
pumǒyd. agǒiaǒn auon. agofrǒy hinon. a
mel a meillon amedgyrn medwon adǒ-
yn ydzagon. da ǒn y derwydon.

GOlychafi gulỏyd arglỏyd pop echen arbenhic tozuoed yghỳoed am ozden. keint yn yſpydaỏt uch gỏiraỏt aflawen. keint rac meibon llyr yn ebyr henuelen. Gỏeleif treis trydar ac auar ac aghen. ytlethrynt lafnaỏz ar pennaỏz diſgowen. keint rac vd clotleu. yndoleu hafren. Rac bzochuael powyſ agarỏys vyawen. keint yn aduỏyn rodle ymoze rac vzyen. Ynewyd am antraet gỏaet ardien. Neut amuc ygkadeir opeir kerritwen. handit ryd vyn taſaỏt yn adaỏt gỏaỏt ogyrwen. Gỏaỏt ogyrwen uferen rỏy digones arnunt. allefrith a gỏlith ames. Yſtyryem yn llỏyr kyn clỏyr cyffes. dyfot yn diheu agheu neſſnes. ac am tired enlli dybi dylles. dyrehaỏz llogaỏz arglaỏz aches. agalwn arygỏz an digones. an nothỏy rac gỏythllỏyth aghes. Pan alwer tiryon ynyſ von tiryon vaes. Gỏyn eu byt ỏy gỏleidon Saeſſon artres. Dodỏyf deganhỏy yamryſſon. amaelgỏn uỏyhaf yachỏyſſon. ellygeis vyarglỏyd yggỏyd deon. elphin pendefic ryhodigyon. ysſit imi teir kadeir kyweir kyſſon. ac yt vzaỏt parahaỏt gan gerdozyon. Bum ygkat godeu gan lleu agỏydyon. ỏy arithỏys gỏyd eluyd ac eleſtron. Bumy gan vzan yn iwerdon. Gỏeleif pan ladỏyt ymozdỏyt tyllon. kigleu gyfarfot amgerdolyon agỏydyl diefyl diferogyon.

Open ren ɷleth hyt luch reon. kymry yn vn 1
vꝛyt gɷꝛhyt ɷꝛyon. Gɷꝛet dy gymry yg kym-
elri. teir kenedyl gɷythlaɷn o iaɷn teithi. Gɷ- 3
ydyl abꝛython a romani. awnahon dyhed ady-
uyſci. ac am teruyn pꝛydein kein ythrefi. ke-
int racteyrned uch med leſtri. ygkeinẏon de- 6
on im aedyrodi. andɷy penſywet ket ryferthi.
ys kyweir vyg kadeir ygkaerſidi. Nys plaɷd
ṇẹḅ heint aheneint auo yndi. ys gɷyr mana- 9
ɷyt aphryderi. teir oꝛyan ẏam tan agan recdi.
ac am y banneu ffrydyeu gɷeilgi. ar ffynhaɷn
ffrɷythlaɷn yſſyd oduchti. ys whegach noꝛ ! 12
gɷin gɷyn yllyn yndi. agɷedy ath iolaf oꝛuchaf
kyn gɷeryt goꝛot kymot athi. **Kadeir Teyr-**
non. ccc.

AReith aɷdyl eglur. awen tra meſ-
ſur. am gɷꝛ deu aɷdur. o echen aladur. ae 16
ffonſa ae ffur. aereom rechtur. ae ri rɷyſyadur.
ae rif yſcrythur. ae goch gochleſſur. ae ergyr
dꝛos uur. ae kadeir gymeſſur. ymplith goſcoꝛd 19
nur. Neuſ duc ogaɷꝛnur. meirch gɷelɷ goſtro-
dur. Teyrnon henur. heilyn paſcadur. treded
doſyn doethur y vendigaɷ arthur. arthur ven- 22
digan argerd gyfaenaṇt. arɷyneb ygkat. ar
naɷ byſtylat. pɷy y tri chynweiſſat. awerchet-
wiſ gɷlat. Pɷy ytri ḉḥẏfạṇḥẹḍ chyfarɷyd. aget- 25
wiſ arɷyd. adaɷ ɷꝛth awyd. erbyn eu harglɷyd.

Ban rinwed rotwyd. Ban vyd hyn hoywed. Ban
coꝛn kerdetrȯyd. Ban biȯ ȯꝛth echȯyd. Ban gȯir
pan diſgleir. Bannach pan lefeir. Ban pan doeth
opeir. Ogyrwen awen teir. Bum mynaȯc myn-
weir. ygkoꝛn ym nedeir. nydyly kadeir. ny gat-
wo vyg geir. kadeir gynif glaer. awen huaȯdyl
haer. Pȯy enȯ yteir kaer. rȯg lliant allaer. nyſ
gȯyr ny vo taer eiſſylut eu maer. Pedeir kaer
yſſyd. ympꝛydein powyſſed. Rieu merweryd.
am nyt vo nyt vyd. Nyt vyd am nyt vo. llyghef-
ſaȯꝛ avo. Tohit gȯanec tra gro. Tir dylan dirbo.
Nac eillt nac ado. na bꝛyn na thyno. na rynnaȯd
godo. Rac gȯynt pan ſoꝛho. kadeir teyrnon. kel-
uyd rȯy katwo. keiſſitoꝛ ygno. keiſſitoꝛ kedic.
ketwyr colledic. Tebygafi dull dic. odiua pende-
uic. odull diuynnic. oleon luryc. Dꝛychafaȯt
gȯledic. am terwyn henẇi euwic. Bꝛeuhaȯt
bꝛagaȯt bꝛic. Bꝛeuaȯl eiſſoꝛic. Oric amerin am
teruyn chwhefrin. Jeithoed edein. aches ffyſc-
yolin. mordȯyeit merin. oplant Saraphin.
dogyn dȯfyn diwerin. dillygem elphin. Kadeir
Ren rymaȯyr titheu. ker- Kerrituen. ccc.
reifant om karedeu. Yn deweint ympyl-
geineu. llewychaȯt vy lleufereu. Mynaȯc hoed-
yl Minaȯc ap lleu. aweleiſi yma gynheu. Di-
wed yn llechued lleu. Bu gȯꝛd yhȯꝛd ygkadeu.

Auacdu vymab inheu. Detwyd douyd r6y goz- 1
eu. ygkyfamryſſon kerdeu. oed g6ell y synh6-
yr noz veu. keluydaf g6z agigleu. G6ydyon 3
ap don dygynuertheu. ahud6yf g6zeic o vlodeu
adyduc moch odeheu. kan bu ida6 diſgozeu. dzut
ymỳt ag6ryt pletheu. arith6ys gozb6yda6t yar 6
plaga6t lys. ac enweryf kyfr6yeu. Pan varn-
her ykadeireu. arbenhic vdun yveu. Vyg ka-
deir am peir am deduon am areith tryadyl ga- 9
deir gyſſon. Rym gelwir kyfr6ys yn llys don.
Mi ac euron6y ac euron. G6eleiſ ymlad taer
yn nant ffrangcon. Du6 ful pzyt pylgeint 12
r6g 6ytheint ag6ydyon. Dyf ieu yn geugant
yd aethant von. y geiſſa6 yſcut ahudolyon. aran-
rot dzem clot tra g6a6z hinon. M6yhaf g6arth 15
ymarth o parth bzython. Dybzys am ylys ef-
nyf afon. afon ae hechryf g6zyf g6zth terra. ạ
G6en6yn ychynbyt kylch byt eda. Nyt 6y dy- 18
weit geu llyfreu beda. kadeir getwided yſſyd
yma. ahyt vza6t para6t yn europa. an roth6y
ytrinda6t trugared dydbza6t. kein garda6t 21
gan wyrda. Kanu y g6ynt. ccc. a tal.

DEchymic p6y y6. creat kyn dily6. creadur
kadarn heb gic heb afc6zn. heb 6ytheu heb 23
waet. heb pen aheb traet. Ny byd hyn ny byd
ieu. no get ydechzeu. Ny da6 oe odeu yr ofyn nac

agheu. ny dioes eiſſeu gan greaduryeu. Maϭꝛ 1
duϭ moꝛ wynneu ban daϭ odechꝛeu. Maϭꝛ yverth-
ideu y gϭꝛ ae goꝛeu. Ef ymaes ef yg koet heb laϭ 3
aheb troet. heb heneint heb hoet. heb eidigaf ad-
oet. ac ef yn gyfoet aphymhoes pymhoet. ahe-
uyt yſſyd hyn pet pemhϭnt ulϭydyn. ac ef yn 6
gyflet acϭyneb tytwet. ac ef ny anet. ac ef ny
welet. Ef ar voꝛ ef ar tir ny wyl ny welir. ef yn
aghywir ny daϭ pan vynnir. Ef artir ef ar voꝛ 9
ef yn anhebcoꝛ. ef yn diachoꝛ ef yn dieiſſoꝛ. ef o
pedeiroꝛ ny byd ϭꝛth gyghoꝛ. Ef kychwyn agoꝛ
oduch maen mynuoꝛ. ef llafar ef mut. ef yn 12
anuynut. ef yn ϭꝛd ef yn dꝛut pan tremyn tros
tut. ef mut ef llafar. ef yn oꝛdear. Mϭyhaf y 14
vanyar arϭyneb dayar. ef yn da ef yndꝛϭc. ef yn
aneglϭc. ef yn anamlϭc. kanyſ gϭyl golϭc. Ef
yndꝛϭc ef ynda. ef hϭnt ef yma. ef aantrefna 17
nydiϭcawna. Ẹ Ny diϭc awnech. ac ″yn dibech″ef.
Ef yn wlyp ef yn sych. ef adaϭ yn vynych. Owres
heul. ac oeruel lloer. lloer yn anlles. handit llei
ygϭꝛes. Vn gϭꝛ ae goꝛeu yrholl greaduryeu. 21
ef bieu dechꝛeu. adiwed diheu. nyt kerdaϭꝛ kel-
uyd. ny mohϭy dofyd. Nyt kywir keinyat. ny
molhϭy ytat. Ny naϭt vyd aradyr. heb heyrn 24
heb hat. Ny bu oleuat. kyn ile creat. Ny byd
effeirat. ny bendicco auyrllat. Ny ϭybyd anygnat.

yſeith lauanat. degwlat darmerthat. yn eg- 1
ylaȣr wlat. Decuet digarat. digarȣys eu tat.
Digaru kawat ynrȣy rewinyat. Lucuffer 3
llygrat. eiſſor eiſſyflat. Seith feren yſſyd. oſe-
ithnaȣn doſyd. Seon ſywedyd. aȣyr eu defnyd.
Marca marceduſ. ola olunuſ. Luna lafuruſ. 6
Jubiter. veneruſ. Oheul ohydyruer yt gyrch
lloer lleufer. Nyt cof yn ofer. nyt croc ny cre-
ter. an tat an pater. an kar an kymer. yn ren 9
nyn ranher. gan luç llucuffer.

Rychwedyl am dodyȣ ogalchuynyd. Gȣarth
yndeheubarth anreith clotryd. Da aryd 12
yleu dywaled yvedyd. Laȣn yȣ yyſtrat lawen
gynnyd. llara llued peblet llara arall vzo. kat
gozmes tratrachwres bzo. Odit o gymry ae 15
llafaro. Dyfet dygyrchet biȣ mab idno. ac ny
llefeſſit neb ny do. yr talu can mu yrof vn llo.
Goleith dyyſcarant amgant dy vzo. Mal tan 18
tȣym tarth yn yt vo. Pan gyrchaſſam ni trȣy-
det artir gȣydno. Oed kelein veinwen rȣg gra-
yan agro. Pan ymchoeles echȣyd o gludȣys 21
vzo. Nyt efreſȣys buch ‹zth yllo. Gogyfarch
vabon o arall vzo kat. pan amuc owein biȣ
yvzo. kat ynryt alclut. kat yn ygwen. kat 23
ygg oſſulȣyt abān udun. kat rac rodawyſ ei-
rȣyn dzych. Gȣayawaȣr du alleulenyn. kat tu- 26

man llachar derlyȣ derlin. yſcȣydaȣ2 ynllaȣ gar- 1
than yggryn. awelei vabon arranwen reidaȣl.
rac biȣ reget ykymyſcyn. Ony bei acadaned yd 3
ehettyn. Rac ȣabon heb galaned ȣy nyt eyn.
Ogyfarfot diſcyn achychwỳn kat. Gȣlat vabon
gȣehenyt anoleithat. Ban diſgynnȣys owein 6
rac biȣ ytat. tardei galch achȣyr acyſpydat.
Nyt yſcafael yneb dȣyn biȣ moel. kyt eſclȣch
rac gȣyr rein rudyon. Rac pedẓydan dande rac 9
kadarn gyfȣyre. Rac gȣyar ar gnaȣt. rac afar
yſtaenaȣt. Kychwedyl am dodyȣ oleutired deheu.
Tẓaeth rieu goleu haelon. Nyth yogyfeirch och-
wynogyon am ryt oẓ am gȣern ygatuaon. 13
Ban berit kat ri rȣyf dẓagon. Billt na owillt
biȣ rac mabon. Ogyfaruot gȣẓgun. bu kalaned
ned rei yn run. Bu llewenyd dybyd yvẓein. 16
Ban ymadẓaȣd gȣyr gȣedy nuchien kat. Nyt
ef dieghiſ yſcȣyt owein. Yſcȣyt uolch ȣẓthyat
ygkat trablud. ny reei warthec heb ȣyneb rud. 19
Rudyon beu der biȣ amaȣẓ yrat. gȣyar goẓgol-
chel gȣarthaf iat. ac ar ȣyneb gȣyn ydyrgaf-
fat. eurobell greulet genem dullyat. pẓeid wen- 22
hȣys iolin. pẓeid a dareſteinat. pẓeid rac taer
urȣydyr taer gyffeſtraȣn. pẓeid pengyfylchi.
keig aryſcȣydaȣẓ. Maȣẓ diſcreinaȣẓ llafnaȣẓ
am iat. kat yrac Owein maȣẓ. maȣẓ airat. 26

meindyd kȣydynt ȣy wyr yn amȣyn gȣlat.
pan diſcynnȣys Owein rac gȣenwlat yr echȣyd. Goꝛerefein bud oe tat. **Kanu ymed. xxiiii.**

GOlychaf wledic pendeuic pop wa. Gȣꝛ a gynheil ynef arglȣyd pop tra. Gȣꝛ awnaeth y dȣfyr y baȣb ynda. Gȣꝛ awnaeth popllat acaellȣyda. Medhet maelgȣn mon ac an medwa. ae vedgoꝛn ewyn gȣerlyn gȣymha. as kynnull gȣenyn ac nyf mȣynha. Med hidleit moleit molut ypop tra. Lleaȣs creadur avac tra. awnaeth duȣ ydyn yry donha. Rei dꝛut rei mut ef aemȣynha. Rei gȣyllt rei dof douyd ae gȣna. yn dillig vdunt yndillat yda. Yn uȣyt yn diaȣt hyt vꝛaȣt yt parha. Golychafi wledic pendefic gȣlat hed. ydillȣg elphin o alltuted. ygȣꝛ am rodes ygȣin ar cȣꝛȣf air med. ar meirch maȣꝛ modur mirein eu gȣed. am rothȣy etwa mal diwed. trȣy vod duȣ yryd trȣy enryded. pump pemhȣnt kalan ygkyman hed. Elffinaȣc varchaȣc medhȣyrdy ogled. **Kanu y cȣꝛȣf. xxiiii.**

GEithi etmynt gȣꝛ agatȣynt gȣynt. pan del yrihyd. goꝛuloedaȣc eluyd. Menhyt yntragywyd. yſtidi auedyd dylif deweint adyd. Dyd ymamogaȣꝛ. Nos ymoꝛffowyſſaȣꝛ. Mafwed auolhaȣꝛ. yȣꝛth wledic maȣꝛ. Maȣꝛ duȣ digones. heul haf ae rywres. Ac ef digones. bud

coet amaes. Galweta6 yraches ar eilic aghymes.
Galwetta6 pop neges. deuſ dymg6ares. achyn
dybydyn ll6yth byt yr vn bzyn. ny ellynt ronyn
heb gyfoeth mechteyrn. ef ae ta6d yn llyn hyny
vo eginyn. ef ae ta6d yn weith arall. hyny vo yn
vall. Dzeuha6c dyderuyd. dyſgofac yr eluyd. Gol-
chetta6 yleſtri. bit groy6 y vzecci. Aphan vo
anawell. dydycca6 o gell. Dydycca6 rac rieu.
ykeingyfedeu. Nys g6zthzyn pop deu. ymel ae
gozeu. Du6 etuynt yn of. yt vyd yny vod. llary-
af y6 trinda6t. Goz6yth med6 med6ha6t. Ovy-
nut pyſca6t. meint y godzefi. Gzayan moz heli.
kyn traeth reuerthi. Gzayan moz heli. y dan tywa-
6t am keud yar teithia6c. mi hun am g6ara6t.
Ny digonir neba6t. heb gyfoeth ytrinda6t.
TEithi etmygant. yn tryffin garant. galla6c
gall6gyd. anchwant ſyb6ll ſymaduant.
ban erdifel tanc. Neu noſ c6t dyuyd. k6d dir-
gel racdyd. A6yr kerd geluyd. py gel kallonyd.
Am dyro am de. oz parth pan d6yre. Py dyduc
lly6 gayaf. pygytdechzeu lle. Yn dewiſ echia6c.
ffuſ. ffous ffo dia6c. Ef duhun huna6c. ef go-
bzyn kara6c. kymry kaerueda6c. ytat garada6c.
Dear meneiuon. dearmyna6c mon. ma6z erch
anudon. G6enh6ys g6allt hiryon. am gaer 6yr-
agon. P6y atal ykeinon. ae Maelg6n ovon. ae

dyſyd oaeron ae coel ae kanaȣon. ae gȣrwedȣ
ae veibon. nyt anchward yalon. oynyrȣyſt-
lon. ef kyrch kerdoryon. ſe ſyberȣ Seon. Neur
dierueiſirin. ymordei vffin. ymorṭhoed godo-
din. yſceirurith kyfrenhin. bran boze dewin.
ȣyf kerdenhin hen. ȣyf kyfreu lawen. Athraȣ
ydygen. meu molaȣt vzyen. Eiryan eiryoes.
llyminaȣc llumoes. Ruduedel auȣys. Rudyn
aellẏnẏȣys. kat yn hardnenȣys. ynyr aebzi-
wys. kant kalan kynnȣys. kant car am y-
uȣys. Gȣeleiſ wyr gorzuaȣr. adygyrchynt
aȣr. Gȣeleis waet arllaȣr. rac ruthyr cledyfaȣr.
Gleſſynt eſcyll gȣaȣr. eſcorynt ȣy waywaȣr.
Tzychant kalan kyman clotuaȣr. ynyr artir
yn wir coch aȣr

ARchaf y wen yduȣ plȣyf eſcorzi. perchen
nef allaȣr pȣylluaȣr wofri. Aduȣyn ga-
eryſſyd ar glaȣr gȣeilgi. bit lawen ygkalan
eiryan yri. ac amſer pan wna morr maȣr ȣrhy-
dzi. ys gnaȣt gorzun beird uch med leſtri. Dy-
dybyd gȣanec arvzys dybzys idi. adaȣhȣynt
ywerlas oglaf ffichti. ac am bȣyf odeȣs dzof
vygwedi. pan gattȣyf amot kymot athi.
Aduȣyn gaer yſſyd arllydan llyn. Dinaf di-
achor morr oe chylchyn. gogyfarch ty pzydein
kȣd gygein hyn. Blaen llyn ap erbin boet teu

voyn. Bu goſcoz abu kerd yneil mehyn. Ac e- 1
ryr uch ỏybyr allỏybyr granwyn. Rac vd felyc
nac eſcar gychwyn. Clot waſcar agỏanar yd 3
ymdullyn. Aduỏyn gaer yſſyd arton naỏuet.
aduỏyn eu gỏerin yn ymwaret. ny wnant
eu dỏynuyt trỏy veuylhaet. nyt ef eu defa- 6
ỏt bot yngalet. Ny llafaraf eu arvyntrỏyd-
et. noc eillon deu traeth gỏell kaeth dyfet.
kyweithyd o ryd wled waretret. kynnỏys 9
rỏg pop deu gozeu kiwet. Aduỏyn gaer yſ-
ſyd ae gỏna kyman. medut amolut ac a-
darbān. llyfyn ycherdeu yny chalan. amar- 12
glỏyd hywyd heỏz eiran. kyny vynet yny
adỏyt ynderuin llan. efam rodes med agỏin
o wydzin ban. Aduỏyn gaer yſſyd yn yr eg- 15
lan. atuỏyn yrodir ypaỏb yran. atwen yn
dinbych gozwen gỏylan. kyweithyd wleid-
ud ud erllyſſan. Oed ef vyn defaỏt i noſ ga- 18
lan. lledyfdaỏt ygan ri ryfel eiran. allen lliỏ
ehoec amedu pzein. hyny uỏyf tauaỏt ar
veird pzydein. Aduỏyn gaer yſſyd aekyffrỏy 21
kedeu. oed meu yrydeu adewiſſỏn. ny lafar-
afi deith reith ryſcatỏn. ny dyly kelenic ny
ỏyppo hỏn. yſcriuen bzydein bzyder bziffỏn. 24
yn yt wna tonneu eu hymgyffrỏn. pereit
hyt pell ygell atreidỏn. Aduỏyn gaer yſſyd 26

yn ardǒyrein. Gochaǒn ymedut ymolut gofrein.
aduǒyn areu hoꝛ efcoꝛ gynfrein. Godef gǒꝛych
dymbi hir yhadein. dychyrch bar karrec crec
moꝛ ednein. llit ymyǒn tyghet treidet trath-
amein. ableidut goꝛllǒyt goꝛeu affein. Dimpy-
ner oduch llat pǒy llad cofein. Bendith culǒyd
nef gytlef afein. arnyn gǒnel yn vꝛowyr goꝛ-
ǒyr owein. Aduǒyn gaer yſſyd arlan lliant.
aduǒyn ytrodir ypaǒb ychwant. Gogyfarch ti
vynet boet teu uǒyant. Gǒayạwaǒꝛ ryn rein
aderllyſſant. Duǒ merchyr gǒeleiſ wyr ygkyf-
nofant. Dyf ieu bu gǒartheu aamugant. ac
yd oed vꝛiger coch ac och ardant. Oed lludued
vynet dyd ydoethant. ac am Gefyn llech vaelǒy
kylchǒy vꝛiwant. ç̣ǫ̣d Cǒydyn ygan gefyn
llu ogarant.

Plaeu yr reifft. x.c.

GFrei etuyl ar veib iſrael vchel enuryt. kyt
rif dilyn rydyneſſeyn. Rygadǒyſ duǒ dial
arplǒyf pharaonuf. Dec pla poeni kyn eu bodi.
ymoꝛ affǒys. kyſſefinpla pyſcaǒt difa. digna-
ǒt annǒyt. Eil pla llyffeint lluoffaǒc. lleǒſſynt
ffronoed. Tei athrefneu athyleeu achelleu bǒ-
yt. Tꝛyded gǒydbet gǒychyr gohg̊et gǒalatǒyd.
Petwar iccur cur am yſtyr edynogyon. Eil kẏgn-
hoef ffrǒyth coet amaes cnǒt kylyon. Pymhet
bǒyſtnon arholl vibnon egipcion. Belſit mileḍt

otrȯm aelet deritolyon. Chwechet heb eu. chwyſ-
ſic crugeu creitheu mozyon. Seithuet taryan. kyn-
llyſc athan aglaȯ kynȯyt. Gȯynt gozdiberth. ar
deil agȯyd. ȯythuet lloſcuſ. llydan eu cluſt. blodeu
kyfys. Naȯuet aruthyr diuedlaȯc vthyr doniaȯc
noſuſ. Du tywyllȯc dzem aneglȯc egiptius. Dec
veinyoeth mȯyhaf gȯynyeith arplȯyf kynrein.
Criſt ieſſu criſt ioni grein. hut ynt clydȯz. chwech-
ant milȯz milet efrei. Tzaȯſganu kynan gar-
Kynan kat diffret amarllof- wyn. m. bzoch.
eiſket. kanyt geu gofyget. Gȯzthelgȯn tref-
bzet. kant gozȯyd kyfret aryant eu tudet. Cant
lleng ėhoec o vn o vaen gyffret. Cant armell ym
arffet. aphympȯnt cathet. Cledyf gȯein karrec
dyrngell gȯell honeb. cant kynan kaffat. kas
anwelet katellig yſtret. kat anyſcoget. kat ar
ȯy kyrchet. gȯaywaȯz ebzifet. Gȯenhȯyſ aladet.
alafyn gȯy arlet. kat ymon maȯz tec. erglyt
amolet Tza menei mynet gȯozȯyd agȯozgret.
kat yg cruc dymet. aercol ar gerdet. Nac ny ry-
welet. ybiȯ rac ffriȯ neb. Mab bzochuael bzolet.
Eidywet eidunet. kernyȯ kyfḍarchet. ny maȯl
ieu tyghet. Dyſtȯc aghyffret ynyd am iolet.
Mygkynnelȯ ogynan. kadeu ergynnan. aeleu
fflam lydan. kyfȯyrein maȯztan. kat ygwlat
bzachan. katlan godaran. Tegyrned truan cri-

nyt rac kynan. lluryc yn ymwan. eiſſoꝛ llyϭ 1
heechan. kyngen kymangan. nerthi athwlat
lydan. kigleu ymdidan. paϭb yny gochvan. ky- 3
lch byt goch gϭochuan. keith ynt dygynan.

llath moeſſen.

OPop aduer ytoꝛof uroder dychyfaeraϭt. bud
adefic. ygriſt gϭledic degyn volaϭt. Dẏ- 6
bϭyth duϭ kein. ynarffet meiryheiſſoꝛaϭt.
hynt gϭiryoned kyflaϭn rihed kynnelϭ oho-
naϭt. Gϭyeilieſſe dy pobyl iude. dychyfaeraϭt. 9
hu gelwir lleu oluch aleho yreu pechaϭt. De-
heu reen mynyd adien mϭyn kyfundaϭt. yn
ran eluyd yntemhyl ſelyf seil ogyffraϭt. Gof- 12
unet gϭas colofyn dias ffeſt fflemychaϭt.
Paradϭys dꝛϭs. bugeil deϭs duun gϭledych-
aϭt. Neu rygigleu gan pꝛoffϭydeu lleenaϭc. 15
Geni ieſſu ạṿẓạṭṭạụ arydarfu. hyt y uuched.
Auei uuched ypop ried bϭyt paraϭt. kyn peri-
ſſit bei mi pꝛytϭn periclaϭt. Ryduc claernyt. 18
dayar ayſpeidaϭt. Ar voꝛ diffϭys pan diſſgyn-
nϭys dyamgyffraϭt. Gϭlat pꝛiodaϭꝛ nyſ duc
mϭynuaϭꝛ bei im ohohonaϭt. Meint dy godet 21
boet im dy rat. Gϭyeilieſſe arat ieſſu llathyr
yblodeu. Maϭꝛ gϭyrth yny vryt oduϭ dony-
eu. Ef oed ygnat. Ygnat oed ef. dewin diheu. 24
Gϭꝛ ycuſſyl ypop vſyd rac geu. Ef yſſyd gafael
clayar nifer toeu cunlleith yluyd deheu. ymal 26

bẏdeϭin dilit olu lloneit. Hubyd y Gϭ2th vn 1
mab meir moli reen. huarwaſ gϭas oduϭ tre-
idaſ petwyr petgϭiryon. dyrac afael kyfoet 3
coet kyflaϭn. lledyſſit gein oarffet ieſſu. rud
ny popon moch y dyſcat o rodi rat rex meibon.
Newyd anaϭ ny maϭ2 glywant dynyadon. Guir 6
yrat gϭaſpo2thyant heb ϭ2 adon. Dygϭerthy-
dyd pop vchiſ rac derwydon. Nud2is nywidyn
llarychwel gϭelet mabon. Dydugant thus 9
ac eur dilus oethiopia. Oduϭ go2den aduϭ re-
en rex meneifon. Herot gyſtic ny bu godic.
ygeleudon. Dy poenedic gϭallat peuues per- 12
chen meibon. Pan aeth dofyd parth pan dill-
yd nilus habed. Ryduc herot. annϭyt gayafaϭl.
kyflaϭn vonhed. Ygkaer nazared nyt aeth 15
peues perchen anaϭ. Byt adeb2yat hubϭyf
ythrat tut go2cho2deon. Geni douyd dyduc
perchen lleg egylyon. 18

Torrit anuynudaϭl tuth iaϭl dan yſcaϭl.
Ef iolen o duch llaϭ2 tan tanhϭytin gϭa-
ϭ2 uch awel uchel uch no phop nyfel. maϭ2 y 21
anyfel. Nythric ygofel no neithaϭ2 llyr. llyr
llϭ̆byr y tebyr dy var ygkynebyr gϭaϭ2 gϭen
gϭ2thuchyr. ϭ2th waϭ2 ϭ2th wrys ϭ2th pop 24
heuelis. ϭ2th heueliſ nϭython ϭ2th pedyr af-
aon. ardϭyreafi avarn gϭ2ys kadarn trydar 26

dǒfyn ygaf. nyt mi gǒr llǒfyr llǒyt crǒybyr ǒrth
clǒyt. hut vyn deu garant. deu dichuar dich-
want om llaǒ yth laǒ dyt dǒy dim. Trithri
nodet atcor arhenet. amarch mayaǒc. amarch
genethaǒc. amarch karadaǒc kymrǒy teith-
iaǒc. amarch gǒythur. amarch gǒardur.
amarch arthur. ehofyn rodi cur. amarch tal-
ieſſin. amarch lleu lletuegin. aphebyrllei
llǒynin. agrei march cunin. kornan kynei-
waǒc awyd awydaǒc. Du morǒed enwaǒc.
March brǒyn brō bradaǒc. artri carn aflaǒc
nyt ant hynt hilaǒ. kethin march keidaǒ.
carn avarn arnaǒ. Yſcǒydurith yſcodic. go-
rǒyd llemenic. march ryderch rydic. llǒyt
lliǒ elleic. allamrei llaǒn elwic. affroenuoll
gǒirenhic march ſadyrnin. amarch cuſten-
hin. ac ereill yntrin rac tirallgǒin. henwyn
mat dyduc. kychwedyl ohiraduc. Bum hǒch
bum bǒch bum ſyǒ bum ſǒch. bum bañ bum
banhǒch. bum gaǒr ymrythǒch. bum llif yn
eirth bum ton yn egheirth. bum yſcafyn yſ-
ceinat dilyǒ. bum kath penurith artri phren.
bum pell. bum pengafyr aryſcaǒpren. bum
garan gǒala gǒelet golǒc. tra gǒres milet
morǒyal. katwent kenedyl da. Orǒyſſyd if awyr
gǒedy kaſſolwir. nyt byǒ or mod meint
am gǒyr.

kyneilwat

ygofeiſſ6ys byt. bu deu tec ar wlat g6ledych- 1
yſſit. bu haelhaf berthaf o2ryanet. bu ter6-
yn g6en6yn g6ae ygywlat. ef to2ref ardar 3
teir g6eith yg kat. ac ef ny vyd co2g6yd ywlat
dar plufa62 pebyr pell athech6ys coet gyrth
ygodiwa6d alexander. ynhual eurin g6ae a 6
garcharer ny phell garchar6yt. agheu dybu
ac lle ef kafas ergyr olu neb kyn noc ef ny dar-
ha6d myued bed berth26yd o2 ad6ynda6t hael 9
alexander aekymerth yna. g6lat syr asiry-
oel ag6lat ſyria ag6lat dinifd2a. ag6lat dini-
tra. g6lat pers amers ag6lat ykanna. acy- 12
nyſſed pleth aphletheppa. achi6da6t babilon
ac agafcia ma62 ag6lat galldaruf bychan y da.
hytydymduc ytir tywarch yna. ac yt wnahont 15
eu b2yt 62th eu helya ywedant g6yſtlon yeuro-
pa. ac anreitha6 g6ladoed g6yſſyoed tra. G6yth-
yr g6enynt wraged go2dynt yma. b2on loſce- 18
digyon g6yled g6aſtra. Ogadeu afo2 pan atrod-
et digonynt b2ein g6neint pen b2ithret ymil-
wyr mageida6n pan attrodet. Neu wlat yth- 21
weiſſon ti pan diffydet. ny byd yth eſcar eſco2
lludet. Rac gofal yrhual aeagalet mil cant
riallu auu var6 rac sychet. eu geu gog6illeu 24
aceu milet. as g6en6yn6ys ywaſ kyn noe tref-
ret. kyn nohyn bei g6ell digonet. ymharg16yd 26

gʊlatlʊyd gʊlat gogonet. Vn wlat ioꝛ oꝛoꝛ go- 1
ꝛeu yſtlyned. diwyccʊyf digonʊyf poet gen-
hyt ty gyffret. Ar* S̱aʊl am clyʊ poet meu 3
euhunet. Digonʊynt ʊy vod duʊ kyn gʊa̱ſc
tytwet.

AR claʊꝛ eluyd ygyſtedlyd ny ryanet. Te- 6
ir perſon duʊ. vn mab adʊyn terʊẏn
trinet. Mab yrdʊydit. mab yrdyndit. vn mab
ryued. Mab duʊ dinas. mab gʊen meir gʊas. 9
mat gʊas gʊelet. Maʊꝛ yoꝛden. maʊꝛ duʊ re-
en ran gogonet. Ohil ade ac abꝛahe yn ryanet.
Ohil dofyd dogyn dʊfynwedyd llu ryanet. Dẏ- 12
duc o eir e̤i̤l̤ deill abydeir o pop aelet. pobyl ı̤
ginhiaʊc. goec gamwedaʊc Salʊ anmẏned.
Rydꝛychafom erbyn trindaʊt gʊedy gʊaret. 15
Croes criſt yn glaer. lluryc llachar rac pop ae-
let. Rac pop anuaʊs poet yndiliſ dinaſ diffret.

RYfedaf nachiaʊꝛ / 18
adef nef ylaʊꝛ odyfot rʊyf gaʊꝛ alexan-
der maʊꝛ. alexander magidaʊꝛ heʊys hayarn-
daʊn cledyfa̱l a̱nwogaʊn. aeth dan eigyaʊn. 21
Dan eigaʊn eithyd ygeiſſaʊ keluydyt. ageiſ-
ſo keluydyt bit oiewin yvꝛyt. Eithyd oduch
gʊynt. rʊg deu grifft arhynt ywelet dꝛemynt. 24
Dꝛemynt aweles pꝛeſſent ny chymes. Gʊeles
ryfedaʊt goꝛllingan pyſcaʊt. aeidunʊyſ y 26

ny vzyt. agafas oz byt. aheuyt oe diwed ganduδ trugared.

AD duδ meidat duδ dofydat dewin trugar. Maδz enweryſ pan ym nodeiſt itrδy tonyar. Tozuoed moeſſen gδledic reen gδae eu hafcar. Ys arganfu perif aelu reglyt ypar. ac yvozaδc aozugoſt newyd ypar. Neur dineuδy trδy ryferthδy auaδd adar. adzycheif heul hyt gollewein ybu dayar. Ti anodyd arygeryd opop karchar. namyn tozuoed teryd eugaδz trδm eu dear. anaδd ninheu rac adδydeu uffern anwar. Ad duδ meidat duδ dofydat dewin trugar. ys teu ti wlat nef. ysδzth tagnef it ykery. Nyt oef ludet naceiſſywet yth wlat dofyd. ny Ny pherir neb ny byd eſcar neb yδ gilyd. Mi a wẏdẏδn beiſ deallδn rac kewilyd. karu ohonaδt ylan trindaδt oneb keluyd. Beird ach gogan. δynt acharan yntragywyd. Ny bu agδael yrodeiſt ifrael. ynllaδ dauyd. alexander keffei llaδer niferywyr. Nyt ef nerthaf ony chafas dy gerenhyd. ae vẏdinoed ae vaδz gadeu ae gam luyd. pan doethant yr dayar buant dear eu dihenyd. Selyf ygnat agennis gδlat. bu gδell noc yd. Mab teyrnon. bu gnaδt berthon oe gyweithyd. Jago veibon auu verthon ar eu heluyd. adygymuant arannyſſant trδy eird

[dofyd.

auel wirỏon auu lỏydon agymyrth ffyd. Y
vzaỏt kaim bu diwerin dzỏc yguſſyl. Aser a
ſoyỏ yn awyrloyỏ eu kyweithyd. Seren ag-
el adỏyn nifer rac eu milwyr. allath voeſſen
ef aetozuoed areu heluyd. Rudech dalen vd
eilladem vdei genhym. llafar amut adoeth
adzut afdiwygyd. Gỏledic cỏd vn cỏd dirpery
andihenyd. Molaf inheu pzeſſỏyl tozuoed a-
def menwyt. Molaf inheu adaỏt gozeu gozeileirỏ byt. pzif teyrnas aduc ionas operued
kyt. kiỏdaỏt niniuen bu gỏz llawen pzegethyſſit. Riein tra moz bu^kyſcaỏt ioz yſcozyſſit.
ac auaria meir merch anna maỏz yphenyt.
yrdy haeled athrugared vechteyrn byt. an
dỏym ninheu ynefkaereu kynnỏyf genhyt.

GOlychaf wledic /
pendeuic gỏlat ri. py ledaf ypennaeth
dzoftraeth mundi. bu kyweir karchar gỏeir
ygkaer ſidi. trỏy eboſtol pỏyll aphryderi.
Neb kyn noc ef nyt aeth idi. yr gadỏyn trom
las kywirwas ae ketwi. arac pzeideu annỏfyn toſt ytgeni. ac yt uraỏt parahaỏt ynbärdwedi. Tzi lloneit pzytwen yd aetham ni idi.
nam ſeith nydyrreith ogaerſidi. Neut ỏyf
glot geinmyn cerd ochlywir. ygkaer pedzyuan pedyr ychwelyt. yg kynneir oz peir pan

leferit. Oanadyl naϭ moꝛϭyn gochyneuit. 1
Neu peir pen annϭfyn pϭy yvynut. gϭꝛym
am yoꝛoꝛ amererit. ny beirϭ bϭyt llϭfyr ny 3
rytyghit. cledyf lluch lleaϭc idaϭ rydyrchit.
ac yn llaϭ leminaϭc ydedewit. arac dꝛϭs poꝛth
vffern llugyrn llofcit. aphan aetham ni gan 6
arthur trafferth lechrit. namyn seith ny
dyrreith o gaer vedwit. Neut ϭyf glot ge-
inmyn kerd glywanaϭꝛ. ygkaer pedꝛyfan 9
ynyf pybyrdoꝛ echϭyd amuchyd kymyfcetoꝛ
gϭin gloyϭ eugϭiraϭt raceu goꝛgoꝛd. Tꝛi llo-
neit pꝛytwen yd aetham ni arvoꝛ. namyn 12
seith ny dyrreith ogaer rigoꝛ. Ny obꝛynafi
lawyr llen llywyadur tra chaer wydyr ny wel-
fynt ϭꝛhyt arthur. Tꝛi vgeint canhϭꝛ afeui 15
arymur. oed anhaϭd ymadꝛaϭd aegϭylya-
dur. tri lloneit pꝛytwen yd aeth gan arthur.
namyn feith ny dyrreith ogaer golud. Ny 18
obꝛynaf y lawyr llaes eu kylchϭy nyϭdant ϭy
pydyd peridyd pϭy. py aϭꝛ ymeindyd yganet
cϭy. Pϭy gϭnaeth arnyt aeth doleu defϭy. ny 21
ϭdant ϭy yrych bꝛych bꝛas ypenrϭy. Seith
vgein kygϭng yny aerϭy. aphan aetham
ni gan arthur auyrdϭl gofϭy. namyn feith 24
ny dyrreith o gaer vandϭy. Ny obꝛynafy
lawyr llaes eu gohen. ny ϭdant pydyd peri 26
[dẏd pen.

Py a6r ymeindyd yganet perchen. Py vil a- 1
gatwant aryant ypen. Pan aetham ni gan
arthur afyrd6l gynhen. namyn feith ny 3
dyrreith o gaer ochren. Myneich dychnut
val cunin cor. o gyfranc udyd ae g6idanhor.
Ae vn hynt g6ynt ae vn d6fyr mor. Ae vn vf- 6
el tan t6r6f diachor. Myn̊ych dychnut val
bleida6r. ogyfranc udyd ae g6idyanha6r ny-
6dant pan yfcar deweint ag6a6r. neu 6ynt 9
p6y hynt p6y yrynna6d. py va diua py tir
apla6d. bet fant yndiuant abet alla6r. Go-
lychaf y wledic pendefic ma6r. na b6yf trift 12
crift am g6ada6l.

ARóyre góyr katraeth gan dyd. am wledic
góeithuudic góarthegyd. Vzyen hón an- 15
wa6t eineuyd. kyfedeily teyrned ae gofyn
ryfelgar. róyfc enwir róyf bedyd. Góyr pzy-
dein ad6ythein ynlluyd. g6en yftrat yftadyl 18
kat kyny gyd. ny nodes na maes na choedyd
tut achles dyomę ormes pan dyuyd. Mal
tonna6r toft euga6r dzos eluyd. Góeleif wyr 21
góychyr ynlluyd. ag6edy bozegat bzi6gic.
Góeleis i t6r6f teirffin traghedic. g6aed goho-
y6 gofaran gochlywyd. ynam6yn g6en yftrat 24
yg6elit gofur hag ag6yr lla6r lludedic. Yn
dz6s ryt g6eleif ywyr lletrudyon. eiryf dill6g 26

yrac blaȣr gofedon. Vn ynt tanc gan aethant
golludyon llaȣ ygcroes gryt ygro garanwynyon. kyfedȣynt ygynrein kyȣym don. gȣanecaȣr
gollychynt raȣn eu kaffon. Gȣeleif i wyr gofpeithic gofpylat. agȣyar auaglei ardillat. adullyaȣ diaflym dȣys ȣrth kat. kat gȣorthȣ ny buffo
pan pȣyllatt glyȣ reget reuedaf i pan ueidat.
Gȣeleis i ran reodic am vryen pan amȣyth ae
alon. ynllech wen galyftem yȣytheint oed llafyn aeffaȣr gȣyr gobȣrthit ȣrth aghen. awyd kat
adiffo eurọwyn. ac yny vallȣyfy hen ymdygyn
agheu aghen. ny bydif yn dirwen. na molȣyf
i vryen.

ARyen yrechȣyd. haelaf dyn bedyd. lliaȣs
arodyd ydynyon eluyd. malykynnullyd
ytweſceryd. llawen beird bedyd tra vodyuuchyd. ys mȣy llewenyd gan clotuan clotryd. ys
mȣy gogonyant vot vryen yae plant. ac ef yn
arbennic yn oruchel wledic. yndinaf pellennic.
ynkeimyat kynteic. lloegrȣys aegȣydant pan
ymadrodant. agheu aẹgȣḍaṇt gaȣffant amynych godyant. llofci eu trefret adȣyn eu tudet
ac eimȣnc collet amaȣr aghyffret heb gaffel gȣaret. rac vryen reget. Reget diffreidyat
clot ior agor gȣlat vy mod yffyd arnat. Opop
erclywat dȣyf dypeleitrat pan erclywat kat.

kat pan ykyrchynt gȯnyeith awneit. Tan
yntei kyn dyd rac vd yrechȯyd. Yrechȯyd
teccaf aedynyon haelhaf. gnaȯt eigyl heb
waeſſaf. am teyrn gleȯhaf. gleȯhaf eiſ-
ſyllyd tydi gozeu yſſyd. ozau uu ac auyd.
nyth oes kyſtedlyd. pan dzemher arnaȯ
yſehalaeth yb2aȯ. Gnaȯt gȯyled ymdan-
aȯ am teyrn gocnaȯ. amdanaȯ gȯyled.
alliaȯs maranhed eurteyrn gogled arben-
hic teyrned. ac yny vallȯyf hen ymdygyn
agheu aghen. ny bydif ym dirwen na mo-
lȯyfi vzyen.

Eg gozffowys can rychedȯyf parch ach-
ynnȯys. amed meuedȯys. Meuedȯ-
yf med yozuoled achein tired imi ynryfed.
aryfed maȯz ac eur ac aȯz. ac aȯz achet ach-
yfriuet achyfriuyant. arodi chwant. chw-
ant oerodi yr vy llochi. Yt lad yt gryc yt
vac yt vyc. yt vyc yt vac yt lad ynrac. rac-
wed rothit yveird ybyt. Byt yngeugant
itti yt wedant ȯzth dy ewyllis. Duȯ ryth pe-
rif rieu ygnif rac ofyn dyb2is. annogyat
kat diffreidyat gȯlat. gȯlat diffreidyat kat
annogyat. gnaȯt amdanat tȯzȯf pyſtylat.
Pyſtalat tȯzȯf ac yuet cȯzȯf. kȯzȯf oe yfet
achein trefret achein tudet imi ryanllofet.

ILꝺyfenyd van. ac eirch achlan ynvn trygan
maꝺꝛ abychan talieſſin gan tidi ae didan. ys
tidi goꝛeu oꝛ agigleu yꝺꝛdlideu. Molaf inheu
dy weithredeu. ac yny vallꝺyf hen ym dygyn
agheu aghen. ny bydif ymdirwen na molꝺ-
yf vꝛyen.

AR vn blyned a̛r vn yn darwed gꝺin amall
amed. agꝺꝛhyt diaſſed ac eilewyd goꝛot.
aheitam ver̛er̛eu ae pen ffuneu ae tec gꝺydua-
eu ei paꝺb oewyt dyfynt ymplymnꝺyt. ae
varch ydanaꝺ yggodeu gꝺeith mynaꝺ. achwa-
nec anaꝺ bud am li am laꝺ. ꝺyth vgein vn lliꝺ
oloi abiꝺ. biꝺ blith ac ychen aphop kein agen
Ny bydꝺn lawen bei lleas vꝛyen. ys cu kyn
eithyd yeif kygryn kygryt. abꝛiger wen olch-
et ac eloꝛ ydyget agrangꝺy arllet am waet
gꝺyr gonodet. agꝺꝛ bꝺꝛr bythic. auei wedꝺ y
wreic. am yf gꝺin ffeleic. am ys gꝺin mynyc
gyltꝺn. am soꝛth am poꝛth am pen kyn naphar
kyfꝺyrein. kymaran tauaꝺ gꝺas yrdꝛꝺs a̛
gꝺarandaꝺ py trꝺſt aedayar agryn aemoꝛ
adugyn. dygꝺynyc ychyngar ꝺꝛth ypedyt. Of-
ſit vch ymryn neut vꝛyen aegryn. Offit vch
ympant neut vꝛyen aegꝺant. Offit vch ymy-
nyd. neut vꝛyen aoꝛuyd. Offit vch ynriꝺ neut
vꝛyen aebꝛiꝺ. Offit vch yg claꝺd. neut vꝛyen

ablaȣd. Vch hynt vch as vch ympop kamas.
Nac vn treȣ nadeu ny naȣd yraceu. Ny bydei
arnewyn aphzeideu yny gylchyn. Gozgozy-
aȣc gozlaſſaȣc gozlaſſar. eil agheu oed ypar.
ynllad yeſcar. ac yny vallȣyf i hen ym dygyn
agheu aghen. ny bydif ym dyrwen. na mo-
lȣyfvzyen. Gȣeith argoet llȣyfein. kanu vz-
yen.

EBoze duȣ ſadȣzn kat uaȣz auu. oz pan dȣy-
re heul hyt pan gynnu. dygryſſȣys flam-
dȣyn yn petwar llu. godeu areget yymdullu.
dyuȣy oargoet hŷt arvŷnyd. ny cheffynt eir-
yoſ hyt yr vn dyd. atozelwiſ flamdȣyn vaȣz
trebyſtaȣt. adodynt yggȣyſtlon aynt paraȣt.
Ys atteȣys. Owein dȣyrein ffoſſaȣt. nyt dod-
ynt nyt ydynt nyt ynt paraȣt. acheneu vab
coel bydei kymȣyaȣc leȣ. kyn aſtalei oȣyſtyl
nebaȣt. atozelwiſ vzyen vd yrechȣyd. obyd ym-
gyfaruot am gerenhyd. dyrchafȣn eidoed oduch
mynyd. ac am pozthȣn ȣyneb oduch emyl. a
dyrchafȣn peleidyr oduch pen gȣyr. achyrchȣn
fflamdȣyn yny luyd. alladȣn ac ef ae gyweithyd.
arac gȣeith argoet llȣyfein bu llawer kelein.
Rudei vzein rac ryfel gȣyr. agȣerin agrŷſſȣys
gan einewyd. arinaf yblȣydyn nat ȣy kynnyd.
ac yny vallȣyfy hen ym dygyn agheu aghen.
ny bydif ymdyrwen na molȣyf vzyen.

ARdδyre reget ryſſed rieu.
neu tirygoſteis kyn bδyf teu. gniſſynt
kat lafnaδr achat vereu. Gniſſynt wyr ydan kylch
δyaδr. lleeu goδy gδyn gδylein ymathreu ny
mat vrδytrδyt. Ri ny mat geu ydymarmerth
gδledic gδrth kymryeu. nys gyrr neges ygeiſ-
ſaton gochaδn marchaδc mδth molut gδryon.
odreic dylaδ adaδ doethaδ don. Yny doeth vlph
yntreiſ aryalon. hyny doeth vryen ynedyd yn
aeron. ny bu kyfergyryat ny bu gynnδys. Tal-
gynaδt vryen yrac powys ny bu hyfrδt bδt
echen gyrrδys hyueid agododin alleu towys.
derr yn enmyned atheith gδyduδys diueuyl
dydδyn ygδaet gδyden aweles llδyuenyd.
Vdyd kygryn. yn eidoed kyhoed yn eil mehyn
kat yn ryt alclut kat ymynuer. kat gellaδr
breδyn. kat hireurur. kat ympryſc. katleu
kat ynaber ioed ydygyfranc adur breuer maδr
kat glutuein gδeith pencoet llδyth llithyaδc
cun arọm ormant gδaet. Atueilaδ gδyn go-
uchyr kyt mynan eigyl edyl gδrthryt. lletrud
agyfranc ac vlph ynryt gδell ganher gδledic
pyr yganet yvd prydein pen perchen broeſt-
laδn y vd. nyt ymduc dillat na glas na gaδr
na choch nac ehoec vyc mor llaδr. nyt ardodes
yvordδyt drof voel maelaδr veirch ogenedyl

vrych mor greidawl. Haf ydan ayaf acaraf yn
llaw. aryt arotwyd eu harwylaw. agweſt ydan
geird ac ymdwyraw. ac hyt orffen byt edry-
wyt kaw. gofydin goyſcub. dyhawl am delw
dilewr am leuuereu. neu vi erthycheis yneiſ
rachwyd peleidyr aryſcwyd. yſcwyt ynllaw
godeu areget yn ymdullyaw. neu vi awele-
iſ wrynbuarthaw. farff ſoned virein ſegidyd
lawr. Neu vi gogwn ryfel ydargollawr. armeint
agollwyf yargollawr. neu vi neu ymgorwyth
medu medlyn gan hyfeid hywr hywſt dilyn
neu vi neu yſcenhedeiſ kyſcawt gweithen dith-
rychwys vy rieu radeu lawen gwacſa gwlatda.
wrth uruwyn. acyny vallwyfy hen ymdygyn
agheu aghen. ny bydif ymdirwen na mol-
wyf vryen. **yſpeil talieſſin. kanu vryen.**

EG grwhyt gogyfeirch yntrafferth gwaetwyf
awellwyf ynkerth wir. gweleiſi rac neb nym
gweles pop annwyl. ef diwyl yneges. Gweleis
ipaſc am leu am lys. Gweleis i deil odyfyn ado-
wys. Gweleiſ i keig kyhafal yblodeu. Neur we-
leiſ vd haelhaf y dedueu. Gweleis i lyw katraeth
tra maeu bit vy nar nwyhachar kymryeu Gw-
erth vy nat mawr uyd yuud yradeu pen maon
milwyr amde. preid lydan pren onhyt yw vy
awen gwen yſcwydawr yrac glyw gloyw glas

gϭen gleϭ ryhaϭt gleϭhaf vn yϭ vꝛyen. nym goꝛ- 1
ſeif gϭarthegyd. goꝛdear goꝛyaϭc goꝛlaſſaϭc goꝛ-
laſſar goꝛiaga goꝛdϭyre. Pop rei ſag dileϭ du mer-
wyd ymoꝛdei vd tra blaϭd yn yd el oth vod. Vared
melynaϭꝛ yn neuad maranhedaϭc diffreidaϭc 5
yn aeron. maϭꝛ ywyn yanyant. ac eilon maϭꝛ
dyfal ial am yalon. maϭꝛ gϭꝛnerth yſtlyned y
vꝛython. mal rot tanhϭydin dꝛos eluyd. mal 8
ton teithiaϭc llϭyfenyd. mal kathyl kyfliϭ gϭen
agϭeithen. Val moꝛ mϭynuaϭꝛ yϭ vꝛyen. Vn y
egin echangryt gϭaϭꝛ. Vn yϭ rieu rϭyfyadur a 11
dyaϭꝛ. Vn yϭ maon meirch mϭth miledaϭꝛ. dech-
reu mei ym powyſ bydinaϭꝛ. Vn yϭ yndeuϭy
pan ofϭy yweịrin. eryr tirtuhir tythremyn. 14
adunſϭn yaroꝛϭyd ffyſciolin tut ynyeil gϭerth
yſpeil talieſſin. Vn yϭ gϭꝛys gϭꝛ llaϭꝛ agoꝛϭyd.
vn yϭ bꝛeyr benffyc y arglϭyd. vn yϭ ″hydgre ″hyd
yndiuant. vn yϭ bleid banadlaϭc anchwant. 18
vn yϭ gϭlat vab eginyr. ac vn wed aç vnſϭn kat-
ua ketwyr vnſϭn ydꝛϭc yieaian. acheneu a nud
hael ahirwlat ydanaϭ. ac oſ it yt ϭydif ym gϭen 21
ef gϭneif beird byt yn llawen. kyn mynhϭyf
meirϭ meib gϭyden gϭaladyr gϭaed gϭenwlat
VꝛyeN. 24

EN enϭ gϭledic nef goꝛchoꝛdyon. rychan-
ant ry chϭynant ydꝛagon. Gϭꝛthodes 26

gogyfres gϭelydon lliaϭs run a nud anϭython. 1
ny golychaf an gnaϭt beird o vꝛython. Ryf-
ed hael o ſywyd ſywedyd. Vn lle rygethlyd 3
rygethlic rydylyfaf rychanaf ywledic. yny
wlat yd oed ergrynic nym gϭnel nyſ gϭnaf
ec newic. Anhaϭd diollϭg aϭdloed nydiffyc 6
ywledic nyomed. Oedꝛych aϭdyh trϭm teyr-
ned yny uyϭ nyſ deubyd bud bed. Ny digon-
ont hoffed oe buchynt. kaletach yrarteith ha- 9
el hynt. Toꝛyf pꝛeſſennaϭl tra phꝛydein tra
phryder rygohoyϭ rylyccraϭꝛ rylyccrer. ryth-
aruaϭꝛ rybarnaϭꝛ. rybarn paϭb ygϭꝛ banher 12
aeninat yn ygnat ac eluet. Nyt ygϭꝛ d*ılaϭ y
daeret gϭaſ greit agϭꝛhyt gotraet. E*eichaϭc
gϭallaϭc ynllywet. hϭyrwedaϭc gϭallaϭc artebet. 15
Ny ofyn yneb awnech ud neut ym vd nac neut
ychdarwerther teϭued yndiwed haf. nyſ kyn-
nyd namyn chwech. Chwechach it gynan o 18
hynnyd chwedlaϭc trϭydedaϭc traeth dyd. Teyr-
ned ygϭned nϭyf med mac tebic heul haf hue-
nyd ſoned ganmϭyhaf kenhaf gan doeth ygan 21
llu eilaſſaf bint bydi derwyt bꝛyt haf pꝛyt
mab lleenaϭc lliaϭc. Hamgϭaϭl gϭnngϭaϭl.
gϭnngϭꝛes. tarth gϭꝛes gϭꝛes tarth tragynniſ 24
yd eghiſ heb warth. cleda cledifa cledifarch.
Nyt amtyrr ylu yledꝛat. nyt ameſcut ygaϭ y 26
gywlat

kywlat. Tyllynt tal yſcoydaoc rac taleu y veirch.
Omarch troſt mozyal. rithcarriallu goynaoc ri
goyſtlant goeiryd goludaoc ogaer glut hyt ga-
er garadaoc. yſtadyl tir penpzys agoallaoc teyr-
ned teozn tagwedaoc. **Dadolöch Vzyen.**
Lleuuyd echaſſaf mi nyo dirmygaf. vzyen agyr-
chaf. Jdao yt ganaf. pan del vygwaeſſaf. kỹ-
noys agaffaf. ar parth gozeuhaf ydan eilaſſaf.
Nyt maoz ymdaoz byth goeheleith awelaf. Nyt
af attadunt ganthunt nybydaf. Nychyrchafi go-
gled armeiteyrned. kyn pei amlawered ygonel-
on gyghoyſtled. Nyt reit im hoffed. Vzyen nym
gomed. Loyfenyd tired yſmeu eu reufed. Ys meu
ygoyled. ys meu yllared. ys meu ydelideu ae goz-
efraſſeu med ouualeu ada dieiſſeu gan teyrn goz-
eu. haelaf rygigleu. Teyrned pop ieith it oll yd
ynt geith. Ragot yt goynir yſ dir dyoleith. kyt
ef mynaſſon goeyhelu henon. Nyt oed well ager-
on. kyn yſgoybydon. weithon ygoelaf ymeint
agaffaf. Namyn yduo vchaf nyſ dioferaf. Dy
teyrn veibon haelaf dynedon. oy kanan eu hyſ-
cyron yn tired eu galon. ac yny vallöyfi hen
ym dygyn agheu aghen ny bydaf ym dirwen
na moloyfi vzyen. **Marönat erof.**
Ymchoeles eluyd val noſ yn dyd. odyfot clot
ryd ercolff pen bedyd. Ercolff adywedei.

agheu naf riuei. yfcỏydaỏ2 ymo2dei arnaỏ ato2- 1
rei. Ercỏlf fyweſſyd ermin lloegyr egyd. Pede-
ir colofyn kyhyt rudeur areu hyt. Colofneu 3
ercỏlf nyf arueid bygỏl. Bygỏl nys beidei. G2-
es heul nys gadei. Nyt aeth neb if nef hyt yd
aeth ef. Ercỏlf mur ffoſſaỏt. Af amdut tywaỏt. 6
As rodỏy trindaỏ trugared dydb2aỏt yn vnda-
ỏt heb eiſſeu.

Madaỏc mur menwyt. Madaỏc kyn bu bed. 9
bu dinaf ed2yſſed. o gamp achymỏed.
Mab vthyr kyn lleas oelaỏ dyỏyſtlas. dybu
erof greulaỏn. B llewenyd anwogaỏn. T2iſtyt
anwogaỏn ao2yỏ erof greulaỏn. B2attau ieſſu 13
ac ef yncredu. Dayar yncrynu ac eluyd yngar-
du. achyſcoc arybyt abedyd argryt. llam an-
wogaỏn ao2yỏ erof creulaỏn. mynet ynytrefyn
ymplith oer gethern hyt yg waelaỏt vffern. 17
Dỳffynhaỏn lydan dylleinỏ achef. Marỏnat
dydaỏ dyhebcyr dy b2is dy . co;roi .m. dayry.
b2ys. Marỏnat co2roy am kyffroes. Oer deni gỏ2 20
garỏ yanỏyteu. aoed voy yd2ỏc nyf maỏ2 gicleu.
Mab dayry dalei lyỏ ar vo2 deheu. dathyl oed y
glot kyn noe adneu. Dyffynhaỏn lydan dellei-
nỏ nonneu. dydaỏ dy hebcyr dyb2ys dyb2eu. 24
Marỏnaỏt co2roy genhyf inheu. Oer deni. Dyf-
fynhaỏn lydan dylleinỏ dy llyr. dy saeth dych-

yrch traeth diuϭg dybyr. Gϭꝛ awereſcyn m____ 1
ϭꝛ yvaranreſ. ꝺwedy mynaϭ mynet trefyd. ꝺ___
ant ϭy ffr'es ffra wynyonyd. Tꝛa uu uudugẹre
voꝛe dugraϭꝛ. chwedleu am gϭydir owir hytlaϭꝛ. 4
kyfranc coꝛroi achocholyn. lliaϭſ eu teruyſc am
eu teruyn. Tardei pen amwern gϭerin goaduϭyn.
kaer yſſy gulϭyd ny gϭyd ny grin. Gϭyny vyt yr
eneit ae harobꝛyn. Marbnat dylan eil ton. tal. ae cant. 8

UN duϭ uchaf dewin doethaf mϭ̱yhaf aued
Py̱ delisſmaes pϭ̱y ae̱ sϭ̱ynas ynllaϭ̱ trahael.
Neu gynt nocef. pϭy uu tagnef arredyf gefel. 11
Gϭꝛthꝛif gϭaſtraϭt gϭenϭyn awnaeth gϭeith
gϭythloned. Gϭanu̱ dylaṉ. ꝺdϭythic lān. treiſ
ynhytyru̱er. Ton iwerdoṉ. ꝺthoṉ v̱anaϭ. ꝺthon 14
ogled. ꝺthon pꝛydein toꝛu̱oeḏ v̱irein yn petwa̱-
red. Golychafi tat duϭ douydat gϭlat heb om-
ed. Creaϭdyr celi an kynnϭyſ ni yn trugared. 17

ENeit owein ap vꝛyen. Marbnat Owein
gϭbϭyllit yren oe reit. Reget ud ae cud
tromlaſ. nyt oed vas ygywydeit. Jſcell kerd- 20
glyt clot uaϭꝛ eſcyll gaϭꝛ "llifeit "gϭayạwa̱ϭꝛ.
canycheffir kyſtedlyd. y vd llewenyd llatreit.
Medel galon geueilat. eiſſylut ytat ae teit. 23
Pan ladaϭd Owein fflamḍϭyn. Ṉyt oeḏ uϭy
noc et kyſceit. kyſcit lloe̱gyr llydan nifer aleu-
ueryn eu llygeit. ꝺrei ny ffoynt hayach. ꝺoed- 26
[ynt

___ch no reit. Owein aecoſpes yndzut mal cnut
yndylut deueit. Gȯz gȯiȯ uch yamliȯ feirch.
arodei veirch yeircheit. kyt as cronyei mal ca-
let. ny rannet rac yeneit. Eneit. O. ap vzyen.
Echzys ynys gȯaȯt hu /
ynys gȯzys gobetroz. Mon mat goge
gȯzhyt eruei. menei ydoz. lleweif wiraȯt gȯ-
in abzagaȯt gan vzaȯt efcoz. Teyrn wofrȯy
diwed pop rȯyf rewinetoz. Tziſtlaȯn deon yr
archaedon kan rychioz. Nyt uu nyt vi ygky-
melri ygyfeiſſoz. Pan doeth aedon. owlat wy-
tyon ſeon teȯdoz. Gȯenȯyn pyr doeth pedeir
pennoeth meinoeth tymhoz. kȯydynt kyf-
oet ny bu clyt coet gȯynt ygohoz. Math ac eu-
uyd. Hutȯyt geluyd ryd eluinoz. Ymyȯ gȯyt-
yon ac amaethon. at oed kyghoz. Tȯll tal y
rodaȯc ffyryf ffo diaȯc. ffyryf diachoz. katarn
gygres y varanres ny bu werthuoz. kadarn
gyfed ym pop gozfed gȯnelit yvod. Cu kyn-
aethȯy hyt tra uȯyf uyȯ kyrbȯylletoz. am
bȯyfi gan griſt. hyt na bȯyf triſt ran eboſ-
tol. Hael archaedon gan egylyon. cȯynȯyſſetoz
Chrys ynyf gȯaȯt huynys gȯzyf goch-
yma. Yrac budwas. kymry dinaf. arof
ara. Dzaganaȯl ben pzioda ȯz perchen ymretonia.
Difa gȯledic oz bendefic ae tu terra. Pedeir moz

ỏyn wedy eu cỏyn dygnaỏt eu tra. Erdygnaỏt
wirar voz heb ar tir. hir eu trefra. Oe wironyn na
digonyn dim gofettra. keryduf ỏyf na chyr-
bỏyllỏyf am rywnel da. Ylỏzỏ lywy pỏy gỏahar-
dỏy pỏy attrefna. Ylỏzỏ aedon pỏy gynheil mon
mỏyn gowala. ambỏyfi gan grift hyt na bỏyf
trift odzỏc oda. Ran trugared ywlat ried buch-
ed gyfa.

Ydỏyf talieffin deryd gỏaỏt godolaf vedyd.
Bedyd rỏyd rifedeu eidolyd. kyfrỏnc allt
ac allt ac echỏyd. Ergrynaỏz cunedaf creifferyd.
ygkaerweir achaer liwelyd. Ergrynaỏt kyfat-
ỏt kyfergyr. kyfanwanec tan tramyr ton. llu-
paỏt gleỏ ygilyd. kan kafas y whel uch eluyd.
mal vcheneit gỏynt ỏzth onwyd. kefynderch-
yn ygỏm ygyfyl kyfachetwyn achoelyn keren-
hyd. Gỏifcant veird kywrein kanonhyd. marỏ
cunedaf agỏynaf agỏynit. Cỏynitoz teỏdoz
teỏdun diarchar. Dychyfal dychyfun dyfynveif.
dyfyngleis dychyfun. Ymadzaỏd cỏdedaỏd ca-
letlỏm. kaletach ỏzth elyn noc afcỏzn. ys kyn-
yal cunedaf kyn kywys athytwet. yỏyneb a
gatwet kanweith cyn bu lleith yndozglỏyt
Dychludent wyr bzyneich ympymlỏyt. Ef ca-
net racyofyn aearfỏyt oergerdet. kyn bu dayr
dogyn ydỏet. heit haual am ỏydwal gỏnebzỏyt.

gϭeinaϭ gϭaeth llyfred noc adϭyt. adoet hun
dimyaϭ agϭynaf amlys am grys cunedaf
amryaflaϭ hallt am hydyruer moꝛ. am bꝛeid afϭꝛn aballaf. gϭaϭt veird aogon aogaf.
ac ereill arefon arifaf. Ryfedaϭꝛ yn erulaϭd
anaϭ cant goꝛϭyd kyn kymun cuneda. Rymafei biϭ blith yrhaf. Rymafei edyrſtraϭt
ygayaf. Rymafei win gloyϭ acoleϭ. Rymafei toꝛof keith rac vn treϭ. Ef dyfal ogreſſur
o gyfleϭ gϭeladur. Pennadur pꝛyt lleϭ lludϭy uedei gywlat rac mab edern kyn edyrn
anaeleϭ. Ef dywal diarchar diedig. am ryfreu agheu dychyfyg. Ef gobꝛoꝛthi aes ymanregoꝛaϭl gϭir gϭꝛaϭl oed y vnbyn. Dymhun
achyfatcun athal gϭin kamda. diua hun
Dygogan awen dygobꝛyſſyn. [ogoelig.
maranhed ameuued ahed genhyn. a
phennaeth ehalaeth affraeth vnbyn. agϭedy dyhed anhed ympopmehyn. Seith meib oveli dychafyſſyn. kaſwallaϭn allud acheſtudyn. diwed plo coll iago o tir pꝛydyn. Gϭlat
ueruϭ dyderuyd hyt valaon. lludedic eu hoelyon ymdeithic eu hafϭyn. Gϭlat wehyn vargotyon. kollaϭt kymry oll eu haelder. ynrygyſtlyned o pennaeth weiſſon. Rydybyd
llyminaϭc auyd gϭꝛ chwannaϭc ywereſcyn

mon areweinyaȣ gȣyned. oe heithaf oe pher- 1
ued oe dechreu oe diwed. achymryt y gȣyſtlon.
Yſtic yȣyneb nyt eſtȣg yneb na chymry na /
Saeſſon. Dydaȣ gȣr o gȣd awna kyfamrud. 4
achat ygynhon. arall adyfyd pellenaȣc y
luyd llewenyd y vrython. Marȣnat ȣthyr pen.

DEu vi luoſſaȣc yn trydar. ny pheidȣn rȣg 7
deu lu heb ȣyar. Neu vi aelwir gorlaſſar.
Vyg wrys bu enuys ym heſcar. Neu vi tywyſ-
ſaȣc yn tywyll am rithȣy am dȣy pen kawell. 10
Neu vi eil kawyl yn ardu. ny pheidȣn heb
ȣyar rȣg deulu. Neu vi aamuc vy achleſſur.
yn difant acharant caſnur. Neur ordyfneis 13
i waet am ȣythur. cledyfal hydyr rac mei-
bon caȣrnur. Neu vi arannȣys vy echleſſur
naȣuetran yg gȣrhyt arthur. Neu vi atorre- 16
if cant kaer. neu vi aledeif cant maer. Neu
vi arodeif cant llen. neu vi aledeif cant pen.
Neu vi arodeif i hen pen. cledyfaȣr goruaȣr 19
gyghallen. Neu vi oreu terenhyd hayarndor
edeithor pennmynyd. ym gȣeduit ym gofit.
hydyr oed gyhir. Nyt oed vyt ny bei vy eiſſi- 22
llyd. Midȣyf vard moladȣy yghywreint. poet
ygan vrein ac eryr ac ȣytheint. auacdu ae
deubu ygymeint. pan ymbyrth petrywyr 25
rȣg dȣy geint. Drigyaȣ y nef oed ef vychwant.

rac eryr rac ofyn amheirant. ỏyf bard ac ỏyf te- 1
lyna ỏ2. ỏyf pibyd ac ỏyf crytha ỏ2. Seith vge-
in kerda ỏ2 dygo2ua ỏ2 gyghallen. Bu kalch 3
v2i v2iniat. hu efcyll edeinat. Dy vab dy veird-
nat dy veir dewndat. vyn taua ỏt ytraethu vy
mar ỏnat. handit o meinat g ỏ2thglodyat byt 6
p2yt p2ydein huyfcein ymh ỏyllat. G ỏledic nef
yg kennadeu nam doat.

KEin gyfed ỏch yam deul ỏch. ll ỏch am pleit. 9
pleit am gaer. kaer yn ehaer ryyfcrifyat
virein ffo racda ỏ. ar lleg ka ỏ m ỏyedic uein d2e-
ic amgyffreu. oduch lleeu lleftreu llat. llat yn 12
eurgyrn. eurgyrn yn lla ỏ. lla ỏ yn yfci. yfci y
mod2ydaf nur yth iolaf budic veli amhanogan.
Ri rygeid ỏ yteithi. Ynyf vel veli teithia ỏc oed 15
idi. Pymp pennaeth dimbi o ỏydyl ffichti ope-
chadur kadeithi o genedyl yfci. pymp ereill dy-
mgoi o no2dmyn mandi. Whechet ryfed ri. 18
oheu hyt vedi. Seithuet o heni yweryt d2of
li. ỏythuet linx adyui nyt ll ỏyded efco2i. Gynt
g ỏaed venni. Galwa ỏ2 eryri anha ỏd y deui. 21
Jol ỏn eloi pan ynbo gan geli adef nef dimbi.

RYdyrchaf ỏy du ỏ ar pl ỏyff b2ython ar ỏyd
llewenyd lluyd o von. kyffryffed g ỏyned 24
b2ys go2cho2dyon. IFa ỏ claer opop aer kaffael
g ỏyftlon. Powys dybydant d ỏyf yg kyfleudon. 26

Gŏyr goꝛuyn goꝛynt areudeduon. Deuluyd
ant bydant gyſſon. yn vn redyf vn eir kyweir
kymon. kyfranant yn iaŏn keredigyaŏn vaon.
Pan welych wyr ryn am lyn aeron. Pan votrŏm
tywi atheiui auon . ŏy gŏnant aer ar vꝛys amlys
lonyon. ageuniſ adewiſ yn oꝛllŏython. Ny noth-
ŏy dinaſſoed rac yrŏython. Dynclut. dyn maer-
ut dyn daryfon . nyt oed lŏyr degyn dyn riedon
Pan dyfu gatwallaŏn dꝛoſ eigyaŏn iwerdon.
yd atrefnŏys neſŏy yn ardnefon. keinyadon
moch clyŏyf eugofalon. Marchaŏc lu moꝛ taer
am gaer llion. adial idwal acaranwynyon.
agŏare pelre aphen faeſſon. Ys trabludyo ygath
vꝛeith ae hagyfieithon. o ryt ar taradyr hyt y
ym poꝛth ŏygyr ymon. Jeuanc didŏynas dinaſ
maon. Oꝛ pan amygir mel a meillon . Gadent
eu hamrydar ae hamryſſon. Nyt diŏyſtyl godi
dic ŏꝛth alon. Ry dyrchaſŏy duŏ arplŏyf bꝛy-
thon . a . ll.

TRindaŏt tragywyd aoꝛeu eluyd . agŏedy
eluyd adaf yn geluyd. agŏedy adaf. da y goꝛ-
eu eua. yr ifrael bendigeit aoꝛeu murgreit. Gŏꝛd
ygyrbŏylleit . Glan ygywydeit . Deudec tref yr
ifrael .dŏyrein gywychafael. Deudec meib yr
ifrael. aoꝛeu duŏ hael. Deudec meib yr ifrael.
buant gytuaeth . deudec da dinam . teir mam

aemaeth. Vn gŏr aecreŏys creaŏdyr aegŏnaeth.
Mal ygŏna avynho auo* pennaeth. Deudeg
meib yr ifrael awnaeth culŏyd. mal ygŏna a
Vynho auo arglŏyd. Deudec meib yr ifrael
awnaeth dofyd. mal ygŏna auynho avo kel-
uyd. Deudec meib yr ifrael dymgofu o ganhat
ieſſu. ac vn tat ae bu atheir mam udu. Onadu
ydoeth rat aceiſſydyd mat. ameir mat great.
achriſt vyneirthat. arglŏyd pop gŏenwlat a-
alwaf aeilŏ pop ryd. hu bo vyg hynnyd. gen-
hyt gerenhyd. Gbabt lud ymabr.

Kathyl goreu gogant ŏyth nifer nodant.
Duŏ llun dybydant peithiaŏc yd ant. Duŏ
maŏrth ytrannant gŏyth yn yſcarant. Duŏ
merchyr medant ryodres rychwant. Duŏ ieu
eſcorant eidyolyd anchwant. Duŏ gŏener dyd
gormant. ygwaet gŏyr gonofant. Duŏ sadŏrn.
Duŏ sul dy
yn geugant diheu dybydant. Pymp llong a
phymcant o ranant o niant o brithi brithoi
Nuoes Nuedi brithi brithanhai. Sychediedi euroi
Eil coet cogni antared dymbi. paŏb y adonai ar
weryt pŏmpai. Darofum darogan gŏaed hir
rac gorman. Hir kyhoed kyghan. katwaladyr
achynan. byt budyd bychan. difa gŏres huan.
Dyſgogan deruyd auu auudyd. ŏybyr "geironyd

 ["gerd

kerd a6n ygenhyd. 6ylha6t eil ech6yd yn to2roed
mynyd. ban beu lla6n hyd. b2ython argyghyr.
y v2ython dymbi g6aet g6ned ofri. Guedy eur
ac eurynni. diffeith moni alleenni. aceryri anhed
yndi. Dyfcogan perffeith anhed yn diffeith. kymry
pedeir ieith. Symudant euhareith. Yt yvi yuuch
yuuch v2eith v2eit awnaho g6ynyeith. Meindyd
b2efa6t. meinoeth berwha6t. ar tir ber6hoda62.
ynllogoed yffada62. kathyl g6ae canhato2 kylch
p2ydein amgo2. Dedeuant vn gyghoz y62thot y
g6arthmo2. Boet g6ir venhiyt d2ag6yna6l byt.
Dol6ys dolh6yckyt dolaeth6y eithyt. kynran lla-
6n yt gyfarch kynut heb eppa heb henuonha.
heb ofur byt. Byt auyd diffeith direit. kogeu tyg-
hetto2. Hoy6wed tr6y groywed. g6yr bychein b2on
ot6yllyd. to2uenha6l tuth iolyd. H6edyd arvedyd
Ny wan cyllella62 cledyfa62 meiwyr. Nyt oed udu
ypuchyff6n ana6 angerda6l trefdyn. ac ywyr
kared creudyn. kymry eigyl g6ydyl p2ydyn. ky-
mry kyfret ac afcen. Dygeda62 g6ydueirch ar
llyn. gogled owen6ynuyd o heirmyn o echlur
caflur caflyn. o echen adaf henyn. Dygeda62
tryd6 ygychwyn b2anes ogofco2d g6yrein me-
ryd milet feithin ar vo2 ago2 ar criftin. Vch o vo2
vch o vynyd. Vch o vo2 ynyal eb2yn. coet maes ty-
no ab2yn. Pop ara6t heb ergly6a6 neba6t o vyna6c

opop mehyn. Yt vi bzithzet alliaȣſ gyniret. agofut amwehyn. Dialeu trȣy hoyȣ gredeu bzeſſȣyl ogodi creaȣdyr kyfoethaȣc duȣ vzdin. Pell amſer kyn no dydbzaȣt ydaȣ diwarnaȣt. adȣyrein darlleaȣz teruyn tiryon tir iwerdon. Ypzydein yna ydaȣ datȣyrein. bzython o vonhed rufein. ambi barnodyd o aghygres dieu. Dyſgogan ſywedydyon ygȣlat ycolledigyon. Dyſgogan deruydon tra moz tra bzython. haf ny byd hinon. Bythaȣt bzeu bzeyryon. ae deubyd o gȣanfret tra merin tat ket. Mil ymbzaȣt pzydein vzdein. ac yam gyffȣn kyffin. Nachȣyaf ygoglyt gȣern gȣerin gȣaelotwed uffern. ergrynaf kylleſtric kaen gan wledic gȣlat anozffen.

YN wir dymbi romani / kar. Odit ovabdyn arall ypar. Racdaȣ ryglyȣhaȣz maȣ gyfargar abydin agȣaetlin aryeſcar. athriganed kyrn agȣerin trygar. rythrychynt rygyrchynt yg cledyfar. bzein ac eryron gollychant ȣyar. arllȣybyr gȣzit arch gȣzys diarchar. ardyrched katwaladyr lluch allachar. arȣyneb bydinaȣz bzooed ynyal. Yn wir dymbi dydzanoneu. gofunet dyſgogan yg kynechzeu. Blȣydyned budic roſſed rihyd reitheu. Gayaf gyt llyry llym llywit llogeu. keithiaȣn eilyaſſaf mynut ryffreu. Pzit myr ryuerthȣy ar warr tonneu. Elyrch

dym dygyrch tam oglaϭ2 balcheu. arth alleϭderllys oleu bylleu. Ef dibyn y teruyn o rud vereu. Rϭy keiſſut kyſtud rybud rageu. Rac y varanres ae vaϭ2 vedeu. Credeu cϭydynt tyrch to2rynt to2uoed taleu. y kynnif katwaladyr clot lathyr leu. Dydyrchafϭy d2eic o parth deheu. Gan waſ rydadlas yn dyd dyf ieu. Yn wir dymbi hael hyϭ2ed. tyruaϭt molut maϭ2 ed2yſſed. llϭybyr teϭ lluoſſaϭc llydan y wed. hyt pan uϭynt ſeith ieith yri gϭyned. hyt pan traghϭy traghaϭt trydar. Ri eidun duhun duded. treiſ ar eigyl ahynt o alltuted. trϭy vo2 llithrant eu heiſſilled. Yn wir dymbi teithiaϭc mon. ffaϭ d2eic diffreidyat y popyl b2ython. penlluyd perchyd llurygogyon. Dϭfyn darogan dewin d2ywon. Pebyllyaϭnt ar tren atharanhon. Go2llechant go2dyfynt y geiſſaϭ mon. pell debet byhyt o iwerdon. Tec ffaϭ dillygyaϭ keſſarogyon. Dyſgogan delwat o agarat dyhed. Gogϭn pan perit kat ar winued. arth o deheubarth yn kyfarth gϭyned yn amϭyn rihyd ryfed roſſed. y cheiric altirat y darmerthed. Gayaf kelenic yn lleutired. kyfleϭynt aeſſaϭ2 yg gaϭ2 yg cled. y gynnif katwaladyr ar io2 gϭyned. Yn wir dydeuhaϭ2 dyderbi hyn. lloegyr oll y mellun eu meuoed genhyn. Gϭelet artebet ygϭyr b2ychwyn. rϭng ſaeth vereu ahayarn gϭyn. Galϭhaϭ2 ar vo2. gϭaywaϭ2

[aegryn.

Nuchaȣnt yn eigaȣn tra llydan lyn. Hallt ac ynyſſed vyd eu budyn. Vnwir dymbi dydza hafren. Vzthenedic pzydein bzenhin gozden. llary lywyd lluyd lliaȣſ yechen. Teyrnas kyfadaf cas oiaen. Gȣerin byt ynwir bydaȣnt lawen. Medhaȣnt ar peiron berthwyr echen. fflemychaȣt hirell ty uch hafren. bydhaȣt kymry kynnull yn diſcowen. ykynnif katwaladyr bythit llawen. Peneri cerdozyon clot agȣeithen. Vn wir dedeuhaȣz aelu aelongaȣz ae taryf yſcȣytaȣz ae newityaȣ gȣaywaȣz. agȣedy gȣychyr aȣz yuod ef gȣnelaȣz. kylch pzydein bo flemychit ygno. dzeic nyt ymgelho yrmeint ydo. Nyt yſcaȣn iolet gozeſcyn dyuet. Dydyccaȣt ynwet tra merin reget. Perif perchen ket. gȣledychaȣt yn eluet. Hael hydyr y dylif. gozuaȣz ygynnif. ȣzth awyryohif katwaladyr gȣeith heinif. Vmarwar llud bychā.

ENenȣ duȣ trindaȣt kardaȣt kyfrȣys. llȣyth lliaȣs anuaȣf eu henwerys. dygozeſcynnan pzydein pzif van ynyſ. gȣyr gȣlat yr afcia agȣlat gafis. pobyl pȣyllat enwir eu tir nywys. Famen gowyreis herwyd marif. Amlaes eu peiſſeu ẹ pȣy eu heuelif. aphȣyllat dyvyner ober efnif. europin arafin arafanif. Criſtyaȣn difryt diryd dilif. kyn ymarwar llud

allefeliſ. Dyſgogettaϭ2 perchen ywen ynys rac pē-
naeth o rufein kein yech2ys. Nyt rys nyt kyf-
rϭys ri rϭyf yareith. arywelei aryweleiſ oaghy- 3
fyeith. Dullato2 petrygϭern llugyrn ymdeith.
Rac ryuonic kynran baran godeith. Rytalaſ
mab grat rϭyf yareith. kymry yndanhyal. 6
ryfel ar geith. P2yderaf pϭyllaf pϭy yhym-
deith. B2ythonic yniwiſ dydyrchefis. Ranu
G Volychaf vyn tat. vyn duϭ [ybyt mab2. 9
vyn neirthat. adodes trϭy vyiat eneit
ym pϭyllat. am go2uc yngϭylat. vy ſeith llaf-
anat. o tan adayar adϭfyr ac awyr. anyϭl ablo- 12
deu agϭynt godeheu. Eil ſynhϭyr pϭyllat ym
pϭyllϭys vyn tat. vn yϭ arynnyaf. adeu atyn-
af. ath2i awaedaf. aphetwar avlaſſaaf. aphymp 15
awelaf. achwech aglywaf. aseith aarogleuaf.
ac a agdiwedaf. Seith awyr yſſyd oduch ſywedyd.
atheir ran ymyr mo2 ynt amrygyr. Mo2 uaϭ2 18
aryfed ybyt nat vn wed. Rygo2uc duϭ v2y ary
planete. rygo2uc ſola. rygo2uc luna. rygo2uc
marca ymarcarucia. Rygo2uc venuſ. rygo2uc 21
Veneruſ. rygo2uc ſeueruſ. aseithuet ſaturn.
Rygo2uc duϭ da. pymp gϭ2egys terra pyhyt
yt para. Vn yſſyd oer. adeu yſſyd oer. ar trydyd 24
yſſyd wres adyofac anlles. Petweryd paradϭys
gϭerin agynnϭyſ. Pymhet artymheraϭd 26

Ta pyrth yvedyſſaȯt. yntri yt rannat. yn amgen
pȯyllat. vn yȯ yraſia. deu yȯ yr affrica. Tzi yȯ
europa bedyd gygwara. hyt vzodic yt para.
pan varnher pop tra. Rygozuc vy awen yvoli
vyren. Mydȯy talieſſin areith lif dewin para-
haȯt hyt fin ygkynnelȯ elphin. Kanu
REin geneis kanaf. byt vn / ybyt bychā.
dyd mȯyhaf. lliaȯſ abȯyllaf ac abzyde-
raf. kyfarchaf yveird byt pzyt nam dyweit
py gynheil ybyt. na syrth yneiſſywyt. Neur
byt bei syrthei. py aryt gȯydei. Pȯy aegogy-
nhalei. Byt moz yȯ aduant. pan syrth yn
diuant etwa yngeugant. Byt moz yȯ ryfed.
na syrth yn vn wed. Byt moz yȯ odit. moz
vaȯz yt lethrit. Johannes. Matheuſ. Lucas. a
Marcuſ. ȯy agynheil y byt trȯy rat yr yſpzyt.
Marchaȯc mȯth miſ- Darogan katwal'.
terin ardeu ȯyneb bzȯytrin berwyn. Ro-
daȯc bzaȯ llaȯ ytreghi. ac yn erẏri ymoloi. Pan
del katwaladyr gogȯna. ydoleu pzydein pen ma.
****ȯc oes moes ny ma. aminheu bydif ym
arua. ys deubi ſeis yna yerchi bȯytta. dogyn
gȯyr o ryfyr roſſeda. Jeuhaȯt gȯzeic gan y gȯaf.
hen gaf ny ma. Dogyn gȯyr oryfyr. aweleiſti
vyg kar am bzaȯt. Gȯeleiſ i gelein vein abzein ar
gnaȯt ac arall ar darwein gȯall grein cledyfaȯt.

ac am lan

THE WAY THE GATHERINGS OR QUIRES ARE MADE UP.

THE BOOK OF TALIESSIN is defective at the beginning, after the third quire, and at the end of the Manuscript. A glance at these rough diagrams will

show how the quires are made up at present. It is seen that the first leaf, of quires one and four respectively, is missing. Whole quires may also be missing at either, or both, of these places. There is no evidence one way, or the other. But the catch-words, at the bottom of page 80, prove that a quire, or more, is lost at the end of the manuscript.

Other manuscripts written apparently by the same scribe are the "Gwentian Code" at the British Museum, and Geoffrey's Brut at Mostyn Hall. It is curious that these should be, also, similarly defective. It may be a coincidence, and it may be due to a habit, on the part of the scribe, of writing particulars which proved inconvenient to borrowers, or later holders, of the MSS. As regards the Book of Taliessin, the work of the destroyer must have taken place four or more centuries ago, because the earliest transcripts of it have preserved for us no lost pieces. The rubbed and dirty state, of pages 3 and 80, proves that they were "outside pages" for a long time before the manuscript was bound.

J.G.E.

Oxford, May 3, 1904.

PALEOGRAPHICAL & OTHER NOTES.

The following contractions are used in the Notes.

A. = Aneirin
An. Cam. = Annales Cambrie
antcpn. = anticipation
app. = apparent, -ly
B. = Bruts
B.B.C. = Black Bk. of C.
B.Ll.D. = Bk. of Ll. Dav.
cler. = clerical
cp. = compare
cpd. = compound
cy. = century
er. = error
F.A.B. = Four Ancient Books of Wales
Ll. = Prof. Lloyd's History of Wales
M. = Myvyrian Arch:
n. = note. nn. = notes
O.G. = Owein Gwynedd
P. = Poetry from R.B.H.
Q. = Dr. E. C. Quiggin
rad. = radical form
reptn. = repetition
R.B.H. = Red Book of Hergest
scr. = scribe, scribal
T. = Bk. of Taliesin
W.B. = White Book Mabinogion
wr. = writ-ing, -ten
=, equal, yields
: = for. s.v. = sub voce

The text of page 1, wh. is late, imitative, and of questionable relevance, has been taken from Red Book of Hergest.

1·5 uebin, pl. of mab = ? sons of Owein Gwyneδ.

1·6 *Gall-Wyδel* is a late importation into Welsh. It is unknown to Aneirin, B.B.C., Taliesin, and other xii. cy. writers. *see* Fick, ii. 108, Macbain, and F.A.B., ii. 452. *? read:* ar Eingl a Gwyδel.

1·10 Caer . . . a·dan donn. *cp.* W.B. 95·4, 96·6, 98·16.

1·19 Pater Noster etc. Based on W.B. 95·31 *to* 98, q.v.

1·22 *k*erin : *g*erein a·dan . . . dyd. *See* W.B. 99. The *k* of *k*erin is a reptn. of the *k* in *k*aer.

1.23 eirch pector. ? a trans. of *arcæ* ; and *? ? 'pu(n)ctor.'* ii. 66·51 follows W.B. text. If *dauyd* is for David, he is the Scottish King.

1·28 *gwynyeith*, (*gwynn-*, 12·20, A. 2·15). "Borrowed from **ven-decta*, Lat. *vindicta*, deliverance." I.W. Mr. T. Lewis, in his Intro. to Gloss. Med. W. Law, p. xiii, connects *gwynyeith* with Ir. *fian*, war. *see* 16·11, 31·4, 45·7, 75·7, gǒnyeith 58·1.

1·29 claudus, *lame*, *crippled*. Q. Trans. in vol. ii. 68·66 as 'clausus.'

1.32-34. To make sense of these lines is formidable work. *See* ii. 68·74-82. ffur. fiȝ. *cp.* 34·17, 41·22 ; B.B.C. 65·9.

3·1 *? read:* ban *rith*wyd g*w*an elestron. P. 20·36 reads *euuyd* for our *ie6yd.* ? metath. for *ei*6yd = e*l*vyδ. *see* T. 33·24. *Eunyδ* occurs in a document dated 23 Hen. vii. (Arch. Camb., 1906, p. 6).

3·2 govan-non, -hon. ? a personal name; if pl. of govan, = *craftsmen.* Such were *bard*, *smith*, & *priest.* These received special training.

3·4 Dygovi. *cp.* dymgovu, 74·6; dymgovyd, 9·16.

3·4 di*u*er- = di*f*er-ogyon 33·27, = duon, M. 142*a*. *Read:* di*ff*erogion.

3·7 posbe*i*rd-*ein.* The *i* is half erased: omit *-ein.*

3·10 digo*u*i. App. *u*, but possibly *n*, in MS.

3·12 Ry·mawyr, 3 s. pres. Ind. > Lat. *memor*-or, to be mindful of.

3·13 Rex gl*ori*e = Brenhin gogoniant. [*see* 4·2, 35·22.

3·14 D*omi*n*us* fortis = Arglwyδ cadarn.

3·14 d6fyn. *? read:* D'rogan dwvn. d6fyn is app. for d*y·u*yn = dy·6yn, *blessed*, in some places. Dn̄i = Domini has no app. place here.

3·15 *? read:* Hic nemo in*f*er*t* progeniem, *Here no one introduces his off-spring.* Will some medieval Latinist point out the source of this line, and the title?

3·16 Ev δiɪɪyngwys i thorv, *i.e.* Uffern's. Cp. 4·22.

3·17 *? read:* A chyn b*o* un se*l* arnav, bwyv *yn adav* Duw di·eu, *Before there is any brand upon me, may I be* in the hand *of the true God.* sêl > O.F. *seel*; Lat. *sigill*um.

3·21 ? a change of metre here. The lines are of irregular lengths.

3·22 kystud d*yg*yn. *? read:* δ6yn cystuδ.

3·25 rothw*y*r = rothw*y* *y*r dy volawd.

4·2 pac* = ? in pac*e*. It cannot be pa*x*.

4·23 aff6yf. The f was or. wr. f.

5·7 pe*n* . . . . en*u*gynyeit 5·13. Hybrid forms.

7·13 Ed = Eδ, which = *Ev* or *Yδ*. peiɪɪi ⁊ = peiɪɪi*et*. Latin contractions are used in final syllables of Welsh words, as ⁊ = *et* here. *cp.* yguair& = yng·waire*t*, B.ɪL.D. 134·12 & 229·8; Kyuriss; = Kyvryss*et* = -eδ, B.B.C. 16·4; fiȝ = ffin*iet*, T. 1·32.

7·19 *Nyt* and *Neut* are often confounded by the scribe.

7·20 Barδ s*w*yn. cp. *Hud* vyng·hleu garant, 48·2.

8·1 6yf . . . 6yf . . . 6yf . . . 6yf . . . 6yf. Scr. misreading of "*neu*" as "*u*eu (whence *6yv*). For the W.B. particle *neu* R.B. uses *ev.*

8·3 ni brŷn i *ged.* *cp.* Prynesynt eu moli. M. 146*a*.

8·6 a cha*nu clwm.* *cp.* a *bunch* of verses. See B. 186·27.

8·7 porthoed neirthyat. *cp.* Beirδ borthiad braint neirthiad. M. 152*a*.

8·7 tr*oet* : tr*wy*d, *a track.* *cp.* Mynyδ Troed, (near Llangors, Brecon), & Twrch trwyd, *? the boar of the track*, i.e. the hunted boar.

B.T.

8·9 byd*ue*id. metath. for byd*eu*id, *i.e.* byd*ev*yδ, pl. of bydav. *cp.* bydeθin 47·1 ; byd[ev]i, 64·22.

8·18 argyθrein. Argy*v*rein = *obsequies.* We want a verb. *see* ii. 10·57.

8·19 kyn *vy* argywein . . . ry·pryn*hom ni.* The change from 1. s. to 1. pl. may be a scr. misreading of ry·prynh*oiu ui* = ry·phrynh*wyv vi.*

8·22 *? read:* pan *r*yδ Duw ymwared.

8·24 *? read:* Aδvwyn Nuδ, *pan yw* uδ ar *brei*δ Nav = *? the Stars.*

8·27 *? read:* A. h. yn ëwybr—yn nwyvre, *or* yn Ⅱwybr*aw* yn nwyvre.

9·6 A*d*uθyn. Or. wr. *t*, then altd. to *d* by scr. [f.n. 66.

9·7 cerδawr hael, hynaws, *a princely, genial minstrel.* cp. n. 19·2 ;

9·19·25 *e*wynaw*c* . . . ewyn*awc* = ? *c*wynaw*r* . . . ewyn.

9·26 Atha*t* bual. *see* ii. 71·52. *cp.* atha*l* eur vual, P. 170·*12.*

9·27 medueith. *? read:* meδ-*vaeth.*

12·6 *v*yn. Or. wr. *6.* 12·17 *keli. ? erasure before *k.*

13·1 Prydein *vawr.* This *Armes* was, seemingly, composed in the xiiith century. Text and metre are full of pitfalls, and territorial terms begin to show misuse. *vawr* is at the end of l. 2 in MS.

13·2-5. *see* 70·16-18. *cp.* 13·2-14 *with* Bruts 271·21-273.

13·7 *Weir.* ? metath. of *Weri*, i.e. Gwery(δ), a name of part of lower Dee. *see* n. 18·6. 13·8 -haθ*nt.* an altd. *t.*

13·10 *Cornyw* = Cornovii = men of Cheshire, Shropshire, *etc.* Kyn-*n*wys, i.e. Kyn*t*-wys *prior*, or *older inhabitants.* Achlud-ŵ*ys* is preterite. *Read:* achlud-*yn*, older *-int* (fut.).

13·11 *cp.* Gorffit Vrythyon yr atporyon ar antyrron gyweithyδ. P. 17·33

13·14 rac weδ = *before their face*, does not go with *ym·herve*δ. ? cyveδ. The *gorvole*δ of l. 8 suggests 'ronc w*l*eδ' = a '*swag*'-*feast. see* ii. 160·16.

13·15 A*ber per*yδon. *Read :* Aber Yδon wh. is, app., in the direction of Keri. [*cp.* Ni chlywa i neb ac oslef ber Ond pobol *Aberyδon.* From Penillion Telyn. J.M.J.]

13·17 *lleith*, ? a levy. Cp. col-*lecta*, from Legere, *to gather.*

13·18 meirion, *stewards*, pl. of maer > Lat. *maior.*

13·21 *pryd* na tharδet. ? na tharδet *weδ*, *may not appearance arise.*

13·23 Allmyn i.e. *Alemanni* = Northerners in the 12th cy., but in the 13th cy., as here, = *foreigners.* See Note 18·17.

13·24 *? read:* Nis arhaeδwy neb ni δi·oes δaer.

14·6 Kechmyn Danet : *Normanieit.* As the Normans were patrons of Margam, no scribe in that Abbey could, in such a connection, allow *Normanieit* to remain in the text. *kech-myn* is, app,. a

derisive cpd. of *cach-*, as in 'cach-gwn,' *cowards*, worthless fellows. It also occurs at 18·13 ; & *ky*chmyn at 13·22 ; but nowhere else. Metre is wrong in all three places.

14·10 *to* 15·2 *An account of the war of 1165.* [B. 324·11.

14·13 eiſſo*r*. Or. wr. *n*; altd. by erasure into r. Cp. *yn gyv·un*,

14·16 ymorchmynyn*t*. *t* underdotted in red—? accidental.

14·17 *trev-*ð*yn*. a cpd. of trev + din, *a tribal stronghold*, *the home*. *cp*. "A man's house is his castle."

14·19 aſlt, *the height* = Berwyn.

14·20 a very corrupt line. am *g*wy = ? amwy*n*. Geir [*kyv*] yr-g*e*ir = ? Ceir*iawc* ergyr. *Peur* = ? *pevr*, *peir*, *penn*, or by metath. *peru* for *berw*—the *p* being due to asso. with *P*enn ſlyn.

14·25 y *g*waetlin. Or. wr. *n*.

14·26 *Bwlch y Dinas*. An old road from Corwen goes through Bettws G.G. past Velin y wîg to Ruthin—another branch to Pentre Bryn Saith Marchog, in Gwyðelwern. *Dinas* lies E.N.E. of Velin y wîg The Welsh contingent, prob., passed this way to ſLwyvenyð, 63·9. See next note.

15·1 *ff*o*x*as ffohyn. *Read: fo*r*a*s, *rad. B*oras. The King, or some of his party, fled along the Ceiriog to Chirk, thence to Rhiw-Abon, Wrexham, *Boras*, and Pulford into Aeron, 63·4-7. *see* p. *xix*.

15·3— The war in *Keri*, Mont., 1228. See B., 365 ; Lloyd, 667.

15·5 *eu*. Cancelled by rubricator and by *puncta delentia*.

15·9 Kymry kynyrcheit. *see* Bruts for 1231—33, p. 366.

15·9 en*e*it. Begun as *i*. l. 13 *?* a ſleith an·o·leith a ðygyrchant.

15·17 Cynan : cyn*r*an, *chief*. l. 19 kat waladyr, *military leader*.

15·22 *? read:* Yng·hystuð creu rêd ar ruð Aſlmyn.

16·2 nis g*o*na*h*o. Retraced into g*o*na*ð*o. *? read:* Nis gwna *g*o·veðud, i.e. drinking in moderation will not, etc.

16·3 *? read:* heb dal yd *r*oðent, *without commission they distribute*.

16·6 ſFrwt *ar Lego*. *cp*. ſFrwt, *a stream*, with Suir, '*a river*' (O'Reilly). *Port-law* (Waterford) on the Suir was called 'Port *ar Lairgus*' (Strachan). *cp*. Porth *Lachi* (B. 326) ; P. *Lagi*, vel *Larky* (*An. Cam.* 53); Porth *t*alar*h*i : P. *r*a larchi = by metath., P. *ar Larchi* (B. 264·11); porth larg, p. larc (Life of *Gr. ap Kynan*, pp. 106, 124, & 161 n. 20; in Irish Port *Lairge*. Largi*n*es (B. 264, 327) is for Lairges. cp. *peues* with Lat. *pagus*.

16·11 gwyn*y*eith. Retraced ; or. wr. *i*. *see* n. 1·28.

16·12 dyfal = dy*u*a*r*, metath. for dûyar ? = *g*wyar.

16·19 Dy*d*yrvi*r* Kymry, etc. *cp*. tervyscus gynnwryv, B. 312·1.

B.T.

16·24, 18·7 Gynhon, pl. of Gynt, 31·11, 72·20, i.e. *gentes* = *Northmen.*

16·25 ga*t*. Retraced into *d*. [*see* n. 17·18; B.B.C. 125·13.

17·3 y sathrant. *? read:* y*n* sathrant.

17·5 *rei*theu. The *r* is faint & *ei* illegible. The reference here is to

17·5 y tor*r*assant. Retraced into *y*. [Bp. Bernard.

17·7 oz . . . dzut (·14). *z* retraced into *r* in both instances. [m*e*n.

17·7 or *n*en : or *u*en. m*a*n, *place*, followed by *y* or *i* is affected to

17·9 an*aw*r. ? a metath. for an·*wa*r. But *cp.* 21·12 ; Teulu Madauc mad *anhaur*, B.B.C. 103·4 ; *Anawr* gynhorvan, A. 5·7.

17·10 *? read:* gwyr gwychr v*y*ll*t* hirion ergyrch donny*ð*. Boll*t* = *dart*, *javelin*. The reference here is to the men of Magnus.

17·16 final *y* is irregularly formed. [*cp.* 41·25.

17·18 Du gyweithy*ð*. *cp. llu du*, B. 263·10 = *nigri gentiles*, A.C. 987. *Dub gint*, A.C. 866, B. 259·32. The *gentiles* of Annales Cambrie appear in Bruts usually as *cenhedloe*ð, the *nigri g.* as *cenhedloe*ð *duon* (see B. index). "In Irish the Norwegians are called *Finn geinti* (white gentiles), the Danes *Dubh geinti* (black gentiles), *geinti* being a loan from Latin." Q. *see* 16·24.

17·20 achan*hó*yny*d*. The *h* is faint, and rest illegible.

17·22 Kywe*i*thyd — altd. ·26 war*t*hegyd more like *r* than *t*.

18·3 Kyn*ð*el's poem to O.K. opens with the same words. M. 161*a*.

18·5 O *Wawl* = Domesday's *Waure*, now *Woore* in the psh. of Mucklestone, 12 miles due E. of Whitchurch. This *Wawl* has nothing to do with any Roman, or other *Wall*, or vallus.

18·6 *weryt* = Gwery*ð*, i.e. Dee. According to Descriptio Albanie the river Forth divided 'regna Anglorum et Scottorum' at Stirling in 1165, and was 'Scottice vocata Fro*t*h, Britannice *Werid*.' Similarly part of the lower *Dee* divided Saxon and Brython. Only in this poem, and in the Chirk Codex (Intro. p. *xvii.*) do I remember Gwery*ð*, except as a doublet of *gwyryv*, as at 4·13. *see* F.A.B., i. 56; Tal., ii. 170·175: nn. 13·7, 18·5.

18·11-12 ll*y*nghes . . . Kyn*r*an (= O.G.) . . . y gily*ð* (= Kadwaladr).

18·14 Kymro ll*a*wen = O.G. *See* Bruts 323·3. [B. 311·25-30.

18·17 Sant-wic, *? holy bay*. *cp.* Rhoscolyn's *Holy Bay*, nr. Holyhead. "? San*d*-wic, *sandy creek*." Q.

18·17 all*m*yn (B. 324·2-3) . . . attor (B. 324·34) . . . Saeson (B. 324·31).

18·19 gwenerawl. *from* Lat. *venerā*(*b*)*'l-is*, ancient.

19·1 ne*u ch*eint a ganho, *I have sung what he will sing* does not suit context. *? read:* ne*ir*theint. See note 8·7.

19·2 haelon = *generosi*, *princes*. See B. 309·11 ; M. 145*a* ; & n. 9·7.

B.T.

19·3 Trwy *ieith* Tal. Would Tal. write thus impersonally? See ·22 infra—mitwyv Tal. *cp.* Trwy *ieith* Talhaearn 20·4. If *ieith* be the right word, what is its exact meaning in the two instances? Cp. *geir* 10·1, and in the Laws.

19·4 bu*ð* y*ð* *emellin.* 3 pl. fut. Ind. of *? ymollu*, to grasp (Pughe). *see* emell*un* 24·12; ymell*un* 77·24: the *-un* may = *-int.* *cp.* aml iwch veir*ð* i *vu**ð*. M. 162*a*. Context suggests b(e)*ir**ð* for bu*ð*.

19·4 kia*n* : kia*u* = cīa*w*(r), 3 sing. pres. Ind. of *ciori*, to fall. *cp.* dy·*chiawr*, A. 2·8, 4·17, 28·4.

19·4 cy·vol*u* cannot be a cpd. of mol*i*. ? golychu.

19·5-10 Text is corrupt. Lines 6-7 refer to the *peir dadeni* (W.B. 56·11-28) and the *Wi**ð**on.* The pl. peir-*o*n, for a dim. peir-*a*n, has thrown the whole into confusion, mixing sing. and pl. hopelessly. *cp.* Hanes Taliesin. *? read:* Gwi*ð*on y peir*a*n verwei heb *wall*tan: Gwiawn levery*ð* o·i dyvn y dyvy*ð*, etc.

19·9 o *dyfyn-wedyd* seems out of harmony with context. ? if *wedy**ð* is for We*n**ð*y*ð*. *cp.* P. 1·1, and n. 35·22. *see* Tal. 31·22; 52·12.

19·10 ky*f*yndawt : ku*y*n-, i.e. *cwyndawt*, a feast, as if from a "*cēn(ī)tāt-io.*" cp. *Cēnitāre*, to dine much, *to feast.*

19·12 trae-thawt. *trae-* is reptn., and *thawt* may = *rhawc.*

19·19 *cant*, a circular band, a hoop.

19·19 Ladon, i.e. *Latona*, daughter of Oceanus. L. Reynolds.

19·21 gwynwas : gwyng*l*as = Delos, held to be sacred.

19·26 an gṓa*ð*t . . . wrthy*f* = ? *Ev* wrthy*d* an gwawd.

20·7-8 *yn* a*nn*ṓ*f*yn (thrice repeated) is a hopeless bungle, unless lines are missing. *? read:* affwyn.

20·13 py hyt : ? byhyt. *cp.* 12·10; 77·16; and *behet*, B.L.D. 122·6.

20·17 echreuwyt. There is a faint punctum delens under the *u.*

20·18 ty*n*hit . . ty*nn*it. ? both for ty*u*hit = tyvhit, 3 s. f. Ind. of tyvu.

20·22 *ll*yfreu. Retraced; or. writing illegible.

20·25 *r*ud. The second part of the *r* is very faint.

20·26 atse*i*n. An altd. letter. 21·4 baru*a**ð*t. Begun as *w.*

21·6 Colwyn. Lat. *Calēn-us.* "Calenum was a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its good wine." Lewis & Short, s.v. *Cales.*

21·9 ne*u* = ne*v* wraig, i.e. Mary, the mother of Jesus. Egroes, *hips*, are also called *aeron mieri Meir.*

21·10 dy·gy*n*nu : dy·ge*u*nu = dy·ge*v*nu. *cp.* Or pan *ð*wyre heul hyt pan gy*n*nu [= ge*v*nu], 60·9 These instances are mutually destructive to the sense of *cynnu* = *cwnni.*

21·12 an*a*ha*ð*2 : anha*ð*t = *anhawð i ðwyn*—a gloss on *an·a**ð**wyn.*

B.T.

21·18 mew[*e*]nir : m*e*wnir : m*o*wnir, a cpd. of mawn + îr.

21·19 *cawg* pwy δylivas. *cp.* Awake ! for Morning in the *Bowl* of Night Has flung the stone that puts the stars to flight. *Omar K.*

21·22 auon. *cp.* Gwiawn avon, 32·23. *? read:* Avon cyd berid gogwn *ban* dorhid, *the stream while it trickles, I know whence it springs. cp.* Hanes Taliesin.

22·1 pet . . . pet . . . pet. ? cler. er. for p*ob.*

22·7 am vn am : a·m v(y)n am = by metath. *a·m amwyn.*

22·8 enw y deu eir = Bran Vendigeid, Ni eing yn un peir. W.B.

22·15 escy*r*n : escy*n*n ; and *ny6l* for *hyut* = hynt. [40·36, 53·16.

22·16 *gwynt*, here, means *afflatus*, i.e. *inspiration.*

22·22 e*r*δin : e*r*δin, a metath. of *eδrin*, cackling. *cp.* Gwylein . . .

22.23 toste = ? t*r*os t*r*e(f). [pleideu *eδrin.* Gwalch'.

22·24 er·kennis, 3 s. pret. of er·gynnn. *I was a grain wh. rose up*, i.e. sprouted, and grew out of the ground.

23·6 *gref* grafruδ, a detected, undeleted blunder, for gr*a*f ru*i*d. Fresh from wr. *iar grafruδ*, 23·1, the scr. blunders a second time.

23·8 Cad Godeu. This battle, app., took place in 1121. *see* Introduction, p. *xxxi.* supra. It was, possibly, after this battle that Taliesin was carried into Powys. *see* n. 23·21.

23·10 *cleδyv.* This is the right word in l. 16, and therefore, as a *transformation index* it should not occur twice in the same poem. Context suggests: Bum *celvyδ* cyvrith—credad pan vu rith, *I was a past master at semblance, which deceived when it was (mere) seeming.* The *l*, in cu*l*urith, may be a reptn. of ce*l*-, or it may be l : f, and an early instance of *-fu-* for *v*, f being used in certain MSS. for *f* = *v* and *ff* indiscriminately. *see* Table of Common Scribal Errors.

23·20 *Read:* Yng·had Godeu-vrig. See n. 58, p. *xxx.* supra.

23·21 *canholig. cp.* Glyw am ryδ ragor-ueirch gleisson, gleisseit liw, glas *ganoligion* (= ? glwyseiδ lyw, clas gynorigion). P. 35·15. *? read:* Gweint veirch cy*n*o*r*ig—Ileng oeδ veueδig.

I hurled a spear at the chief's horses, a troop in occupation.

It was for being a *franc tireur*, possibly, that the Powysians captured Tal., and made a herdsman of him. *see* p. *xxxi.* supra.

23·23 For an account of seed placed under the tongue, *see* The Tree of the Cross, p. 239 of Pen. MS. 32, etc.

24·1 Kaer *n*efenhi*r for* ? k. *u*evenhi*t* = Vevenhyδ, i.e. the fort of ? Ystrad Meurig, or ILan Rhystud, taken by the sons of Gr. ap Rhys from the lord of the *Gwydion* country in Gwyneδ. *see* Bruts, 317 ; Lloyd, 504-505.

B.T.

24·4 neifon. *cp.* niveroeδ neiuyon P. 35.35.

24·5 *Read:* Digons*ei y* Rëen. *y* after *-ei* is non-syllabic.

24·6 *gantaw* is impossible with *r*ithwch; *read:* Ru*th*rwch.

24·12 *? read:* Buδiant buch Anhun, ny·n gwnaei ym*o*llwn, yng·waed hyd an *pig*wrn, *the gain of Anthony*'s hermit *life would not deliver us, in blood up to our ankles. see* 19·4; and 77·24. Buch = *buche*δ.

24·13 Mwyhav teir ar*w* gryd, (25·2).
a chwe*fid* yn byd.
Ac wy a δeryw,
o ystyr dilyw,
a Christ yn croccaw,
a dyδbrawt rhag llaw. *cp.* 27·10

The three most poignant
quakings, that will upset
our world, will happen
because of the deluge,
and the hanging of Christ,
and the judgment to come.

Passages like the above look like interpolations. *see* ii. 40·242.

24·15 *G*(w)er*n*, *alders*, provided ambuscade, but here must be a scr. er. for *D*er*w*, i.e. *derw*, oak-(saplings), which were abundant, and esteemed to be "at the head" of trees used for bows.

24·17 keri, *wild brier.* cerios *vel* ceiros, *hips.* Dictionaries translate *keri* by *medlar*, wh., as pointed out in Pem., iii., p. 602, was not indigenous in Wales.

24·20 Rys*wyδ* a g*wyδ*uwyt. *-wyδ* = antcpn. of *gwyδ-*; and *-uwyt* = reptn. of e*mwyt.* Read: *D*rys*i* a gwyδu*it*, *brambles & woodbine.*

24·21 *eithin.* Read: *eithnen.* see 25·8, and *cp.* n. 23·10.

24·24 *ffenit*wyδ . . . 25·15 *fen*wyδ. ffe*nit-* : ffe*int-* : feint-wyδ, *yew* scrub. cp. *ywen sant*, punt a dal (Laws of Ho., ed. by T. Lewis, p. 41·32). "Curiously enough, Yew trees mark, in many places, the old route followed by pilgrims to Canterbury." Judge Parry.

24·26 llwyv, *a witch-elm*, is m. sing. The common elm was introduced into this country after the Norman conquest.

25·6 re*d*in. ? for re*f*in = re*w*in, i.e. re*w*in, Lat. *ruina.* The vines were rifled in their *ruin.* [M. 153*a*·12. *see* ii. 32·115.

25·7 bragat. *cp.* 35·18; *and* Brys briwgad brig *bragad* briwei.

25·9 *? read:* H*ŷv*, g*ŵ*yr erli*d*ia*w*; *h*erw *·n* vuan rhagδaw, nes y llawr er·gryn. Glew elyn . . . . *The bold knows how to pursue; he dashes swiftly forward, till the ground shakes. . . .*

25·18 a·n *deilas* blaen bedw = ? *birch-boughs decked us with leaves. cp.* ii. 34·141; and see *Golden Bough*, vol. i., p. 201 :—

On Thursday before Whitsunday the Russian villagers go out into the woods, weave garlands, and cut down a young birch-tree, wh. they dress in woman's clothes and, after a feast, carry it home, and set it up in a house where for two days it is visited . . . . A little before Whitsunday in every village along the streets young birch trees stand in rows, every house and room is adorned with boughs, even the Railway engines are decked with green leaves.

B.T.

25·19 *blaen* derw. *cp.* Dâr a dyv yn arδ väes . . . yn y *blaen.* Lleu Llaw-gyffes. W.B. 108·7-10.

25·19 dad·rith. *cp.* W.B. 108·20-28. Mael Derw = ? Gwydion.

26·8 Llych*wr.* ? scrib. er. for Llych*ffor(δ)* = Lache Lane. *see* Intro. p. *xxx.* I had not traversed the district when I adopted Llych*vor*, (ii. 36·180). O lychwr i lychwr, A. 14·5, suggested *lagoons*, such as the bore formed in the old channels of the Dee. *see* Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol.i., p. 199.

26·10 *? read:* yng·hylch, ym·herveδ, i.e. *everywhere*, rhwng deu lin rhïeδ, *between the knees of* princes, i.e. *sheltered*; *or* rhwng deu dëyrneδ, *between two rulers*, i.e. ? Ranulf and O. G.

26·11 *? read:* I deu waew an·chwant, o wŷn ban δoethant ;
yn annwn Llivereint ; wrth vrwydrin byδeint.
Their two lustful lances, the emissaries of passion, in strife *are ever dripping (with blood) ; a-fighting they are wont to be. or ?:* yn annwn Lleuvereint, i.e. in strife are ever scintillating. ne*f* : ne*u* : *ue*n = 6yn, *rad.* gwŷn. wa*y*6 was or. wr wa66. *an*·chwant is intensive.

26·15 If there is no change of metre, *? read:* Arial a genhiv, pawb anaw genhyv : Canav i ng·hleδyv, a vr*ath*aw*δ* waed-li*v*. *Of valour will I sing : Every gift of the muse is mine ; I will praise my sword, wh. has made blood flow. see* ii. 38·194.

26·16-18 *am darweδ . . . ieithoeδ* should, app., come after *uchel*, l. 20.

26·17 o dof. ? read : *o·i odiv* Llas baeδ.

26·18 baed. ef *górith*, ef dat*writh.* ef *górith* ieithoed. We have here an embarrassing ex. of the scribe's propensity for reptns. *Gwrith* is a monosyllable ; *gwr-eith* is a dissyllable in A. 2·15. Prof. J. Morris Jones's explanation (Grammar, 152) cannot be accepted for either form. I have interpreted the passage in the light of the hunt of the T.T. in W.B. As a boar could know nothing of 'languages' I read : *en go·lith*i(r t)*eithoed.* i. r. t. are often confounded, and elisions are frequent. *see* ii. 38·206.

26·21 *gwiber yn llyn. cp.* the story of the dragons beneath Dinas Emrys. *see* Nennius's Historia Brittonum, § 42.

26·23-24. *see* ii. 38·212. Surely an interpolation, for the passage refers to "the taxing of every man, clerk and lay, one-fourth of his rents and movables . . . and the taking of even the silver chalices from churches" in order to ransom King Richard in 1193-94. *see* Y.P., p. 116. *m*6c might be read *in*6c. *cp.* Fac. 27·17.

27·1-7 Seemingly, Taliesin took part in the events of 1157, when O.G., after successfully encountering Henry II., retired in the

direction of *Doleu Elwy*, or St. Asaph. Gwalchmei's *Traeth Edrywy* = Trev draeth, i.e. Newport, Pem. (see L.M. *Celtic Remains*). Edrywy still survives under an alias as *Carreg y Drewi*. (A. W. Wade Evans). '*And now*,' my friends are gone, all save Goronwy; and I am grown old with bloodless, attenuated fingers. The whole poem is reminiscent, with many interpolations.

27·3 ganet, *vel* anget. *see* Dictionaries, s.v. angu, ganu.

27·4 edr*y6*y. Or. wr. edr*6*yy. 27·10 *see* n. 24·13 supra.

27·12 armes *fferyll*. Vergil during the first twelve centuries occupied the position of a prophet, wh. explains the ascription to him of magical powers . . . From Augustine to Abelard, the flower of medieval learning believed that the fourth Eclogue was a prophecy of the birth of Christ. *Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco.*

27·16 *? read:* awr na·m herlynid. Omit *vn*.

28·8 a*n*ygna*6*t. an impf. letter. 28·15 no*e*. an altd. 2.

28·16 *pop amser* . . . . 29·13 *ymra*. Cancelled also by rubricator, by a stroke of his pen. see *Facsimile*.

28·20 du*6ch*, metath. of du*c-h6*, i.e. duc-ho, -h*6y* (for *dyc-co*, *-cwy*) 3 s. pres. Subj. of dwyn.

28·21 The *Daronwy* poem opens, app., with a reference to the kennelling of dogs in Llan Dyvrydog Ch., and to the death of Hugh, *the Proud*, earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098. *see* Giraldus Camb., p. 448, (Bohn's Lib.). Daronwy figures in the Triads, (R.B. Mab. 308·9) as 'the second principal *oppression* of Mon.' This, earl Hugh certainly was. Daronwy is also a place name : Ex*tenta* Daronwy cum Hamlet' Kuwgh Dernok . . . de molendino de Daronwy & Cornewe . . . in com. Talebolion . . . de predictis duobus molendinis . . . . in villis. Darronwy & Kuwgh Dernok. See Record of Carnarvon, pp. 59, 58. This C*n*wch, *now* C*l*wch Dyrnog is in Ll. Đeusant.

28·23 dros vor-*dwy*. Construction inadmissible. *see* ii., 172·4.

28·24 Nog*et* Daronwy, *than that of Daronwy*. Correct ii., 172·6.

28·25 *? read:* Gw(an)awr gôr Gornwy, *the company of the Cornovii will be despatched: or*, Ys rhin yssyδ vwy — gwaew gwŷ*t* Goronwy, *a greater secret will be the lance of G. passion. see* W.B., 104·8-34.

29·2 *Gwyllionwy* = ? the main tributary of the Dulas. Rising near Coedaneu, it flows at the base of '*Carreg y Lleidr*' Hill. A large upright stone now monopolizes that name, but *Carreg*, in place-names does not mean a *maen hir*, but a rocky elevation. The Hill itself was prob. known once as *Carreg y Gwyllion*, i.e. Lladron. Cp. *Gwyllion* Mawδwy, the *bandits* of *Mawδwy*.

B.T.

29·2 Kynan. *Read:* Kyn*r*an, *the chief*, i.e., Gr. ap Kynan.

29·4 Pedeir priv bennaeth = 1. W. the Conqueror; 2. W. Rufus; 3. Henry I.; 4. Stephen; 'pumhed' = Henry II.

29·7 *Gweδw* = Empress Matilda, mother of Henry II.
gwriawg vain = Maud of Boulogne, consort of Stephen.

29.12 Llwdn gwyn = a lamb, or sheep. Ymatru : *cp.* mae ê wedi mhatrid, *he has removed his clothes.* Llw*d*n: *d* irregularly formed.

29·13 *Gwyδ*-v(il)ed, with *coed* is tautological. Read: *Bwyst*viled.

29·16 *l*am o *l*am. Or. wr. app. '*r*am ozam'.

29·18 *Read:* rhwng K. R*ïe*in a Chaer Ry*n*wg, Din Eiδin a Din *Alä*wg, (M. 215*a*). The funeral pile of Run ap O.G. was on the Dee (see Intro. *xvii.*), and visible from (1.) *Maiden Castle* on top of Bickerton Hill, Broxton: (2.) from *Beeston Castle*, situated on a high precipice. "Should the masonry . . be removed, the earthworks . . . would present the *appearance of a promontory* (Ryn-wg) camp, according to the classification of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks." Col. Morgan in ARCH. CAMB., p. 174, 1910: (3.) Din Eiδin, ? = Caer Gwrlè; and (4.) Din *Alä*wg, *i.e.* Castle of Hawarden. *Eiδ*-wg, being reptn. of *Eiδ*-in is suspect. Din Eiδwg has no more to do with 'Tintock' than with 'Tin tacks.' *Eidyn* was or. wr. Eidδn = ? a metath. of *Edδin. cp.* Skene ii. 367, 401; Pem. iii. 203, 567. For earl Edwin's holdings see *Domesday.*

29·21 *This poem commemorates the war of 1157 when Henry Fitz Henry sailed from Milford Haven to North Anglesey, and was slain or lost, between Pen Coed and Moelvre.* see B. 319; Ll. 497.

29·25 Hir dychyveryδ*ein o* bryd*ein* go*ein o* berth Maw ac eidin. In *ein o . . ein . . ein o* we have a good instance of the scribe's propensity for *repetition.* ? read: *Nis* dychyveryδ ym·rwydrin Brydein gô*r* o borth maw*r Cer*din, *(O.G.) will not meet in battle Dyved's host from the great haven of Kerdin*, because Owein had gone to Eiδin to oppose the enemy on the borders. For this reason *ni welas Wallawg*, 30.22. 'Porth maw(a)*c ei*δin' might be read 'Porth maw*r or*·δin,' *the large haven of the great stronghold*; better still read 'C*êl*-δin,' *the secluded fort*, whence Porth Ker*d*in in Dyvet (W.B. 499·4). Pem. Castle, built on Kenarth bychan, is associated with Nest, Gwallawg's mother. *see* n. 38·10; and *cp.* Pem. i. 306, 322.

30·3 pren *wr*es : *ur*es = *m*es = the acorn tree.

30·3 *pawb* (y *t*rachwres) seems to be construed with both sing. & pl., though strictly it is sing.

30·7 trwy *w*res ma*θ*2 (t)an·meidrawl ? = trwy *b*res m(arw)awl an·veid-[rawl, &c.

30·14 *terra*, usually wr. *t'ra* (see *Fac.* 40·10), is here misread for *cra*. Coed y Cra ucha, and Coed y cra isa are two farms on either side of the road from Flint to Halkin, at its junction with the road from Northop to Holywell.

30·14 gwragawn(t), 3 pl. fut. Ind. *see* B.IL.Dav, p. xliii, *guragun*, 1. pl. Imperative. *cp.* n. 26·18.

30·16 Gwyr a *digawn* gode*i* : Gwyr a oδe*f*

30·17 haear(n)*dur* should rhyme with hyv-*eiδ*. see *Intro. xxvi.*

30·22 *? read:* Yn i erbyn yn *es*c*y*n yn gaenawc.

Taliesin laments the feud among the sons of O.G. after his death.

30·24 *Kennadeu.* *see* Bruts, 330·12. *Anvonawg*, (*cp.* A. 8·8, 10·5, 31·18). *see* Lloyd 551-552. 31·1 yscaϑ*t*. Or. wr. *n.*

31·2 Maer, i.e. D. ap O.G., married to H.'s half sister Emma, B. 333·4.

31·3 refers to Rhodri's triumph over D. in 1175. B. 333; Ll. 552.

31·12 kyna*n*. Or. wr. *m.* *Read:* kyn*r*an, i.e. Howel, slain by his brother Rhodri. *see* B. 332·26; M. 281*b*; Ll. 549.

31·15 *ryveδawt*, etc. In 1173 'Ganet mab i'r Argl. Rys o·i nith, verch Varedyδ vab Gr., i vrawd.' Bruts 331·11.

31·16 d*ur*awt : d*iri*awc, *rad*: tir-iawg, *territorial lord* = Lord R.

31·17 Katty = Kat *dy*(vel *ry*)·bruδawt. *cp.* Catty bru*n*awc, P. 44·27. ? a reference to the massacre of Aber Gevenni, in 1175.

32·1 Ryt = ry yt. *Read:* ry·d·ebrwydav.

32·4 *? read:* dovn eigiawn, aδas. But see ii. 48·22.

32·5 am le*w*wis. a misreading of or. amle*n*uis.

32·6 a gϑlit. a reptn. of g*ó*lith = g*o*lit*h*, 3 s. pres. Ind. *? read: py* a olith wenyn o glyd ac ystor.

32·13 Gwrth a ŵyr Caïm, a mall tra merin :
A waδawl Vyrδin, y corwg gwydrin.
Cain shall know persecution, & decay beyond the bourne:
Myrδin's dower will be the coracle of glass.

32·17 *? read:* A b*law*d a blodeu.

32·21 p*u*raϑ2. Or. wr. '21.' *Read:* puvawr. *see* B.B.C. n. 48·4.

33·13 *clwyr.* scr. er. for *hwyr.* The *cluir* of B.B.C., 15·9, 90·5, wh. is dissyllabic = *clywir*, still pronounced clŵïr. *cleir* = clerici.

33·20 = ii. 55·108 vwyhav i achwysson, *very great his plaints, troubles.* *cp.* Gelwyssit . . . ar Grist *o achwysson* (? because of troubles), 24·4 = 29·48. But *Bum* ganhymδeith achwysson, 3·1 = 69·86, & baran achwysson, 22·5 = 23·204, suggest kinship with Lat. *acce(n)s*-us, *attendant*, *follower*, hence *a state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates.* Lat. Dicty. *see* further, Bruts 200·7, 288·22, 291·7, 327·2.

B.T.

33·21 *ryhodigyon* : *c*yho*d*igion = cynho*r*igion, ? a biform of cynhoro*g*ion, (A. 1·10·22, 2·5), *leaders*, *chiefs*. *see* ii. 54·110.

33·24 *? read:* Yng·hadeu bum gan Leu a Gwydion,
I was in battles with Lleu and Gwydion.

33·26 *pan laδwyt*. cp. *pan vei let loscedig*, 26·5. Morδwyt tyllon = gwr gwynllwyt *cloff* (= Fisher King, = Anfortas), who is ever associated with a big fire. *see* W.B. 127·17; Parzival, Bk. V., l. 109.

33·27 di*f*er- = di*ff*erogion. *see* n. 3·4.

34·1 *δleth*. ? a scr. er. for *olych*. Penrhyn Golych means Holyhead. *cp*. Dyffryn goluch in B.ll.D., and *see* Pughe s.v. *goluch;* also F.A.B., ii. p. 404.

34·1 *Lluch* Rëon = *Lache*. As to *Rëon* compare :
Beδ Rhun, vab pyd, yng·or glyd avon *dêr*,
yn oervel, yng·weryd—
beδ cyn*r*an yn Rhëon Ryd.
The grave of Rhun, son of misfortune, is in the country of the pure *stream*; *in the cold under the sod at Rhëon Ford is the grave of the chief.* This Rhun, son of O.G., died on the banks of the Dee in 1146, (Intro. *xvii-xviii*). *cp*. Oni δel Cadwaladr oe gynadl, Ryd Reon, *until Cadwaladr* (brother of O.G.) *come* (on his way from Ness in 1157) *to his tryst at Rheon Ford*. B.B.C., 52·3. *see* Ll. 496. Thus Rhëon was, app., that *Regio* of Cheshire, wh. lies west of the Dee, and the Ford to it was known as 'Vadum *Region*-is trans Devam.' This would be the passage of the Dee at Ald-ford, between Eaton Park Iron Bridge and the mouth of the Clut. Read *Ryt Rëon* for *Ryt al-Clut* in Intro. *xx*. l. 4; and amend foot-note 36 to: 'The Ryt al-Clut was the passage of the Clut brook, on the road from Aldford to Chester.' The rest of the note refers to Ryt Rëon.

34·8-13 *see* Introductory note on 54·16-24.

34·9 Ys gŵyr maw*r* ovyd a phryderi—
*c*eir *g*orian a·dan ge*ul*an rhegδi.
It is familiar with the great affliction, the care,
and the moaning that is found beneath a cave there.
ma*naw*yt : mau(r) *ov*yt, i.e. Andromeda's enchainment to a rock in Joppa harbour, (*see* n. 54·16). Sir John Rhys sits comfortably by the *fire*, and cheerily plays *three organs*, but without marked enthusiasm for the music he makes. see *Welsh Folklore*, p. 678.

KADEIR TEYRNON. *The Teyrnon of* 34·15-26 *is, clearly, Richard I., who figures as Arthur in* 54·15 *to* 56. *Richard was a poet: witness his ballad composed in Durenstein prison.* (Y.P. pp. 116, 120). *cp*. 'Nam *Artur* Hierosolymum perrexit . . . . . et oravit coram

cruce dominica, ut ei dominus victoriam daret . . . de paganis, quot et factum est . . . (MS. C. in Nennius's Historia Brittonum, etc., p. 200). This variant, or additional matter exemplifies the xiii. cy. methods. The remoter the historian is from an incident, the fuller the particulars about it.

34·16 'O echen A*l*adur' has a syll. too many. *see* l. 22 infra, and ii. 56·4. *Villa Aradur* occurs in the MS. of the Life of St. Cadoc. This Trev A*r*adur is now *y Radyr*. Radyr park is by Ll. Llteyrn chapel, (the exterior wall of which has a curious inscription to the wife of King Arthur. Lewis' *Top. Dicty.*) Radyr occurs twice as a place name near Usk. *see* PEM. iii. 306, n. 5; 312, n. 4.

34·17 *Ri rwyviadur* = Philip of France, whose vassal Richard was.

34·20 *cawrnur*. *cp.* Casnur, and *see* 71·15, where *meibon Cawrnur* = ? the sons of Hen. ii. '*O* gawrnur' implies a place. *? read:* neu·s dug *y·ar* gawr mur, *he took from the champion of the wall* (around Acre), i.e. from Saladin in July 1192. *see* Y.P., p. 113-114. Cp. *Rodri mawr mur ciwdodoeδ*. M. 146 *b*.

34·21 *? read:* Teyrnon, henur, heilin bascadur, *c*ryδyδ, δwvn δoethur! ym·endig a*n*tur, *Teyrnon, our seigneur! lavish thy bounty: thou, deeply wise, art pining away in a blessed enterprise.*

34·24 Tri Cynweissat = ? *a*. Eleanor, the King's mother; *b*. John, his brother; *c*. William of Longchamp, bp. of Ely, his justiciar.

CADEIR TEYRN, 35·1-21 *refers to Howel ap O.G. & his brothers.*

35·4 ogrven a*n*·wen dair, *the harmony of the blessed three*, viz. the Graces, the *Charit*-es. *Cerit*-wen is the goddess of outward form, of grace, of finish. *cp.* ii. 11·14; & B.B.C. 9·6, 15·1.

Herwyδ urδen awδl Kyrridwen, *ogrven* am·had—
am·had anaw, a ry·walla*w* y caw ceinad.

In regular order Keridwen rhymes, varying the harmony—the various kinds of melody, wh. the joglar pours forth. *am*·had = *various* seed; (cp. *am*·ryw). a(reith) *awyr*llaw, a metath. of 'a *ry·wa*llaw', a*reith* being a gloss on *ceinad*. In *lleδv* ogrven (B.B.C. 14·9) we have a technical musical term = 'flat,' as opposed to 'sharp.' Again, seith ugein *ogrven* yssyδ yn awen (vol. ii. 15·79): now if *ogrven* was a person, male or female, we could not have seven score such. (*see* Rhys's Lectures on Welsh Philology, 304-307). Kynδel sings: I am a truly renowned bard among the rhythmic bards (beirδ ogrven) . . . . I am very well versed in the ways of the arts of Keridwen. P. 169·30. *Ogrven* has nothing to do with *Ocuran* gawr (R.B. Mab. 302) to whom Kynδel refers: I voli gwron gwrhyd Ogyrfan, M. 154*a*; & Rac val ym coδit yn llys Ogyruan. R.B. Poetry, 169·22. *see* PEM. iii. 332.

B.T.

35·7 teir caer = ? Conwy, Deganwy, and Rhuδlan.

35·8 maer = ? Davyδ ap Owein Gwyneδ.

35·9-12, ·20 The Manx friends of Rhodri. *see* B. 337; Lloyd, 588.

35·13 teyrn-*on.* metath. for teyrn *uo* = vo. ? refers to Howel, slain by his brothers, D. & Rodri, sons of O.G.

35·17 hen . . e*uwic* = ? hene*vic*, *of ancient line.* Correct ii. 61·70. *Gwledic* = ? Rhodri, or Llewelyn.

35·20 mo*r*- Or. wr. *l.* Saraphin = '*serpents.*' Bible Dicty.

35·26 *? read:* Di·*v*eδ yn Llechweδ *yw* Lleu, *or* Diweδ yn Lle*i*theδ *vu i* Leu. *cp.* Beδ Lleu y·dan achles mor, B.B.C. 66·14. *see* ii. 60·7.

36·6 *? read:* drud ym·yd, gw*e*rid bletheu. *see* ii. 62·18.

36·7 y·ar logawd *Pryderi* lys. *see* W.B. 83·31 *to* 85. The *llys*, now *Cwrt*, is at the top of the gravelly slope, where the road forks beyond Rhyδlan bridge over the Cledlyn. The earthen rampart & fosse on the south and west sides remain.

36·12 *Kaer ffrancon* = ? the fort on the brow of the deep ravine of the Llyvni, opposite Lleuar bach. Bryn *Gwydion* is not far off, and *Gwytheint* is associated with Clynog, a few miles distant.

36·16 y *m*arth . . . am y *l*ys. The genders are mixed. Note that l. 4 = W.B. 100-101; ll. 5-9 = W.B. 83·29-86; ll. 14-17 = W.B. 95-98.

36·23 Dychymig = ? 2 s. Imper. *Imagine what it is.* But see ii. 3·1.

37·15 banyar = a cpd. of ban + dyar.

37·18 a *wnech*, 3 s. pres. Subj. *cp.* har en*i*uet a *gunech* = 'de . . . injuria quod . . . *fecerit.*' B.Ll.D. 120·25, 119·1. Vol. ii. 4·57 assumes a possible form from *gwrychu*, to heap together.

37·20 After *oervel* the scr. either turned over two leaves, or interpolated matter of his own. At 40·21, etc., *Canu y gwynt* seems to be continued. *see* ii. 4·62-77; n. 41·12; and note the marginal references.

37·20 *? read:* Llug Lloer yr an Lles . . . ·23 mo*l*hwy.

37·26 *? read:* ni bendic avrllad. Ni ŵyr anynad.

38·1 *? read:* Deng·wle*δ* δarmerthat.

38·3 Ka*w*at > *cav(h)ael*; câd > *cael.* *Read:* o δi·garu câd.

38·6 *Read:*
Mars a Mercu*r*ius, Sol a Saturnus,
Luna lavurus, Jupiter, Venus.

38·9 *Read:* Rëen na·n rhanher gan lu Lucuffer.

38·11 *Calch-vynyδ.* "A lyme-stone vayne appeareth at Muncton, i.e. Mountain." Pem., i. p. 64. This Mountain is Calchvynyδ. It presides over Pembroke Castle, wh. Dr. Henry Owen identifies,

as I think rightly, with *Ce(v)narth bychan.* The original Pem. Castle was a palisaded rampart, on or near the present site. *see* n. 29·25. Prof. Lloyd (p. 418, n. 59), and Mr. E. Phillimore (Pem. iii. 345) have other, but divergent views.

38·11 gwarth. *see* B. 282·15. *Arreith. see* B. 282·14, 302·6.

38·13 *gwleð* vedyð. *cp.* 56·17, & see ii. 154·3 ; B. 281·18.

38·13 lawen. *cp.* Llewenyð Llad. B.B.C. 193·3.

38·14 peblet = pe*m*bleth, *confusion, perplexity.*

38·15 Read: *Am Nest* câd gormes. *see* B. 282·31 *to* 284.

38·16 ma*b* idno : ma Gyðno. Owein and his father came from the Gwyðno country. *cp.* l. 20.

38·17 *? read:* Ac ni levessid Ne*st rhag to*do. Er talu can mu . . . Kadwgan had to pay a fine of 100 cows, but had still with him a calf = his son. *see* B. 285·10-15.

38·20 celein vein wen, *or* celein Veinwen, i.e. *the corpse of Nest. see* P. 13·2-16.

38·21 *read:* rhwng graian Ro, i.e. an embankment of pebbles heaped up by the sea, as *y Ro vawr*, near Aberystwith ; *y Ro wen* between Vrïog marsh and the sea.

Mabon. *The text of* 38·2 *to* 39·10 *refers to Gr. ap Rhys's battles in Deheubarth. see* Bruts, 296-300, which vol. ii., p. 154, follows.

38·24 ryt *alclut* is pure gibberish here. ? Ryt *y Gors.*

b. yn *yg*wen, metath. of *gy*wen = Cywyn. *cp.* yn *Aber* Co*fwy*, or. wr. co*uui* = Co*wyn.* B. 297·14. There are vestiges of an encampment on Treventy farm, in the psh. of Ll. V'el Aber *Cowyn.*

38·25 rodawys. *? for* roda*wl* wys. *cp.* Rhedeg *rodol*ion. M. 153*a*·57.

39·1 *tu*man. ? a misreading of *ruiu*an, *i.e.* rhwyv-an, *a petty ruler.*

39·2 ar *r*an : ar *l*an wen Reidawl, *on the bank of fair Rheidol.* But *see* ii. 154·26.

39·3 rac biw reget, etc. This line, (wh. is defective in length, in assonance, and in end-rhyme) led Sir John Rhys to locate Rheged on the Rheidol. *see* Intro. *xv.* n. 23 ; & ii. 154·27.

39·5 The Owein ap Kadwgan section begins here. *see* B. 302, where O. figures as *tywyssawg llu = llyw*, i.e. General. *Read:* O arvod cychwyn a *therwyn* cad, yd wehyn Mabon anoleithad. Ban ðiscynnwy *llyw* rhag biw y *wl*ad, tarð ev galch achlwyr a *chr*ysg*r*wyd*r*ad ; *From the beginning to the ending of the war, Mabon will ward off destruction. When the* Chief (Owein) *descends upon the country's cattle, he will arm thoroughly, and swiftly march.* Correct ii. 154·30-33, wh. follows the Bruts.

B.T.

36·6 gȯryt. or. wr. *l.* ȯ *is followed by* ƨ *in B.T.*

36·12 ffrang*c*on. or. wr. *c* or *o.* 37·6 *h*yn. a boggled *h.*

39·14 Ban beri*r* cad *gan* Ri, rhwyv Dragon,
bollt na owillt*wy* biw rhag Mabon [*i.e.* Gr. ap Rhys].
When war is set going by the King, the Dragon's chief,
(it is) a shock that the cattle are not wild against Mabon.
Biw = the 'kittle cattle' of Dyved, *i.e.* the Normans, Saxons, and Flemish. *cp.* Gwartheg Edeirnyaȯn, P. 16·21.

39·15 *Read:* calaneδ veδ*ei* rei ym·Rwn*ws*, *slaughter claimed some at Brwnws. see* An. Camb. sub Ao. 1116, B.Ll.Dav Index, and Lewis under Llan Egwad.

39·16 *? read:* Llewenyδ δybyδ i *uδ a* brein, i.e. to Gerald of Pem.

39·17 yma*d*raȯd. App. an altd. *r.*

39·20 *? read:* Rhuδion beude*i*·r biw *o* vawr vrad. [156·56.

39·20 gwyar gor golche*l.* ? a cler. er. for gor·golchef, *but see* ii.

39·22 Wenhwys = *men of Gwent. read:* Powys, B. 301.

39·24 *? read: y* tri cyv·estrawn *hûd*, i.e. *Saxon, Norman, & Flemish.*

39·24 *Read:* pen gyvylcheint geinc. p*e*n : p*a*n, affected by following *y.*

39·26 *Read:* câd rac Owein awr vawr o irad, *there was raised against Owein a war-shout of great bitterness*, because of the affair of Nest.

40·2 *? read:* Ban δiscyn Owein yng·Wenwlad, yδ e*i*rch *vreint* cyrreiveint o·i Dad. *When Owein is descending into the happy land he craves for the boon of forgiveness from his Father.*

40·4 pen-devic pop wa. *cp.* 40·14, 54·17. ? devic pob ma. *see* ii. 100·1.

40·9 m*o*leit. ? m*e*lit, 3 s. fut. Ind. *cp.* cpd. dy·valu, *to ponder.*

40·11 yr y donha. ? = er i δawna, *for endowing him.*

40·13 *see* ii. 100·13·14, with order changed. di*ll*ig : di*u*ig = di*w*ig, *clothing, fleece.*

40·15 *Elphin* figures in Welsh legend as a synonym of *misfortune.* This 'exiled' Elphin = Maelgwn, son of O.G. The bard, l. 7 supra, prays that Maelgwn may possess Mon. *cp.* 33·19-21, 19·22-26, and see Intro., p. *xxxv.* Maelgwn, David, & Rhodri were the *three* sons of O.G. surviving him in 1174. *cp.* the association, as rulers, of *Alpin*-us Montanus, his brother D. Alpinus, and Civilis; also Cicero's pun on Treviri and *tres viri.*

40·19 *Read:* Elffin, varchawc *hael*, hwyr dy ogleδ. *cp.* nn. 9·7, 19·2.

40·21 *Read:* Teithi edmy*gy*nt, Gwr a gadwyn wynt:
Pan δêl yn rhi*w*yδ, gor·vloeδawg elyδ. *cp.* ii. 6·68-73.
They admire the powers of Him who chains the wind:
When it rushes up the hills, the welkin resounds.

40·23 *? read:* Ys ti a veδyδ, *in thy hand* or *power.* deweint= from midnight to 3 A.M. *see* ii. 190·1-8.

40·24 *? read:* Masweδ a*r*volΠawr, *etc.*, *soft repose is the gift of the great Ruler.* Masw=*soft*, *flabby*, *relaxed.* mod. meaning of masweδ=*frivolity* of the irreverent and comic sort. ? Maleδ. *see*

41·1 *Read:* Galwer, er ach*l*es, ar eilig gymes; [Intro: p. *xl.*
ac ym·hob neges Dëws dymgwares. correct ii. 102·12.
Let the call for succour be made to His flowing justice
and, in every affair, God may give deliverance.

41·2 a chyn dy·byδyn . . . mechteyrn. Lovers of *literal* translation may try their hand here. There is no obscure word. *see* ii. 102·16.

41·6 *dy·s·go·*fâg. As *dy* intensifies, and *go* modifies the meaning of a word, the combination is impossible. *? read: ys go·wag*, or *gor·wag.*

41·6 *? read:* A olch*o* i lestri, byδ gr*o*ew i vrecci, *or*
Gólch*a dy* lestri; Bit groew *dy* vrecci. *see* ii. 104·26.

41·8 *anawell.* If akin to Corn. *anhauel*=Lat. *procella* (Zeuss 1073), we should translate, *When the beer is* "*up.*" *see* ii. 104·28. Golchet*tawr* . . . dyδyc*cawr* (*twice*) 3 s. fut. Ind. Pass. *for* 2 s. Imper.

41·9 mel, *honey*, is used for mead, but *grain* for *cwrw.* Since God made *grain*, and is pleased with its sap, or essence, *noδ*, it follows that *cwrw* is God-ordained! That is the subtle argument implied.

41·10 etuynt y*n of.* ? *edwyn*, knows, or *envyn*, sends *i noδ. see* rearrangement of lines in ii. 104·35-53.

41·12 app. a detached passage of Canu y Gwynt. *? read:*
Cymeint y tervi raean mor heli,
ac ym arswydi cyn traeth ryverthi;
A·m cuδwy tywawd a·r *gwynt* yn deithawg.
So greatly dost thou churn the gravel of the sea,
that I shudder ere thou rushest ashore:
May the sand cover me and the Wind *be careering.*

41·14 *mi* hun. *cp.* 12·15, 27·1, and muhun. ? *Hi i* hun=Trindawt *(f.)*

41·16 yn tryffin garant. ? a place name. *cp.* Kar*n*ant. *see* ii. 104·37.

41·20 *? read:* am·dyrr o·*r* anóe,—o·r pe*i*r pan δwyre.

41·21 echiawg, *extreme. cp.* eichawg 64·14; eithiawg 28·13 ? *aeth*awg.

41·22 *Read:* ffys*c* ffo ys . . *cp.* prys : prys*c*, B.B.C. 65·9 & n. 57·15.

41·22 d*u·*hun. ū tends to affect *i* & *y* into *u.* cp. *cu·*huδaw, -wr. B. 292·14; d*u·*hunawd B. 279·25; d*u·*un T. 4·15; Πur*ug*-A. 5·19, etc.

41·23 Karawc. app. *Beδ Carawg* at Eglwys Bach(wy), in Erethlin, is the tump of Gr. ap IL'n ap SeisyΠ (=tad Caradawg) who, when he retired in this direction after engaging the Saxon in 1063, was 'forsaken in wild glens and fell by the treachery of his own

men.' B. 267·23. *Pennant Bach(wy,)* to the south of the Church, is the place to wh. Alexander of Scotland, and the son of Hugh, earl of Chester, led their armies in 1114, (B. 293·1-5). (Prof. Lloyd has gone astray here, 463). King John also passed through Erethlin on his way to Conwy. *cp.* B.B.C. 55·14; Ll. 370, 635; Pem. iii., 549-550; Silvan Evans Dicty. s.v. *Carawg.*

b. Caer*ue*ðawg. Hybrid form, possibly *n. ? read:* Caer *v*eð-awg, *a grave* tump; *or* gwely car*n*eðawg, a *tumulus bed*; *or* gwely caer*w*eð-awg, *a fort-like resting place. see* ii. 190·22; n. 65·4. *Carwed* is a township of Eglwys Bach(wy).

41·24 *Meneiuon.* There is a *Menei-vron* near the Anglesey end of the Carnarvon Ferry. *? read:* Menei *i*on, Lord of Menei = ll'n ap Jor. *see* B. 355·23 *to* 356; *cp.* n. 47·10.

41·25 gwallt hirion. *Read: byllt* hirion. The long bows of the Gwentians needed long 'bolts.' B. 356. *see* Giraldus Camb., p. 370-371, (Bohn's Liby.).

42·1 coel ganawon = Owein & Rhys, sons of Gr. ap Rhys. B. 345.

42·2 *? read:* (gael) o Ynyr wystlon. *Ynyr* a reputed King of Gwent, is here the eponymus of prince John who, in virtue of his marriage with Hawise of Gloucester 'became lord of Glam., with a considerable stake in the Welsh Border,' Ll. 575. cp. Intro. p. *xxv. In re* Gwystlon, *see* B. 348·32 *to* 349, etc.

42·3 se. ? seð: *see* ii. 104·44. *cp.* B.B.C. 23·10, where *se* (a reptn. of *se*ith) = *ry*·suinad; but see M. 148*b.*

42·3 neur di·erv*eis i* rin, 1 s. *for* di·erv*is*, 3 s. *see* ii. 192·35.

42·4 mordei. ? moryd, i.e. mawr ryd. see Intro. p. *xxviii.*

42·6-8 If this passage is by Tal., he was preceptor at Strata Marcella, wh. was in Dygen. The Abbey there was founded by O.K. in 1170, or 1172 (Ll. 599), so that chronologically there is no difficulty. But had Taliesin been educated at Basingwerk (after 1131) so as to be qualified? I question his relation with the house of Powys altogether. Pages 40-42 are, seemingly, full of *disconnected fragments* of various dates.

42·7 Urien : Owein (K.) to rhyme with Dygen. ll*u*oes = ? ll*u i u*oes, *many his virtues.* Emendation in ii. 192·45 assumes this to refer to O.K. after he joined his own fraternity about 1195, when Tal. would be 85, if not 90 years old, an age highly improbable. see Intro. p. *xxix.*, and n. 42·6-8 preceding.

42·8-15 refer to the taking, and retaking of Gwenn Wynnwyn's Castle at Welshpool. *see* B. 339·8-23; Ll. 583; Pem. iii. p. 634.

42·9 *Ruðyn* . . . . harð Wenn wys, i.e. *Castell Coch*, called Gwenn Wynnwyn's castle because he completed it. The word is not

Gwên but Gwenn (*see* A. 8·1, 11·14, 13·19, 24·15.21). The fact that it rhymes with hên proves nothing, for instances of long and short vowels rhyming are not wanting. *cp.* Guen-cat, Guen-erbiu, Guen-gale, Guen-garth, Guen-vor, and Brat-guenn in B. Ll. D., and Guen-doleu. All are names of males. *cp.* Ir. *fian*, a hero (*Cormac's Glossary*); nn. 1·28, 56·18. With *Wynnwyn*, or Wynn Wynn, *compare* John *Wynn Deka*, of Royton, Denbigh-shire.

b. llyn*y*ʊys. or. wr. *u.* *? read:* ellyng*ʊ*ys.

42·12·13 cleδyv-*awr* . . . gwaew-*awr*. These plurals imply the wielders of these weapons, rather than the weapons themselves.

42·14 Kalan *for* ? kynran, but cp. Gael, *colan*, a fellow-soldier. cp. '*eithyr un a llas.*' B. 339·19.

42.14 Y*n*yr ar tir. ? y *u*yr = i vur, *his murus*; *or* y *m*ur, *the murus.* Ynyr, as a proper name, stands for John in Taliesin, but there are historical objections to making Ynyr the subject of the verb cochawr. *see* B. 339·8·23; ii. 192·58; n. 42·2.

42·16 Archav y Wen δwyv blwyv escori,—
Berchen nev a llawr, bwyllvawr, o*r*·vri.
I implore the divine Blessedness to deliver the people—
the Disposer of heaven and earth, of great wisdom & glory.
Does *Wen* here stand for Trindawd? These lines belong to the previous poem.

42·18·24 App., we have here the Caers of Aber lLeinog, and of Priestholm, 'mor oe chylchyn'? But *cp.* 'Aethant hyt y·Mon . . . yno megis y·mywn kaer a vei damgylchynedig o Weilgi,' where the island of Mon is meant. Life of Gr. ap Kynan, p. 142.

42·21 dyδyvyδ *gwanec* ar vrys iδi. cp. '*Magnus* . . . dyfryssyaw aoruc y eu kyrchu'. B. 273·15.

42·21 *? read:* adawhwyt *Mon* werlas, o glas lFichti, *verdant Mona was abandoned on the part of the Pictish band.* *cp.* 'Ac yna yδ edewis Magnus . . . (yn) δeissyvyt.' B. 273·18.

42·26 ll*y*n : llîn. Ap Erbin = Urien, i.e. O.G. The whole context proves that Erbin = Gr. ap Kynan.

43·1 voyn. ? scr. er. for Vo*n* *r*yn, i.e. Penmon.

b. eryr = Hugh, *the proud*, earl of Shrewsbury.

43·4 Caer ar ton nawvet = Aber Teivi Castle, visited by the tide.

43·8 t*r*aeth, abnormally formed; *cp.* mo*r*dʊyeit 35·20; t*r*ablud 39·19. eillon Deu-draeth = the men Kemes, Pem.

43·9 Kyweithyδ = Kadwgan ap Bleδyn. *gwleδ*, cp. B. 281·19.

43·9 Caer yn yr *eglan* = Tenby. Eglan, *estuary*, is a cpd. of *e-*, *eh-*, **eks-* Lat. *ex*, and *glann.* cp. *he*-mendith, *curse.*

43·17 gorwen wylan = Isabel, Countess of Pem., resided during her minority, at Tenby Castle. *cp.* Ll. 571.

b. wleiδuδ uδ er = ? wyleiδ veδei·r. *correct* ii. 118·34.

43·20 *h*yny *vwyv* tavawt = *till I am become the bell-clapper* over the bards of Prydein. But *see* ii. 118·38.

43·22 y *ry*deu. *? read:* y *cer*δeu. *cp.* Intro. p. *xxxiv*, & f.n. 66.

43·24 *? read:* Yscriven Brydein — pryd*av* briffwn, *the script of Prydein — I will sing its chief burden* (i.e. its chief items) *or:* Brud ev brisiwn, *her Brut*, or *history I prized.* [Lat. *pell*-is.

43·26 hyt pell, *long*, *afar.* *? read:* hyδ-bell, *doe-skin*, *parchment.*

b. y gell athreiδwn, *the room I explored.* cell yscriven = *the MS. room*, *the Library*, but what Caer had one? There were MSS. at Bassingwerk (1131), Margam (1147), Strata Florida (1164), Strata Marcella (1172), but later than these foundation dates.

44·1 *? read:* yn ar·δwyrein, *in the extreme east* (of Prydein), *or* yn Arδunwen, i.e. at Mold. [*shall obtain great wealth.*

b. read: Gochawn o·i meδud vo lud gor·veint, *by taking it we*

44·2 *cyn*·vreint refers to Tal. being *formerly* a native of the district. cp. n. 44·7; Intro. p. *xxx.*

b. goδev gόrych. *see* ii. 120·49. Pughe's *cormorant* is a mere guess. The description fits the *curlew* alone. A disturbed curlew on top of Berwyn threatened me like a nesting lapwing, uttering fearsome cries. Finally it perched on a jutting rock, and kept up an incessant "crake crake," the very antithesis of its soft whistle-call of an evening when nearing, or on, the beach. The curlew, being a denizen of the coast & moorland both, is a fitting emblem of O.G., who held the coast, and had now over-run the moorland country between Mold and Buddugre.

44·4 treiδet trathamein = ? treiδ *o*ed talm-eint. *see* ii. 120·51.

44·5 The first letter of this line is uncertain — more like *il* than *a*-mein.

44·5 Bleiδ, uδ gor·llwyd. *Lupus* is asso. in command with Germanus in the *Victoria alleluiatica* at Maes Garmon, a mile south of Mold.

44·7 a*rn*yn. a scr. er. for *a·n* gwnel, etc. This line confirms *cyn-vreint*, and the Pulford origin of Tal. *see* n. 44·2, Intro. p. *xxx.* The date of the poem must be about 1147.

44·8 This Caer = *Carmarthen*, which accounts for a copy of lines 8-15 being found in the B.B.C., 46·1-8.

44·10 Text of B.B.C. differs from B.T. *compare* the two. *? read:* Gwaewawr *Castell Gwys* a δerllyssant, (B. 314).

or Gwaewawr Rhyn Rein*wg*, dar*ostyng*ant.

Rhynn = *promontory.* Rheinwg = Dyved, wh. includes Pen-vro, *i.e. Head-land.* *see* Pem. iii. 279; Ll. 502.

44·11-12 refer to the expedition against Carm. Castle, wh. Mred. ap Gr. repulsed. B. 312-313. *see* B.B.C., Intro. p. xxvii-viii.

B.T.

44·13-15. (see ii. 120·64.) Cadwaladr's castle of Cynvael was taken by his nephews, Kynan and Howel in 1147. B. 315. ILech *Vael*wy looks like a cler. er. for ILech *Ron*wy, whose bold precipitous side dominates the glen of Cynvael, from the Rhaiadr down past Bryn Cyvergyr (on the opposite side). It was in this glen that ILeu had *y gerwyn*, (W.B. 104-105). *Llech Ronwy* still survives as the name of a farm. Cyn : Cen = Cevn. *Mael* is a doublet of *Moel*. The *Cevn Moel* stretches along the Festiniog-Bala road.

Plaeu yr Eifft, Plagues of Egypt. ⌈*wlad rhyδid.*

44·17 etuyl . . . dilyn. *Read:* yd wel . . . dilein, rhy·δynessein *wen-*

44·20 *read:* di·gnawd, an·vwyd, *lean, unfit for food.*

44·21 Iluosawc heint, Ilewnsynt ffwrn-wyd, *oven.* ffronoed *for* fforn-oed = ffwrn-wyd, **forneto-*, Lat. *fornus. cp.* ael-*wyd* = hearth.

44·23 *read:* gwychr *gohorg*ed a weladwyd. *cp.* Lat. *cohort*em.

44·24 cur am ys*tyr* = amys*car* gur, *disease of the bowels.*

b. cy·gnohes vi*bn*on = ? vi*ó*yon, a double pl. of *biw.*

45·1 *d*eritolyon : *g*weridolion, *the large intestines.*

45·3 *? read:* a gwynt *anverth*, oer gor·δi·berth, a·r δeil a gwŷg.

45·4 Iloscus : locust. blodeu : ? blagur cyv·ŷs.

45·5 diueδlawc : dive*v*lawc. do*ni*awc : do*m*awc.

45·6 novus : no*e*vus = nwyvus.

45·7 *? read:* Deg*ved* meini *c*oeth *roed inni gan Egipticin;*
Yna mabweith, mwyhav gwynyeith ar blwyv Cynrein.
Hudynt glydwr, hwe-chan-mil gwr, peδyd Evrein.
Crist Jesu *mad, dyro i·m rad*, Cristonig rein.
Plwyv Cynrein = *Pharaoh's* '*plebs*,' *or people.*

*Trawsganu Kynan, reads more like an eulogy than a satire, but history proves the title correct. The bard is an adherent of the Lord Rhys who, with his brother, had driven the house of Gwyne*δ *north of the Dovey. After O.G.'s death the Lord Rhys became the prop of England* (Ll. 540), *and the justiciar of Deheubarth.* B. 330·31. *At this time Kynan was lord of Merionyδ, etc. see* n. 44·13-15; Intro. p. *xxv.*; Ll. 550.

45·10 *Read:* Cynan, cad δiffred, a ry·loffes ged.
can nid geu i vyged. Gwrth-êl gun trevred . . .
Cynan, the bulwark of battle has gleaned much wealth. *So,* his was not an empty show. He would move against the lord of a province with a 100 horses, running abreast, in silver trappings — with a 100 green tents, every cover complete in one piece — with a 100 armlets, having five spikes on their rim bands — with a sword, etc. *as in* ii. 93·11.

B.T.

45·16 Cadelling Ystrad = *Vale of Towy.* Cadell was lord of Carmarthen, & of Crug Dyved = Dryslwyn Castle. B. 316·18; 320·34; 45·17-18. *see* Bruts 321·18, & Lloyd 503. [Intro. p. *xxvi.*

45·11·18·19. Cadwaladr was driven from his castle of Cynvael (B. 315), held by Morvran, abbot of *Towyn* (M. 249*b* ·44); & also out of Mona: '*gwrthlaðwyt Cadwaladyr o ynys Von*'. Mostyn MS. 116, fol. 174*b*; B. 315; Ll. 490, n. 14.

45·20-23 When Aircol (= Cadell, Intro. p. *xxvi.*) went peregrinating to Rome in 1154 he left his brothers in charge of his realm. Meredyð died, and Rhys was attacked by, amongst others, Reginald, earl of Cornwall, & by Kynan who retired from Dyved 'empty-handed', hence the 'satire.' B. 320·33·34; 321·25-34; 45·22 eidywet. *Read:* Dyved. T. Gwyn Jones. [Ll. 510-511.

From here forward the Lord Rhys is the hero.

45·24 *? read:* Myg cevn*der*w Cynan, cadeu or·ym·wan
a·i lew laiv Llydan . . . *Honoured is Cynan's cousin, who, etc.* as in ii. 93·36. *cevnderw* is now '*cender*,' cousin. The lord Rhys was really *kyvyṙderw*, second cousin, of Kynan.

45·25 cad yng·wlad B*r*achan. *? read:* Yng·Hantrev B*y*chan, *in Cantrev Bychan. see* B. 320·34; Ll. 506-507.

46·1·4 Kynan : Kyn*r*an, *the chief*, i.e. the Lord Rhys.

46·2 *Read:* nerthiad gwlad lydan, *the support of England heard the talk of all.* 'gwlat lydan' is used for a wide expanse of flat country, like that around Chester, or Gloucester. *cp.* W.B. 38·7, and 'the *broad acres* of England.' Correct ii. 95·46.

46·4 *Read:* ceith ynt ði Gynan. Prof. Loth, and T. Gwyn Jones.

46·10 *? read:* Hu elwid Heu, o lwch aeleu;

46·13 *? read:* Go·wŷned gwas, colovn ðias,

46·16 *Read:* a·i vrattäu, a ry·ðarv*awd.*

gwr vei vucheð i bob rhi*th*eð, a bwyd parawd.
Cyn perissid be*ll* mi bryt*sid i* bericlawd.
Rhy·ðug cla*v*ar, nid *aeth* ðaear, a*m* yspeidawd.
I wlad briodawr, ni *bu* vwynvawr, bai o honnad.
O·i groes greuled, maint *i* goðed, boed i·m *i* rad.
Gwyeil Jesse, *a ffon Jose*, Hathr y blodeu.
Mawr wyrth *gwyryd*, ðy·leinw i vryd o Ðuw ðonieu.
Ev oeð ynad—ynad *i·w* Dad, Dewin diheu.
Gwr y·cyssul i bob uvyl, *dywal* rac geu.
Ys ev *amner* daear niver, toeu cynlleith.
Deheu lüyð, mal bydev*yð*, lon lu di·leith.

B.T.

47·1 Hy·vyδ wrth *eir*, *a dysc* mab Meir, *i* voli'r *Ion*.
I hüarwas, o Đuw treiδas; gŵyr pet gwirion.
Du*w* rac·a*r*vae*th*, cyvoed *gwynnaeth*, coe*l* gyviawn*ion*
Lleδ*ei* Gaïm, o arffedin: rhuδ na phob*lon*. Cp. 3·15.

47·5 rex = *brenhin* meibon. Neu*e*δ ana*nt* . . . *y* dyniadon.
Gwir y rhad*ant*, *y* gwasporthiant, heb wraδon.
Dy·werthyd*i*s bob uch bob îs, rhag derwyδon.
Dris ni wyδyn, Harwch welyn, gweled Mabon (= Jesu).

47·10 o ethiopia : o *Babil*on . . . *rex* menei*fon* : *brenhin f*ïon, the scr. confusing *Sëon* with *Zion*, and adding the gloss Menei.

47·12 Ev δy·boenes, wallad beues, berchen meibon.

47·14 Nilus *avon*. Rhy·δug Herod, an·ŵyd gyv*nod* . . . .
i Gaer Salem, nid aeth berchen, peues ane*δ*.
Bid adebriad; hubwyv i·th rad, Tuδ gorch*u*δion!
Tuδ g. = *keeper of secrets*, but ? t*wr*, or t*ad* gorchorδion.

47·17 gorchorde*on*. or. wr. *n*. Ge*ni*, more like *m*. *? read:*
yng·eni Crist, dy·δug *yn dyst* leg engylion.

47·22 anyfe*l*. more like *i* than *l*.

48·1 *? read:* grwydr wrth *avon* Clwyd, *but see* ii. 194·22.

48·4 a*t*cor ar he*n*et : a·*r* cor a·r e*n*wet. henet : hē*u*et.

48·5 ge*n*etha*ϑ*c : go·*uy*thawg = go·*wy*thawg.

48·6 *? read:* A march Gwa*r*edur. *see* W.B. 469·37.

48·22 *penvrith* looks like a gloss on 'kath,' *leopard*, said to be blazoned on the shield of Richard in the third crusade. The lines following suggest: Bum gath ar drin-bren, *I was a leopard on the battle-guard*, i.e. shield of wood.

48·23 Bum pell; bum pen: *bum* gaδr ar yscaw*l d*ren:
Bum gan ran gwara *yn* gweled gorvlwng dra:
Gres mire morva — Cadwed gene*δ*l δa.
I went afar; I was chief; I was puissant over an active force:
I was put under guard, a witness of excessive anger:
Welcome the sight of the marsh — Let it guard my good people.
We have here a picture of King Richard in Palestine, in Austria, & of his return to Sandwich, wh. 'is surrounded on all sides by a considerable extent of low ground.' 'ga*f*yr' : gaδyr, *rad.* caδr, *mod.* cadr, *mighty*. 'golwg' : go*r*ulūc = gor·vlwng, is a natural mistake after 'gwelet'. Correct ii. 198·71-74.

*** *Page* 48 *ends a quire, and the first leaf of the next quire is missing. see diagram on p.* 81. 'Kyneilwad,' *the catch-word suggests a calling together of men for the Crusades. The next folio contains the end of an elegy to Richard.*

51·1 deu tec = Richard, and his brother John.

B.T.

51·8 Richard, at the siege of Chaluz, was shot fatally in the breast.

51·10-21 *These lines, which are manifest interpolations, deal with the story of Alexander. Compare Plutarch's Life of A.*

51·9 hael = *generosus, noble. cp.* nn. 9·7, 19·2. *?* hae*r*, *irresistible.*

52·4 Digonδy*n*t. abnormally formed. gδ*a*fc. The rubricator closed the MS. before the big capital A on the opposite page was dry, thus causing the *a* and most of *f* to adhere to it, and peel off.

52·9 *? read:* Gwen Veir vab-was, madws weled.

52·10 ree*n*. a boggled letter. 52·15 *? read:* Rhy·δyrchav*awd.*

52·18 *? read:* Rhyveδ na ch*r*iawr a aδev nev i lawr.

52·20 ? read: *oeδ wledig* m*ygr*δawn, hev*el*ys *G*armawn.

52·22 ? read: *i erchi* celvyδyd. A geis gelvyδyd, bit, etc.

53·4 *Read:* mawr enwere*is*t . . . . drwy y toniar (ton+dyar).

53·6 *Read:* a*m* y vor-dros*t* . . . . newyδ i var.

53·8 *Read:* Heul *o δwyrein* hyd o·llewein y buδ δaear.

53·13 it y kery. *read:* ti a·m ceryδ, *thou lovest me.*

53·15 Ni pherir *bar* ni byδ escar:

53·17 *H*oneb gelvyδ, *an ingenious dogma.*

53·18 Ni bu ang·wael roδi Isräel . . . . niver *gwledy*δ, ·20.

53·21 gad*eu* : gad*oe*δ. ·22 doethant δaear . . . . *yn*·ihenyδ.

53·24 ma*b* : ma*d* dëyrnon = *King Richard. see* n. 34·15.

53·25 Jago veibon = *sons of Owein Gwyne*δ. see Intro. *xx.*

54·2 *? read:* drwg i *gynhy*δ. '*gussyl*' does not rhyme.

54·3 *? read:* A·*r* sêr a·s *h*oyw, yn awyr loyw, etc.

*b. ? read: Heulw*en a gêl aδvwyn niver rhag eu *g*wyl*i*yδ.

54·5 torv*oed* : torv*en*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *torvennu*, to crowd together.

b. ? read: Cyrchent δalen, a dilladen, veδei ge*r*yδ. cp. *Gen.* 3·7.

54·7 Gwledig cwδ *vy*δ, cwδ dirperyδ . . .

54·9 goreil*eir*w : gor·eilw, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *goralw.*

54·11 ? read: *plwyv* Niniven bu *o*r·lawen. *kiwdawt* = a gloss on

54·15 *d*öym. Or. wr. *6* or *b*. *Read:* dö*yn*. *plwyv.*

54·16 This poem deals with the Crusading expedition of Richard to Palestine, and his imprisonment on his return journey. Caer Sidi is a rocky eminence, rising 116 feet above Joppa's level surroundings. The two extremities of its dangerous beach converge, & the harbour is formed by low, and partly sunken rocks, which make the sea seem alive—its swirls, *sidi*, being caused according to the mythus by·serpents, or dragons, (*preiδeu annwvn*,) to which Andromeda was exposed, enchained to a rock

here. Josephus declares that her chains were still to be seen in his day. 'Jaffa is beautiful when viewed from the sea, beautiful also in its surroundings.' It was a door 'to a region of rich soil, where fruit and viticulture flourished' . . . . the 'dangerous character of the haven of Joppa was accounted for in olden times by the presence of a dragon, just as the *tawny fountain* near Joppa was thought to derive its hue from the blood of the monster slain by Perseus.' see *Encyclopedia Biblica* & *Classical Dict'ies.*

54·18-24 *See* Sir John Rhys's *Celtic Folklore*, p.679; and n. 34·9,
54·19 *ebo*stol : *or·che*stol. *see* ii. 126·4. [supra.

54·20 *? read:* er cadwyn drom *vr*as, cyvr*gl*as Ketwi, *because of the heavy large-linked chain of Kêtô's own close..* The Nereid Kêtô was honoured on the Phoenician coast and, if Ketwi = Kêtô, her very home was, app., Joppa harbour. But ? Ke*tw*i, a metath. of ke*wt*i = cew*r*i. *see* ii. 126·6.

54·22 'tost yt *geni*' might refer to Richard in Austria, *but see* ii. 126·7.

54·24, 55·8 Neut wyv: (*cp.* mydwyv). *? read:* glod (*f.*) gein*ber* cerδ . . . *but cp.* Gochawn gyrδ *ceinmyn*, A. 27·12. *see* ii. 126·11.

54·25 *c*erd. Begun as *b* or ϧ.

54·26 pedyr ychwelyt = ? ped rym·chwelyd, *but see* ii. 126·12.

54·26 'Yng·hynneir o·r peir pan leverid, *my first word came out of the cauldron when it was spoken.* Cp. '*y mam*, my mother, W.B. 118·25. *? read:* yng·hy*w*eir oeδ *y* peir pan verwid, *complete, or fully prepared, was the cauldron when it boiled.*

55·3 *Read:* vwyd Ⱨwvr-δ*yn*, *or* vwyd *i adyn.*

55·6 *uffern* = the annwvn of 54·21. *Before hell's mouth lamps were burning.* This implies that Joppa harbour was lighted in some way at the entrance, or from its rock.

55·8 *veδŵyd* and *veδid* are of the same mood, tense, person, and meaning. Joppa was taken, *veδid*, by Richard. *? weδwid.*

55·10 *Read:* yng·Haer bedryvan, *bann* bybyrδor; ii. 127·24.
echwyδ ac *echrys* gymyscetor, *sunset and shuddering fear come together*, because of the dangers there.

55·11 Gwin gloew y gwirawd, rha*dawd* corδ·gor, *sparkling wine is the liquor, wh. the folk of the place give freely.* see n. 54·16.

55·14 *l*awyr : ? fawyr = ffavr, *favour.* Sir J.R. takes *lawyr* to be the Lat. *laurus*, a laurel tree. *see* M. 143a; Ⱨewyr, M. 212*b.* *llen*, a lake = a gloss on Ⱡywiadur, '*Governor' of Tiberias.* For *llen.* ? read: *clavr*, lepro*us*, as a term of contempt, but cp. l. 19.

55·14 *Caer Wydyr.* Near the sandy mouth of the river Beleus was Akka, or Acre, far-famed for the manufacture of *glass.*

B.T.

Though ill, Rich. had himself carried to the trenches, and used his arblast against the Mahomedans on the ramparts—tri ugein canhwr a seiv ar y mur. 55·15. When Rich. took Acre, the *Ochren* of 56·4, the ILyn Lywiadur, Saladin, slew the Christian prisoners at Tiberias. The plain of Akka holds much water. The Beleus, rising in a marsh, becomes in 5 miles a considerable river. This marsh has been identified with Pliny's *Candēvia*, whence our Doleu *Devwy*, 55·21, and Caer *Gandwy* of l. 25. *see* Enclopedia Biblica.

55·19·26 Iläes eu cylchwy . . . eu gohen, *slack on their round . . . in their command*, a reference to the King of France and others who did not support Rich., because of their jealousy. *see* Y.P. p. 114.

56·5 *Gwiδan*hor. One of the townships of Vienna is named *Wieden*. Rich. was caught outside Vienna, but whether or not it was in the township of Wieden I have no books to verify. cp. *Vējentes*.

56·6 *? read:* A·i un uvel tan twrw a than *am*gor? *cp*. ii. 128·52.

56·9 *? read:* Yscar ni wyδeint δeweint a gwawr.;
Yn nev hynt ni welynt pwy a·u nawδ;
py *bla* ry·δiv*ir*, py dir a blawδ. *see* ii. 128·55.

They do not perceive the dispersion of night in the dawn;
Nor see, in the Crusade, who it is that protects them—
what plague will be destroyed, what land he will smite.

Sir John Rhys has translated this poem in his Preface, p. xxv., to le Morte d'Arthur. (Everyman's). The poem, we are told, belongs "to the realm of twilight and darkness," to wh. his translation may also be assigned.

56·14 *to* 57. *Owein ap Kadwgan of Powys accepts the King's commission to lead an expedition against Gr. ap Rhys, and is slain by the King's own party, viz. by Gilbert of Pembroke, in revenge for the ravishment of Nest, his wife. see* n. 39·26.

56·14 *Gwledig* is an epithet usually applied only to persons exercising sovereign power. Florence of Worcester calls Owein, '*King* of the Welsh.' Have we here a reflection of that description? B. calls O. *tywysog llu*, 300·34; *see* n. 40·2.

56·19 ni noδes na mäes na choedyδ, *neither field nor wood afforded shelter*. B. 301·9-20.

56·22 *? read:* gwedy *brad* bore-gad, briw gigyδ, *after the treachery of the morning's battle (I saw) mangled remains.*

56·23 Gweleis *twrwf* = I saw *thunder*! Read: *torov* = torv. *see* ii. 158·13; Bruts 301·34—302.

56·24 *? read:* Yn amwyn Ystrad gw*y*n, *or* Yn *diffred* Gwen ystred. Mr. Timothy Lewis has compared *gwyn* with 'Ir. *fían*, war.' *see* nn. 1·28, 75·6. *Fían* is also rendered *hero* in Cormac's Glossary.

B.T.

Gwen ystrad, therefore, = *War*, or *Warrior's dale* (commemorative of the death of O. ap Kad.), = the Estrat Brunus of An. Cambrie, Ao. 1116. On the banks of the Cothi, above its inflow into the Towy, we have, *a.* ILwch Gwyn (the ILwch *E*win of the Kulhwch story; and the ILwch Gw*i*n of Drutwas ap Tryffin's *adar*); *b.* Crych Gwyn; *c.* Ynys Wen; *d.* Cwm Gwyn; *e.* Velin Wen [-Ystrad ?], half way between Cothi-bridge and Aber Gwili. The name *Ystrad* survives on the Carm. side of the Cothi, extending along the Towy. *see* B. 301-302; *cp. Gwen*-vynyδ, 75·21.

56·25 gofur hag : go·vur*th*a*wr*, *feeble resistance*, or *thrustings*. *cp.* Silvan Evans s.v. *burth*. The *h* of *h*ag is against ii. 158·16.

56·26 yn drws *ryt* : tŷr, *at the portal of the castles*. *cp.* 'ereiII yn keissaw amδiffyn or cestyII nessaf.' B. 301·18.

57·1 unyn yn·hanc. *cp.* 'gwnaethant heδwch' at Carm. B. 301·26.

57·4 GO·speithic *go*·spylat = repetn. s*p*eithic sPylat = antcpn. *read:* gos*cor*thic p*yst*ylat. *see* ii. 158·23.

57·7 r*eget* : ry·g*as*. O. ap Kad. was not a prince of Reget, but of Powys. Ur*ien*, 57·8, is used for Ow*ein* because of cynghaneδ.

57·8 amwyth *ae*. Inadmissable construction. Besides, in war, folk usually fight their foes. *see* ii. 158·29.

57·9 yn IIech wen *galystem y* 0ytheint, metath. of *ystem gal*-wytheint. y*ſt*em : y*tſem* : y*cfein* : yc(ē)fein = *yng·henvein galwytheint*. *cp.*

Pedwar meib ar hugein *yng·henvein* Lywarch—
gwyr glew *galwytheint*:
*Cy*II eu dyvod glod tra meint. P. 12·9-10.

There (were) *24 youths in the company of Llywarch* (ap Trahaearn of Arwystli, B. 301·2)—*brave men full of the wrath of war: their expedition lost them no end of fame.* Tal.'s *Llech wen* is the *Llech echemeint* of the Triads (R.B. i. 300·4, 306·16), wh. shows how ignorantly the Triads were put together. ILech Wen = ? *Rock camp*, on the bank of the Cothi. ec·hemeint = eng·he*n*veint.

b. IIa*f*yn : IIa*u*en = IIawen. [*see* ii. 158·32.

57·11 *eurowyn* = ? ē uro wen = *yn Vro wen* (= ? Gwen-ystrad), but

57·11 yny vaII0yf . . . vrien. *mistakenly appended here.*

57·14 *? read:* Urien, *rhi*·r Echwyδ. *cp.* uδ yr Echwyδ, 58·2; draig wen oIIewin, M. 150*a*·8, = Owein G., whose son, Rhodri, is called *Gollewin wledig*, M. 146*b*.

57·23 *eim*0nc : *orul*0nc = gor·vlwng. *cp.* Table of Scr. Errors.

57·25 clod ior, angor gwlad, *the fame of the ruler is the anchor of the country*. *cp.* ii. 76·28.

58·1 *g*0*nyeith*. ? a metath. of g0ynneith, wh. would be the true spelling, *if* from **vindecta*. see nn. 1·23, 56·24.

B.T.

58·3-4 A reference to the Earl of Essex throwing down the royal standard, and fleeing from the field of battle at Coleshill.

58·10 Yny vaƖwyv, etc. *see* ii. 112·60-63.

58·15 ry*ff*eδ : ? ry*ff*eδ. *see* ii. 106·8. 58·22 rïe*u* yg*n*is : en ri i wys.

59·1 ƖLwyveny δ vann ac eirch achlan yn un tir*r*an, *Llwyveny δ's high ground, and well-cleared spaces extend continuously together.* eirch = pl. of erch, wh. we have in Ƒan-*erch* ; trigan, *lie together*, ? metath. of ti*rg*an : tir*c*an = tir*r*an, 3 pl. pres. Ind. of tirraw. The Rev. J. Puleston Jones, when told the boundaries of ƖLwyveny δ (Intro. *xx.*), made the interesting comment that pecularities of dialect mark the said area to this day.

59·2 *? read:* Mawr a bychan Taliessin gan, a thi a·i di δan.
ys ti·r goreu, o·r a gigleu, yng·wrhydreu.
Gwalchmei, M. 143*a*·22·36 ; & *Kyn δelw*, M. 152*a*·33, 160*b*·48, in a similar manner, mention themselves in their poems.

59·8-9 Rhyme and metre defective. see ii. 110·5-10.

59·10 *? read:* el*hid* pawb *ael*wyd . . . a·i varch y danaw.

59·17 ang·wr we δwei i wraig. A reference to the demand of the Ch. that O.G. should put away Cristin, his wife. *see* Intro. *xxiv.*

59·18 am ŷs . . . myn-*yc gylt*-δn, metath. for *gyltyc* for *gylleic.*

59·20 kymaran : kym*ei*n. [*see* ii. 110·30

b. Ta*ua*δ = ? Ta*wav*, wh. would fittingly end what has gone before, and bridge the change of subject that follows ; but the rest of the sentence implies a verb in 2 s. imperative. However *drws* looks like an antcpn. of *trws*-t. Tradition & the Pedigrees associate *Gwrwst* with 'Urien' & O.G. *see* Welsh Saints, iii. 150, iv. 369, & Lewis *Top. Dicty.* s. v. ƖL. Rwst.

59·22 dugyn : dy·gynn, 3 s. pres. Ind. of dy·gynnu, *to rise greatly* ; or ? *sugn-d*ynn = *(the sea's) withdrawing roar.* cp. ii. 110·37.

60·3 gorg*o*ryawg : Gor Ge*r*yawg : *read:* yng·or*or* Geriawg.

60·7·22 a rac gweith *Argoed Llwyvein.* Locality and metre both wrong. The poem refers to the Berwyn-Ceiriog conflict of 1165, when all the Welsh princes, *cynrein*, joined forces againt Henry II. *see* B. 324. *Read:* Ac rhag gweith *cynrein*, *because of the action of the princes* . . . Correct title into 'Gwaith *Cynrein* = *The action of the Princes*,' ii. 88, & 90·20.

60·11 O Argoed hyd *ar vyny δ.* While going from Rhyd y Croeseu to 'ar vyny δ' I overtook a native, who had knowledge of even the field names about 'ar vyny δ,' but he had never heard of 'Arvyny δ' as a place-name. *see* Intro. *xxxvii*, f.n. 71.

b. eiryos. *? for* eiri*a*s, but *see* ii. 88·6. Cynghane δ suggests *ervid*, encounter ; *or* 'aros ni cheffid hyd yr un dy δ.'

B.T.

60·18 *am* gerenhyδ, *beyond* i.e. *except* for friendship.

61·4 go*wy* g*wy*n g*wy*lein. Note reptns. *? read:* go·gwŷδyn *yn* gelein. *see* ii. 82·5.

61·8 *Yny*, for *ni*. Tal. scribe mostly writes *hyny* for *oni*, as in l. 9.

61·11 ny (bu) gy*nn*wys : gȳ*riu*6ys = ni gy*m*ri6·6ys. *see* ii. 82-11-15. In '1150' Madog ap Meredyδ, prince of Powys, with the help of troops received from Ranulf of Chester met O.G. in eastern ILwyvenyδ, and was defeated. B. 316·27-30; Ll. 494.

*b. Hyvei*δ, the bold one = O.G. What follows refers to the conflicts of 1146-1165. *gododin* : got(o)din = go*r*δin, 3 s. pres. Ind. of gor·δinaw, *to drive forward.*

61·14 *Gwyδen* = ? Wepre brook, the stream of Ar·*goed*, in contrast with ILwyven, the stream of *Coed* ILwyvenyδ.

b. Gweles Lwyvenyδ, i.e. O.G. venit, *vidit*, vincit.

61·15 *Read:* yn δioed cynh*eil* yn eil mehyn, *forthwith he holds (Flint shire) as a second ? territory. see* n. 73·3. correct ii. 84·22.

61·16 Rhyd Alclut, i.e. Aldford in Cheshire. This implies that the expedition of 1146 did cross the Dee at Rhyd Reon. *see* Intro. *xviii.*, *xx*; n. 34·1. Mr. Q. suggests that the *al* of Alclut, and the *ald* of Aldford may be the same. In any case it can have nothing in common with the Scottish Alclyde, for the level country round Aldford has nothing like the *alt-* of Dumbarton. Correct the *ar Glwyd* of ii. 84·22 into *Al Clud.*

61·17 *bre6yn* suggests Berwyn, but it should rhyme with *hir.* ii. 84.

61·18 *Cynghaneδ suggests:* Câd ym·*Horth* Aber oe*r* gyvranc δir, *or* Câd yn Aber *nant* gyvranc oeδ δir — briwed *mor* gludven. *There was at Porth Aber a sad fatal event—the sea-raft was broken.* Porth Aber is near Moelvre. Is this the Aber-Strech of the voters' list? *Strech* = *Ystrych. cp.* Cevn yr ystrych (=? 'Cevn Restyr' of the Bruts), near Carmarthen.

61·19 *Read:* Yng·weith Pen Coed, *in the action of Pencoed.* There is a place of this name on the coast in the parish of ILan Vihangel Mathavarn eithav.

b. Cun = Henry fitz Henry, son of Nest, who lost his life between Pen Coed and Moelvre in 1157. *cp.* nn. 29·21·25.

61·20 *Read:* Adveil *wna yna* wŷn goruchyd,
cyd mynn *Sais Deg*eingl; *i h*eδyl wthrid
o ledruδ gyvranc *ll*anc yn *Al*ryd.
Thereupon the lust of supremacy dies down, though the Saxon *insists on having* Tege*eingl, whose people had been driven out in consequence of the lad's gory enterprise at Aldford*, in 1146.

B.T.

Llanc = Rhun ap O.G. The *ac Wlph* of the text is an interesting gloss, unless we *read:* o ledruδ gyvranc *Ran*wlf yn Rhyd—the Rhyd being either R. Reon, or R. Alclut. see n. 34·1.

61·23 *? read:* Prydein ben-berchen *h*oe*n*lawn y*d* vyδ:
Nid ymδwg diƚƚad na glas *aes*awr,
na ch*al*ch ehöeg wyg mor, *neu* lawr;
N*eu*·d erδyd vorδwyd dros veirch Vaelawr
o genedl Voelyrch. *Er* mor reidawl, etc.
Prydein's over-lord (O.G.) *is ever blithesome: he bears nor mail, nor shields of blue, nor armour coloured like sea-weed or grass;* . . . as in ii. 85·35.

62·2 *gwest* survives still in the cpds. 'pen-*wast*,' a halter; and ['ar·*west*,' a string, band.

62·5 Neu vi erthycheis yn eis rhag hwŷδ, *now, I breathed hard against my side*, i.e. *I heard with pride.* In other words the bard was in sympathy with the Saxon. If this line is as it was or. wr. there must be a lacuna here, but *see* ii. 84·43.

62·7 *yn ym*·δuƚƚiaw is metrically defective. *see* ii. 84·45.

Yspeil Taliesin deals with Henry's expeditions to Wales in 1157, 1165, *and his troubles with his sons.*

62·17 Eg : 'yng = (v)yng·wrhyd. *see* n. 54·26.

62·19 Pob an·wŷl ni δy·wŷl i neges, *the very shy will not see his duty.* But *see* ii. 112·4.

62·22 *llyw can draeth*, a reference to H.'s expedition in 1157.

62·24 Gw*y*rth vy n*u*δ . . . pen mäon, *i.e.* O.G.

62·25 *? read:* prei*ff* l*w*yv*ei*n, onϑyδ re*i*n yw i a*rv*eu. *see* ii. 114·13; Girald. Cam., 371. If 'on*h*yt' is for 'onϑyδ,' '*p*ren' is tautological; but *ash-tree* = 'pren onnen.'

63·2 *? read:* Gor Geriawg—gor·livawg, gor·lavar. *cp.* ii. 114·17.

63·3 goria-*ga*, antcpn. of GOrδwyre. *Read:* goria*n*·*re*. *cp.* Lat. 'qua·*re*,' wh. shows that the noun *res* was subordinated in Lat. speech, just as in English *thing* is subordinated in 'some-*thing*.' *see* Prof. W. M. Lindsay's Hist. Lat. Gram. This Lat. *re-s* occurs in many W. words, such as ach·*re*, adar·*re*, bic·*re*, can·*re*, coch·*re*, gweryd·*re*, holl·*re*, pel·*re*, tan·*re*, yst·*re*. 63·4 ot*h*. or. [wr. *n*.

63·5 *? read:* anheδaϑt, diffreidaϑ*t*. *see* ii. 114·22.

63·7 ys*t*ly*n*ed = *association.* ? ys*c*ly*vi*ed, *ravaging.*

63·9 *? read:* mal cyrch*en* cyvrin gwe*r*n a gweithen, *as they are advancing there is skirmishing in the alder copses, that beset their progress. cp.* ii. 114·28. K(a)*thyl.* ? metathesis for *Kylth*—i.e. Ky*r*ch(ent). Kyv-liϑ, earlier 'kyvli*u*' : kyv*rin*.

63·10 *? read:* mor*yawr*, i.e. mawr-*g*awr, *a hero.*

63·11 'ech*ang*' suggests a scribal error for eth*eli*ng, Welsh, *edlin. ryt gôaôr.* ? a metath. of *go·dric*awr. *see* ii. 114·30.

b. rôyf(ya)d*ur* a dyaôr. The internal rhyme, metre, and context suggest '*a* rhwyv*eu* d*i*·raðiawr.

63·13 ym powys . . . yn deuôy. The scr. has been mentally interpreting his text, and glossing instead of following it. For *ym powys* read *towyssei*; and for '*yn* deuôy' read '*ev* ðenôy.' The scr. is, app., thinking of Doleu Devwy, 55·21.

63·15 aðun*swn*. Internal rhyme & sense requires aðun*yð*, 2 s.

b. tut ynye*i*l. tud yni*a*l = *a wild district*, a thing beloved of Taliesin: 'tud yn I a l' = *a place* in Yale, wh. had belonged to Powys. Did Tal. wish to return as lord of a district where once he had served as a slave? The internal rhyme requires *yeil* = ? an adj., meaning *cultivated.* see ii. 114·37.

63·21 *? read:* Ac os y dygwyð *i lu*iv *rhag* Gwen
ev gwne*lh*id beirð*ion* byd yn Llawen.
And were his glaive to break against Gwen,
the world's bards would rejoice.

The Elegy of Rhun son of Owein Gwyneð, who died in 1146. *Metre and text are very corrupt.*

63·25 ry·chan*ant* ry·chwyn*ant* should be 1 s. *see* 64·3.

b. Gwr*th*odes go·gy*ff*res *Welyð*-on, *he checked, he made uncomfortable the men of Gwelyð* = Chester: metrically *th* requires an answering explosive (*ff*). Correct 78·3, 79·3. *see* n. 69·12.

64·1 Llïaws Run *a Nuð a Nwython.* In the Kulhwch story Gwyn ap Nuð kills Run ap Nwython, wh. may account for the association of the names here. Kynðel sings of 'Eurgorv torv teyrnas Nwython,' M. 151*a*; and calls Cadwallon
'Gwr eil Vleið, gwreið gwrhyd Nwython,' *the fosterling of Lupus, the source of the valour of N.*, M. 160*b*. *? read:*
Llïaws *alaryn am* Run vab Nwython; but *see* ii. 64·4.

64·2 Ni o*r*uchav *geir* beirð i overthon, *the bards testimony cannot over-exalt his fine gifts.*

64·5 *ec* : *or* newic, (Lat. *novic*-ius,) = *a new land.* ? o·r newic = *a-new.*

64·6 n*y* ðiffyc . . . *? read:* neu·r ðiffyg, &c. *see* ii. 80·12.

64·7 aôdy*h*. Or. wr. *n*. *see* Fac. *Read:* adôy*th*. [= O.G.

64·7 teyrneð (pl.), *but* 'yn y vyw' is s. Read: *ri*, or *uð* Gwyneð

64·8 *deuby*ð, a gloss on *henyw*, 3 s. pres. Ind. of *hanvod.*

64·9 Ni ðigonont hoffeð; *ôy* buchynt, *they may not satisfy their affection*, (for) *they hankered after* . . The cynghaneð is defective. *read:* ? ni ðigawn hoffeð *ðawn* a buchynt. *see* ii. 80-81·15.

B.T.

64·10 tra Phryde*i*n : Pryden. The country eastward of the Wepre brook was 'beyond' Pryde*i*n, Pryde*n*, *or* Prydy*n*—the spelling, in the earlier poetry, depends on the exigencies of cynghaneδ.

64·12 ar*u*aθr. ? *n.* *? read:* a ry·tharv *l*awr *ac arv* ry·varnher.

64·13 *? read:* a·m en*e*inad yng·*hyw*lad a*r* Elved *(when they hear) of the anointing in the country bordering on Elmet.* Elmet survives in West Riding place-names on the Cheshire border. *Rybarn* app. suggested *ygnad*, wh. Rhun never was. *cp.* ii. 80.

b. *? read:* ni·d i*a*ngwr di·law *δaw* yn·aered. iang = ? i*v*anc + gwr.

c. d*ilaθ . . . E*eichaθg. *=erasures.

64·16 *read:* nac i·m uδ nac i·ch uδ dar·wetter, *neither to my chief, nor to yours, is much spoken.* We cannot construe '*neut* . . . nac'. *see* n. 7·19. *cp.* ii. 80·27. [*see* ii. 80·31

64·18 chwec-hach it *g*yna*n* : Hweccach ita*θ* gena*u* = iδaw genaθ.

64·19 te*y*rneδ. Or. wr. 2. MS. = tey*n*neδ. *see* Facsimile.

64·20 *in prose* = Mal y mâg heul hav huenyδ, vel*l*y y mâg meδ soneδ gan mwyhav. Ys cenhedyδ
gân δoeth y·gan *goeth* lu eilassav.

64·22 *? read:* Bint δerwyδ vyd*ev*yδ it bryd hâv. The forms bydeθi*n* 47·1, and byde*v*i are scr. errors. Correct ii. 80·37, and *see* n. 46·16. The honey of the oak-swarms was deemed the best.

64·23 *? read:* Pryd mab Ilëenawg *am* ffrawd *buarth*,
the bard will sing of the agitation of the camp.
*lli*awc : *ffr*awt, i.e. ffrawd. Correct ii. 80·38.

b. Hamgθa*θ*l. *a* is faint. 'gθnngθres' is one word in MS.

64·25 *? read:* heb *wall* gwarth, *without the reproach of failure.*

64·26 nyt : n(amyn yng·h)yd. amescut : am·yscw(y)d. y·ga*θ* : y·ga*n*; *or* Namyn amyscwydant gan*t* y gywlat. *cp.* ii. 82.

65·2 *march-trwst.* ? a gloss on *carnial.*

b. Moryal. I have found this word only here, in B.B.C. 63·5, and in the echo of older things in P. 4·14, 16·31. Edw. Lhwyd records a Bryn Morial N.E. of Oswestry. It apparently means the *Greater Yale* = the Maelors.

65·3 *? read:* o Gaer Glut hyd yn·hut Kaer Garawc, *from Aldford to the territory of Caer Garawg*, i.e. to the banks of the Conwy. Correct *Clwyd* into *Clud* in ii. 82·49.

65·4 tir pen·prys. Prys : prysc, *brushwood*, enters into place names all over Wales, and the border country, as in Prees-gwyn, Pen prys in ILanvwrog, Pen prysc in IL. y byther, Tre-brys in Bettws Ivan. Here, it may be merely descriptive of a district.

65·6-23 *This appears to be the first song of Taliesin to O.G. It has a note reminiscent of the song of the Wind, and of the Festival.*

65·9 *nyt . . nyt ny . .* ny. The *italicised* negatives destroy the sense. *? read: ys* mawr ym dawr byth . . . *ys* âv attaδunt, ganthunt y byδav. *see* ii. 94·9.

65·10 *Read:* ni chyrchav *Ogle*δ, *I will not go to Gogle*δ. Correct ii. 94·13. Tal. was, app., at or near Basingwerk, then under the sway of O.G , but Gogleδ, i.e. Ches. was still under its earl.

65·11 Gaulish *magos* yields Nom. *ma*, Gen. *mei*, N. pl., *mei* in Welsh.

65·16 Teyrneδ *pob ieith*, it oll yδ ynt geith. Norman, Flemish, Saxon, Northmen, Irish are included here. *cp.* B. 321·26; ceith,

65·17 ragot, *on thy account. see* ii. 96·31. [n. 46·4.

65·18 *he*l*u* : *dy*l*iv*. hen0n : hen*dr*wm. *see* ii. 96·34.

65·20 a ga*ff*af suggested by 'meint'; context requires 'a ga*r*av.'

65·21 canant : ? *t*annant, *scatter*; but *see* ii. 97·43.

65·24 . . . *Marwnat* Erov. *This poem is not an elegy, marwnad, but a paean of rejoicing over the submission of John to the Pope, and at the removal of the interdict.* B. 344·33, 349·14.

65·26, 66·6 Er*cw*(lff), a sc. er. for Er*ov* = *Hero*δ, the true W. form of Herod = John here. *cp.* n. 66·4, and see 47·11·14.

66·1 *Read:* y·mordei i ys*c*wyd arna0 a dorrid. *see* B. 349·16-25; Ll. 639.

66·4 Ercwl*f* : Ercwl*f*, i.e. *Hercules.* The *f*, and *ff* are misreadings of *f*. John sent a fruitless embassy to Morocco, hence the reference to the cols. of Hercules. *cp.* B. 349·3. b*e*idei; or. wr. *i.*

66·5 *Read:* Nid aeth neb i·*r* nev (because of the interdict) hyd i *wrhâd* ev. The 'hyd yδ *aeth* (reptn.) ev,' accounts for the rubricator's *marwnad.* Correct ii. 142·18.

66·7 *yn v*nda0t : *guy*nda0t, *blessedness.* [B. 349·8.

66·9 *Croget yn Lloeger . . wr ar*δ*erchawc . . Madawc ap Maelgwn.*

66·10 *Bu* d(i)nas e*dryff*eδ : *oe*δ 0as e*nryf*eδ o gamp a chyrδeδ, *minstrelsy.* cym0eδ : ?cyru0eδ : cyr*vv*eδ : cyrδeδ, *but see* ii. 138.

66·11 *Read:* o·i law*r . . . for* (or *away from*) *his country he became a hostage.* Correct ii. 138·6, 139·6.

66·13 *? read:* Tristid an·wogawn *wnaeth* Erov greulawn. *cp.* ii. 138·9.

66·15 *Read:* cys*teg* ar y byd am vedyδ ar gryd, *the world is afflicted because of the instability of baptism.* see B. 344·33; Ll. 619.

66·18 . . . *History in this poem is clear and authentic. It tells of the 'spreading flood' of discontent at the lawless tyranny of John = Corroï.* [Bláthnat intrigued with Cuchulinn, who killed her husband Cūrōi (Corroï)]. *Ll'n ap Jor. figures as Cocholyn*

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at 67·5. The only analogy app. is this: Ll'n helped to smash John's *power*, though he was his son-in-law, *daw*. John had been declared 'King of Ireland' in 1177 and sent thither in 1188. 'Marðnaðt' (l. 24) shows that 'Marðnat' is wrong; *? read:* Mar*tha*ðt.

Sir John Rhys has published a romantic translation of this poem in Arch. Camb. for January 1892, p. 67; and his friend, Prof. Kuno Meyer, dates the poem "from the ninth century."! Cym. Trans. 1895-96, p. 71.

66·18·24 Dy·ffynhawn . . . *dy* ðaw, reptn. for '*i* ðaw'. *cp.* l. 26, *dy* llyr, *for* 'y llyr. The large initial *D* overlays the *y* in Dy·ffynhaðn.

66·22 Mab *D*airi [= mab *H*arri, *i.e.* John] ðalei lyw y Deheu = Rhys Gryg. B. 349·28, 351·11. ar·vor, *maritime*, is a gloss on *Deheu*.

66·24 dy*br*eu : De*h*eu, the scribal *br* being a reptn. from dy*br*ys. Sir John Rhys equates *dybreu* with *Dover*.

66·25 *to* 67·2, 'dy·vrys Ðeheu . . . myned trevyð,' refer to the *dirvawr lu* that Llewelyn led to S.W. *see* B. 354·11 *to* 355·6.

67·1 gŵr a werescyn [gylchyn Deheu] m*a*ðr y varanres . . see ii. 144·15.

67·3 a[eth]ant wy fr*atr*es vre (*? vrodyr vro*) Wynionyð. *see* B. 355. Gwynionyð *Castle* is on Cod-Vôl, above ll. Dyssul.

b. Tra vu vuðug·re vore ðug awr, *while there was a victory, one morning news was brought* . . . ·re, *see* n. 63·3; *cp.* ii. 144·18.

67·7. *G*ŵyn. Or. wr. *V* or *Y*.

67·9-17 *The Harrying of the coast-line.* 'dy·lan' *is here, app., neither a personal, nor a place-name.* John's '*great onslaught on Ll'n resolved itself into an order to the fleet assembled at Chester to sail around the North-Welsh coast, & inflict as much damage*

67·10 swynas. *cp.* dŵr swyn, *holy water.* [*as possible.* Ll. 639.

67·12 Gwrthriv Gwas Tra*eth*, gwenwyn a wnaeth—gweith gwythloneð. Gwana*t* dy·lan, adwythig lan, dreisyn yn hydrweð. To*rv* Iwerðon, a tho*rv* Vanaw, ðy·ð*aw* Ogleð. *The hostile force of the* Comes Litoris *roused discontent—the fruit of evil passion. The coastline was pierced, and the harassed sea-board pillaged ruthlessly. A crew from Ireland and a crew from Man set sail to Gogle*ð, i.e. Chester. Ll. 639. Correct ii. 140 & 141·10-19.

67·13 *g*ŵythloneð. Or. wr. *6*, but altd. by scribe.

67·14 Iwerð*on*. Or. writing faint but legible, despite the retracing.

67·15 *torv* Prydein (B. 319·22-34) yn 'petwareð' : yn pe*ir*anneð. *see* B. 350·14-19, and ii. 140·22.

Elegy to Owein Gwyneð.

67·18 *ap Urien* does not occur elsewhere in Tal. The *ap* is unintelligible here. Urien might be a gloss on Owein. Cynghaneð and metre make both impossible.

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67·18 *re*n antcpn. of *re*id. Read: *ner*=bp. of Bangor. *see* Intro. *xxiv-v*, & n. 69·9. Ren, i.e. rëen is a dissyllable always.

67·19 ae cuδ tom clas. O.G.'s tomb is within Bangor Cathedral. *b.* góbϑyllit. or. wr. ϑ; Read: *o*.

67·20 Tal. calls O. *the life-blood of poetry*; & Kynδel sings:

Am Owein Gwyneδ yd gwynant . . .
cȧr cerδeu cerδorion ramant. M. 151-53.

67·21 escyll : estil > Lat. *hastīl*-a, a javelin.

67·23 geveilat : Geveila*ó*c. eissylut : eissyl*a*ut, *a scr. er. for* eis*or*awd. *see* ii. 125·10. *cp.* 46·7.

67·24 pan laδawd. llaδ=*to beat, drive hard, to kill.*

67·26 *? read:* A·r rhei ni fföynt haeach oeδ yn*vytta*ch *a*n·*ó*areid, *were foolisher derring-dos. cp.* ii. 124·16.

68·3 Kyt as cronnei mạl caled, *tho' he hoarded like a skin-flint.*

The Island Dread refers to the conflict between Rhodri, David, and Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, 1193-97.

68·7-9 y·Menei δor . . . rewinetor. For the triumph of Ll'n at the passage of the Menei, and the ruin of David, *see* Ll. 589 and f. nn. *b.* lleweis win . . . gan *vrawd escor.* ? a reference to the new year's feast of 1174 (see 33·19; Intro. *xxxv*). David was *uterine* brother to Rhodri. If Tal. wrote this poem he was alive in 1197, which is disputable. *see* n. 42·6. The metre is too late for Tal.

68·9·22 Tristlawn . . . rhychitor. Rhodri d. 1195; Gr., abbot of Strata Marcella, d. 1196; Lord Rhys in 1197; and O. Keveliog in 1198. The stanza following points to the *Lord Rhys* as the person meant. *cp.* B. 340. The *adon* of l. 11 is Gr. ap Kynan ap O. G. *see* n. 68·19. *cp.* Hebrew ādōn, Addan, Addon & Iddo. Does 'a*e*don' occur outside this poem? [*see* ·19.

68·11 gwlad Gwydion=country between Gwrvei and the lLyvni.

68·12 Gwenwyn, *Plague.* In 1197 'bu dirvawr dymhestl o varwolaeth ar hyt Ynys Prydein . . . ymδangosses Atropos . . . dwywes . . . *wenwynic nerthoeδ.* B. 339·26-31.

68·13 pe*n*noeth meinoeth : be*u*noeth mein*y*oeth, i.e. mein*g*oeth. *see* ii. 134. Prof. J.M.J. falls into a strange er. here. Gram. p. 93, v.

68·14 ac e*u*uyd . . ryd eluinor : a ce*n*uyd . . ry·deluī *u*or, i.e. Math a gen*v*yδ hud-wyr celvyδ, ry·δelwyn *v*or, *Math perceives crafty enchanters, who bephantom the sea.* cp. n. 3·1; ii. 134·31-39; W.B. 97.

68·16 for *ac* ? read *yr* amaeth-on=? *lord of husbandry*, not a person. Similarly *govan-on* (=? *lord of the metal worker*) seems to be another of the *professional* names of the crafty *Gwydion. cp.* n. 3·2; correct 134 and 135·32.

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68·19 cu*k*yn- : cū*c*yn- : cun *t*yn-aethwy = *lord of Din-Oethwy*, (in Ll. Wnda psh.) = ? the home of Gr. ap Cynan ap O. G.

68·24 y·rac bud-was, *for* 'rac bug*eil*-was,' *regent*, which John was during Richard's absence in France. cp. *cynweisat*, 34·24.*

68·26 ae t*u terra* : ae t*i*ret ta = ae direδ da. Correct ii. 136·63.

b. (p)*ed*eir : y teir morwyn, *the Fates.* see B. 339·29.

69·1 wedy e*u* cwyn : wedy e*n*-cwyn, *after the allotment* (of life). ancwyn in the laws = an *allotment* of provision for private use.

69·3 dim gofet*ra* : go·fet*ha*, *nothing that fails. cp.* ii. 136·72.

69·8 aedon : adon; *see* n. 68·9·22. Gr. ap Kynan ap Owein G. 'held Mon,' 1195-1200. *see* Ll. 589.

69·9 *This Elegy to O.G., like that to his son Rhun, is full of difficulties. The metre proves the text to be corrupt.*

The reader shall bear four things in mind: 1. the quarrel of King and Ch. with O.G. over the appointment of a bp. to Bangor; 2. between the Ch. and O.G. over his wife Cristin; 3. the excommunication of O.G. by Canterbury and Rome, and the disregarding of this by the Bangor clergy; 4. O.G.'s offer of help to France against England.

69·9 *teryδ* gwawd. cp. *taro* tant y delyn; and Greek *plectron.*

*b. v*edyδ. In front of *v* the scr. began an *e*, which was natural after a word ending in *f* = *v*. [*voyage.*

69·10 dyd rwyδ*eu*. *cp.* Duw yn rhwyδ i chi; rhwyδ-deb iwch, *bon*

69·11 Can *Ergrynu*, being intrans., have a pass. form in *-a6r*?; the rhyme condemns cuneδa*v*. *? read:* cyvryngawd cun-eδaw*g* greiseryδ, *the prince-appointed bp. will make intercession.* cun, *chief, prince*; cun-eδ = *his prerogative*; cun-eδ-awg = *what pertains to his prerogative.* see *List of Elisions.* [to Meir.

69·12 Kaer *W*eir : K. *V*eir, i.e. Bangor cathedral, wh. is dedicated

b. achaer *liwelyδ* : a·cher*ir lyw elvyδ*. cp. *llyw bydoe*δ = Llewelyn, M. 212*b*·39. The *Kair ligualid* of Harl. MS. 3859, fol. 195, is possibly a cpd. of Lli+Gwelyδ, *? the stream of the Laches.* Prydyδ y·Mochnant knew this to be *Chester.* Witness:

Lliwelyδ lettawd dy voliant, Llewelyn! P. 166·25.

Lliwelyδ will spread wider thy fame, Llewelyn. M. 212*a*·47.

Here we have a pointed reference to the alliance of Ll'n with the earl of Chester, whose nephew and heir, Ranulf, married the daughter of Ll'n. There was also political co-operation between them; see Ll. 657. Gwe*r*yδ, 18·6, is inferentially a variant of Gwe*l*yδ-on 64·1; *see* Intro. *xvii-xviii*; nn. 13·7, 18·6.

69·12 *Read:* Ergry*m*awδ, cyvadawδ gyvergyr;

cyd gwaneg i ennyn tân tra myr:

He has grown old, and quitted the field of battle;

still, he proceeds to kindle rebellion over seas. Correct ii. 120·6.

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69·13 *an-wan-eg.* The scr. halted between *anvon* and *gwaneg*-u.

69·14 ym·hwel *gas*, i.e. excommunication. *see* Intro. *xxv.*, n. 69·9.

69·16 gó*m*. *see* Fac. If 'gó*mplin*' be the right emendation here, the *m..in* explain the telescoping.

69·17 (Gó)is-*cant* : ys *cenei*nt veirð cywreint ga*r* onóyð; marw *cu nav . . . the skilled bards were wont to celebrate the warrior, but it is the beloved chief that I lament.* Cor. ii. 122 & 123·13-14, *q.v.*

69·19 tewðor *tew*ð-un; reptn. *Read:* tewðor v*u*. *see* ii. 122·15.

b. (*dy·c*)hyfal (*dy·chyfun dyfyn-*)veis dyfyn-gleis dychyf*u*n. We have here a wild example of the scribe's muddling powers. *Read:* haval *b*eis *a* dyvn-gleis dy·chyff*r*in. *see* ii. 122·16. *cp.*

ILyw bydoeð—Iled byd, *dwvn a beis . .* M.212*b*·39.

69·20 ymad*r*aw*d* : ymadaw.

b. '*có*ðedaw*d*' is a bogus form, for '*tu*ðedaw,' *to cover.*

69·21 ys ky*ny*a*l* cune*d*af *for* ys cyrryad, cu noðad, *He was shriven, and lovingly given sanctuary. cp.* Kyrraw B.B.C. 81·8. [122·20.

69·22 *? read:* cyn cwys*ed yn*·hudwed—i wyneb a gadwed. *cp.* ii.

69·24 Dy·chludent ði '*wyr Bryneich*,' a gloss on *Arðunwent*, Mold. *see*: Intro. *xviii*; B. 314·11-19.

69·26 gó*n*ebróyt. Hybrid form—might be *ii*, or *u*.

70·1 *Read*: Ceinan *am veð . . . wrangle around the grave.* cp. ymgeryðu ac ym*geinaw* = *convicia* cum castigantibus verbis. Hist. Regum Brit. (Giles) p. 154; B. 184·4. Cp. also KING JOHN,

> I find the people strangely fantasied;
> Possessed with rumours, full of idle dreams,
> Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. IV. ii. l. 144.
> No scope of nature . . no customed event
> But they will pluck away his natural cause. III. iv. l. 154.

b. noc adóyt : n*o* caðóyt = n*i* chavóyd, *worse dastardy there never was*, (lit. '*could not be had*').

70·2·6 Cuneða*f*. No person of this name is known. Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Kynan had a son 'Cuneða,' B. 317, but the rhyme demands a final *v* here. Read: *vyn* cu nav, i.e. vyng·hu nav, *my beloved lord.* cp. marw cu nav 69·18. The cun-eð-av*c* of 69·11 accounts for all the *Cuneðavs. cp.* Intro. *xxiv.*

70·3 *av*órn : ? a*m* varwn, *but see* ii. 122·30.

70·4 góaót . . . a rifaf. Context suggests: Gweðwyd veirð *Prydein*, gor*ie*in a gav, ac erc*h*yll yr e*r*wyll a ry*th*av, *Prydein's bards are dispatroned, lamentation I find, and fearful the gloom that holds my gaze.* ri*f*av : ? ri*ff*av, a possible form for 'ry*th*av.' *cp.* ii. 122.

70·6 *? read:* Rhyveiðawð . . . can gorvyn cyn cymun *diw*eðav *he dared . . . a hundred combats before his last communion;* or, we may read: *vyng·hu nav*; see n. 70·2.

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70·7 Ry*ma*ſei : ry*nrā*ſei = ry·n·ranſei, ranaſſei, *he divided among us.*
b. edy(r)ſtraϑ*t* : eδystraϑ*r*, *steeds.* Prof. J. M. J. (Gram. 208·1) classifies eδystr*aϑt* & gorwyδ*aϑt* with the pl. *t*-stems, like pysc*aϑt.* But the pl. is eδystr*aϑr*, as in A. 5·4. At 36·6 of Tal. *read:* A rithwys orwyδ*aϑr* y·ar *or*·laϑ*r* *Pryderi* lys, *he enchanted horses upon the high ground of* Pryderi's *court.* 'y·ar' implies a cpd. of 'Ilawr.' *Gor·lawr* aptly describes the site of P.'s court; *see* n. 36·7; but ? *llog*-(l)aw*r*, i.e. ground within a palisading; cp. *lloc*, a hurdle-pen. The *p* of *p*lagaϑt is antcpn. of *P*(ryderi). eδystr*aϑt*, gorwyδ*aϑt*, *p*lag*awt* are, all three, bogus forms. *cor.* ii.62, 63·19.

70·9 o gre*ff*(ur) : ? ogre*ll*, i.e. hogrell, *a youth.* cp. hogerel, hog-yn, hog-lanc, 'a wiδwn yn oc,' 11·25.

70·11 *? read:* Iluδwy*s* veδei gywlad rhag *geu*, *he crushed the owner of a border country because of treachery.* see ii. 122·42.

70·15 *ach*yfatcun *ath*al : cy*f*atcun tal : cy*fc f*at cun tal-gϑin.
b. gϑin. *ϑ* : *b* with metath. = bing, *bench*, A.S. *benc*; W '*m*einc.' cp. *tal being* a δyly, *the top end of the bench he deserves*, A. 12·8.

70·17 In the 12th cy. a clan moved 'bag & baggage' from one district to another. *cp.* Bruts 307·5-7.

70·19-21 These lines bear signs of being corrupted under the influence of the Geoffrey cult, which over-whelmed Kymric traditions early in the xiiith cy. plo : blo = bro is a survival, and tir a gloss on it. ? read:

Seith o *hil* Rodri δyrchavyssi*d*
*An*arawd, Idwal *Voel*, *a Meurig;*
Idwal a Iago o vro Brydyn;
Cynan a Griffyδ δyffei ar hyn.

'Seven have been raised from the race of Rhodri—Anarawd, Idwal Voel, and Meurig; Idwal and Iago from the region of Prydyn; Cynan and Griffith came after these.' Thus restored we have sense, good history, and the true ancestry of the 'seventh' = Gr. ap Kynan, of whose time the poet sings. The above lines are not in ii. 150, as I failed to twig their meaning in time.

70·22 (dy)deruyd : tyrvid hyd vala-on. The *Penryn Blataon* of B.292·24 is the peninsula of *Wirral*, wh. is in Gogleδ = the earldom of Chester. Blataon is possibly a scr. er. for bala-on, *the outflows* of Dee and Mersey.

70·22 Order of words transposed; *read:* ymδeithig vyδ i h*a*elion = Gr. ap Kynan & Kadwgan ap Bleδyn who fled to Ireland. B.273·5.

70·23 Iluδedig *eu havwyn* = a gloss for *marchogion.* see ii. 150·8.

70·24 (gwlad . . .) coIlawd gymyrreδ o *estrig lyvreδ* y pennaeth weison (Kymry . . .) *will lose its status from the run-away cowardice of the young princes.* B. 273. ry·gyst-lyneδ = *alliance*, but ? *ryg-yst*-ly*n*eδ, metath. for *ystryg* = estrig ly*ur*eδ. *cp.* ii. 150·11.

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70·26 *Llyminawg*, scr. er. for *Lleinawg*, north of Beaumaris.

71·1-6 refer to the incursion of the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury into Anglesey in 1098. Hugh, the proud, lands at Aber Lleinog and penetrates Mon. Magnus arrives suddenly out of the sea-mists, and kills Hugh. The Anglo-French retire, and Gr. ap K. returns. see B. 273, and the Chroniclers.

71·3 refers to Magnus, and should come after l. 4.

71·6 *? read:* Mar*th*awd *uchel* ben, *the Hammering*, or *Fall of the High Chief*, i.e. Hubert de Burgh.

There is no excuse for turning the adj. uthyr, mod. uthr, into the romantic Uthyr or Uther, much less for adding dragon to pen. App., 'uthyr' is an er. for uchel, the adj. wh. denotes all high officers of state. Correct title, ii. 144 and 145. The poem was app. wr. in 1233, after the revolt (trydar, l. 7) of Ll'n. The influence of the Mabinogi is traceable throughout.

71·7 *? Read:* Myvi vum yn llïaws trydar, *I was in many a tumult.*

71·7·11 ni pheidwn rhag llu heb wyar, *I could not desist without (a taste of) the blood of the opposing host.* rac = *against*, as well as *before*. 'deu lu.' cp. B. 363·33.

71·10 a·m rhithwy, *do*dwy yng·hawell, *he, who will enchant me, will place me in a creel.* ii. 144·6. *cp.* Hanes Taliesin, p. 265.

71·12·15 (. . . . vy a)*ch*lessur : c*y*fessur . . . . (I defended) *reasonably the friends of the hated lord on his evanishment.* cas nur is *William de Breos* (Junior). This 'scion of a hated stock,' was hanged by Llewelyn, who remained friendly with the Breos family. B. 365·25; Ll. 670-671.

71·14 *Gwythur* led Creiδylad to his home, but Gwynn ran away with her, W.B. 496. Gwythur = *Llewelyn* who married Joan, with whom W. de Breos intrigued in 1230.

71·14 *Read:* cleδyval hydr rhag m*aer* Cawr-nur, *daring the fight against the steward of the puissant lord.* M*aer* = Hubert de Burgh, the justiciar of Henry iii., who is the Cawr-nur of our text. Ll'n swept over South Wales and did as depicted in ll. 16-18. *see* B. 365-366; Ll. 672-674.

71·19 *in prose* = Myvi a roδeis gleδyvawd i Henben, y gorvawr gynghallen, *I administered a blow to the old chief, the High Counsellor*, i.e. Hubert de Burgh, who was deprived of power in 1231, and of the office of Justiciar in 1232. Dicty. N.B. *see* nn. 72·1·4.

71·20-22 Based on W.B. 90-91.

71·23 *Read:* Midwyv varδ moladwy, cywreint,
gân *am* vraenat eryr gwytheint: see ii. 147·26·27.
Gwydion a·i deubu, yng Him *n*eint,
ban ymbyrth *yr hwch, ym·hylgeint,*
ar gig pwdr syrth rhwng dwy-geinc.
Dringaw i nev *y*s ev vy hwant,
mal eryr, rhag ovn am·heirant.

B.T.

Gwydion *came to him in the ravines of Cim* where the sow, at dawn, was feeding on the rotted flesh falling *atween the branches. To ascend to heaven* like *an eagle is my desire for fear of falling into decay*—a ref. to the fall of Hubert de Burgh. *see* n. 71·19. Correct ii. 146 and 147·27-33.

Avagddu is a syll. too long. The W. B. version has Gwydion. ygym-eint=yng·Him (n)eint. Pont y Cim spans the Llyvni within a short distance of the Clynog-Carnarvon road; Cim farm borders the stream. 'Llain yr Hwch,' a field-name on Eithinog Wen, lies on the right hand of the lane leading from Pont y Cim towards Bryn Gwydion.

72·2 Wyv barδ, ac wyv telynawr; wyv pibyδ, ac wyv crythawr
a·r seith ugein cerδawr δi·*r* gorvawr gynghaƖƖen;
I galchvri δi·vreinad—*D*u escyƖƖ ledeinad.
I am a bard and a harpist, a piper and crowder—(I am better) than the seven score minstrels of the High Counsellor. He is shorn of his great glory. The wings of doom are spread. With *Cynghall*-en *cp.* cynghelƖaur (B.Ll.D. 120·10), & the vernacular *call hen.* William of Longchamp, bp. of Ely & justiciar ostentatiously 'kep a band of minstrels.' Y.P. p. 115. I find no such record of other chancellors. *see* nn. 71·19, 72·4. D.N.B.

72·4 Read: *Y peir* δy·verwad ver*wy* δewinda*b*
ar vlaen vyn·havawd i draethu marthawd. Correct ii. 146·37-38.
May the cauldron that was boiled so long concoct witchery on the tip of my tongue to declare the fall. see ii. 147·37-40. *dyv*ab, antcpn. of *dyv*eirdnat : dyve*r*u*at. *dy veir* reptn. of *dyveir*dnat. Hubert was not dead but fallen, so that *marwnat* lacks both fact and rhyme.

72·9 d*eu-* metath. for d*ue- for* d(a)*6e*lwch, (e)*lwch* am*had.*

72·10 p*le*it metath. for pe*l*it : pe*r*it=peryδ. am ga*er*=anga*6*r.
b. gaer. *Kaer* yn e*haer.* reptns. Read: *roed* yn e*la6*r.

72·11 order of words confused. *see* ii. 148·7; cp. B. 356.

72·12 am gy*ff*rei. metath. & er. for am·g*ryff*ei, *hastened on all sides.*
b. oδuch ƖeeuƖ : oδuch ƖIy(r)eu *en* ƖIestreu ƖIad, *above, i.e. beyond the tidal reaches.*

72·14 am·Hanogan, a metath of a*p M*anogan. *ap M*—often becomes am·H— as am·Heurig, am·Horgan, etc.

72·15 Ynys ve*l* Ve*ƖI*. antcpn. *read* 've*i*.' Some such scr. er. is the source of the 'Ynys vel' in the Triadic xiiith cy. compilations, and in the later versions of the Bruts.

72·17-20 *Pymp pennaeth*=1. William i.; 2. William ii.; 3. Henry i.; 4. Stephen; 5. Henry ii.; 6. ryveδ ri=Henry, eldest son of Henry ii.; 7. Richard; 8. John=*Linx.*

72·19 *? read:* i weryd dros li, *his grave beyond the sea.* Richard's body was buried at Font-Evraud; his heart at Rouen.

72·20 *linx* has been interpreted as 'Ilin *deg*' as if *x* could represent *teg* in a mutated form! The numeral is *x*. *x* without the stop after it, is *x* and nothing else. By *linx* is meant John—an impression of his seal shows a *leopard*, a fit symbol of his character.

72·21-22 Gynt waeδ *o·i dr*engi: *Ireland will rend the air after his*
Yd lavar Eryri— *death and Eryri's answering*
anhawδ i dewi. *shout will hardly be hushed.*
Iolwn Eloï *Let us beseech the Lord,*
pan vom *d*an geli *when here beneath the sky,*
aδev nev δi·m·bi. *that the heaven-home be ours.*

*v*enni : *ue*enni = ? *tr*engi. Galwawr Eryri = *Eryri will be called.* Galwaw*t ar* Eryri = *will call unto Eryri.* glywawr ar E., i.e. The gentile shout *will be heard on Eryri.* 'carreg *lavar*' = echo, the meaning app. implied here. *g*an : *d*an geli, *sub Jove.* δi·*m*·bi = δi·*n*, *to us*, the infixed pro. *n becomes m* before *b.*

Lines 21-22 were crowded out of ii. 148 to preserve the symmetry of p. 150.

72·25 Kaffael : cael *yn* g., *receiving (back) our hostages.*

72·26 dybyδant. *cp.* 74·13·19 *? read:* dy*chwel*ant cyvrysseδ . . . . deδvon. *see* B. 271·18-24; 273·15-22.

73·1 deu *gun* luyδant = Gr. ap Kynan, and Kadwgan ap Bleδyn.

73·3 *Keredigyawn* is a gloss on Kad. ap Bleδyn's territory. *ma-o n* = land lords, or holders of territory.

73·4 wyr ryn *for* ? gryn wyr, *a good many men*, but see ii. 152·10.

73·5 *avon*, a gloss on Teivi. The antithesis of *tróm* is *llon*, in allusion to the feasting on the Teivi. B. 281·19.

73·6 gwnant aer ar vrys am *lys Lonion* = the *Kenarth bychan* of B. 281, wherefrom O. ap Kadwgan abducted Nest. Lonion = old parish of St. Mary, of wh. *Pem. Dock* is a part. It extends from the Ferry to the old castle of Pembroke, the site of which would be aptly described by 'Cenarth bychan.' Mr. Phillimore favours Penar, a short distance down the Pem. river. *see* n. 38·11.

73·6 *? read:* geu ni·s edewis yn oscorδion, *the false one did not leave as champions. . . .*

73·9 *Read:* Ban δyvu Gadwgawn dros eigawn *i Bowys,*
athrevnwys *an*neδ yn arδ Verion

When Kadwgan came by sea (to Powys) he arranged a home in hilly Merion. cp. *man*-gre B. 284·14. '*Iwerδon*' is a gloss on 'eigawn.' cp. Kadwgaδn ac Owein a ffoassant i Aber Dyvi, [mywn] llong a oed yn [Aber Teivi], a dathoed o Iwerdon ychydic kyn no hynny, a chyvnewit yndi. B. 283·28; Mostyn MS. 116. Kadwgan did not go to Ireland at all at this time, and Owein did not go directly. B. 284·25.

B.T.

73·10 Kei*n*- : Kei*ss*yadon = Ithel, Madawg & Uchtryd. B.282·4.

73·11 *marchawc* = Gerald Ystiwert. B.283·20. *llion* : ILonyon, *l.*6.

73·12 Idwal : *Ithel* ap Ririd. an·wynn-ion, *un-blessed, guilty.*

73·13 pel·*re.* cynghaneδ demands peII-*en. cp.* n.63·3.

73·14 y gath vreith = *leopard.* Cath vreith, c. penvrith, c. paluc—all three = *leopard.* "*Pale*, a term in heraldry, O.F. *pal*, means a *stripe*; paluc may be derived from this." Q.

b. anghyvieithon, *foreigners*, i.e. all who could not speak Welsh. My compositor insisted on 'anghyv*r*eith*lon*' in ii. 152·25.

73·24 gywychavael : ? dyrch-, *or* arych-avael.

74·1 ? read : *y* gwr ae crewys, *ev garwys* a wnaeth.

74·3·5 Read: *Duw* culwyδ . . . . *Duw* dovyδ.

74·7 uδu onaδu = older forms of uδu*nt*, o naδu*nt*. *cp.* B.B.C. n. 49-50.

74·8 eissy*dy*δ : eisillyδ, *offspring. cp.* 71·22.

74·10 *read:* a alwav pop *t*yδ, *every day.*

74·20 o rana(n)*t* o *n*iant. *metath. for* o rana*t nou*iant, *for*

o r*i*nat noviant	(500 ships) by enchantment float.
O vrith*we* rhitheδ,	Out of the varied web of enchantment,
nid oes n*i* veδ*e*δ.	there is nothing you cannot have.

Lines 20-21 are, it seems, 'old Irish' (Skene, F.A.B. ii. 421). Still they make excellent Welsh. We have reptns. of *b* in *b*rithoi . . . *b*rithi; and of *i* in brith*i* . . . brith*i*. (b) rith*oi* : rithet = ritheδ. N*u* : n*it*. Nuedi : n*i* veδi, *older* veδyδ, 2 sing. pres. Indicative. (With veδ*e*δ, *cp.* buch*e*δ and buch*y*δ, Powyss*e*δ and Powyss*y*δ). BritHAn*ha*i (reptn.) *for* Brith*o*n-i. *cp.* Mon-i 75·4; *syc*(h)edi-edi, metath. for *ys*edi*c* e*i*δi. *euroi* spelt backwards = ioru*c*, a South Walian gloss on *eiδi* = ivy. The Bachanals ate ivy, and their inspired fury was, by some, believed to be due to the exciting and intoxicating properties of the plant. Golden Bough. vol. i. p. 135.

74·23 a·r weryt, i.e. a ry·werid *k*wmpei, *he, who would have been delivered, fell* = Hugh of Montgomery. Correct ii. 176 & 177·26. '*cwmpo*' is the living form of the Dicty. 'cw*y*mpaw.'

74·23 *gwaeδ hir* rac Gorman. app. an allusion to the *alleluiatic cry* at Maes Garmon, near Mold.

74·24 a chynan = ? ach, *or* ap Cynan, but *see* ii. 176·30.

74·26 *Read*: Geir wybr gerδ Đovyδ, *the firmament chants the canticles of the Lord.* The marks " indicate transposition of the words.

75·1 eil echwyδ, *fosterling of the West*, i.e. the Irish-bred Gr. ap Kynan. *see* n. 76·6. *cp.* O. Ir. *ail* 'esca'; Lat. *al*-ere, *to nourish.* "If *eil* bears the meaning you assign to it, it is prob. a genuine Celtic word. *cp.* Ir. alim *I foster*; Ir. altram, *rearing*; Ir. altru, *foster-father* = O.W. altraw." Q.

B.T.

75·2 *? read:* Ban *vy*ð beu·*n* llawn *llyr*, Brython a·r gyrchir.
When the tide fills the bay, the Brython will be attacked.
beu, *a bay*, > F. *baie*; L. L. *baia*. *cp.* peues, *a country*, < F. *pays*; Lat. *pagus*. Correct ii. 176 and 177·39-40.

75·6 pedeir ieith, *i.e.* Saxon, French, Irish, Welsh.

b. ? read: Dyvi ði vu*w*ch vreith a wnaho gwyn-eith. *There will come against the brindled cow* (= French; cp. *bió* n. 39·14). *one who will work* '*deliverance*,' (? '*havoc*'). Having regard to the way Hugh *the proud* and his men met their end *havoc*, *slaughter* would suit the meaning of *gwyn-eith*. cp. nn. 1·28, 42·9, 56·24.

75·7 Translate: *That which will low at dawn will seethe at eve.*
What will be boiled on land will be eaten at sea. ii. 179·53-56.
Read: Ar dir verwhitor *ar vor* yssitor. ii. 178·55-56.

75·10 Magnus departed suddenly of his own accord. B. 273·19.

75·11 ven*hi*yt : v en*m*yt, metath. for (*e*)*u mynet*, with reference to the departure of the Anglo-French element in Mon. In ven*hi*yt the second limb of *h* and the *i* are wr. over an erasure.

b. dragwy*n*awl : dragwyðawl, *for ever*. Correct ii. 178·62.

75·12-14 These lines refer to King Rich.'s imprisonment in Austria. tynghettor : tyngh*i*tor. *see* n. 75·19.

75·19 Creuðyn = the country under & behind Llan Dudno. Ordericus Vitalis places the great battle of 1098 near Deganwy, and tells us how, after strange ships had been seen, the two earls summoned forces from all places. Gwynvynydd is in Montgomery, and Long Mynd in Shropshire, both being in the province of Hugh of Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.

b. Kymry . . . Kymry. Both instances are inconsistent with history, and metrically inadmissible. The *Gwyðyl* ratted over to the forces opposed to the Kymry. On Prydyn *see* Intro. *xx*.

75·20·22 Dyge*d-awr* . . dyge*t-awr* 10·16·23, a questionable form. Dyged = 3 s. Imper.; dygawr, 3 s. fut. Ind. Pass.; dygitawr, Pass. (*absolute form*); Dug-*ed*, -id, -ad, 3 s. pret. Pass. *read:* dy·ðugid, *had been brought*. Cor. ii. 180. *see* Ordericus V. *s.Ao.* 1098.

75·21 *echl*ur, metath. for *lech*ur : lechu(e)*t* = (Ar)llechweð. -l*ur* cas -*l*ur *ca*s *l*yn — such errors make one believe that the scr. must have been drunk at times.

75·24 *? read:* y·myned moryd seithin, *while sailing the straits they keep shooting*. 3 pl. in -*in-t* are fut. Ind. *see* n. 77·11.

75·26 Arawd heb glywed o nebawd ðyn—*na* mynawg, *nac arvawg*, *un* mehyn, *without any man whatsoever hearing* '*service*'—*nor prince*, *nor soldier of any place*. cp. *oratio periculosa* of an old Missal, used for the dying. Mynawg. *cp.* O.W. *minn* "borrowed from Ir. *mind*, a diadem." Q. Cancel ii. 180·93-94.

B.T.

76·5 da*rll*eawr, metath. for da*er ll*awr : daer *ff*aw*t*, *earth's lot.*

76·6 ru*fe*in, metath. for ru*ef* in = rwyv yn*g*·*Wyne*ð, i.e. Gr. ap K., who was not a Brython born, but '*a Brython by descent*,'—a fosterling of the West. *see* n. 75·1.

76·10 By*r*haw*r* brehyrion, i.e. Hugh of Chester, and H. of Mont.

76·14 '*ymarwar llud ma*ƀ*r*' wr. in margin by lr. hand.

76·15 ro*m*-a-*n*i car : ro*iu* a *ui* = rh*w*yv a vi gâr.

76·17 gƀa*e*tlin. Or. wr. *t.* [rect ii. 182·10.

76·21 ll*uch a* ll*achar* : ll*u* ca(dr) ll*achar*. a·r, *i.e.* a ry·wyneb. Cor-

76·22 *dy* dra *no*neu : ? *ry*·dra*uod*eu, *i.e.* rhy·dravodeu, *great troubles.* But cp. *dy dra* Havren and *ty* uch H., 78·2·7; ii. 182.

76·23 y*g*. Or. wr. *n.*

76·24 *? read:* gaeav ll*y*m gŵyd lyryð lywid longeu. *cp.* ii. 184·14.

77·3 Keiss*ut* : Keis*ir*. cystûð > Lat. *custōd*-ia, '*persons in confinement*,' *hostages.* Kystu*d* was or. wr. Kystu*t*.

77·5 o glod lathr leu, *of shining bright fame.* The 'lathr *g*leu' of ii. 184·23 is a bit of sub-editing in the composing room, and is typical of the universal tendency to reptn. clod, *or. f.*, as here, is often *m.*

77·6 dy·ðyrchavwy d-*reic* : dy·ðyrchavwyd *torch* = *standard*, i.e. the thing rolled up. *cp.* 'torchi ll*ewys.*' dre*ic* . . par*th* lack assonance.

77·7 yn (*dy*ð = antcpn. of) *dyf* ieu : ym·dyffi*n*eu (i.e. am·ðiffynei) a bungled gloss on 'am i veu,' *for his own.* The reference is to Gr. ap Rys on his return from Ireland in 1113. B. 294; Ll. 433.

77·8 hael. *see* nn. 9·7; 19·2. *llwy*, metath. for *llyw*. Read:

ll*y*w byrr tew ll*y*dan i weð = *Henry i.*, who will rule, lüyð,
Hyd ban vo mab seith weith yng·Wyneð.

'*i ri*' is a gloss indicating O.G., who had seven sons; 1. Rhun; 2. Hywel; 3. Iorwerth; 4. Maelgwn; 5. David; 6. Rhodri; 7. Cynan.

77·10 *t*-rydar (reptn.) for ryð*ar* : ryv*at* = ryvað : ryv*e*ð, wh. refers to Henry's *strange* death, following on the eating of lampreys.

77·10 Rhi ·*n Reding* eiðun ðu·hun dudweð. *see* ii. 185·31.
The King at Reading desires a sleeping ground. Cor. 184·31.

77·11 *? read:* *a.* Eingl dreis*ynt* ar ð*y*·hynt o all*t*udeð;
b. Eingl dreisant *b*an ð*euan*t o all*t*udeð;
a. ll*i*thrant trwy vor-*gleis* a·u heisilleð.
b. trwy vor*yd rhy* lithr*id* eisilleð.

Mor(gleis) has no authority except the rhyme to support it. Moryd is supposed to be the Welsh name of the English Channel. If that be so, Moryd also = Menei Straits. See n. 75·24. Morʏd is often spelt 'Morʊd,' the ʏ being affected by long ō, as it is by long ū in dʊ·hun (77·10) for dʏhun, the sleep of death. See n. 41·22.

B.T.

77·13 ffaw *y* ðraig a ðiffreid bobl Vrython. ii. 184.
Pen llüyð, perchid lurigogion:
Dwvn darogen*in* dewin ðrywon,
pebyllïawnt ar Dren a Tharanhon:
Gor·lethant *Allmyn* or·ðyvyn Von—
pell *attreg eu* debed Iwerðon.
Teg ffaw ði*ff*ygiaw Kesarogion,
a dystan ang·haran ðelw di·heð—
go·gwn y perin erwin *dri*neð.

The fame of the dragon will defend the Brython people:
The invading chief will respect their mailed warriors
who, the sacred druids confidently prophesy,
will pitch their tents on the Tern and Taranhon;
and also overwhelm *the Northmen* who ever frequent
Mon—long deferred their departure to Ireland.
Glorious the report of the failure of the King's men,
who protest that they hate the mere image of strife;
(but) they will, I suspect, carry on very fierce warfare.

darogenint . . . perint, 3 pl. fut. Ind.

77·20 *? read:* Yng·heiryð alltir, yn·armetheð,
drwy·r gaeav celynt; yn lleudireð
cyvlenwynt aesawr; yn *ll*awr ?Gogleð
*d*y·gynniv gwaladr ar ior Gwyneð.

In the Caers of a strange land, in a state of preparedness, they will shelter for the winter: in the cultivated parts they will load their shields; in the ? Gogleð country our leader will make war on the lord of Gwyneð.

y*c*heiri*c* : y*g*·heiri*t* = yng·heiryð, pl. of Caer. *cp.* Tre·r *Ceiri*(ð). Kelen*ic*, reptn. *? read:* Kelyn*t*. aesawr, *shields*, were used for carrying things. *cp.* Yvain carrying his lion on his shield: 'l'an porte tot estandu, Dedanz l'anvers de son *escu*. ll. 4659-60. (Foerster).

77·25 *? read:* Gwelir ar·debed *cenedl* Vrychwyn, i.e. Flemings.
rhag saetheu a bereu 'arw*yr* gwyn,' 'heroes of war.'
Gelwhitor ði·ar vor—gwaewawr gryn.

78·3 wrth-*en*-edic. ? urðedig P., *the anointed of P., king of destiny.* cp. ii. 186. Use of Prydein is abnormal; the poem is late.

78·12 Cylch Prydein y bo, i.e. *wherever in Prydein he may be.*

78·20 e*u* henwer*y*s : ? ev wared(ð)ys, *he has delivered.*

79·2 Nyt *r*ys : nit *t*(ð)ys, *i.e.* ni·d dwys, ni·d cyvrwys, ni rwyv i areith, *neither circumspect nor wise is he who rules not his tongue.*

79·6 *g*rat. Begun as *r*.

B.T.

79·14 Un yw a *s*ynniav, deu yw a deimlav, tri yw a waeδav,
pedwar a welav, a phymp a glywav, hwech a vlassäav,
a seith a aroglav, ac *ev* diweδav.

79·19 Rhy·orug Duw vry, y·ar y planedi,
Sol a Feretrius, Mars a Mercurius,
Luna, Saturnus, ar seithved Venus.

Latin *c* is, in some words, used for the Greek ς as 'marca' for Mars a. xpc=xrς, *i.e*, Christos, 6·23.

79·24 Cyntav yssyδ oer, a·r eil yssyδ oer;
Trydyδ yssyδ wres, yd o·vâg an·llES;
Pedweryδ radwys, gwerin a gynnwys;
Pymhed tymherawg, pyrth y vedyssawd.

frigid = 1. artic; 2. antartic; 3. torrid; 4-5. N. & S. temperate zones.

80·3 hyd vrawd *yt* bara. vrod*ic*, possibly *-ic* = antcpn. of *yt*.

80·5 Parhäav hyd ffin . . .

80·17 mis*t*erin. The *t* is illegible, but *cp*. P. 32·24: Gweleis wyr yn trin a *meirch mysterin*. ? Lat. *mustelīn*-us, weasel-colour, i.e. *bay*.

80·18 Marchawc . . . ar δeu wyneb, *the perfidious . . . . . knight, i.e.* W. de Breos. *see* n. 71·13.

80·19 *braδ llaδ*. Very faint in MS. Read: 'bra*d* lla*d*.'

80·20 *Katwaladyr* is not a proper name here (nor in many other places) but = *kat waladr*, a war lord. llewelyn ap Iorwerth is said to have been born in the castle at Dol wyδelein, *i.e.* yn dol e*n* Prydein — the 'y dole*u* Prydein' of our text.

80·21 *? read:* [ae *am*l]δc. The *a* . . *a*, though very faint indeed, were or. the suggestions of the eye; the *e* . . . *l* are mental inferences.
ny*m*a : ny*u*ia, i.e. ny*wi*a. *min*(h)eu : *uini* = *f*ini = *ff*inieu.
bydi*f* : bydi*u* : byδ i·*n*. (y)ma*r*ua : ma*t*ua. *? read:*
ae amlδg oes moes ny*wi*a,
ae ffini*e*u vyδ i·n vadva. *see* ii. 188, 189·7·8.
The rest is clear history. William was *hanged*, hence the 'gwall grain cleδyvawd.' *see* Bruts 365·25.

The rest of the MS. is missing. *see* p. 81.

Additional Notes.

aches *approach, entrance, increase, flood-tide* > L. *accessus*.
achwysson. *see* n. 33·20.
achubyon, *things seized and saved, salvage* > L. *occupare*.
armell, *armlet* > L. *armella*.
cleir, *clergy*, *cp*. Ir. *cleir*, prob. borrowed fr. L. clērus.
cogδillеu, ? *veiled ones, brides*. cp. Ir. *cochull* < L. *cucullio*.
creiseryδ. F. *croisier* confused with O.F. *crocier*, bearer of a crook.

B.T.

dëon, *optimates*, *aristocrats*. cp. O. Ir. *deg-*, *dag-*, W. *da* '*bonum*.'

echwyδ *sundown*, *West* > L. *excēdere*, to withdraw.

eil, *fosterling*. *see* n. 75·1.

eisywyd, *poverty*, > L. *exiguitas*.

eΠein *choice* > L. *eligend-*

escyΠ : estil. *see* n. 67·21.

eurbiben = L. *orpimentum*.

ffel-*eic*, pen-*eic*. cp. Lat. *acies*.

flet *domicile*, Br. *flet*, > O.E. *flett*, abode.

ffraeth, *violated* > L. *fractus*.

gwenerawl. *see* n. 18·19.

gwiw, *living*, L. vīvus.

gwyliadur > L. *vigilatōr-*

gwynnyeith. *see* nn. 1·28, 42·9, 56·24

henur. *cp*. L. *seniōr—*

ΠyvrawR > L. *Librārius*.

ma, mei. *see* n. 65·11.

mäon. *see* n. 73·3. [*um*.

melyn-*awr*, *yellow gold* > L. *aur-*

merin, *marine*, > L. *marinus*.

misterin. *see* n. 80·17.

mug, *lows*, bor. fr. L. *mugit*.

newic > L. novīcus.

ogyrwen = ogrwen (metath. of or-gwen), ? bor. from O.F. *orguene*, lyre. *see* nn. 35·4.

Pendevig (**qenno-tam-i̯ko-*, *der. of qenno-tamo-*, W. penhav,) *king*, as in 'Cantrev Pen*wed*-ig' = 'cyvoeth y brenhin (B. 348). Pen-*wed*-ig, like Breton Pin·*vid*-ik, is a metath. of Pen-*dev*-ig. Sir John Rhys (C.F., p. 504), Mr. Egerton Phillimore (Pem. iii. 485), and Prof. Lloyd (257), supported by his astounding n. 166, have 'PenweδigΊ! But see B. M. MS. 14869, fol. 101 a-b = M. 192b.

Dy·gychwyn gennad vawrrydic doryf
y dervyn Keredic . . .
dywed y down benwedic. P. 151·28.
Dos o benwedic boen ouyt gennad
gan yth wna Kewilyt . . .
dywed y down veirionyt.

Here the δ in ouyt, Kewilyt, Meirionyt is written 't,' whereas we have 'd' in Penwedic, i.e. 'tervyn Keredic'-yaδn, on the Dyvi.

plawδ, bor. fr. L. *plaudit*.

plawr, bor. fr. L. *plōrat*.

plwyv, *people* > L. *pleb-*

pos-veirδ. *cp*. Med. L. *possĕ*.

rechtur > L. *rector-*

se. *see* n. 42·3.

Seith Pedyr = Sancti Petri.

ser(w), *slave*, > L. *servus*.

serwaw, *to observe*, > L. *servāre*.

trevb-ret : trev-ret—*the run of the tribe*, i.e. a continuous stretch of of country, the bounds of wh. is possibly indicated by the word *cant*, a hoop, *ambit*. *cp*. O. Ir. *trev*, L. *tribus*, E. *tribe*; Br. *kant*, a circle.

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cp. F.A.B. 19·5 'am *d*et ar wy *d*un.' *see* B.B.C. Fac. 57·2, etc.

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24·21 eid*o* : eið(e)ó 32
29·25 g*o*uein : g*ó*v*e*in 86
34·22 d*o*vyn : d*ó*vyn 56
43·10 g*o*reu : g*ó*r *oe* 118
64·5 yd*o*ed : (t)yd*ó*ed 80
64·10 t*o*ryv : t*ó*ryv 80
65·13 Ll*o*yv : Ll*ó*yveny ð 96
66·21 v*o*y : v*ó*y 142
69·16 ach*o*el : ach*ó*elyn 120
73·13 y*o* : y*ó* 152
76·15 r*o*m- : r*ó*iu : r*ó*yv 182

oe : óẏ

8·7 tr*oe*t : tr*óy*t 8
31·5 ll*oe*(i)th : ll*óy*th 98
32·11 ll*oe*r : ll*óy*r 48
38·21 h*oe*l : h*óy*les 154
44·22 ff*o*rn*oe*d : ff*ó*rn*óy*d
61·8 d*oe*th : ad*óy*tha*ó*l 82
64·9, 69·2 *oe* : *óy* 80, 136
61·15 kyh*oe*d : cili*óy*d 84

p

28·23 *p*ren : *d*ren 172
57·4 gos*pei* : gos*cor-* 158
69·13 llu*p* : llu*ð*awt 120
74·23 *p*ó*m* : *c*ó*m*pei

r : c. t. ð

7·9, 80·23 ryvy*r* : ryvy*c*
8·3 *r*et : *c*et 8
22·5 *r*óyn*n* : *c*óyn*y*on 22
32·20 *r*uvein : *c*óvein 50
34·20 nu*r* : nu*c* 56
51·5 da*r* : da*t* 130
51·19 gwas-t*r*a : ta*t* 130
54·25 ochlyw-i*r* : i*t* 126
56·25*go·vu*r* : ? govu*t* 158
57·10 aessaó*r* gó*y*r : ? aeraó*t* gó*yt*
61·18 bre*u*e*r* : bri*ð*e*t* 84
61·20 go(r)uchy*r* : y*t* 84
64·17 dar·we*r*th : we*tt*er 80
69·11**er*gryn-aó*r* : -aó*t* 120
71·8 elwi*r* : elwi*t* 144
74·10 pop *r*yð : pop *t*yð
76·10 by*t*haó*r* : by*r*haó*t* 182
77·11 treis a*r* : -an*t* 184
80·21 y*m*a*r*ua : y*n* va*t*va 188
21·12 an(a)haó*r* : anhaóð 20
22·25 mett-aó*r* : aóð 24
dott-aó*r* : awð 24
22·26 gyrr-aó*r* : aóð 24
ryg*t*awr : ryg*l*awð
32·12 ve*r*lyn : veð-lyn 48
70·5 ryveðaó*r* : ryve*t*ðaóð 122
70·24 hael*d*e*r* : haeleð 150
75·2 gyg*h*y*r* : gy*r*chyð 176

r : i. l. n

15·23 a*r* : â *i* hynt 164
32·10 by*r*yr : by *i* ry·ðaón 48
39·20 beude*r* : ? beude*i*·*r* 156
3·19 c*r*eu : c*l*eu 70
14·26 uu*r*ch : Vó*l*ch 164
17·1 he*r*ó : he*l*y(th) 168
19·23 dei*r* : dei*l*ynghed 14

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65·3 gwei*r* : gwei*n*yδan 82
20·13 kyng-wa*r*a : wa*l*a 16
26·9 po*rr*for : P*wl*ffor(δ) 36
26·23 d*r*ύc : d*l*ύt = dl*a*wt 38
29·25 hi*r* : hi*l* 86
39·2 ar *r*an : ar *l*an 154
39·9 rein : *l*eïn 156
47·23 dyva*r* : dyva*l* 194
51·3 arda*r* : arda*l* 130
55·7 lech*r*it : lech*l*yt 126
63·5 va*r*ed : va*l* ŷd 114
70·3 b*r*eiδ : b*l*eiδ 122
72·11 vi*r*ein : vi*l*ein 148
76·19 cleδyva*r* : a*l* 182

ſ : f = b

4·19 di*ſ*wys : diffwys
59·18 am ŷ*f* : ŷ*v* 110
60·4 la*ſſ*ar : la*v*ar 112
62·8 *ſ*oneδ : *v*oneδ 84
66·10 ry*ſſ*eδ : ry*v*eδ 138
77·1 derlly*f* : derlly*v* 184
79·22 *ſ*euerus : *ſ*eretrius

ſ : l. ll

4·1 *ſ*ev : *l*ev
24·22 *ſ*en : *l*e*v*yssit 32
42·3 *ſ*e : ? *l*e, (? *ſ*eδ) 190
51·12 ynyſſ : ? ynia*l*-eδ 186
cp. 78·1 = ? yny*l*eδ 186
64·3 *ſ*ywyd : *l*ywyδon 78
70·9 ogre*ſſ* : ? (h)ogre*ll* 122

ſc. ſt : ſt. ſt

7·19 ym·ge*ſt* : gei*ſſ*av 6
8·18 lle*ſt*eir : lly*ſc*eir 10
30·12 Wen*ſt*e*r*i : Wen*ſr*e*v*i 88
67·25 ky*ſc*eit : cy*ſr*eit 124
75·24 cri*ſt*in : cry*ſſ*yn

t : c. r. ſ

19·12 (trae)*th*a*vt* : *r*ha*vc* 12
20·18 g*v*y*th* : g*v*y*ch*-eint 16
26·3 ar*th*a*v*on : ar*ch* a*d*on
28·12 roda*vt* : a*vc* 44

28·13 ei*th* : ei*ch*iawg 46
34·10 *t*eir : *c*eir 54
34·21 *t*reded : *c*ryδyδ 56
39·13 ry*t* or : ry·*c*ur 156
44·24 amys*t*yr : amys*c*yr
51·17 gwy*th*yr : gwy*ch*yr 130
55·4 llu*ch* : ? ll*v*y*th* 126
64·25 war*th* : war*ch*awt 80
67·23 Geveil-a*t* : a*vc* 124
70·9 *t*rew : *c*rew 122
71·6* u*th*y*r* : ? u*ch*e*l* 145
71·26 gein*t* : gein*c* 146
8·1, 21·10 da*t* : da*r*ύeir 8, 18
16·23 *t*ywyssaw : ? *r*yssiaw *or* i wyssiaw 166
27·17 py*t* : py·*r* echenit 42
29·11 *t*ynnu : *r*ynnu 174
31·17 katty : cat *r*y (? *d*y)
38·26 *t*uman : *ru*i*v*an 154
42·9 ka*t* : ka(e)*r* 190
47·17 tu*t* : ? t*v*r
47·23 y *t*ebyr : y*r* ebyr 194
57·10 goborth-i*t* : i*r* 158
61·19 llwy*t*(h) : llwy*r* 84
65·17 rago*t* : rago*r* 96
76·10 by*th*a*vt* : by*r*ha*vr* 182
76·24 gy*t* : gy*rr* 184
18·20 vra*vt* : *v*ra*vl* 170
47·4 coe*t* : coe*l*
75·10 gwrtho*t* : o*l* 178
59·17 by*th*ic : ? b*v*y*ll*ic 110
78·3 vr*th*(en)edic : ? ur*d*edig

t : δ

8·20-10·1 A*t* : a*δ*wyn 72
16·8 llos*ct* : llu*ss*y*δ* 166
17·19 gwer-y*t* : y*δ* 168
18·6 Gwer*y*t : Gwe*l*y*δ* 170
26·1, 44·5, u*t* : u*δ* 36, 120
30·10 bei*t* : bei*δ*y*δ* 88
38·25 go*ſſ*ul*v*y*t* : *v*y*δ* 154
43·26 hy*t* : hy*δ* 118
44·10 vyne*t* : Wyne*δ* 120
47·14 Hero*t* : Hero*δ*

t : ð

57·18 vo*t* : voð 76
58·1 gwnei*t* : gwneyð 78
62·2 ro*t* : roð-wyd 84
62·3 by*t* : byð
62·3 edryw-y*t* : yð
62·25 on*hyt* : onȣyð 114
63·15 tu*t*yn : tyðyn 114
64·18 i*t* : iδ(aw) 80
64·22 derwy*t* : yð
66·6 amdu*t* : duð 142
67·25 e*t* : (o)eð 125
69·12 ergry*n*aȣ*t* : er·gry*m*awð 12
69·12 cyvat-aȣ*t* : aȣð
72·9* p*l*ei*t* : pe*r*yð 148
75·3 gwae*t* : gwaeð 176
75·6 y*t* yvi : (d)y·ðyvi 178
78·11 newi*t* : newyð, 186

u : n. ir. ri. il. it

3·10 digo*u*i : ? o*n*i 70
7·21 wna*fu*t : wna*n*t 6
15·21, 16·26, 53·22 e*u* : y*n*
26·22 bwyst-*u*er : *n*er 38
67·9 a*u*ed : am*ne*r 140
68·14 ac e*u*-uyd : a ce*n-vy*ð 134
10·18 e*n*ynn*u* : eȣynn*ir*
16·19 gorv*u* : dyrv*ir* 166
19·1 ne*uc*heint : ne*irt*heint 10
19·3 b*u*d : b(e)*ir*ð
68·26 t*u* : t*ir* 136
25·20 *tu* : *cri* 34
69·20 dychy-*fu*n : *ffri*n

u = ȣ

3·8 ade*u* : aðe*v*hont 70
3·11 dy*u* : dy*v*ysci 70
8·10 *u*ut : *v*ut 8
14·24 ge*u* : ge*v*yneu 164
21·9, 32·21, 51·21 ne*u* : ne*v*
42·5 *u*rith : *v*rith 192
46·17 *u*uch : *v*ucheð
51·24, 54·1, 74·26 *u*u : *v*u

u : ȣ

52·22, 53·17 kel*u* : cel*v*yð
54·1 a*u*el : A*v*el
58·15 *u*ol : *v*oleð 106
58·17 cyvri*u* : cyvri*v*et
58·22 rie*u* : riy*v* = rïyð
58·25 y*u*et : yvet 108
70·5 er*u* : er*v*laȣð 122
71·9 en*u*ys : en*v*ys 144
71·19 *u*aȣr : *v*awr 146
77·8 tyr*u*aȣt : tyr*v*awt 184
78·20 e*u* : e*v*
22·9 d*u* : d*il* 22
67·13*gwan*u* : gwen*it* 140

u = ȣ

9·27 með*u*eith : ȣeith 74
14·2 myn*u*er : ȣer 162
16·10 kud : cȣð 166
24·12 emoll*u*n : ȣn 30
27·11 er*u*yll : erȣyll 40
32·20 *ru*vein : *cȣ*vein 50
39·12 gole*u* : gleȣ 156
41·6 dre*u* : dreȣdaȣt 104
46·10 l*u*ch : lȣch
46·12 el*u*yd : elȣyð
46·14 d*u*un : dȣvn
52·9 ry*u* : ryȣeð
59·20 ta*u*aȣ : ? taȣav 110
68·15 del*ui* : delȣin *v*or 134
72·21 de*ui* : deȣi 148
73·1 gor*u*yn : ȣyn 152
74·26 der*u* : derȣyð 176
78·2 b*u*ð : bȣðyn 186

u : ȳ

8·11, 32·7 cl*u*t : clyt 8, 48.
41·22 ff*u*s. ffo*us* : ff*ysc* ffo *ys* 190
46·26 c*u*n : c*y*nlleith
54·5 R*u* : r*y*·dech
63·14 t*u* : d*y*·hir 114
77·24 ymoll*u*n : *y*nt 186
78·1 n*u*ch : nychaȣnt 186

ʊ. ƀ : u

20·6, 59·12 *v*g : *u*gein 16, 110
36·8 vð : *u*ðun
42·4* *v*ffin : *U*ffin 190
46·25 *v*fyð : *u*vyð
59·23 *v*ch *V*rien : *u*ch *U*rien 112
61·15 *V*d : *u*ðyð 84
22·16, 71·4 cʊ́d : c*u*ð 24, 150
45·11*gʊ́n : gor·g*u*n 90
47·6 ne*w*yð : ne*u*eð
63·19 *v*nsʊ́n : *u*n son 116
69·20**cʊ́ð* : *tu*ðedaw 122
69·26 dʊ́et : d*u*ðet
70·12 anaeleʊ́ : e*u* 122

ʊ : ƀ

22·7 am*v*n : amʊ́yn 22
32·4 *v*aðawl : ʊaðaʊl 48
44·10 *v*ynet : Wyneð 120
55·8* *v*edwit : weðwit 126
61·22 *v*lph : *W*lph 84
61·25 *v*yc : gʊ́yc 84
62·23 *v*y nar : ʊanar 114

ƀ. ɯ : ʊ

7·20 arv*eiðaʊ : -a*v* 6
10·10 plʊ́yʊ : plʊ́y*v*
20·2 edryʊ́yth : edry*v*yð 14
30·13 aʊner : a*v*ner 88
31·5, 70·6 anaʊ : -a*v* 98, 122
44·2* ʊrych : *v*rych 120
61·4 go·gʊ́yʊ́ : gʊ́yðyn 82
63·3 dileʊ́ : dily*v* 114
70·6 gorʊ́yd : gor*v*y*n* 122
75·21 Wen·ʊ́yn- : *v*yn*n*yð 180
9·12 ter*w*yn : *v*yn 72
9·27 lly*w*yaʊt : ly*v*ynaʊt
26·2 eur*w*ys : *v*ys 36
32·3 *w*olut : *v*olut 48
32·13 a*w*el : A*v*el 50
40·4 *w*a : *v*a 100
45·22 dy*w*et : Dyvet 92
65·9 *w*elav : *v*olav 94
69·12 Weir : Veir 120

ƀ : ƀ. o. ƿ

1·21 gʊ́iʊ́(gʊ́)iʊ́ : gʊ́i*b*iaʊ́ 66
27·12 ʊ́yðyv : *b*yðiv 40
30·7 *w*res : *b*res 86
70·15*gʊ́in : *b*ing 124
3·16, 56·23 tʊ́ryv : t*ʊ*ryv 70
19·16 dʊ́fyr : d*o*vyr 12
26·18*gʊ́rith : go*ſ*ith*r* 38
30·18 wnaʊ́ : wna*o* 88
34·1* *ʊ́leth* : *olych* 54
34·16 gʊ́r : gʊ́*o*r, or g*o*r. *cp.* 36·6, 39·15, 63·7·16
42·1 gʊ́r : g*o*rweðw 192
63·19 sʊ́n : s*o*n 116
67·19 gʊ́ : g*o*bwyllit 124
16·7 cʊ́ssyl : c*y*ssyl 166
59·17 bʊ́rr : b*y*rr 110
75·18 puchyssʊ́n : *y*n 178

ƿ : e. g. i.

24·22·23·26 *y*r : *e*r 32
26·11*yn : *e*u 38
51·9 m*y* : m*e*ueð 130
57·9 lla*f*yn : llaʊ*e*n 158
62·2 r*y*t : r*e*t 84
64·2 ovr*y*thon : ov*e*rthon
66·13 or*y*ʊ́ : ? or*e*u 138
69·25 da*y*r : da*e*r 122
also *y* : *eu*, n*y*t : n*eu*t
34·7 dʊ́*y* : dʊ́*g* 54
42·9 ellyn*y* : ellyn*g*ʊ́ys 190
31·24, 68·13 mein*y*oeth : *g*oeth 134
51·25 *y*was : *g*w*r*es
3·12, 18·23 *y*g : *i*ng 70, 170
3·4, 11·27-12·6, d*y* : d*i*
8·2·18, 19·22 -af*y* : -av *i* 10, 14
42·8 Ry*ð*yn : ? Ruð d*i*n 190
42·26 ll*y*n : ll*i*n 116
59·1 trygan : tr*i*gan 108
66·25 genh*y*v : cenh*i*v 144
67·21*esc*y*ll *y* : es*ti*l *i*·n
71·21 ym : *i*·m 146
76·18 tr*y*gar : tr*in*gar 182

It would be easy to add examples from other MSS., but without a large selection of Facsimiles, and close application on the part of the student there could be no real insight into paleography. Still it may help to call attention to certain letters. Take the recurring confusion between c. t. r., or between -auc, -aur, -ant, and observe that c. has a doublet k., a mutated form g., and is used for the Greek ς; while t., in turn, represents t. d. ð., and after n. becomes h. or n. under the accent. We have seen that k. g. r. d. ð. h. n. have been confused, though in form so dissimilar. The explanation is this—the archetypal c. t. r. have been misread by the copyist, hence the confusion. Things that are like one another are not always the same. It is therefore necessary, before attempting emendation, to ascertain the date of the composition of a text, and the date of the MS. copy thereof. Then, strict regard must be paid to changes in hand-writing within the period intervening. The student must be warned that rules applicable to one period may be inapplicable, not to say misleading in another period. Still the general lesson of the examples given on pages 130-38 may be enforced by the following differences in two MSS. of Brut y Tywysogion.

Mostyn MS. 116	*Red Book Copy*	Ma6dóy	Mada6c 303·19
Ac y CHedych6yt	y CLefych6yt 262·18	Sulhaern	Trahaearn 306·29
=yR heðych6yt		Katwalla6n	Kadwga6n 308·26
CHad6yt	CLad6yt 333·33	a roffer	ar offer-en 318·16
morCLeis	morCHeis 262·16	y Prydyd goreu	y Trydyd g. 320·5
eiroHaf	eiroLaf 287·9	wyDua	wyLua 322·11
murTarCH	m6rCHatH 284·28	moB	moD 325·8
kyTHroes	cyFFroes 264·19	allwed	a lla6ed 342·27
SuLyen	Suſyen 270·21	b6rDeiffeit	b6rGeiffeit 378·25
a chyfadNabot	a chyfadUab 298·7	urdaffa6L	urdaffa6S 284·7

Other well-known examples in the Bruts are Ri*d*it : Ri*r*it; Eila*d* : Eila*v*; *K*ryn Onnen : *B*ryn Onnen (see An. Camb. and Pen. MS. 20, p. 69); kymwt Ale*ch* : Ale*t*; k. w*nk*nan : w*rikh*am : ? wri*htes*ham = Wrexham; o an*noc* Duó : o an*uoð* Duw. In the *Annales Cambrie* we have Caradarn : Traharn; Celli *D*arna*uc* : Celli *C*arnan*t*; Di*u* Sul *in* Mon : Di*n* Sul*ui in* Mon; Hiradu*s* : Hiradu*c*; Languin : Langum; Lon(d)*oni*(am) : Lonion; Mei-*ce-re*n : Mei-*ce-ce*n = Meicen : Nant *in* mer : Nant *N*imer; and Penco*n* : Pen Co*it*. The 'Brittannic' name of 'insula Tanet' is said to be 'ruo ihm,' vel 'ruo ichin,' etc. (see f. nn. 1 and 3, pp. *vii.*, *viii.*) This looks like a typical blunder for 'uor *r*inn', i.e. *Inis Wor-rinn*, a compound of guor & rinn, *the island above the Foreland*, the North Foreland being directly below Thanet. *cp.* 'Gwar-coed,' Gu*o*r, gu*ar* = *nape* of neck.

The type of mistakes shewn on pages 140-44 are common.

B.T.

Anticipations.

1·16 n*eu* lEu : nu, Leu 66
1·32 llad-*yr* ffradYR 68
3·3 llwy*r* . . synhwyR
3·7 posbeir*ð*-*ein* bronrEIN
3·12 yg-*res* rymgwaRES 70
7·24 mordwy-*t* Trevy*ð* 8
7·26 *pen* . . . PEN 8
8·16 llad-*u* llyrY 10
9·12 cleir-*ic* catholIC 72
11·10 a ch*l*athLeu
14·18 *ym*-dreul . . . YMwrth-
15·1 *ffor*as FFohyn 164
15·9 kyn*e*irchEIt 164
16·2 cynhor-*ion* SaesON 166
16·8 anneir-*aó* . . prydAó
16·10 ym*ð*a . . . cw*ð*A
18·2 ar-*th* . . . gwarTH 170
18·10 amg*ó*r-*óf* ath*ó*r*ó*F
19·7·8 g*ú*ne*ynt* . . . g*ú*ne*ynt* 10
20·13 hau-*a*-l . . . gyhauAl 16
21·4 b*aru*a*ó*t . . . bARUa*ó*t 18
21·14 *dy*-*ð*wg . . . DY*ð*wg 20
22·2 rann-*aó*t gwAWT 22
22·11 g*a*nnA*ó*c 22
24·9 pedryd-*ant* tANHeu 30
24·18 g*ó*rth- . . . gWrthrin
24·20*Rys-*wy*ð* agWY*ð*vid 32
25·11 G*l*elyn gLew 34
26·25 ky*ll*eLL : ky*mh*ell 38
27·15 *pyr* . . . PYR 42
28·8 *pe*-c(h)adur PEricl . . 44
30·1 ky*wei*th kyWEIthy*ð* 86
30·5 ag*ach*es o ACHles
30·9* Ar*ð*un*y*on . . . AerOn
30·15 *o* rïeu O ryvel 98
31·3 *mei* . . MenEI
31·17 *na*NAwt : *neb*a*ó*t 100
31·25 *a*-r*y*strat ARystre 48
32·2 *teyrn* TERwYN
32·10 b*yr*YR : py i ry
33·15 dyreha*ó*r llogaWR 52
33·17 *tiryon* . . . TIRYON 54
33·22*t*eir kaDEIR 54

34·20 nu*r* . . . ga*ó*rnuR 56
34·22 vendig-*aó* . . . ar*th*ur ARt*h*ur vendigAN
35·24 myn*a*ó*c* . . . minAWC 60
36·18 cyn*b*yt . . . Byt 62
39·14 b*l*llt na owIllt 156
39·25 yscwyda- -*r* maWR discrein*aó*r lavnAWR
39·26 *m*awr . MAwr
40·13 di*ll*ig . . . diLLad 100
40·18 *trwy* . . . TRWY 102
40·19 Elffin-*aó*c varchAWC
40·24 amoda*ó*-*r* . . . gor·ffow-yssa*ó*-*r* . . . arvolla*ó*R
45·22 *ei*-dywet EI*ð*unet 92
46·16 *uuched* . . . UUCHED
47·3 *pet*-wyr PET gwirion
48·2 di-*ch*-uar diCHwant 194
48·10 *awyd* AWYDawc 196
48·21 *ys*-cafyn YSceinat
48·25 o·r *ys*-/y*ð* îS : o·r /y*ð* îs
51·10 *gwlat* . . . GWLAT 130
53·15 *ny* . . *neb* . . NY . . NEB
53·19 ro*ð*e-*is*-t ISrael
54·5* *v*d-*e*-illadem VDEI
56·25 h*ag* . . AGwyr 158
58·15 *ryved* . . . RYVED 106
59·22 dygwyn-*yc* YChyngar
60·2 trew . . . dEu 112
61·10 *ny* (: n*u*) . . . NY 82
61·19 llwy*th* lliTHy*auc* ar ormANT 84
61·22 ga*n*her . . gaNet
62·24 *uyd* y UUD 114
62·26 gly*w* gloyW
63·2* gorl*ass*a*ó*c gorlASSar
64·11 *ry*lyc-*cr*aw*r* RYlyCCRER
64·16 *ud* . . . UD 80
64·18 *chwech.* chwec·hach
64·25 cle*ð*a cle*ð*ivA 82
65·2 gwyn-*awc* . . goludAWC 82
66·12 *a*-n-*wo*-ga*ó*n . . AnWOga*ó*n
67·6 amwe*r*n gwERin 144
67·19 *re*n . . REit 124

67·23 geveil*at* . . . tAT 124
67·25 ky*sc*eit kySCit 124
69·19*dyc-hyval *dychyfun dyfyn-*
veis DYFYN gleis DYCHYFUN
70·5 are*v*on arIVav 122
70·10 o greſſ-*ur* . . gweladUR
70·26 Lly*m*INa6c : LleINawc 150
71·15 a *rann*-wys . . RAN 146
72·1 *rac* . . RAC 146
72·13 *yn* EUR*gyrn eur*GYRN YN
72·22 *g*an Geli : *d*an geli
73·6 or*llwyth*on . . yRWYTHlon
74·23 *daro*vum DAROgan 176
76·10 *breu* BREYryon 182
76·18 thrych-*ynt*. . gyrchYNT 182
76·20 gwrit *ar*ch . . di ARChar
76·21 llu-*ch* . . llaCHar
77·3 geiss*ut* . kystUD 184
77·4 *vedeu* CREDEU cwyδ-
ynt . . torrYNT tOrvoeδ
77·25 gwele*t* ardebeT 186
78·3 urth-*en*- . . gorδEN

Repetitions

3·10 HEB reith *heb* roδi 70
7·26 anclUT yscr*ut* 8
8·1 kEll . . d*e*ll : drull 8
8·8 TROet . . *tr*oet 8
9·21 eδYST-*yst*-yr 74
13·4 A . . ehelaETH a ffra-*eth*
13·15*ABER *per*-yδon 160
13·24 NYS . . . *nys* . . dioe-*s*
14·12 KYN . . *kyn*-eilweit 162
14·19 dirvAWR vyδin-*awr*
14·20 gEir (kyv)-yrg*e*ir 162
14·21 AM g6y . . . *yam*
15·15 erEILL ar osc*eill* 164
15·20 YN llwyr *yn* eu 164
16·1 gwnaHO . . gwna-*ho* 166
16·11 vy*n*yδ : VY-*uy*-δ = 6yδ
17·9 talhAWR . . an*awr* 168
17·15 olVDaw pr-*yd*-aw
17·20 diffErth gw-*e*-rth
18·3 gwarTH (kyv)ar*th* 170
18·6 lletTA-*ta*-wt 170
18·13 naMYN kech-*myn*
19·12 TR(A)E- *trae*-thawt 12
19·14 GNAWT . . y*gnawt* . .
ysty-*gnawt*
20·2 AM 6yTH *am* edrywy*th*
20·7 s. UGEIN . . . w. *ugein* 14
20·22 Pet . . *p*-et . . Pet . . *p*-et
20·23 PET A UON . . *pet auon*
21·13 PY Gwyn. cog *py g*wyn 20
21·18 CWD A . *cwd a* mEw-*e*-nir
22·6 dyrchAV-*av*-wyt 22
22·17 yn EVrei yn *ev*-roec 24
22·23 Bum *b*wch : *r*wch
23·20 KEINT . . . *keint* 28
23·22·25 arNaw . . ar*n*aw
24·8 gODeu. . ang-*od*-eu . . *g*odeu
24·21 eMwyt . . gwyδ-*u*-wyt 32
24·22 Sirian *s*enyssit 32
25·14 pLym*l*wyt 34
25·17 Kyl . . *k*ynt : *gw*ynt 34
25·22 O FFRWYTH *o* . . *o ffrwyth*
25·24 O priδ *o* priδret 36
26·2 O . . *o* EURON . *o euron*
26·6 veI . . . ve*i* 36
26·10 YM . . . *yn* deu 38
26·18 EV GWRITH . . . *ev gwrith*
27·26 cyscWYT . . canh*wyt* 44
28·17 prydER-*er* 46
28·20*DU6 an *du6*ch 46
28·23 Py *p*ren 172
28·24 AM . . *am* 172
30·2 DIGON-wyw *digon*-es . .
belEIdyr o ble*i*gheit 86
31·4 CREI . . . *creith* 98
31·9 TRI . . . t*ri* . *t*-ri 98
32·6 gWlith . . . g-*w*-lit 48
32·14*MERIN . . *merin* 50
33·11 OGYRVEN . . *ogyrven*
33·15 DYbi *dy*lles 52
33·24 GWYDyon . . . *gwyd* 54
34·1 pEn r*e*n 54
34·23 Arwyneb *arn*aw 56
35·4 myNawc my*nw*eir 58

35·17 Breuhawt braga-*w*-t . . . breuawl 60
36·11 EURONwy ac *Euron*
36·17 AVON . *avon* 62
37·4 HEB hoet . *heb* 2
37·7-9 EF . . *Ef* . . *ef* . . EF . . *Ef* . .
38·6* mArs a mærcedUS OL a *o*-lun*us* . . JupitER Ven-*er*-us
38·14 LLARA . . . *llara* 154
39·9 gwyR *r*ein 156
39·22 PREID . . *preid* . . *preid* 156
39·23 tAEr . . . *taer* 156
40·9 hidlEIt mole*it* 100
41·1 GALWET-*awr* . . *galwettawr*
41·3 dybyδ-*yn* . . . bry*n* 102
41·20 aM Dyro a*mde* 190
41·25 GWenhwys *gw*allt 192
43·18 UD *ud* (: ueδ*ei*) 118
44·1* Y . . . *y*molut 118
45·19 GW*o*rwyd a *gw*-Orgret 92
46·21 HO-*ho*-nawt
47·1* bydeθ*in* : 'bydevIT' dil*it*
47·2* huarWAS *gwas*
47·22 anyveL . . gove*l* : gover, *streamlet* . LLYR . *llyr* 194
47·23*y tEByr . . kyne*b*yr 194
47·24 gwaWr . . . wa-*w*-r
47·25 HEUElis . . *heue*lis
48·8 LLEU . . . *-llei* 196
48·13 CARN av*ar-n* . . YS . . *ys*
52·10 GWAS . . *gwas*
52·21*mawR . . magidaw*r*
54·10 gorEIL-*eir*-w
54·18 kyWEIR . . . *gweir* 126
55·4 lle(en)AWc . . llemin*aw*c
56·11 BET . . . *abet* 128
56·16 EI neuyδ . . kyved-*ei*-ly
57·2 Gryt *yg*-ro *ga*-ranwynion
57·5* GO speithic *go*-spylat 158
57·26 ERCLYWAT . . . *erclywat* 78
58·14 a MEδ *me*-ueδwys 106
58·16 Ac eur *a*C AWR . *ac awr*
58·20 BYT . *byt*
58·26 a CHein . . . a *ch*ein 108
59·18 GWIN . . . *gwin* 110
61·4* gWYn . . g*óy*lein 82
61·10 BU . . . *bu*
61·15 eiδOED kyh*oed* 84
61·17 eUr*ur* : eur*er*
61·22 Gwell *g*anher
61·24 Y VD . . *y vd*
62·10 agoLLwyv . . argo*ll*aθr
62·18 gwELeis . . gw*el*es 112
62·23 vy nAR . . vy n*at*
62·26 GWEN . . . *gwen* 114
63·7 MAWR . . . *mawr* 114
63·14 Tir *t*uhir *ty*
63·19 *ac* VN weδ *ac vn* SWN . . vn *són*
63·23 MEIrθ . . . *meib* : hil 116
64·3 SYWYD *sywedy*δ 78
64·4 RYGethlyδ *ryg*-ethlic 80
64·6 anhawδ . . a-*w*-dloeδ 80
64·10 TRA . . . *t*-*ra*
64·11 rytharvAWr . . barn*aw*r
64·15 GWALLAWC . . *gwallawc*
64·16 Neu*t* . . . *neut* 80
64·17·19 kYNNyd . . h*ynn*yd
64·21 mwyHAV ken*hav*
64·24 G*ór*ES TARTH *gwres gwres tarth*
64·25 tarTh . . . war*th* . cleDIVA cle*divarch* 82
64·26 nYt . . . n*yt*
65·5 TeyrNed *t*eθr-*n* 82
66·18 DYlleinw . . *dy*δaw *dy* . . . d*y* bris *dy* br*ys* 142
67·4 vuδugRe . . dug-*r*-awr 144
67·14 ATHON . . *athon* 140
69·10 VEdyδ . *be*-dyδ 120
69·12·13 ergry*n*awT . . llupaw-*t*
69·13·15 KYV . . *kyv*-anwanec . .
69·16 k*evyn*d- . . . y GYVyl *kyv*-
69·18 A GWYNav *a gwyn*it 122
70·11 Edern kyn-*e*-dyrn
70·18 ehalaETH ffra*eth* 150
71·20 -dOR . . edeith-*or* 146
72·10*PLEIT . *pleit* am GAeR . *kaer* e*h*aer 148
73·10 atrevnWYs nev-*wy* 152

72·13 EUR-*gyrn* . *eur*-GYRN ˇN llaw . llaw *yn* YSCI . *ysci*
73·13*gwARE pel*re* 152
73·21 aDAv *da*
74·20 cANt o rana-*n*-t 176
·26 aUU a*uu*dyd 176
75·4 EUR *ac eu*-rynni MoNI lleen-*ni*
75·8* berwHAWT berw*hodawr* yss*adawr* 178
75·12 Do*l*WYs doLh*wyc*kyt do*l*aeth-*wy* 178
75·15 hOYWeð . . gr*oyw*eð
75·26*arAWt . . erglyw*aw* 180
77·10 TRAGHwy *tragh*aȣT *t*-rydar
77·22 YG gaȣr *yg* 186
78·3 havrEN vrth-*en*-edic

Elisions.

3·25 rȯthw*yr* : rothw*y* (*y*)r
8·8 eri : e*i*ri(*v*) *v*ynnei 8
eri : e*i*ri*v* vagei
13·23 y·wrth (*t*)eyrn 160
15·22 custuð (ð)ac*y*reu
16·9 prydaw(*l*) *l*uyð 166
e*t* (*r*)odyn
17·14 gweiry(ð) ðihol 168
20·7 e*u*yð : e*v* (*v*)yð 14
20·14 gyhava*l* (*fyd* f) yðynt 16
26·20 o dov(*yn*) yn uchel 38
30·10 beit : be*it*(*it*) = beiðyð 88
31·20 a gaw*d* (*d*)y 100
36·13 rwn*g* (*g*)wytheint
38·6* marcedu*f* (*f*)ol
39·8 cy*t* (*c*)esclwch 156
53·9 bu(ð) ðaear
57·18 Urye*n* (*n*)oe 76
59·16 elo*r* (*r*)y·ðyged 166
61·16 ka*t* kat (*t*)yvynner . ge(*r*) *l*awr
64·5 y wla*t* (*t*)ytȣed 80
64·25 cleðiva(*t*) *c*leð 82
66·7 trindaw(*t*) *t*rugareð
67·26 a*r* (*r*)ei 124
68·26 gwledic (*g*)orbendevic 136
69·11*cuneðav(*c*) *c*reiseryð
70·15 achy(*f*c) *f*at cun 124
76·24 hy*d* (*d*)*r*aetheu 182
77·2 o ruð : a(*r*) *r*uð
77·22*gle*d* (*d*)ygynniv 184

Nothing could be more decisive against the modern practice of doubling consonants, not under the accent, than the above elisions.

Metathesis

1·30 ffich*it* : ffich*ti* 68
3·6 *sy*hei : *ys* hei 70
3·8 g*an* : g(w)*na*hont
7·24 t*rev*yð : t*er*yð 8
8·9 byd*ue*id : byd*ev*yð
13·4 dy heð : heð dy 160
16·10 ymð*a* : ym(l)*að* 166
17·9 an*aȣ*r : an*ȣ*ar 168
18·10 de*ȣs* : d*ȣ*ys 170
19·2 *am-* : *ma*nacco 10
22·7 am *vn am* : amȣ(yn) 22
22·12 pe*dryd* : pe*lydr*awc
23·3 a*eð* : aðevedic 26
24·19, 68·4 *ny* : *yn* 30, 124
24·24 ffe*n*it : *ffein*twyð 32
25·7 b*rag*at : b*ar*cat
26·2 vo*dr*on : vo*rd*on 36
27·19 ar*a*l : ar*ai*l : ar*ia*l 42
28·22 o*vr*wy : o*rð*wy 172
28·23 *vor*dwy : (D)*ovr*dwy
29·13 ym*tra*u : ym*atr*u 174
29·15 cam*ualha*u : cam*hualu*
29·22 ydrev*ynt* : *nyt* 86
31·2 ma*rw* : ma*wr*hawt 98
31·7 d*ro*ch : d*or*ch 98
38·24 yn*yg*wen : *Gy*wyn 154
39·17 nuchi*en* : nychei*n*
41·12*dr*evi : d*er*vi
41·21 *llyw* : *wyll* 190
43·3 *yd* : *dy* 116
45·11 ar*llov*eis : ar*voll*es 90
46·10 a*le*ho : a*el*(eu)

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51·19 gwast*ra* : gwast*at* 130
53·10 *nam*yn : *amu*yn
55·11 gor*gorð* : gor*ðgor* 126
55·15 se*ui* : se*iv* 128
56·16 kyv*ed*(ei)*ly* : kyv*lyed*
56·26 *ryt* : *tyr* 158
59·3 wr*dlid* : wr*hidl* = wr*hydr*eu
59·15 *ol*chet : *lo*chet 110
61·4 go*ðy g*ðyn : go*gðyv*yn
i.e. go·gwyðyn . . .
ma*thr*eu : ma*rth*eu 82
61·12 a *ll*eu : a*e llu* 82
61·26-62 see ii. 84·35·36
62·5 e*rth*ych : ? e*tr*ycheis 84
62·13 gwa*csa* : gwa*sa*(w)*c* 86
62·23 kym*ry* : kym*yr*eu 114
63·16 *benffyc y* : ffycy(r) pen 116
64·2 o v*ry*thon : o·v*er*thon 78
64·4 *ethlic* : le(i)thic
64·7 a*wdy*h : a*dwy*(t)h 80
64·11 *rylycr*(er) : *lyryc*awr
66·21 voy . . mawr : mawr . . vðy
66·7 *yn* vn- : *ðyn*daðt 142
67·19 *ren* : *ner* 124
67·20 *trom*las : t*om* clas 124
69·6 m*wyn* : m*yw*n 138
70·3 hydr*uer* : hydr*eul*aw 122
70·15*g*ðin : *bing* 124
72·3 ka*lch* : ca*thl* : cethlyð 146
72·9 d*eu* : d(a)*ue*lwch 148
72·12 g*yffr*eu : g*ryff*iei 148
74·26 a*uuð*yð : a *ðyv*yð 176
75·16 h*we*(d)yd : h*e*wyd 178
76·5* da*rlle*awr : da*er ll*awr 180
76·6 ru*vein* : ru*iv en* 180
77·1 b*al*ch : b*loch* = b*r*ocheu 184
77·8 llð*y* : ll*yw* byrr tew 184

Glosses.

g = *a gloss on*, or *for*.

3·9 cyvarws, g. *ced*
3·14 dwvyn domini, *a g.*
9·1 march, g. *amws* 72
13·20 leveir hyn, g. *ðywawd i·n*
14·8 gwlat, g. *anheð* 162
16·15 ketwyr, g. *rheinyð* 167
16·19, 32·19 mynych, g. *aml*
17·3 amser, g. *oet* 168
17·14 diweir, g. *gweiryð*
18·3 kyvarch, g. *parchav*
18·10 milwyr, g. *rheinyð* 170
18·16 safhwynt, g. *wnant*
20·9 yn awyr, g. *nev* 14
21·12 an(a)haw*r* : anhawð y ðŵyn, g. *anaðwyn* 20
boet ef an duw, *a g.* 46
30·17 M*on*, a gloss.
30·22 gwr, g. *gwas*
32·13*awel, g. 'gwrth (*am Avel*) a ŵyr *Kaïm*.' 50
33·17 *ynys*, a gloss 54
33·25 Bran, g. *mab Iweryð*
35·9 Prydein, g. *Powysseð* 58
39·6 Owein, g. *llyw* 154
39·14 ri, g. *rwyv* 156
39·21 gwyn, g. *llwyd*
40·23 deweint, g. *nos* 102
42·21*dybrys, g. *ar vrys* 116
43·19 lliw, g. *ehöec* 118
53·10 gawr, g. *bloeð*
54·17 gwlat, g. *ri* 126
55·5 drws, g. *porth*
55·10*muchyð, g. *echwyð*
ynys, g. *bann* 126
61·13 myned, g. *ymðeith* 84
61·2* ac Wlff, g. ? *kyfranc*
63·13 ym Powys, g. *towyssei* 114
63·23 meib, g. *hil* 116
66·13 aoryð, g. *wnaeth*
67·18 ap vryen, g. *Owein* 124
69·24 'wyr Bryneich,' a g.
69·25 ofyn, g. *arswyd* 122
70·23 eu havwyn, g. *marchogion*
70·24 'Kymry,' g. *gwlat* (l. 23)
73·5 auon, g. *Teivi* 152
76·3 duw urðin, g. *creawdr* cyv-
76·5* *ll*aðr, g. *daer* 180
76·16 arall, g. *welid* 182
77·16 y geissaw, g. *dyvynt* 184
77·16 byhyt o(c), g. *Iwerðon*

A glance at the following instances, culled from the columns of The Times, The Manchester Guardian, Daily News, etc., should bring home to the students of the Taliesin text that the errors of the scribe are, in most respects, typical of those made by us to-day.

ANTICIPATION—Do not di*c*er numerically : di*ff*er . . . He started to shou*ld* wiLDly : to shou*t* . . . with mu*st* guSTo : mu*ch* . . . no*w* matter how lightly : no . . . bold*ing* maintainING : boldly . . . Count*y* Tolstoy : Count . . . *w*e writes well : *h*e . . . sor*t* Throat : sor*e*.

REPETITIONS—A very Fair *f*urblind philosophy : *p*urblind . . . tariFF *ff*eform : *r*eform . . . it Just *j*roves my statement : *p*roves . . . after seVERAL d*al*s : d*ay*s . . . to perceive the contending Points of *p*iew : *v*iew . . . Terrible Turkish *T*rout : Rout . . . the artillERy were moved along the vall*er*y . . . eXA*xa*mination . . . scenes of Jubi*j*lation took*j* place : jubilation took . . . qUi*u*te : quite.

METATHESIS—*na*swer : *an*swer . . . Rev J. P. declined to si*ng* the Ulster covenant : si*gn* . . . I *as*y : I *say* . . . *orf*m : *for*m . . . h*mi* : him . . . ins*tp*red : ins*pi*red . . . a *cr*ago of rice : *car*go . . . I *em*an : I *me*an . . . *ow*rking : *wo*rking . . . Russian p*ta*rols : p*at*rols.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL ODDITIES—H.M. Government *raving* decide *dto* : *having* decide*d to* . . . German *untrutes* : *untruths* . . . the Germans having mobilized their *War Lord* : *Landwehr* . . . *Srince* William : *Prince* . . . p*au*teau : p*la*teau . . . Labyr*iuth* : Labyr*inth* . . . am*tl*gamation and ama*lg*tmation : ama*lg*amation . . . *Btla* College : Bala . . . pru*n*ent : pru*ri*ent . . . *heltered* : *sheltered* . . . the solos and *sh*oruses : *ch*oruses . . . caused severe *dames* : *damages* . . . he was dra*pp*ed out : dra*gg*ed out . . . a *desolute* interval : *desolate* . . . 'he held the broad cast views' . . . He is using *hi* artillery *smore paringly* : *his* artillery *more sparingly* . . . *wat rtight* : *water-tight* . . . John Wesley at 80 found *punching* a healthy exercise at 5 a.m. : *preaching*.

When we find grotesque mistakes of this kind in the newspapers we use our common sense, and correct them by the context. Why should we not do the same with the Taliesin Scribal Errors? Why should we not seek for the right word in the right place—not merely a right form of some wrong word, like 'raving,' 'punching,' 'dames,' and 'Trout' in the above instances. By ignoring history, sense, and context we drag the poet down to the level of our own perversity and ignorance; then, full of our own conceit, we blame Taliesin!

B.T.

Aber, pob 13·25 = 160 ; trugein a. 23·14 = 26. [*q.v.*
Aber, porth, 61·18* = 84. *pl.* ebyr
Aber Cofϭy, n. 38·24. *A. Cowyn*
Aber Dyvi, n. 73·9.
Aber Gevenni, n. 31·17.
Aber Lleinog, nn. 42·18, 71·1 ; 70·26*
Aber (per) yδon 13·15*, 15·4 = 160.
Aber Santwic 18·17 = 170.
Aber Teivi, nn. 43·4, 73·9.
Abrahe, hil, 52·11.
achwysson 3·1 = 68 ; 22·5 = 22 ; 24·4 = 28 ; 33·20* = 54.
Aδav 1·2, 29·13, 73·21, 75·22 ; hil Ade, 52·11.
adon 74·22 = 176 ; aedon 68·11 = 134 ; 69·5 = 138 ; archaedon 68·10·22* = 132.
aδuϭyn Gaer-eu 42·17 *to* 44 = 116.
aδϭyneu Taliessin 8-10 = 72.
Aercol, *xxvi.*, 45·20* = 92. *Cadell*
Aeron *on the Dee*, *xvi.*, *xix.*, *xxxi.*, 30·9 = 86 ; 61·10 = 82 ; 63·6 = 114.
Aeron, glyn, 73·4 = 152. *Card. s.*
aessawr 57·10, 77·22*
Affrica 5·3, 80·2. [30·5 = 86.
ag*a*ches, cat yr, = cadr a g*y*ngres
agascia 51·14 = 130.
Aladur 34·16* = 56. *Arthur*
alarch 22·11 = 22.
Alban, *xvii.* *Scotland*
Alclut, din *xvii-viii.*, ryt *xviii.*, cor. *xx.* l. 4 by n. 34·1 ; 61·16*·22* = 84. *see* C. Glut. *Aldford*
Alclut, ryt, 38·24* = 154. *R. y Gors*
Alclut 17·13 = 168 ; *cp.* n. 61·16.
Aldford, n. 65·3.
Alexander the Scot, *xvii.*, n. 41·23.
Alexander 51·6 = 130. ? *Saladin*
Alexander 51·10* = 130 ; 53·19 ; Alexander mawr 52·19·20.
Alexandria 5·2.
allawr 56·11 = 128.
allgw*e*rin, tir, 48·17 = 196.
Allmyn, *i.e.* Alemanni, 13·7·23 = 160 ; 18·17 = 170 ; n. 77·13 ; A. = all*a*n 16·6 = 166.
allmyn (= ? *strangers*) 14·16 = 162 ; 15·22*, 17·7. [*Rhodwyδ*
Alun, ym·hrysc, 61·17 = 84. *y*
amaethon 68·16* = 134.
am·Hanogan, Beli, 72·14 = 148.
Amorica 5·1.
amrysson 3·6 = 68 ; 33·19 = 54 ; 73·17 = 152 ; cyv·amrysson gerδeu 36·2 = 60.
Anarawt o hil Rodri, n. 70·19-21.
Anarawt, gwr o lin, 31·16* = 100.
anawell 41·8* = 104.
Andromeda, nn. 34·9, 54·16.
Aneirin, *vii.*
Anfortas, n. 33·26.
angar kyvyndawt 18·26, 19·10*
ang·hyvyeith 79·3 ; -on 73·14*
ang·wr 59·17* = 110 ; -wyr 56·25.
Anhun 24·12* = 30. *cp.* B.B.C. 81·5.
ar vynyδ, *xxxvii.*, f.n. 71 ; 60·11.
Ar llechwedd, 75·21*
armes 13·1 = 160 ; 18·21 = 170.
Arthur 27·9 = 40 ; 55·7, 56·3 = 126 ; *Aladur* = A. 34·16 ; A. *for* antur 34·22 ; gwrhyt A. 71·16 = 140 ; march A. 48·7. *Richard i.*

Arthur, bp. of Bangor, *xxiv-v.*
Asia 80·2 ; Asica 5·3 ; c. agasica 51·14 = 130; g. g. Ascia 78·22.
athraw yn Dygen 42·6* = 192.
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Duw 20·3, 28·20·22, 31·21, 65·20, 72·23; 73·18·25, 76·3, 78·19, 79·9·19·23; D.dovyð 31·21; D. Reen 52·10. *see* Dews, Dovyð.
duȣch 28·20*=46.
dwvyr echwyð 32·20=50.
dwvyn 3·14*; -wedyð 52·12; dyvyn w. 19·9*=12; 31·22=46.
Diwy 14·18=162.
dwyrein 29·7, 60·14, 73·24, 76·4.
Dy*br*eu : De*h*eu 66·24*
Dygen 42·7*
dylan 27·21=42; tir d. 35·11=58; d. eil mor 26·9=36; d. eil ton 67·8*·13*=140; *cp.* 'lliw tonn dylan.' P. 169·19.
dyledawc 13·19=160. [*gan*
dyn clut 73·7=152. *O. ap Kadw-*
dyvet : tavlet >*tabuleta*, 8·17=10.
Dymet, cruc, 45·20* *Dryslwyn c.*
Dyved 15·26=166; 18·5=170; 38·16=154; 78·14=186; kaeth D. 43·8=118; nn. 44·10, 45·20·22.
ëaws 9·8.
ebostol, 68·21=136; ebestyl 4·13.
ebostol : gorchestol 54·19=126.
ebyr, di·wng 67·1=144; Gweryð 18·6=170; Henvelen 33·4=52.
Echalde 5·8.
echen 61·12=82; pen e. 5·7.
Echwyð, yr, 18·7=170; 38·21=154; 57·14*=76; 58·2=78; 60·17=90; eil E. 75·1*=176.
Edern, mab, 70·11=122. *O.G.*
Edernion, *xiii.*
Edrywy, doleu, 27·4*=40.
eðystraw*r* 70·7, *b**. *cp.* A. 5·4.
effeirat 37·26=4.
eginyr, gwlat va*b*, 63·19=116.
Egipcion 44·26; -tius 45·6*
e-glan, c. yn yr, 43·15* *Tenby.*
eglwys 9·13; e. Bach(wy) n. 41·23.
egroes 21·9*
eɪðin : eð*r*in 22·22*=24.
Eiðin, *xxiii.*, 30·20=88; Din E. 29·18*=172.
Eiðin, ac, 29·26*=86. *in Pem.*
Eifft, yr, 44·16* *see* Egip-.
eigawn 52·22, 78·1; eig-yawn 32·4·9, 52·21, 73·9=152.
Eiðwg. *see* Din Eiðwg.
eil, *fosterling*, 129.
e. angheu 60·4.
e. Kawyl 71·11=144. *? Konwyl*
e. coet cogni 74·22=176. *ivy*
e. Echwyð 75·1*=176. *Gr. ap K.*
e. Math 26·3=36. *? Gwydion*
e. mor 26·9=36; e. ton 67·8*=140
eil >Lat. *ali*-us, *second.*
Kymro 18·14=170. *O.G.*
llu o Ynt 31·11.
mehyn 61·15=84.
synhwyr, pwyllat, 79·13.
eilewyð 19·18=12.
eillon 3·5=68; e. Deudraeth 43·8=118; eilon 63·6=114.
Eingyl, *xx.*, 1·6*=64; 1·28=66; 58·3=78; 75·19=180; 77·11*=184; =Teg-Eingl 61·21*=84.
eirch, n. 59·1.
eircheit, meirch y, 68·3.
eiryf ab gwengan 10·15.
elawr, n. 72·10, *b*; elor 59·16.
Eleanor, queen, n. 34·24.
elestron 3·1*=68; 33·25=54.
elein 9·19=74.

Elffin(awc) 40·19. *see* Elphin.
Eli 12·17; 21·20=21; E*li*as 21·20.
Eloï 72·22*
Elphin *xxxv.*, 19·23=14; 23·8=26; 35·21=60; 40·15*·19*=100; 80·6; *pendevic r.*, 33·21=54.
cp. Elfin.m. vryen. Pen. MS. 16·53.
Elvet 64·13*, 78·16. *Elmet*
E*n*eas 21·20=20. E*li*as
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Englefield, *xxii.*, *xxxii.*
EnIIi, tireδ, 33·15=52.
Enoc 12·24.
Enor, dyffryn, 5·22.
enw deu eir=Bran vendigeit 22·8*
enu gynyeit, 5·13*. *Eobba*, *vii.*
Epithetic, *xxvi.* Eponyms, *xxxv.*
eppa : epaϑl 75·13=178.
Erbin=Gr. ap Kynan, blaen IIin *of* O.G., 42·26*=116.
Ercwl*f* : Ercwl*f* 66·4* *Hercules*
Ercϑ(lff) 65·26*, 66·2·6=142. see *Erethlin*, n. 41·23. [*Erov*
eri : ? eiriv 8·8=8.
Erov 65·24*·*26*=142; E. greulawn 66·*2·6*, 66·12*·16=138. *John*
eryr=*c*ryr 9·4=72.
eryr gwytheint 71·24*, 72·1. *Lleu*
eryr tir 63·14=114. *O.G.*
eryr uch wybyr 43·1-2*=116.
Eryri 72·21*; 75·4=176; 80·19=188; E. vre 31·10=98.
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Estrat Brunus, n. 56·24.
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Euron 36·11=62.
Euronwy 36·11. '*gwreic Urien R.*'
Europa 5·4; 36·20=62; 51·16=130; 80·3.
Europin 78·25. [
eurowyn : e*n* Vro Wen(ystrad) 57·11;* *cp.* n. 56·24.
eurteyrn Gogleδ, *xvii.*, 58·9=78.
Eustace fitz J., *xxvi. see* Haearneiδ.
euuyδ, ac, *for* ? a cenvyδ 368·14* =134. *cp.* 3·1*
Eva 73·22.
Evrei 22·17=24; 44·17; 45·9; ieith 5·12; 6·5; Evrein, n. 45·7.
*Ev*roec : Groec 22·17=24.
ewic 9·19=74.
Eynaϑn 9·6=72.
ffalium, gwyδ, 1·15=66.
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*ffeni*t- : *ffein*twyδ 24·24*=32.
IFeryII 27·12*=40.
IFich-*it* : -*ti* 1·30=68. *Picts*
IFichti, clas 42·22*=116; Gwyδyl IF., 72·16=148.
ffin, torv teir, 56·23=158.
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IFlamδwyn, *xiv.*, 60·9·12·21=88; 67·24=124. *Henry ii.*
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IFoxas 15·1*=164. *Boras*
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Ffreinc 13·2=160; [70·16], 71·3.
IFroenvoII, march S., 48·15=196.
ffrwt ar Lego 16·5*=166
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GaIIwyδel 1·6*=64.
galystem 57·9*
garan : *gran*-wynion 57·2=158; an·wynion 73·12=152.
garanwys 5·2.
Garmawn 17·9=168. *Germani*
Garmon 74·24*
garthan 21·14=20; 23·19=28; 39·1=154.

Gafran, *xxiii.*, 30·21. ? *Graban*, *Geoffrey*, *xxiv.*, n. 70·19. [*Brec.* *Gerald of Pem*, nn. 39·16; 73·11. *Gilbert of Pem.*, n. 56·14. *Gildas*, *ix.*
glaswawt T., 30·23, 31·20 = 100.
Glyn Aeron 73·4 = 152. *in Card. s.*
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Glywyssyng 15·26 = 166.
godeu 24·8 = 30; gwyðgodev, *xiv.*, 25·24 = 36; 32·18 = 50.
Godeu, *xiv.*, *xxxi.*, 59·11 = 110; cat G., 23·9·20* = 26, (33·23* = 54); G. a Reget 60·10 = 88; 62·7 = 84; *gorot* = ? Godeu 59·8 = 110. *Baschurche hundred*
Godoðin, ym·Horth, *xxviii.*, 42·4 = 192. *Berwick*
gododin, a, *for* a orðin 61·12* = 82.
Gogleð, *xvii.*, *xix.*, *xxxiii.*, 65·10*; eurteyrn G., 58·9 = 78; gwyr G., 13·13 = 160; llawr G., n. 77·20; llyn G. 75·21 = 180; ton : *dy·ðaw* O. 67·15 = 40; nn. 67·12, 70·22, 75·20. *earldom of Chester*
gogleð = *north*, i.e. *death* 40·20.
gollewein 53·8.
golu*d* : go·vu*r*, Kaer, 55·18 = 128. *cp.* 56·25.
goludawc = O.G., 65·3 = 82.
golystav, gwyl, 8·25 = 72.
gorðen 47·10, 78·3.
*Go*r yawc : *Gor Ger*iawc 63·2 = 114.
Gorman 74·24*
Goronwy 27·4 = 40. ? *G. ap O. ap Edwin*, *father in law of O.G.*
Goronwy 28·26* = 172. ? *Cornwy*
gorwyða*v*t : -a*v*r 36·6. *see* n. 70·7, *b.*
goscorð 21·26, 75·23; g. n*ur* 34·19; goscor 43·1; gosgorð 8·10; gorgorð 55·11 = 126.
govan 7·15 = 6; gov*ein* 29·26* = 86
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Griffyð ap Cynan *xxiv.*, nn. 29·2, 70·22, 73·1; eil Echwyð 75·1* = 176; Brython o voneð 76·6*.
Griffyð ap Cynan ap O. G., *xxv.*, 69·5*; nn. 68·19, 69·8.
Gr. ap ll'n ap Seisill, n. 41·23.
Gr. ap Rys, n. 77·7. *see* Mabon.
Gro 38·21 = 154.
Groec, ieith, 5·12, 6·5, 22·17.
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gwaladr kat, 15·12·19; 63·23, 74·24, 76·21, 77·5·23, 78·8·18, 80·17. *cp.* Gwenn-cat.
Gwalchmei, *xii.*, *xviii.*, *xx.*, n. 59·2. *Gualensis*, *x.*
Gwallawc, *xxvi.*, 30·4·17·23 = 88; nn. 29·25; 61·19, *b. Henry fitz H.*
gwall-aw*c* : -aw*t* 64·15 = 80; = *an*wallawc 65·4 = 82.
gŏallt : *byllt* hirion 17·11* = 168; 41·25* = 190.
gwanec : *Magnus*, 42·21* = 116.
gwarchan Mael Derw 25·19 = 34.
gwaRE pel*re* : pell*en* 73·13 = 152.
Gwaredur 48·6*
gwarthec Edeyrnawn, n. 39·14.
gwarthegyd 56·15, 63·2.
gwas = Taliessin 23·3 = 24.
gwas nev, yng, 4·12. *cp.* gwynwas.
gwastrawt : Gwas Tra*eth* = Comes Litoris 67·12*
Gwawl 18·5* = 170. *Woore*
gwaywanchwant, deu, 26·11* = 38.
gwaywawr 38·26, 42·13*, 44·10*, 45·17, 67·21, 77·26*, 78·11.
gweðw = *Empress Matilda*, 29·7*
gweilgi, 34·11, 42·18.
Gweir 54·18. *see* Kaer W., Gweryt.
gweith Argoet llwyvein 60·7*·22 = 88; g. Mynaw 59·11; g. Pencoet 61·19 = 84; g. di*u* Sul *in* Mon = g. Di*n* Sul*ui* y·Mon.

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gweithen 62·12 = 86; ? = a weithen (*verb*) 63·10, 78·9.
Gwelyð, -on 64·1*; n. 69·12·; Kaer Weri 13·7* = 160; ebyr Gweryt 18·6*; n. 69·12.
gwen = *war*, *havoc*. cyvryð wen a weithen, *such the havoc they wrought* 63·9. *cp.* nn. 1·28, 42·9, 56·24, 75·6, 77·25.
Gwen (yscwyd) 62·26, 63·21*
Gwen-Vynyð 75·21*
Gwen Wynnwyn, nn. 42·8-15, 42·9. *see* gwen.
Gwen Ystrat 56·18·24* = 158; n. 57·11; *cp.* Prees-*gwyn*, n. 65·4.
gwenerawl 18·19*
gwengan 10·15.
Gwenhwys 41·25* = 190; 45·17 = 92. *Gwentians*
Gwenhwys : Powys 39·22* = 156.
gwenith 32·6 = 48.
Gwen*fteri* : Gwen*freui*, *i.e.* Gwenvrewi 30·12 = 88. *Basingwerk*
gwenwlat 40·2*, 63·23, 74·9.
gwenwyn 68·12* = 134.
gwenyn 32·7 = 48; 40·9 = 100.
gwern 21·8, 24·15*, 39·13, 67·6, Gweryt. *see* Gwelyð. [76·13.
Gwiawn 19·6 = 10; G. avon 32·23.
gwiber yn Ilyn 26·21* = 38.
Gwiðanhor 56·5*, -yanhawr 56·8
Gwiðon, ii., 10·17. [= 128.
gwion : ? gwiðon 3·3 = 68.
gwirawt, beli, 30·26 = 98 *q.v.*
gwlat 34·25, 64·5; g. anorffen 76·14; g. Brachan 45·25*; g. ða 62·13; g. din terra 51·11; g. Gafis 78·22; g. heð 4·10, 40·15; g. lydan 46·3*; g. nev 3·23, 53·14; g. nefwy 1·5; g. ri 54·17; g. rieð 69·7; g. Syr . . Siryoel . . Syria . . Pers . . Mers . . y kanna 51·10-12; g. vabon 39·5.
gwlat Vrython a Saeson 14·8; g. Wytyon 68·11; g. y colledigyon 76·8; g. yr Ascia 78·21.
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gwledic = Duw 4·10, 7·5, 10·5·8·11, 29·21, 40·4·14·25; = Jesu 12·8·9, 46·6; = Moesen 46·6.
gwleð 59·7 = 108.
gwleiðon 33·18.
Gŏleth : ? Goluch 34·1* = 54.
gwnech 37·18*, 64·16 = 80.
Gŏneð 64·20, 75·3. *see* Gwyneð.
gwr bwrr bythic 59·17.
gwr dylyedawc 13·19 = 160.
gwr (*i.e. the Lord Rhys*) gan verch i vrawt 31·15* = 98. [*proud*
gwr hwannawc 70·26 = 150. *H. the*
gwr o guð 71·4 = 150. *Magnus*
gwreic o vlodeu 36·4 = 62.
gŏ(o)rgun 39·15. *Gerald of Pem.*
gwrhyt 34·2 = 54; 64·14 = 80; 68·7 = 132; g. Arthur 71·16 = 146.
gŏznerth 63·7 = 114. [160.
Gwrtheyrn 17·3 = 168; ? 13·23 =
gŏrweðw veibon 42·1* = 192.
Gwrwst, n. 59·20, *ŏ*; ii., 110·34.
gwryawc vein 29·7* = 172. *Maud*
gŏryon 34·2; 61·7. [*of B.*
Gwy, am, 14·20* = 92.
Gwydyon 1·16 = 66; 33·24* = 54; G. ap Don 36·3 = 62; n. 36·12; Gwytyon 24·3 = 28; 26·1 = 36; 68·15 = 134; gwlat W. 68·11*; nn. 68·16, 71·23.
gwydyon 22·3 = 22 q.v.
Gwydyr, Kaer, 55·14* = 128. *Acre*
gwyð 1·15, 11·1, 21·17, 22·3, 23·19, 24·2, 25·15, 33·24, 45·4.

gwyδ*bet* 29·13; 44·23.
gwyδ-godeu, *xiv.*, 32·18 = 50; gwyδ a godeu 25·24 = 36. *see* Godeu.
Gwyδen, meib : *hil*, 63·23 = 116. *Beauclerc*, i.e. Henry i.
Gwyδen 61·14* = 84. ? *Wepre brook* cp. *Gwyδen* brook, in Creuδyn.
Gwyδno, tir 38·20; ma*ó*iδno 38·16*
gwyδvaeu 59·9 = 110.
gwyδveirch 1·27 = 66; 75·20 = 180.
Gwyδyl 16·23 = 166; 18·8 = 170; 34·3 = 54; G. kyl d. 3·4 = 68; G. dievyl d. 33·27 = 54; G. lFichti 72·16 = 148; G. lwerδon, Mon a Phrydyn 13·9 = 160; G. Prydyn 75·19* = 180.
gwyeil Jesse 46·9·22.
Gwygyr, porth, 73·15 = 152. *Kemeis bay in North Anglesey.*
gwyl golystav 8·25 = 72.
Gwylan orwen 43·17* = 118.
gwylein 9·4 = 72; 61·4* = 82.
gwylyadur . . mur 55·16.
GwylIyonwy 29·2* = 172.
gwyn. *see* gwen.
Gwynn ap Nuδ, n. 71·14.
Gwyn*awc* 65·2 = ? Gwyn*dyd* 82.
Gwyneδ 13·23 = 160 ; *15·9* = 164; *65·5* = 82 ; 71·1 = 150; 72·24 = 152 ; n. 76·6 ; 77·9*·20* = 184; ior G. 77·23 = 184; Gwneδ 64·20 = 80; 75·3 = 176; Vynet 44·10 ·14 = 120.
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Gwynt, kanu y, 36·20 *to* 37, 40·21* -22 ,41·12*-14·22 = 2 *to* 6.
Gwynvynyδ. *see* Gwenvynyδ.
gwynwas 19·21; gwas nev 4.12.
gwynyeith 1·28* = 68; 12·*20*; 16 ·11 = 166; 31·4 = 98; 45·7; 75·7*; gónyeith 58·1* = 78; n. 56·24.
Gwynyonyδ, *bre*, 67·3* = 144.
gwyr Bryneich 69·24* ; g. Brychwyn 77·25* = 184; g. *bych*ein 75 ·15 = 178; g. catr aeth 56·14 = 158; g. celvyδon 1·35 ; g. Deheu 15·10 = 164 ; g. Dulyn 13·9 = 160 ; g. Gogleδ 13·13 = 160 ; g. goborthit 57·10; g. gonoδet 59 ·17 ; g. Goronwy 28·25 ; g. gorwyn 73·1 ; g. gospeithic 57·4; g. Prydein 56·17 ; g. ryn 73·4 ; g. *wallt* : *vyllt* hiryon 17·11 ; g. lLacharte 5·12, 6·5.
Gŵyr terŵyn mor, ynys, 5·23.
Gwyrangon, caer, 41·25 = 190.
Gwys, castell, n. 44·10.
gwystyl 60·16 = 90; gwystlon 42 ·2*, 51·16, 60·13, 71·2, 72·26.
Gwytheint 36·13* = 62.
gwytheint 20·18 = *16*; 57·9* = 158; 71·24* = 146. ⌈48·6 = 194.
Gwythur, 71·14* = 144; march G., Gymeint : Kim *n*eint, 71·25*.
Gynt, n. 17·18; 31·11 = 98; 72·20*; *pl.* Gynhon 16·24* = 166 ; 18·7, 18·12 = 170.
Haear*dur*, *xxvi.*, 30·17* = 88.
hael = *generosus*, *noble*, 8·25, 9·7*, 17·26, 40·19*; 51·9*, 63·21, 64·3, 68·22, 73·25, 77·7, 78·16; *pl.* haelon 19·2*, 39·12, 70·22*
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Hawd clyr 63·1 = 114.
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He*ir* : Hir-myn 75·21. *Long Mynd*
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Hiraδuc 48·18 = 196. [21·11
Hirmyn, 75·21 (·19*) = 180.
*H*oel vab O.G. 60·16 = 90; notes 31·12, 35·1·13, 44·13.
hogrell 70·9* = 122.
Hors a Hengys 13·26 = 160.
hual eurin 51·6·23 = 130.
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Hugh *Lupus*, earl of Chester, *xix.*, nn. 41·23, 71·1, 76·10.
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hwch, *Llain yr h.*, n. 71·23 *sow*
hwch 29·25 = 86. *ship*
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hyδ-belI 43·26* = 88
hyδ·*gre* 63·17 = ? *hel*yδ 116.
Hyveiδ, *xxvi.*, 30·17. ? *R. de Courcy*
Hyveiδ 61·12* = 82; 62·11. *O.G.*
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Ida, *vii.*
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Jago, *xx.*, 70·21*; J. veibon 53·25*
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Idno, mab, 38·16* = ? maʊyδno 154
Idwal 73·12* = *Ithel* ap Ririd 152
Idwal & *Idwal Voel*, n. 70·19-21.
Jeaian, *xxviii.*, 63·20 = 116; cynweisat 34·24*; n. 41·23. *K. John*
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Jeuan 6·12; deu J. 12·17. *St. John*
jeʊyd 3·1* = 68. *cp.* 68·14*
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jor Gwyneδ 77·23* = 186. *O.G.*
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*** *The entries* 'celli' *to* 'kiwdawt' were set up in regular order, but were left out when making up the sheet "because . . . . !"

B.T.

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Bohn's *Antiquarian Library*.

Wherever Prof. Lloyd quotes the original texts, the reference is made to his HISTORY OF WALES, which I hope students will consult

Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. J. Corbet Anderson's *Shropshire*.

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*** *The Dictionaries and Grammars in the above list have been used, mostly without reference given. Other works consulted have been mentioned in the Introductory matter and Notes, in connexion with the information derived. Among contributions not accessible to the Editor in time to be of use should be mentioned Prof. Loth's articles on Taliesin in the Revue Celtique, and Prof. J. Morris Jones' Welsh Grammar. Lexicographical material of outstanding merit has also appeared, to wit, Mr. Timothy Lewis' Glossary to the Chirk Codex of Welsh Laws, and Prof. Fynes-Clinton's Welsh Vocabulary of the Bangor District. I hope to find another opportunity for reviewing the work of my predecessors in the Taliesin field. Lack of support compels me to silence now, as well as to omit the greater half of the material collected for this work.*

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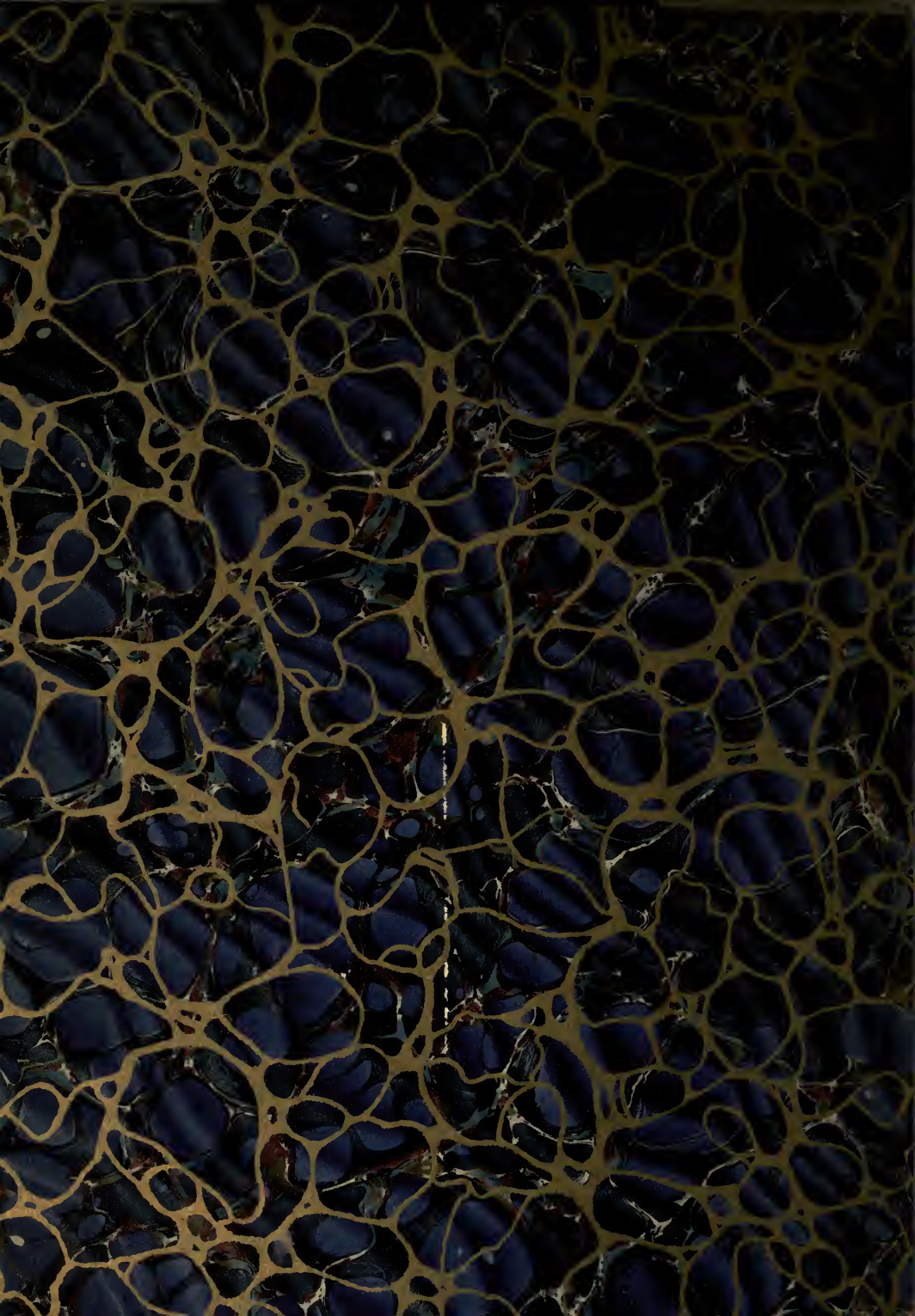

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